The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1887. VOLUME XXIX, NO. 46

t you didn't die?' I suggested.
, but I was awfully scared."
evening I went to a party and
find out the pet superstition of
l I danced with. And they all
en. One wouldn't go under a lean-
der, another would be sure of be-
ill if she saw the moon over her
ulder, another would not read an
for fear of losing her memory.
l told me she could stop a dog's
y taking off her shoe and spitting
In drawing her kerchief from her
a narrow slip of paper fluttered to
und on which were some hiero-
s. "O, my charm!" she ex-
l. I supposed she had lost
rticle of jewelery, and was
ing about for it, when she
upon the scrap of paper as though
a deed to a corner lot. My curi-
was aroused, and she explained that
a charm insuring success in under-
s, purchased by her at great price
n Egyptian fortune-teller at Paris,
at its possession alone amounted to
g, but it must be put into the
or in the bosom of a dress during
cital of an Egyptian verse. If one
to remember that, however, the
prayer might be substituted.
the midst of an entrancing waltz
one lady she suddenly paused and
d her hand spasmodically to her
lip.
hat is it?" I asked.
was so afraid that I should sneeze,'
marked. "I would not for anything
ht!"
by to-night more than any time?"
, it's Friday, and 'sneeze o Friday
s to your sorrow.' And it comes
too, if I ever do forget. I id you
hear the rhyme:
eeze on Monday sneeze for dang r;
Tuesday for a stranger,
Wednesday for a letter,
Thursday for something better,
Friday for your sorrow,
Saturday, company to-morrow.
always try to sneeze on Saturday,"
dded, naively.
ave taken notes since then and I
here is not one of the sweet crea-
that has not her pet superstition.
I have a little friend on Van
avenue who would go to church with
ealskin jacket wrong side out, if by
mprobability she happened to get it
at way, rather than incur the bad
sure to overtake her by taking it off
ange it. I know a girl on Fourteenth
, in Oakland, who becomes quite
nt when her dressmaker is obliged
ip a seam she has just sewed,
he is sure she will live to
the garments out. I remember
ing a ranch where bees were kept and
hostess telling me that honey was a
re that year on account of their neg-
ng to rap on the bee house to tell the
pants that her father had died.
very suddenly," she said pathetically,
d in the surprise and hurry and all
forgot all about it until daylight, and
as too late then, for he'd been dead
hours, and the bees must be told
in the hour or you'll lose 'em all, and
enough we did."

OF AND FOR WOMEN.

rim fingers would be more conspicu-
if some of the trimmings were discard-

The Crown Prince's Condition.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—All of the special despatches from San Remo to-night agree that no external operation is required by the present condition of the Crown Prince.

Will Settle the Point.

The arrest of Wm. Saunders, ex-member of parliament, in Trafalgar Square to-day will result in settling once and for all the question of British subjects to hold public meetings in Trafalgar Square or elsewhere in London, and the land restorers make the most of the case as a test of the legality of the action of the police. It has transpired that some ancient acts of parliament place Trafalgar Square under the absolute control of the police and give Sir Chas. Warren, chief commissioner of the metropolitan police, a decided advantage in defending his action.

Lord Wolverton's Funeral.

Lord Wolverton was buried to-day. Gladstone and many other members of the Liberal party were present at the funeral.

Fined for Libel.

The *Society Journal*, which was sued for libel by Captain Selwyn, has pleaded guilty to the charge and has been fined £50.

An Agitator Arrested.

William Saunders, a well known agitator of the workingmen, was arrested to-day in Trafalgar square for haranging the crowd.

Dillon to be Summoned.

It is reported that the Dublin authorities will shortly cause John Dillon to be summoned to answer charges under the Crimes Act.

The Situation in Ireland and Egypt.

The Cabinet, at its meeting to-day, discussed the situation in Ireland and the question of relieving the garrison at Wady-Halfa, together with other matters affecting British interests in Egypt.

Col. Hughes-Hallett.

It is understood that the decision of the court fining the *Society Herald* £50 for libelling Capt. Selwyn, was the result of an agreement between the parties interested, in the hope of saving Col. Hughes-Hallett from further exposure, which would lose his seat to the Tories.

M. Wilson Confesses.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—M. Wilson has confessed to having abstracted from among official papers the original letters which would have convicted him of participation in the Cafferel sale of decorations, etc., and the introduction of garbled letters as substitute.

Wilson Leaves the Elysee.

M. Wilson has officially left the palace of Elysee, the residence of President Grevy.

The Decoration Sellers Released.

The court has ordered the provisional release of Gen. Caffarel, Mme. Limousain and M. Lorentz.

Germany's Empress Paralyzed.

Le Matin says that the empress of Germany has an attack of apoplexy which has partially paralyzed her.

Grevy Stands Up For Wilson.

The *Journal des Debats* says that Rouvier, upon visiting Grevy to-day, found the president much agitated over what he termed the folly of the Chamber of Deputies in deciding to investigate the connection of Wilson with the current war office and other scandals. Grevy contended that nothing thus far adduced involved Wilson in the slightest degree. Grevy, in an interview with a number of deputies to-day, said that he believed Wilson was innocent and that he would yet confound his enemies. If the guilt should be proved he declared he would resign the presidency instantly.

Grevy Will Resign.

It is expected that President Grevy will resign when the chamber of deputies asks for the prosecution of M. Wilson.

The Crown Prince's Condition.

SAN REMO, Nov. 11.—Four specialists examined the Crown Prince's throat yesterday, and have come to the decision that palliatives shall only be used until the new or swallow sufface of the tumor vanishes. The tumor is already smaller, and the malignant growth is more visible. Another consultation of physicians will be held to-morrow to determine whether the extraction of the tumor through the mouth is impossible before Monday, when Dr. Mackenzie will return to London. After the latter's departure Dr. Krause will perform the operation if the conditions are favorable for it, but no decision concerning the operation will be rendered until the swelling disappears. The patient's general health is excellent and his system will be able to endure a great deal. The Princess is worn out and suffers intensely from worry and anxiety.

The Crown Prince's Condition.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 11.—The news from San Remo to-day is a little better but the existence of cancer in the throat of the Crown Prince is admitted and an operation is inevitable.

Ordered by Bismarck.

The course of the Deutsche Reichbund of Berlin, regarding Russian securities, was ordered directly by Bismarck and created a great sensation in political and national circles. The Siehandlung Company took the same course to-day. The Continental stock exchange to-day was depressed and fluctuating, but closed firm.

Vengeance Threatened.

MILAN, Nov. 11.—The police here are especially guarding the American consulate to-day as an attack by the anarchists is feared. The anarchists, for a few days past, have posted placards and issued handbills in which they threatened vengeance to the American consul if their brethren at Chicago were hanged.

A Steamship Burned.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 11.—The steamship City of Newcastle is on fire at this port.

THE DEAD ANARCHISTS.

Thousands of People View the Corpses—Transferred from the Prison.

A Strong Endeavor Will be Put Forth to Make the Funeral the Most Imposing Ever Held in Chicago.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Four or five thousand people gazed on the bodies of Parsons and Fischer at Mueller & Hardeloff's undertaking establishment this morning. Spies' remains had been taken home during the night, but the bodies of the others remained where they were. At 6 o'clock the doors were opened and the crowd began to file in. The bodies rested on stretchers and were dressed only in underclothing. At first the visitors were few but the number steadily increased and before seven o'clock there was a steady stream of men, women and children pouring past the stretchers. The crowd outside grew in numbers also but was orderly. Occasionally one of the curious would matter something as he gazed upon the faces of the dead, but most of the people passed on silently after a passing glance. At 9:30 o'clock the doors were closed. At that time there was a big crowd outside, but little or no comment. At 9:30 Fischer's body was removed to a Dean street residence. Parsons' corpse was taken to the anarchist printer's home in Milwaukee avenue at 10 o'clock. No excitement attended the transfer of the bodies.

PREPARING FOR THE BURIAL.

Messrs. Strauber, Oppenheimer, and Linneamyer selected a lot in Wadheim cemetery to-day in which to bury the bodies of the five dead anarchists, the intention being to erect a monument to their memory. Spies will lie in state in Aurora Turneverein Hall, he being a member of the Turneverein, and his obsequies will be conducted by the society on Sunday noon. The procession will be formed with a defence committee at the head, followed by the Aurora Turneverein, Knights of Labor organizations, German Typographical Union, No. 9, Carpenters' Union, Painters' Union, singing societies in carriages, the hearses and families, relatives and friends in carriages. Brass bands with muffled drums will play funeral marches, while the *cortege* moves on to the Wells street depot, where a special train will take the funeral party to Wadheim cemetery. Speeches will be made in English and German by well-known orators. It is determined to make this the greatest funeral ever held in Chicago if the authorities do not prevent it. Plaster casts have been taken of the faces of the dead anarchists excepting Lingg.

WESTMINSTER FALL ASSIZES.

[Before Mr. Justice McCreight.]

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 9.—The Fall assizes opened to-day. Following are the cases to be tried: Ah Jack, larceny; Ah Jim, larceny; Alex. Crawford, murder; James Harris, attempted murder; J. H. Smith, cutting and wounding; Henry Vier, unlawful weapon; Jesse Hart, larceny; Antonio Rodriquez and Jack Wilson, receiving stolen property; Alex. Dempster, embezzlement; Samuel Greer, destroying C. P. R. property.

In the latter case his lordship advised the grand jury to bring in a true bill and leave the matter open for a thorough investigation. In the Crawford case His Lordship reviewed the case very fully and pointed out clearly the evidence adduced to prove his guilt.

The grand jury found true bills against Harris and Smith, and no true bill in the Greer case.

The jury found Harris guilty of assault to do grievous bodily harm, and recommended the prisoner to mercy. Judgment deferred.

Smith pleaded guilty to common assault and was remanded for sentence.

His Lordship suggested that the Greer case stand until to-morrow for argument and ruled accordingly. The court then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

GATHERED GEMS.

He is truly great that is little in him-
Afflicted one, you cannot believe it now.
rt you will come out from that furnace
ven times purified in the refining fires
God.—J. R. Macdaff, D.D.
Faith and works are as necessary to our
iritual life as Christians, as soul aint
dy are to our life as men; for faith is
e soul of religion, and works, the body.
Colton.
Do to-day's duty, fight to-day's tempta-
n, and do not weaken and distress your-
lf by looking forward to things which
u cannot see, and could not understand
you saw them.—Charles Kingsley.
The timid and trembling Christian can
ever be delivered from his doubts and
prehensions till he is brought to live on
od alone, and finds in Him the secret of
s unfailing peace, and the basis of his
erlasting happiness.
The rainbow that plays in the adverse
nlight seems for a moment a vast and
able arch that spans the earth and
aches to the clouds. We look again and
is gone; not a vestige remains. Thus it
with all earthly things.—*Dr. Spring.*
Sometimes a fog will settle over a ves-
l's deck, yet leave the topmast clear.
hen a sailor goes up aloft and gets a
ookout which the helmsman on the deck
annot get. So prayer sends the soul
loft, lifts it above the clouds in which
ur selfishness and egotism befog us, and
ives us a chance to see which way to
eer.—*Spurgeon.*
Look on the bright side of life. Think
f its pleasant things. Bear its unplea-
nt things patiently. Remember that the
ercies of life greatly exceed its ills, and
hat often these ills are mercies in dis-
uise. Keep a good conscience toward
od and man. Be willing to be govern-
d by God's laws and to be saved by
is grace. These maxims, if practical,
vill best solve the problem of happiness
r this world, and they surely will for
he next world.
If we pray for an earthly blessing we
must pray for it solely "if it be God's
vill, if it be for our highest good," but for
ll the best things we may pray without
misgiving, without reservation, certain
hat if we ask, God will grant them, for
what we desire we ask, and what we ask
we aim at, and what we aim at we shall
attain. No man ever yet asked to be, as
the days pass by, more and more noble, and
sweet, and pure, and heavenly-minded,
no man ever yet prayed that the evil
spirits of hatred, and pride, and passion,
and worldiness might be cast out of his
soul, without his petition being granted
and granted to the letter.—*F. W. Farrar.*

A loss of eighteen thousand dollars has been incurred by a fire which burned down a carriage factory, a blacksmith shop and a paint shop in Hackensack, N. J.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Anarchists at Work in Chicago—Bombs Found—Twenty-Six Fires—Several Arrested on Suspicion.

A Generous Act—Five Hundred Dollars for the Widows and Orphans of the Anarchists Victims.

The Peace Deputation Courteously Received by Governor Ames—They Visit Places of Interest.

The Anarchists in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Intense excitement prevailed on the East side last night and this morning in the neighborhood of 1st and 2nd avenues and Houston and Fifth streets, where anarchists are wont to congregate. The German saloons were filled to their utmost capacity with the sympathizers of the condemned men in Chicago, and numerous threats were made in case the men should be hanged to-day. About 4,000 members of the various trade organizations, particularly the German branches, observed the day as a holiday, and resolutions will be presented to the central labor union on Sunday next, asking that Nov. 11 be a holiday for the laboring men for all years to come. Nearly an entire force of police were on active duty to-day or on reserve in the station houses, and they remained until sundown. No anarchist meetings were allowed. Lawyer Wagner reports that he had information as to who was the real bomb thrower, but it was sifted by Inspector Byrnes and found to be untrue.

Anarchists at Work.

A special to the *News* from St. Louis says the entire city is under police surveillance and the people are excited and in terror. Two dynamite bombs were found last night in the southern part of the city, which adds to the general uneasiness. Fires, scattered all over the city, called the department out twenty-six times during the night. Anarchists are supposed to have been the cause of the fires, but no arrests have yet been made. A later dispatch says: "The fire this morning destroyed the *Sunday Sayings* office, the Pacific laundry and the Western News Co.'s plant for printing patent outside newspapers. The loss is $80,000. Decidedly rumors are rife and several arrests have been made on suspicion."

Made an Attachment.

Scammuel Bros., shipping merchants at St. John, N.B., have obtained an attachment against the property in this state of Crickmay & Goss & Co., of Liverpool, on a claim of $25,215, which it is claimed is due for money loaned and advanced at the request of the defendants.

A Fight Arranged.

Final deposits of $500 a side were made to-day for a $2,500 match between Dempsey and Regan, to occur between December 9th and 14th within ten miles of New York.

Saved From a Wreck.

The bark Union, from Pernambuco, arrived here to-day bringing six shipwrecked sailors of the bark Augusta, of Stockholm, which foundered in a hurricane.

A Generous Act.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Five hundred dollars was presented to-day to the widows and orphans of the men killed in the Haymarket riot. The money was the gift of a prominent business man who refused to allow the use of his name.

Good-Bye to His Comrades.

Just before the march to the gallows Fischer lifted his face to the cells of Fielden and Schwab in the gallery above and shouted "Brother Schwab, we wish you a happy life, and that you may soon be free." Then he added: "Good-bye Sam." "Good-bye, Sam," echoed Spies and Engel. Parsons said nothing. Schwab stood at the door of his cell, his hand folded behind, his brow overhung by his matted hair, and pressed against the iron bars; tears streamed down his cheeks and ran into his black and unkempt beard, and he was so overcome by emotion that he could not speak.

Mrs. Parsons and Nina Vanzandt.

Mrs. Parsons was released from custody this afternoon, and she immediately called a cab and was hurried to her home. Once there she secluded herself in her room and refused to be seen. A report was circulated this afternoon that Nina Vanzandt had committed suicide. The report was very generally believed, but at Vanzandt's residence a servant stated that Nina was alive and well, and had been out driving with her mother during the evening.

The Anarchist Journal Mourns.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung* was not issued today, the employés having decided they could best testify their respect for the memories of "their best comrades of the past" by closing the office. The building was draped a little.

Courteously Received.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The members of the peace deputation spent this morning visiting places of interest. They called on Governor Ames this afternoon and were received with courtesy.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

News from the Eastern Provinces—What Our Exchanges Have to Say—Political and General.

ONTARIO.

Judge Armour has been appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench of Ontario.

M. C. Cameron, late member for Huron, has withdrawn from political life because of ill health.

A woman named Johanna Deane, Toronto, got up out of bed at an early hour and committed suicide by hanging herself in an outhouse.

The tug Victoria has arrived at Rat Portage with George Heenon and Belleeville, and the dismantled tug Dryberry. The men were done up when found.

Norfolk has a female contractor, according to the *Reformer* of Simcoe. Her name is Mrs. George Watson, and she has built the Universalist church at Nixon.

The body of James Moore, laborer, was found alongside the Grand Trunk track near Don station. Moore returned from Michigan on Monday where he had been working all summer. An empty box labeled "Rough on Rats" was found lying close to the corpse, and it is thought he had swallowed a dose.

Bishop Cleary, replying to the address presented to him in Napanee, referred in most scathing terms to the rugeness and immodesty of Canadian girls and women, and compared the ladies of this province very unfavorably with those of the Old World. This he attributed to defects in the public school system.

The Brockville *Recorder* publishes the following: "The writer was on the road to Farmersville and had to wait some time at the Elbe toll-gate, which was blocked up by a wagon with a hay rack. As we finally drove up and handed over our four cents the old lady in charge of the gate said: 'If you wait long enough I'll tell you why that man was so long here: You see this morning he went past with a load of hay so large it would not go through the gate. To help him out of the trouble my husband and myself got rails from the fence and fixed up the side of the road so he could drive around the gate and he got by without unloading. When he came back just now he refused to pay only one way, as he said he had only gone through the gate once. What do you think of that?' said the old lady as we drove on."

QUEBEC.

Ald. Jeannotte, of Montreal, was sitting at dinner at a hotel when Hon. Louis Archambault, the well-known politician, called him a "hypocrite," "pig," and other complimentary terms. The result is Ald. Jeannotte has taken out an action for $10,000 against the politician. It is generally believed in political circles here that Mr. D. Girouard, M. P. for Jacques-Cartier, will shortly be sworn in as solicitor-general in the Dominion cabinet, in which case it is stated that Mr. Laflamme, ex-minister of justice, would oppose Mr. Girouard when the latter goes back to his country for re-election.

Judge Mathien, of the Superior Court, whose name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Conservative leadership, denies that there is the slightest truth in the statement, and says he has no intention whatever of re-entering politics. Mr. Taillon says he has heard nothing of his being made a judge.

A new departure in railway circles was inaugurated by the arrival of the first Canada Atlantic train from Ottawa at Bonaventure station, Montreal. Hitherto the Canada Atlantic service has been carried on by Grand Trunk trains, but hereafter one of them will be run entirely by the Canada Atlantic. The new train is got up in a palatial manner and is entirely lit by electric light. The new departure will doubtless prove a great boon to the travelling public.

The rather strained feeling between beach and bar in the province at present was rather strongly illustrated by an incident that transpired in the supreme court. A lawyer was proceeding at a somewhat rapid rate to lay his case before Mr. Johnson, when the learned judge stopped him with the remark that he wished to take notes, and since things had to be done here as in other provinces it was important that cases should be understood as well as in other provinces. He would take notes of all that would be said, and could then render judgment immediately if required. The judges at present are apparently doing all they can to make things unpleasant for the bar.

Major-General Sir Fred Middleton states that there is no truth in the rumors that, owing to his having attained the limit of age in which he can serve in the Imperial army, he intends to retire from the command of the Canadian militia. The Canadian Government, he states, has expressed a desire that he should retain command of the force and he is willing to remain. He claims, however, that he has not been altogether fairly treated by the Imperial authorities, as he is the only commander of the Canadian forces whose home pay has been stopped. The Canadian government is now in communication with the Imperial authorities on the subject.

The *Commercial Bulletin's* fire record for October shows losses in the United States and Canada of $9,770,000.

MANITOBA.

Engineer Jamieson, injured in the recent accident at Savanne, has died from his injuries.

Hill, charged with burglary at Portage la Prairie, and Collins, the mercantile agency swindler, made a desperate attempt to escape from the provincial jail, but were discovered.

The struggle between Mann and Holt, contractors, and Hugh Sutherland, for possession of the Hudson's Bay Railroad, is going on in the present. The contractors claim nearly $200,000, and Sutherland repudiates liability on the ground that the work is not done according to contract. Sutherland is taking action for $204,000 damages.

Mr. Holt, contractor for the Red River Valley road, has left Winnipeg. Several conferences were held with the citizens' deputation and a satisfactory agreement relative to the terms of the contract appears to have been arrived at. The propositions of Holt will be submitted to the principals in New York, and the work of construction is expected to be resumed in a few days.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Mr. Marshallsay, M. N. W. C., for Broadview district is dead.

Inspector Saunders and ten men left Maple creek for the international boundary line, where they will meet a detachment of American troops under command of an officer who will hand over to Saunders, under the extradition treaty, Gaudy and Racette, the murderers of McLeish. The prisoners will be brought to Regina and informally arraigned before Judge Richardson, after which they will be sent to an eastern judicial district for trial. Judge MacLeod says the exact spot where the prisoners will be handed over is where he met General Terry in 1877, when the latter came over after Sitting Bull, but who refused to go back to American territory.

TRADE RETURNS.

Commercial Transactions Between Canada and the United States.

OTTAWA, Nov. 7.—The trade returns between Canada and the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, have been made. The exports amounted to $59,532,686; the imports to $34,996,110, or a total of $72,835,387. The figures in 1886 were $36,578,769, and $44,858,039 respectively, and in 1885, $39,752,734 and $47,150,210. While the exports are about up to the average of the last few years, it will be seen that there is a considerable falling off in imports. Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and other territories exported goods to the United States amounted to $31,306,158 and imported to the extent of $30,828,838. The value of the Maritime provinces exports to the States was $4,980,931, and the imports $2,453,360. British Columbia's exports to the States for the year are valued at $1,660,161, and the imports $1,278,000. Gold and silver coin and bullion were exported to the States to the extent of $1,676,408. Canada's trade last year was 5.57 per cent. of the total foreign commerce of our nearest neighbor, or the fifth highest. Great Britain, Germany, France and West Indies being the only countries whose trade exceeded that of Canada.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

The Present Political Situation in England Discussed—Gladstone's Prospects for Office.

Serious Position of Affairs in Afghanistan—What England Must do to Keep the Russians Back.

Gladstone's Disestablishment Scheme Claimed to be Made in the Interests of the English Church.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Members of the government admit that the chances of effecting a coalition with Lord Hartington during recess have not been increased by recent events or by the policy into which the government has drifted in the absence of any event such as the ill health of Salisbury, compelling reconstruction of the cabinet or the formation of a new ministry. It is believed that there will be no change in the attitude of Lord Hartington, who will prefer to await developments of the unionist policy. The tory leaders know that Hartington would yield anything to be regarded as a necessity, and would join them rather than admit Gladstone to power in the present aspect of the Home Rule question. It is, however, understood that in Hartington's opinion not only has this condition not arisen but that the force of any plea for a junction with government has diminished. He is described as being far less confident than is Lord Ashburne that the government will be entirely successful in the

SUPPRESSION OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The official Conservatives generally are not much dissatisfied with the prospect. They feel that Hartington and his friends are bound to them by ties quite as strong as those of salaried responsibility, and the serious matter of making official room for such eminent recruits is practically shelved until some fresh disaster demands a change. A member of Gladstone's last cabinet this afternoon gave your correspondent the following view of the political situation hel by Gladstone at the present time: "Looking at the reactionary and obstructive attitude of Lord Hartington and Chamberlain, Mr. Gladstone considers that nothing is to be gained by further concessions. However much he concedes he is only told that he is trying to blind his followers and that no reliance can be placed upon his readiness to to meet their difficulties. On the other hand, all concessions are regarded unfavorably by a great many of his supporters, who consider that any willingness to meet objections savors of weakness. Under these circumstances Gladstone conceives that he has everything to gain and nothing to lose by going steadily forward with his original policy and letting dissenionists back as individuals without further reference to their implacable leaders. It was not stated whether Gladstone regards the formation of a coalition government as likely, but whether such coalition takes place, or Salisbury goes on as he is, Mr. Gladstone thinks that the government is

BOUND TO GET INTO TROUBLE

next session. His calculation is that the ministry will be compelled by the violent pressure of Irish land owners, who see ruin staring them in the face, to bring in a land purchase scheme and that it will wreck them. Those of the dissention of liberals who want an excuse for returning to the old party will find it either in general principle or details of the land purchase bill and the withdrawal of their support will place the government in a minority. There is a notion in some quarters that should the government be beaten it will not dissolve parliament, but will resign; that Gladstone will come in, bring forward his home rule bill and, if beaten, dissolve upon it. This, however is erroneous, as Gladstone will not take office until an appeal of the country has been made, as he is confident that another election would return him to power with a sufficient majority to compel the house of lords to pass his bill. The difficulty about Irish representation will be met in this way: Gladstone in the fulfillment of his pledge, will make provision for the retention of Irish members at Westminster, but if the second reading is carried, the tories will move an amendment to exclude them and being supported by the Irish themselves and the more advance Gladstonians, will carry it.

THE LITTLE BOOK

recently published by the workingmen, giving an account of the church of St. Albans, Holborn, from the beginning and the various vicissitudes through which it has passed, is now being distributed by these workmen as an evidence that Gladstone in his scheme for church disestablishment of Wales has the interests of the Church of England at heart. The book is dedicated "To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., as a slight token of gratitude for the noble and unsupported defense of the rights of the Church of England." There are already a number of ministers of the English Church who favor disestablishment. They also prefer that Gladstone should champion the cause, as they are confident that under his *regime* the interests of the church will not be passed over lightly. They remember the Gladstonian fervor of "Free Kirk" ministers in Midlothian, the enthusiasm of the Roman clergy in Ireland, Dr. Parker's luncheon party and the primitive Methodists bazaar, and realize afresh the unifying power of genuine liberalism and the ubiquitous influence of the liberal chief. Politics alone will not adequately account for this influence. That a great part of it is due to the deeply religious tone of Gladstone's mind is by this time plain. The Britons are a religious people and Gladstone's devout habits of thought and life are familiar to them all. But what is possibly less known is the fact that in his Oxford days, under the full stress of the tractarian movement, when his bosom friends and associates were Cardinal Manning, Bishop Hamilton of Salisbury, and Mr. Hope Scott, Gladstone earnestly desired to be a clergyman and only yielded to strong paternal pressure in abandoning the clerical for a political career. Had the young tractarian persevered in his intention of taking holy orders there would probably have been some day another "Life" of an Archbishop of Canterbury which would have exceeded in interest any of Dean Hooke's celebrated volumes.

THE NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN

excites much uneasiness at the India and Foreign offices. The position of the Ameer and his health has become weaker. He is a man of great resolution, but his severity has alienated the powerful tribes and secession in event his of death by disease or murder is uncertain, owing to the fancy of his son, and the pretensions and popularity of Ayoub Khan. Lord Dufferin is powerless to control events in Afghanistan, and awaits developments, the probable issue of which he is quite unable to forecast for the information of Salisbury and Lord Cross with any approach to certainty. Events may arise leading to fears for the security of England's agreement with the Russian government, and to the possible necessity for another advance to Candahar in case of the Russian occupation of Herat.

A Sofia newspaper has lately been complaining that the Servians are

STILL UNDER RUSSIAN INFLUENCE

and asserts that therefore it is difficult to maintain the good relations which are desired between Servia and Bulgaria. A Servian paper replies by accusing Bulgarians of being rebels against the Czar, the head of the Slav race. It seems that the unfortunate feud between the Servian and Bulgarian people is far from ended. Indeed, the news to-day from Macedonia shows that the Servian and Bulgarian propagandas are still prosecuted in rivalry in that province. Their dissensions will undoubtedly become important in the near future. The Pan-Slavist party in Russia has not for a moment abandoned the purpose of restoring the authority of the Czar over Bulgaria, and fresh plots are in course of preparation against the government now in power at Sofia. If Moscow agitators succeed in urging the Czar into active measures against Bulgaria the attitude of Servia will become important. Bulgaria has nothing to fear from Servia so long as the quarrel extends no further, but Servian hatred of Bulgaria might be used with advantage by the Russians. King Milan indeed does not show the ill-feeling of his subjects towards the Bulgarians, but King Milan is by no means all powerful in his country, and the Russian sympathies of Servian radicals fear greatly the consequences of the reaction against the kings subservience to Austria.

A glance at the telegrams of this week's show that

THE PROBLEMS

which occupy the statesmen of Europe, are the same to-day as they have been for months. In France the stability of the government and perhaps of the constitution is in question. In the east it is still doubtful whether the threatened storm has blown over. In Germany the ill-health of the Emperor, Empress and Crown Prince cause the gravest anxiety. The death of the Emperor and of the Crown Prince, and both seem to be nearing their end, would be a great loss to the German army, as it would leave Bismarck without a rival in the prestige of his war. Both are the idols of the army and with either of them at its head, Germany would have little to fear. Nothing has come out more clearly from what is known of the diplomatic activity of the last twelve months, than the changes which have taken place in the relation of most powers to Great Britain. Every power just now appears to be anxious to be on good terms with England. No one who is acquainted with the ways of diplomacy will believe the change of front on the part of the powers is accidental, or that it is the result of sentimental regard. The explanation is as simple as the state of things it reveals is significant. The powers have been measuring each others strength with a view to possible troubles. The groves into which they fall are so nearly balanced that both sides look around for additional aid to their own scale and it has become evident to both that England in spite of weak points in her military organization, is able to

MAKE THE BEAM POINT

in which direction she may take. All the powers, of course, profess to be anxious to observe all things for peace, but whether they will be willing to avoid the cause, which must inevitably lead to a breach of peace, depends to some extent on their opinion of what the policy of Great Britain will be. It is as true now as when Lord Derby said "The greatest of British interests is peace," and the doctrine which commands the assent of all the powers in the country. There is not, however, unanimity with regard to the policy which will best conduce to the preservation of peace in Europe, but opinion is more and more tending to recognize that the central powers have no aggressive aims, and that English sympathy and English interest alone dictate the policy of friendship and support to Germany, Austria and Italy. The relation of the powers to Great Britain furnish the clearest evidence that the peace of Europe rests on no solid foundation. The apprehension which too clearly underlie the pacific utterances of statesmen indicate that a conflict in which several of the great powers will be involved, is regarded as almost inevitable. A future historian, freed from the feeling, without which a contemporary cannot regard the truce that now exists, will no doubt be able to show this age of militaryism was necessary in the growth of Europe in the community and points to some underlying cause of unrest in the organization of the commonwealth of civilized states. If any statesman could anticipate the historian and could now clearly show to the world the nature of the forces that make disturbances inevitable, he might by the disclosure contribute to avert the design and thus do more than any soldier or diplomatist to earn the lasting gratitude of mankind.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP.

Who Lord Stanley is—He Might Make a passable Figure-head in Canada.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A rumor is current and is mentioned in the Provincial press, that Sir John Saville Lumley will be succeeded in the British Embassy at Rome by Lord Lansdowne, and that Lord Lansdowne's successor will be Lord Stanley of Preston. The latter appointment is possible, though I have heard nothing pointing to its probability. Lord Stanley is of little value to the Tory party here. He was recently shelved in the House of Lords, and the Tories desire now to get him out of the Cabinet. He might make a passable figurehead for Canada, but he is certainly a man of lower calibre than most of the recent Governors.

The Lord Stanley alluded to in the above dispatch was formerly known as the Right Hon. Colonel Frederick Arthur Stanley. He is the younger brother of the present Earl of Derby. He was born in 1841, was educated at Eton and in 1859 entered the Grenadier Guards, whence he retired with the rank of captain in 1865. He subsequently became colonel of the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the King's Own. During 1866-8 he represented Preston in the Commons as a Conservative, from 1868-85 North Lancashire and in 1885 and 1886 the Blackpool division of Lancashire. He was Civil Lord of the Admiralty in 1868, Financial Secretary in the War Office from 1874-7, Secretary to the Treasury in 1877-8 and Secretary of State for War in 1878-80. In the Conservative ministry of 1885-86 he was Secretary of State for the Colonies. The chief incident of his administration was the recall of Sir Charles Warren from Bechuanaland. In August, 1886, Sir F. Stanley became President of the Board of Trade and was raised to the peerage as Baron Stanley of Preston.

CABLE NEWS.

Workingmen, Radicals and Socialists Will Endeavor to Override Authority in London To-Day.

Editor O'Brien's Clothes Changed in the Night to Prison Garb—Other Leaguers Sentenced.

Will Suppress the Red Flag in Paris—Slim Chances of the Crown Prince—The Decoration Scandal.

Trouble Ahead for the Police.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Sir Chas. Warren, chief police commissioner of London, has issued a proclamation that no procession will be allowed to approach Trafalgar Square to-morrow. The radical clubs of the city and socialist federations are actively engaged in arranging a plan of march. They intend to form in a large body and attempt to force their way through every street leading to the square in defiance of the police. Placards have been conspicuously posted and handbills distributed, calling upon the workingmen to turn out in tens of thousands and resist the ukase of the military despot.

O'Brien's Clothes Changed.

DUBLIN, Nov. 12.—Wm. O'Brien wore his own clothes in Tullamore jail until last night. After he had gone to bed his clothing was removed from the room and replaced by ordinary prison garb. O'Brien, upon making this discovery, refused to dress this morning and remained in bed all day.

National Leaguers Imprisoned.

At Kilrush to-day fifteen members of the national league were sentenced to a month's imprisonment at hard labor. They were removed from the court room singing "God Save Ireland."

The Crown Prince's Chances.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Dr. Schrosier declares his belief in the existence of a cancer in the Crown Prince's throat and proposes the dangerous but complete extraction by means of tracheotomy. If this is done he thinks the Prince may live three or four years. Dr. Mckenzie opposes such an operation as he fears that the patient would succumb to it. He hopes by his method to prolong life a year and a half. Dr. Krause proposes tracheotomy but he, as well as all physicians, are in favor of postponing all operations until conditions are more favorable.

The *National Zeitung* says to-day: "The German specialists on Friday agreed that the diagnosis which they made last year was correct, since then the cancer has spread." When the Crown Prince was informed of the nature of his malady he retired for an hour. At the end of that time he had decided not to undergo any operation. He bears his terrible misfortune in the bravest possible spirit.

The Condition Improved.

SAN REMO, Nov. 12.—The Crown Prince slept soundly last night and to-day was much refreshed. The swelling is decreased in the throat and there is less congestion and hoarseness. Prince William has left for Berlin.

Suppressing the Red Flag.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—In the chamber of deputies to-day M. Fallieres, minister of the interior, replying to the interpolation regarding the disturbance which occurred at the funeral of the Communist Potier on Nov. 8th, said it was the duty of the government to enforce respect for the law. Having decided to prohibit the display of the red flag, it was the fruition of the ministry to take necessary means to carry out its purpose. He would never allow a red flag emblem of revolt to be publicly displayed. Fallieres remarks were loudly applauded by the Centerists.

The Decoration Scandal.

It is reported that in defence of M. Wilson's position regarding the disputed letters it will be shown that in 1884 officials in the chamber placed at the disposal of the public prosecutor hundreds of sheets of paper bearing the water mark 1885. M. Wilson appeared before an examining magistrate to-day and affirmed that the disputed letters were authentic. Mme. Limousain persists in her assertion that they have been tampered.

Will Barricade the Streets.

The Irreconilables have resolved to form a committee of control to construct street barricades if M. Ferry should be elected president.

FALL ASSIZES, NEW WESTMINSTER.

[Before Mr. Justice McCreight]

SECOND DAY.

The court opened at 11 a. m.

The case against A. Crawford, indicted for the murder of one Harris at Ladner's Landing, the grand jury brought in "no bill." Mr. McColl applied for the prisoner's discharge from custody. The judge discharged the prisoner.

Reg. *vs.* Greer—The crown prosecutor informed the judge that he did not propose to proceed further in the case, consequently the defendant's name was struck off the docket.

Reg. *vs.* Ah Jim and Ah Jack—In this case the prisoners stood charged from the last assizes with larceny. Mr. McColl applied that the trial be postponed until the next assizes. The crown assenting, it was so ordered.

Reg. *vs.* Dempster, indicted for embezzlement. The defendant was ably defended by Mr. Jenns, who conclusively proved that there was no case against his client. The jury, after a short consultation in the box, returned a verdict of "not guilty," and Dempster was immediately discharged.

An Italian named Enero Vitto was placed in the dock charged with being in possession of an infernal machine for unlawful purposes. Mr. Bole, Q. C., who defended the prisoner, characterised the instrument as a harmless affair and unfit to be classed with either a mouse trap or a potato trap. The learned gentleman pleaded guilty of possession and felt assured his lordship would deal leniently with the prisoner, if such a case required punishment at all.

It being past six o'clock, the judge would give his decision the next day, and the court was adjourned to half-past ten o'clock the following morning.

During the afternoon the grand jury made a presentment to his lordship, the chief points of which were these:

1. That they had much pleasure in reporting the jail and asylum for the insane to be in perfect order and very creditable to the supervisors of these institutions, and recommended that the asylum be enlarged so as to prevent the immurement of the demented in the jail.

2. Strongly urged his lordship to bring before the provincial government the actual necessity for the building of a new and commodious supreme court house.

3. The necessity for the leading roads in the district being immediately looked after, there being many of them in an impassable condition, which deters strangers from seeking settlement upon land in the district.

4. Request his lordship to bring before the government the desirability of passing a law to prevent the introduction of weed seed and Canadian thistle from Manitoba, which, if not stopped, will eventually

Weekly Colonist

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From THE DAILY COLONIST, November 12.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Imperial Arsenal.

It is rumored that the Imperial government are negotiating for 200 acres of land near Esquimalt for the purposes of a vast arsenal.

Permanent Barracks.

It is stated that the Dominion government will select a site on the Songish Indian reserve for a permanent barracks for "C" Battery.

Failure.

The Frewin Brothers, English cattle-raisers of Montana and the Northwest, have failed. One of the firm, Mr. Moreton Frewin, a brother-in-law of Lord Randolph Churchill, was in Victoria last year.

Good Skin Sales.

The following sales of skins took place at San Francisco on Tuesday: "Carolena," 686 skins at an average of $4.75 each; "Thornton," 403 skins at $4 each; and "Onward," 400 skins at $5 each. These are considered very good prices, as the skins were caught in 1886.

No Leprosy.

The reported case of leprosy in Chinatown is denied by Dr. Milne. The man is suffering from paralysis and was out hunting for food. Although there is a hospital for Chinamen the patients have to get their food the best way they can. The Chinese merchants should be compelled to look to the matter.

A Serviceable Tug.

A private letter from Nanaimo contains something to this effect: "The ship Great Victoria arrived here on Wednesday in tow of the tug Pilot. It is stated that the vessels had a rough time, and it is due to to the superior powers of the tug that the ship arrived here when she did. I understand that Capt Christiansen was warmly thanked by the ship's master, and at once engaged to tow her to sea when she is loaded." The above information not only speaks well for the tug but for her able commander Christiansen and Pilot Morrison who was on the ship.

A Strong Man.

It may not be generally known in Victoria that we have in our midst one of the most powerful men living. But such is the fact. Bomb. Michaud of "C" Battery is credited with being a real giant in this respect, and, if report is true, the renowned Barnum was wont to pay Michaud a goodly sum to retain his services as the "strong man." People who know him say that so great is his strength that he will grasp two men by a girdle around the waist, one in each hand, and raise them over his head. This is commended to the attention of our city fathers who frequently require weighty matters lifted out of their track.

More Nuisances.

Now that the wet weather has set in, it would be a boon to a long suffering public if the street committee would compel owners of houses to provide proper drains to carry off rain water from the roofs of houses. A walk through some of our principal streets on a wet night render the pedestrian liable to an involuntary cold bath at almost every turn. Take Yates street as an example—in one block three juvenile cataracts discharge from the eaves of the houses on to the sidewalks, and if the weather is at all breezy it requires considerable agility to successfully dodge the streams.

The Four Premiers.

Hon. Mr. Norquay in an interview at Winnipeg expressed the opinion that beneficial results will follow from the interprovincial conference. Speaking of the *personnel* of the conference, he said Mr. Mercier was a very astute politician and a clever tactician. He would be sure to make a clever leader. Premier Mowat was a clever fellow, but he was a pretty strong Grit, and regarded matters too much through Grit spectacles. Premier Fielding, of Nova Scotia, was an intensely technical man, entirely too much so to make a great success in politics. Premier Blair, of New Brunswick, was, however, a man after his own heart. He was truly a broad statesman in every sense of the term. He had the mind to regard all questions from a national rather than a provincial standpoint.

The Premier.

Enquiries at the C. P. N. Co.'s office yesterday, did not result in a substantiation of the item in the *Post-Intelligencer*, and subsequently published in THE COLONIST, to the effect that Capt. White had been offered the command of the steamer Premier and that if he did not accept, Capt. Roberts of the Olympian would take command of her. The latter in speaking to a reporter of the *P.-I.* says: "I regret exceedingly the publication of the report that I was likely to take command of the steamer Premier for the reason that neither Capt. John Irving or anybody acting for him or his company has ever, directly or indirectly, tendered the position to me, and the publication, which was made is liable to prejudice me with the people for whom I am working. The Olympian suits me well enough, and there will be ample time after the position on the Premier is tendered me, for the matter to be discussed."

For Victoria.

The following passengers are on the steamer Geo. W. Elder for this port: Mrs. R. Croft, A. Burke, A. Carbosman, Mrs. J. B. Smith, Mrs. S. J. Dawley, K. H. Honneyham.

Port Moody.

A petition was forwarded from Port Moody the other day for incorporation as Coquitlam municipality. Several counter petitions have also been received protesting against the proposed incorporation.

Rock Creek Trail.

Mr. Henry Nicholson, mining recorder at Rock Creek, has been instructed by the chief commissioner to build a suitable trail up the creek to facilitate the work of mining. He has also received instructions to examine the proposed route for a shorter trail to the mines from the head of Osoyoos Lake, and report to the government. If the route is as claimed, the trail will probably be made in early spring, as it will shorten the present trail about fifteen miles.

Strange Similarity in Names.

"You have a good many buildings 'To Let' in your town," remarked a tourist to a realestate man at Vancouver, as he pointed to one of the ominous 16x14 placards on the window of an empty store. "Good gracious!" cried the realestate man. "That building is not to let. Those words are Chinese. They are the name of a firm. There are fifty-six of them here."

"There must be a good many Chinamen of the same name."

"So there are, my dear, sir, so there are; and it creates much confusion."

"I should think," continued the eastern man, "that some of them could petition the legislature to change their names—say to 'For Sale Cheap,' or 'To Lease Low.'"

The realestate boomer seemed to feel that he had met his match.

The Israelites in Bondage.

Dr. Nuszessen, of San Francisco, gave a sermon in the Jewish Synagogue last night, on the state of slavery in which the Israelites now were. He said that God's curse was still on the Jews, that it had been on them for ages, but soon they would inherit his blessing. Dr. Nuszessen also spoke on the missions established by the Jews all over the world. In Victoria it was impossible to hatablish a mission as there were only a few Jewish families in the city. The sermon, which was listened to with great attention by the congregation, lasted an hour and a quarter. At about a quarter past eight the gas went out and lamps had to be lit, so that it was very late before the congregation was dismissed. Dr. Nuszessen is one of the ablest Jewish rabbis on the American continent. The heavy showers of rain prevented a great many people from going to hear him.

Police Court.

T. Riley, on remand, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from H. Habbert.

Mr. Habbert said that he was a farmer and resided at Chemainus; he went to bed in the St. Nicholas Hotel with the prisoner and in the morning missed Riley, the money and watch and chain; believe that the prisoner drugged him; had no conversation with him concerning the money.

In answer to the prisoner, complainant said that he did not give him (prisoner) the money and watch; didn't remember how many drinks they had together, but remembered having attended a dance house.

After the evidence of Wm. Cooper, barkeeper of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and W. Marshall, barkeeper of the Pritchard House, had been taken, prisoner was committed for trial.

A Mrs. Bray charged with committing perjury was remanded for one day.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, November 13.

A Generous Will.

James Bangs, formerly of New Westminster, and Lakeview, Elgin Co., Ont., in his will leaves $250 to the Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster, and $250 to the Protestant Orphan's Home, Victoria.

Warning to Storekeepers.

We have been asked to give the local storekeepers a pointer. Goods are displayed outside the doors, and it is very easy for a passer by to whip up anything that might please him. Already the police are after some Chinamen who have taken to this method of obtaining goods on a "long credit" system.

Going Home.

Captain Green, of the steamer Emma Hayward, who ran the Geo. E. Starr to this port for a number of trips, will leave the Sound for his old home in New Brunswick about the middle of November. In speaking of the contemplated trip, he said: "I have been away from home nineteen years. My parents are growing old, and I feel that it is my duty to pay them a visit before it is too late."

A Runaway.

A horse attached to a light buggy, ran away on Fort street yesterday forenoon and in turning the corner at Moss street threw the occupant out. The horse then bolted but was subsequently secured. The person thrown out was not badly injured but some plaster statuary which he had with him was broken to bits. The head of one of the pieces alighted right side up with care, and presented a laughable appearance in the garden of one of our leading citizens.

Cayoosh Creek Quartz.

Cayoosh creek is all the excitement in Clinton and Lillooet just now, writes a correspondent. About twenty locations have already been made and very encouraging prospects obtained from most of them. The Bonanza Co. (the discovery claim) have let a contract to sink on the ledge and run a tunnel on the vein. The work should be completed in ninety days. The claim prospects well on the surface, being amazingly rich in free gold, but as yet they have not gone down more than a foot on the vein. Big things are looked for, however.

British Columbia Fruit.

Mr. Philip Fewster, one of the recently returned British Columbia excursionists, brought to town a number of samples of fruit grown in the neighborhood of Victoria. They include about ten varieties of eating and cooking apples. Anderson Bros., fruit merchants of Victoria, sent on the samples in the expectation of establishing an agency for their sale here. The pears are of very fine quality, and in flavor much resemble the California Bartlett's. The apples are of large size and very good eating, though somewhat coarse and less finely flavored than the eastern varieties usually imported here.—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

For San Francisco.

The steamer Mexico, which sailed for San Francisco yesterday, carries the following passengers: Mrs E G Prior and servant, M M English and family, three daughters and one son, J C Brown, W H Hains and wife, P H Cran, Thos E Ladner, W S Flood, M Lopalick, S Gray, Wm Wallace, Mrs J Reid, Miss M Doane, Miss Taylor, Edward Toy, H Dorsett, Major E S Foster and wife, Mr and Mrs Crane, Mrs Beiber and child, Miss Fanny Beiber, Miss Hattie Beiber, Miss Silvia, Mrs A R McKenzie, Miss Greenwood, Simon Fraser, Mrs W C Waldron, Captain H Flank, Miss Millie Wilson, Miss Madigan, J A Sayward and wife, in addition to 40 others, overland passengers, and 20 in the steerage. The steamer also carries a heavy cargo.

Another Runaway.

A horse, with what was once a fancy harness, but then broken and torn, was seen darting down Cadboro Bay Road last evening about 5 o'clock. Where it came from or to whom it belongs, no one seemed to know.

Heavy Freight.

The Elder, which arrived from San Francisco yesterday, had about 400 tons of miscellaneous freight destined for New York and other eastern points over the C. P. R. The bulk of the shipments consist of wool, beans and salmon.

Assistant Engineer.

Mr. David F. Fee, Jr., is out as a candidate for assistant engineer. His card will appear in our next issue. Mr. Fee was a candidate at the election two years ago, has been in the department for the last nine years and has always been one of the most active and energetic members.

The Traffic Bridge.

The work of constructing the general traffic bridge across the harbor at the foot of Johnson street is progressing favorably, the piles for the approach being driven, and the wood piles for the end cylinders are also in position. The pile driver yesterday was engaged in driving the piles for the centre cylinders on which will rest the machinery for the swing. About fifty feet of mud lies at the bottom at the Indian reserve shore.

A Small Steamer Sunk.

About 5 o'clock Thursday morning the small steamer Virginia, lying alongside the Union wharf, Port Townsend, sank. A tug boat was alongside at the time and it is supposed the Virginia was run down. The weather was very rough and the steamer could not be raised. Only two persons were aboard and they escaped safely. The steamer Rustler, belonging to Morgan & Hastings—the same firm which owns the Virginia—was swamped on last Thursday night while docked at the sawmill wharf.

Seriously Wounded.

On Thursday night a man named H. O'Hagan, a tailor, imbibed a little too freely and got into an altercation with one of his employés named T. J. Enright. Words soon came to blows, and Enright beat O'Hagan severely about the head and face with the handles of a pair of heavy tailor's shears. Mrs. O'Hagan ran for help, which soon arrived in the person of Officer Haywood, who promptly separated the combatants. Enright was taken to the police station and O'Hagan put to bed. Dr. Langis was summoned and dressed the wounds of the unfortunate man, which are serious, although not dangerous, unless erysipelas should set in. At the police court yesterday Enright was remanded for a week to enable O'Hagan to appear and testify against him.—*Vancouver News.*

The Squamish Settlers.

Mr. Geo. Turner, C. E., who went to the Squamish river on the steamer Buzz to survey the lands occupied by the Norwegian settlers, telegraphed on Friday that the lands were several feet under water, and that the unfortunate settlers required assistance. The government telegraphed back to render them every needed assistance. The whole valley is flooded, and owing to the rush of water the steamer could not ascend the river. Five men from the settlement were met at the mouth, who reported that all the houses were flooded, and that it had been impossible to cook food for several days. The Norwegians naturally do not desire to stay at the point which seemed to promise so well at first, and it will be necessary to care for them for the present, and provide a more favorable locality for them to settle.

The Steamer Pearl Sunk.

The steamer Pearl, which has been plying between this city, the North Arm, Ladners and Vancouver, for about a year sank on the Sandheads early Friday morning while on her way to Burrard Inlet. It is supposed one of the planks must have sprung, for she made water very rapidly. Capt. Savary, who had charge of the steamer, seeing that she was sinking, got the small boat out, and in this the passengers and crew, six persons, escaped. They were shortly afterwards picked up by the steamer Princess Louise and taken to Vancouver. The Pearl sank in 18 feet of water. She was owned by Capt. Savary, Capt. Edwards and Mr. Mallory. At the time of the accident she had on board about twelve tons of potatoes for Hendersoii Bros., Vancouver. We believe she was uninsured.—*Columbian.*

[Yesterday passengers on the steamer Princess Louise on her trip to this city, observed the pilot house of the sunken steamer in the gulf and from this it is presumed the vessel has broken up.]

Blue Ribbon Club.

The inclement weather caused a falling off in the attendance at Temperance hall last night. Vice-President R. W. Roper occupied the chair. After singing "Only an Armor Bearer," Vice-President Rudge offered a prayer for the success of the temperance cause. The chairman next addressed the meeting and, in a few well chosen remarks, pointed out the importance of aiding the work which is progressing so favorably in the east. An instrumental duet by the Misses Merrill and Sears received an *encore*, which the beautiful piece so richly deserved. Miss Mesher recited "The Lover's Sacrifice," a very pretty piece which was given so nicely that the young lady received an *encore*. Mr. E. A. Sharp favored the audience with two musical gems and was accorded loud applause. After recess President Rudge alluded to the petition for a Sunday closing law, and thought the citizens should vote on the question. Chairman Roper made a few closing remarks, alluding to the legalized traffic which was causing so much misery and crime. He alluded to the necessity of assisting in forwarding the labors necessary to carry on the work. The band played several fine selections during the evening. "God Save the Queen," closed the interesting and entertaining meeting.

A Donald Incident.

John Deane, for sometime in the employ of the C. P. R. Co., was found dead on the floor of his room at the Forest House, Donald, this morning. He was employed on the section gang, east of Donald up to about two months ago, when he came into Donald and took up his quarters at the Forest House, where he has since lived. The deceased was a man of about fifty years of age, active, and looking much younger; his hair, which was very dark, was streaked with gray, and he wore a heavy dark moustache. Since his death some little knowledge of his former life has been brought to light. He commenced service in the English army during the Crimean war, rose to the rank of lieut.-colonel, was disgraced, and joined the ranks again, from which he rose to commissioned officer. It is difficult to follow so checkered a career, he has seen active service in many a brilliant engagement in India, the Cape, and elsewhere, has received thirteen different medals, was a very intellectual, well-educated man, speaking eight different languages fluently, and was heir by entail to his uncle Sir Thomas Deane's estate in Ireland. It is sad to think of a life so brilliantly began to have so dismal an end, away from all relatives and friends, none near to express a word of sympathy, or drop a silent tear, it is sad when one thinks of what might have been accomplished by one so gifted.

Donald, Nov. 10, 1887.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

From the DAILY COLONIST, November 15.

Whalers Arrive.

Three more whaling barks arrived at San Francisco on the 4th inst.—the Ohio, thirty-three days from Okhotak, with 670 barrels of oil and 7,500 pounds of bone; the Charles W. Morgan, thirty-four days from Okhotak, wtih 1,350 barrels of oil and 11,000 pounds of bone; and the Hidalgo, twenty-five days from Fox Islands, with 450 barrels of oil and 7,000 pounds of bone.

N. W. Rifle Association.

The annual meeting of the New Westminster Rifle Association will be held at the rifle range, Brownsville, on Thursday, Thanksgiving Day. Firing will commence at 9:30 a.m. sharp. A large number of our marksmen ought to attend as the prizes to be presented are of value. Those who go can return to the city on Friday on the Yosemite.

Paralytic Stroke.

It is feared that another old pioneer is about to pass from our midst. Yesterday morning Mr. Thos. Innes, better known as "Tommy," was stricken down with paralysis, and anxiety is felt for his recovery. Mr. Innes is a prominent Oddfellow and also a member of the St. Andrews & Caledonian Societies, and is held in the highest esteem by this brethren. He came to this province in 1856.

The Squamish Settlers.

Acting upon the telegram from the chief commissioner Mr. C. Warwick, government agent at Westminster, chartered the steamer Stella and a scow, and purchased provisions and other supplies. At eleven o'clock Saturday morning the steamer left for Squamish river with Col. McGregor on board, who has charge of the relief. The Norwegians will be brought to Westminster and quartered in the immigration sheds until another and more suitable location is decided upon.

The Wrecked Steamer.

An attempt was made on Saturday to save what is left of the steamer Pearl, but just as the tugs Samson and Emma got within a hundred yards of her she capsized. Capt. Savary, of the Samson, succeeded in anchoring her and she is now floating one mile north by west of No. 1 buoy in the south channel of the Fraser in two-and-a-half fathoms of water. Shipmasters and others navigating in that locality are warned and advised to govern themselves accordingly.

Fire Department Election.

The election for chief and assistant engineers of the fire department takes place on the 12th December, and Mr. D. F. Fee, jr., is the Richmond in the field, announcing himself thorough our columns as a candidate for assistant engineer. Mr. Fee is a through fireman and has been an active member of the fire department for many years, during which period he has rendered valuable service, and no doubt has obtained by practical experience many qualifications necessary for the office he aspires to.

"Interior Decoration."

This is the title of a handsomely bound volume published by Wm. T. Comstock, of New York. The authors are Arnold W. Brunner and Thomas Tryon, architects, being papers published from time to time in *Building*, an architectural magazine, but now revised, partly re-written, and, with the addition of many new illustrations—there are 65 in all—presented to the public in a more complete and convenient form. The contents are as follows: Introductory; the hall; the staircase; the library; the parlor; the dining room; the study, and the bed-rooms. Price, $3.50; for sale by the B. C. Stationery Co.

Westminster Ahead.

The result of the entrance examination for law students at Dalhousie college, Nova Scotia, is published, says the *Columbian*, and the result is that of sixteen applicants eight were plucked. Mr. G. W. Howay, of this city, heads the list by about 200 marks, and that against an under graduate of Dalhousie college. He has made the following remarkable score: For associated arts, he was second against all competition; at 17 years of age he stood first of the "A's" for "A" teachers' certificate, and at 18 he went up again and stood at the head of the list against an honor student of Dalhousie. Mr. Howay received his training at the high school in this city.

Disgusted With Vancouver.

The boat house belonging to the Vancouver Boating and Canoeing club, and which stands at the eastern extremity of the C.P.N. wharf, has shown its disgust for Vancouver in a rather forcible manner. During the late gale the house got adrift and, filled with boats, cedar canoes and all sailing apparatus, floated away in the direction of Victoria. On Sunday morning the passengers on the Princess Louise were surprised to see, in the distance, a house afloat, and on coming nearer to it they found it was the boat-house. Later in the day the tug Emma went to capture the fugitive and was successful in bringing back the house to its proper place and thus relieving the minds of all those who owned the property.

THE WRESTLING MATCH.

Barr Defeats the Champion—McKeown Breaks His Knee—Great Uproar.

Although the match was timed to begin at 8 o'clock sharp, the men did not face one another till 9:29, when, at the word "Time" being called by Capt. McLean, who acted as time-keeper, both Barr and McKeown at once jumped into the ring, and the struggle began. From the outset Barr had the best of it, but was very nearly being thrown on his back outside the ring. His activity saved him, and with a sudden turn he grasped McKeown round the shoulders. This move on Barr's part was fatal to McKeown, who, though he held out very long, was eventually thrown after a struggle of 31 minutes. Ten minutes was allowed both contestants, and when the short interval was up, they rushed at one another again. McKeown did not do so well as might have been expected of him; he was evidently suffering from a bad cold, and his hoarse gasps for breath frightened those who had bet on him. Barr was doing wonderfully well, his friends cheering him loudly and repeatedly. After they had been wrestling for 16 minutes McKeown fell on his knees, and time was called to the surprise of the lookers on. The reason for time being called when neither party was thrown was that McKeown had hurt, if not broken, his knee. The spectators were evidently astonished at the turn things had taken, and were very much inclined to be rather suspicious of the whole affair. However, it only wanted 13 minutes for the hour to be completed, and McKeown had neither thrown Barr once, nor had he any hopes of throwing him. He gave the victory to Barr, but declared that he would wrestle him again as soon as he was able to. Barr was evidently the favorite, and the cheers that greeted him must have made him long for more laurels. As regards the man Richardson, who has challenged McKeown through the press to wrestle for $100 a side, the latter says that he will accept the challenge as soon as he has recovered from his fall. More will yet be heard of the wrestling championship of Canada. Gabe Matheson, of Vancouver, seconded McKeown, whilst Jim Gray held the sponge for Barr.

IRON RULE IN IRELAND.

Balfour's Declarations at Birmingham.—A Remarkable Speech.

Hard Lines Ahead in the Green Isle—The Threats of the London Anarchists.—Bismarck's Hand.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Balfour's speech last week at Birmingham, remarkable for many things, is remarkable for nothing more than its courageous cheerfulness and confidence. The Irish Secretary unquestionably believes the Government is winning in Ireland, that the league has had its innings and made a good score, but that the turn of the other side has come. That is the substance of his statement. Not less remarkable is Balfour's handling of Gladstone. There has been nothing like it since Beaconsfield. Balfour has taken hold of Gladstone's Nottingham speeches. These startled, even pained, some of Gladstone's best friends. They thought his way of dealing with the Mitchelstown affair reckless, and what he said of the Whelehan murder more reckless still. Balfour has made the most of his opportunity. His accounts of the Mitchelstown and Lisdoonvarna affairs are given deliberately. He has the evidence in his possession and he directly contradicts Gladstone on the most essential points of history. "The demon of inaccuracy pursues him," says Balfour, "when he comes to a statement of policy."

FREE SPEECH AND FREE CRIME.

Again, it must be said, right or wrong, neither clearness nor courage is wanting to this young minister. He has said openly that which the Government intend to do—that they will not tolerate free speech when it leads to free crime, and they have suppressed, and will continue to suppress, public meetings directly inciting to crime. "When," says Balfour, "they pass beyond the bounds I have indicated, when through any cause a meeting becomes the precursor of barbarous crimes, the executive would be failing in its primary duty if it hesitated to stop them."

Gladstone's offer to break up Welsh and Scotch church establishments is, says Balfour, a bribe to the non-conformists to engage in his policy of dismembering the empire by offering them the plunder of the church.

THE ATTACKS ON CHAMBERLAIN.

Many influential Liberals disapprove the lecturing of Chamberlain, which certain Radical organs keep up, and they disapprove not less strongly such outbursts as those of the Toronto *Globe*. "The policy of that journal," says one writer, "must seriously embarrass the delicate negotiations, and cannot fail to weaken the authority not only of Chamberlain but of Sir Lionel West and Sir Charles Tupper." Nevertheless such powerful provincial journals as the Liverpool *Post* and Manchester *Guardian* are firing off broadsides against Chamberlain. They fasten on Goldwin Smith's remark in a letter to the *Times* that Chamberlain could not have committed himself beforehand against a commercial union between Canada and the United States, but he did, they say, so Goldwin Smith's defense becomes a censure. "Sitting on the commercial safety valve," said Professor Goldwin Smith, in his epigrammatic way, "may produce a political explosion." But Chamberlain has declared, says the Liverpool *Post*, that this is just what he is going to do.

BISMARCK'S HAND.

If the *Times* version of the triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy be correct, the peace of Europe has a better guarantee than ever before. Bismarck's hand is visible in every line. This explains, among other things, the new departure in Germany's policy respecting Bulgaria. Russia can no longer count upon benevolent neutrality at Berlin toward her high-handed proceedings in the Balkans. France and Russia alike find themselves in the presence of a combination capable of keeping both in order.

THE ANARCHISTS THREATEN.

Yesterday's arrests in Trafalgar square signify that Sir Charles Warren is once more to be allowed to use his own judgment in suppressing meetings where crime it openly advocated. The anarchists who lead these meetings openly threatened a great riot on Lord Mayor's day. One of them advised the roughs to come with a supply of stones. Warren admits he expects trouble on that day, and considers if he is held responsible for order he must use his own discretion. Public confidence in him is considerably greater than in the Home Office under Matthews, whose resignation is both expected and desired.

TRADE WITH HAWAII.

The Various Phases of the Matter Discussed by the Dominion Cabinet.

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—Mr. Theo. Davies, British vice-consul at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, yesterday interviewed Sir John A. Macdonald and subsequently Hon. Mr. McLelan, acting finance minister in the absence of Sir Charles Tupper, and discussed in a general way the probabilities of extending trade between Canada and the islands. It will be remembered that in 1886, when Mr. McLelan had control of the finances of the Dominion, the Government commissioned Adjutant-General Powell to proceed to Honolulu and investigate the advantages that might accrue from a closer commercial relationship between those two countries. Col. Powell made a careful analysis of the whole question, which he embodied in a report to the council. The Government have discussed the various phases of the matter and are known to be favorable to any action which will open up a new market for our flourishing industries. The interest manifested in the proposed extension of trade by Mr. Davies will doubtless be of value to the Dominion and assist in materially paving the way for a better condition of affairs. For some time past a commercial treaty has been in existence between the Islands and the United States government, but that has expired, and there is said to be a strong feeling against a renewal unless on more favorable conditions. The chief products of the Islands are sugar and rice. With a proper arrangement a profitable interchange of exports could be effected with Canada.

WASHOUTS ON THE C. P. R.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 14.—Owing to the unusual severity of the storm on Saturday night several washouts and slides occurred between Keefer's and the Mission. These have all been repaired except one near Harrison river, which will take till to-morrow night to repair. Expect passengers down to Westminster to-night by steamer from Harrison and to-morrow's train will leave here on time with the expectation of going through.

H. ABBOTT.

ASHORE AT ESQUIMALT.

A Norwegian Bark Gets Ashore in the Gale Last Night.

About 1:30 this morning a telephone message came from the Globe hotel, Esquimalt, stating that the keeper of Esquimalt light had come ashore and reported that a Norwegian bark, from Honolulu, had gone ashore between the light and the island, stern on. Captain Christiansen was telephoned for, and the tug Pilot was to have gone to her assistance at five o'clock this morning. The name of the bark or the amount of damage sustained could not be learned.

HUMPHREYS IN COMOX.

TO THE EDITOR:—Thomas B. Humphreys has been hawked and dragged over this district for some time, indeed some ten days before Mr. Stenhouse resigned, and with indifferent success, though he offers us "poor benighted Comoxians," as he terms us, all manner of things—$50,000 per annum, two steamers a week, roads and bridges innumerable, and, forsooth, no less than a gravel walk to every man's door! The only chance we ever had of every man, woman and child being happy and contented, is when he, rejected of almost every constituency in British Columbia, gets into the house of assembly with his terrible besom of destruction. He trusts that his eloquence will charm the electors of Comox as a snake charms a bird, and that we cannot help ourselves, we must vote for him. Yet the shallow braggart cannot but know that we see through him. We well know that his constituency usually is T.B.H., and that alone. T.B.H. is a disciple of St. Paul; he is "all things to all men." To an Englishman he is an Englishman; to a Scot a Scot; to an Irishman he is a native of the "Green Isle;" to a Welshman he is Welch; sometimes he is a Canadian. In religion he is just the same—to our Roman Catholic settlers he is a follower of the vicar of Christ; to the Protestants of course he is one also; and I suppose to Mr. Stenhouse he is a Mormon, which really comes nearer than any. To what have we fallen when we are supposed by consummate cheek to be cajoled into accepting a castaway. He is a great talker; but yet what is the good if he talks for a week, if we hear nothing but falsehoods. We are not quite as green as he takes us to be, if he supposes we cannot see through his statements manufactured out of whole cloth.

Y.

Comox, Nov. 8th, 1887.

WHERE IS STENHOUSE?

TO THE EDITOR:—Mr. Stenhouse is at present somewhere in Comox settlement, but where few can tell, and why no one professes to know. Perhaps Mr. Stenhouse has learned that rotten eggs are at a premium. Whether he does so or not, he is not to be seen anywhere. Fresh eggs are scarce, but rotten ones are going at $1 per dozen, and quite a number have been secured and are ready for use, while others are being placed in warm places to give them that peculiar flavour which makes them "egg-streamly" valuable on some occasions. It is a good job that Mr. S. confines himself so much in doors, where no one sees him. A week ago he ventured on the street (in daylight) and canvassed one our of citizens in favor of Mr. Humphreys. We were going along the street at the time while he was holding forth in favor of his would-be successor. The answer he got was, "I'd as soon vote for Qoukam the Siwash as I would vote for Humphreys." "Oh, don't talk so loud, you'll make me deaf," answered Stenhouse. The scene put me very much in mind of a wood-cut in the Nanaimo *Free Press*, where a tall man is impressing upon a very small man the cheapness and superiority of his wares, "and don't you forget it."

REMUS.

STENHOUSE'S CHATTELS.

TO THE EDITOR:—Depend upon it that Comox is preparing a stinging rebuke for its late member. He peddled this constituency round Victoria, and never told a soul of us that he intended to resign until he had got hold of a *Victorian* to stand in his place. Then he allowed us to know what he had done. Look at the treachery of the thing. Stenhouse the member. He resigns to leave the country. He is selling out his farm. No matter what may be the legislation in the future as far as it concerns Comox, it can't affect him. He will be out of the swim. But have we unfortunate settlers here got to take the man whom he has chosen to succeed him? Not much. He looks on us as his chattels to dispose of as he may like.

Is this right? Is it proper that he (who is going away) should be allowed to saddle us with a *Victorian* while we have a local man like Dingwall, whose interests are our own and who will do his duty by us.

The "convention" here on Thursday was called in the Stenhouse and Humphreys interest. It was a complete failure. Dingwall's friends were so strong that the other party did not attempt to do any business for fear of a vote of censure.

As for Mr. Stenhouse he keeps out of sight. He'd better!

EAST COAST.

Comox, Nov. 9.

LETTER FROM BAYNES SOUND.

TO THE EDITOR:—Mr. Humphreys has called here again and has passed on to another part of the district. His arrival was preceded by a copy of the *Standard* attacking Mr. Beaven, and, of course, Mr. H. has had to suffer for the sin of his organ. There is but one feeling here now on the subject. If parties were pretty nearly divided in the house I think Humphreys would have stood some show of getting in; but as the Opposition has amashed up and Mr. Beaven has left it, what hope is there for us if we were to send down an Opposition man? We might as well have no member at all. Stenhouse was bad enough; but he *did* know a little about the district; but Mr. Humphreys doesn't know the first thing, besides he wouldn't have any show in the house with only three or four on the Opposition side, could he? We might as well be without any member at all as to return Mr. Humphreys. If we farmers haven't got a man among us intelligent enough to represent us we'd better go back to school. If we send to Victoria for a member to represent a farming district we must be badly off for brains.

CAMP FIRE.

Baynes Sound, Nov. 7.

STANDARD TIME.

TO THE EDITOR:—Your issue of Thursday announces that Mr. Redfern has cast his lot with the advocates of standard time in Victoria. A good example is better than precept! Why does not Mr. Redfern put his clock right instead of misleading hundreds of people daily and causing no end of bother with the boats and every visitor to the city?

If he would simply move those erring hands of his on Monday morning and put a notice in his window, "*Standard Time*," the whole difficulty would be solved and everybody would recognize the wisdom and gracefulness of the move.

T. C. S.

Victoria, 11th Nov., 1887.

Valuable to Know.

Consumption may be more easily prevented than cured. The irritating and harassing cough will be greatly relieved by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam that cures coughs, colds, bronchitis and pulmonary troubles. tu-th-sat-dw

For Frost Bites.

There is no better remedy for frost bites, chilblains and similar troubles, than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It also cures rheumatism, lumbago, sore throat, deafness, and lameness and pain generally. Yellow Oil is used externally and internally. tu-th-sat-dw

Prevailing Sickness.

The most prevailing complaints at this season are rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, inflamation and congestions. For all these and other painful troubles Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best internal and external remedy. tu-thu-sat

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Woman So Badly Burned About the Body that She Will Probably Die.

On Sunday night about 9 o'clock H. J. Cook, the proprietor of the ways of that name on the Indian reserve, retired to bed with his son, leaving Mrs. Cook in the sitting-room lying on the sofa reading. He fell asleep and about 11 o'clock was awakened by loud screams. He started up, when the door of the bedroom was suddenly burst open and his wife rushed into his arms

ONE MASS OF FLAMES.

Although startled and almost overcome by the dreadful sight, the husband did not lose his presence of mind and, hastily picking up a blanket from the bed, he wrapped it around the suffering and frantic woman. By this means the flames were smothered and Mrs. Cook, by this time wholly insensible, was placed upon the bed. Dr. Milne was sent for and applied remedies to restore her to her senses, and after sometime his efforts were rewarded. The burns are of a serious nature, the entire back and front of the body, from the waist up, being a horrible sight to gaze on. All through the long hours of the morning and yesterday the agony of the poor woman, it is said, was terrible, and Dr. Milne gives but little hope of her ever recovering. How the accident occurred the woman can give no explicit account except that she fell asleep and was awakened by the horrible sensations she experienced.

C. E. T. S.

The Concert a Great Success—The Hall Crowded Music and Song.

The regular concert given by the Church of England Temperance Society was held last night in the cathedral schoolroom. In spite of the inclemency of the weather a large audience of ladies and gentlemen rewarded the efforts of those who have to to do with the management. The programme, arranged by Mrs. L. M. Caldwell, was a very good one, and the songs and recitations were so well rendered that not only hearty applause, but also hearty *encores* were accorded the amateurs. The concert opened with a few remarks by the Rev. Mr. Davis, who also, later on, gave a lecture on Temperance. Mrs. P. T. Johnston then sang "Consider the Lilies of the Field," and was accompanied on the piano by Mrs. T. N. Hibben. Mr. J. N. Muir then recited "A Thanksgiving Sermon," and, receiving an *encore* gave a short but pithy lecture on the effects of drinking too hard. The next song was by Mrs. Moresby. The power of song possessed by Mrs. Moresby can be better imagined than expressed. She answered to two *encores* and an attempt was made to get her to sing a fourth time. Mrs. Moresby has very kindly promised to sing at the next concert so that those who wish to hear a good voice should make a note of it. The next concert will be given on the 12th of this month. After Mr. Davis had given his lecture on Temperance, refreshments were handed around, the Ladies' Committee receiving the grateful thanks of the epicures present for their kind services. The second part opened with a solo by Miss Nellie Broderick, who showed that the musical part of her education had certainly not been neglected. Dr. Tenwick then recited a piece, drawing forth great admiration for his careful and good reading. Mr. Offerhaus sang "The Lighthouse Light," and in response to an *encore*, repeated the last verse. "Home So Blest" was sung by Miss Cameron, accompanied by Miss Nellie Broderick, and was *encored* no less than three times. Miss Jamieson recited an incident of the battle of Solferino, and pleased the audience so well that to hush the applause she had to recite another piece.

Miss Maggie Faron then played "The Mexican Dance," and was followed by Mr. T. Gore, who sang "Thy Sentinel Am I," accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Arrowsmith. This being the last piece on the last verse on the programme the audience was about to rise, but there was something new in treat for them. Willie Bucket, Willie Gabriel, George

W HYDRAULIC MACHINERY.

connection with the great increase of ary works, such as sewage farms, rworks, drainage, etc., it is of first- importance to utilise natural water rs whenever they are available, r than always to rely on steam r. That this is not always done is to the expensiveness of the machinery fred, which often exceeds that for n power. Therefore a new invention utilising water power which is very less costly than any hitherto used is tter of great importance to all who nterested in sanitary work.

ch an invention has lately been made. e particulars of it have appeared in a phlet by Mr. D. H. Pearsall, C.E., ished by Messrs. Spon & Co., and we received some further particulars Mr. Pearsall. The invention makes of what is almost a new principle, as it hitherto been used only on a very l scale. On a small scale it is known l engineers by the common hydraulic Mr. Pearsall also calls his machine s,' but their action is so superior to of the machines known by that appel- n, and they are available under such different circumstances, that they ld really receive a distinct name. In may be called its normal form the hine consists of an iron pipe ending in air-vessel with which the pipe com- nicates by some ordinary valves. Im- iately under the air vessel there is an ning in the pipe (extending round the le periphery) which is alternately ned and closed by a hollow sliding nder which is moved up and down by hall motor worked by the air from the vessel. This is the whole of the ma- hery, and with any water power which be available, any kind of pumping be done by this simple machine alone. re is not, as usual, first a water-wheel convert the power into motion, and n pumps to utilize the motion, but whole work is done at one ration and in one machine. he result of this extreme simplicity is nually a great economy in cost and a great economy in power. An in- nce will illustrate this. A corporation r London has purchased considerable er rights with a view to using the wa- to raise the sewage of the town to h a level that it can be used on a sew- farm. A well-known and thoroughly engineer was employed by the cor- ation to report on the proposed works. reported that using the best ordinary chinery the water power was not quite icient to raise all the sewage required be raised, so that the turbines would e to be supplemented at certain sea- s of the year by steam power. The t of ordinary machinery was estimated £3,000.

Mr. Pearsall was afterwards asked to port, and reported that machinery on new plan would cost £1,500, and could guaranteed to work with such economy water that the water power would be only ample to raise all the sewage re- ired to be raised at the present time, also all the sewage requiring to be sed when the town should have increas- its population by 50 per cent.

Other works on this system are being signed to supply a town with electric ht by the agency of a waterfall twenty- e miles distant. In this case the water- wer is caused, by means of Pearsall's ve, (without any pumps or other ad- ional machinery whatever) to compress d force air instead of water through all pipes extending from the waterfall the town, where the compressed air is ed in the same way as steam to drive mainos.

Similar machinery can also be used for any other purposes. For instance, de- ns are now in hand for water supply r a town, water-saving apparatus on cks, and compressing air for working ck-drills. The invention will be found be eminently advantageous in these and any other circumstances.—*Sanitary Re- rd.*

MARINE.

Bark Pak Wan, at Hastings, is having fore-top-gallant mast fitted.

The eastern maritime fishing fleet in- nds to move Victoriaward.

Schooner Maggie Mc., cleared at Hali- x for this port on the 7th instant.

Bark Bella Vista is still in Esquimalt d leaking badly. She will go into the ock with the Arabella, for repairs.

Steamer Ancon, Carroll, arrived at the ter wharf yesterday morning from Al- ka. She left again for Sound ports at 11 clock.

On the 8th inst. the schooner Ariel iled for St. John, N. B.; and on the y following the schooner Maggie Mc. iled from Halifax, full for Victoria.

Ship Beaconsfield now loading lumber Moodyville for the River Plate, is one the largest that has ever loaded on the let, and will take over 1,000,000 feet of mber.

Barque Sarah J. Ridgway has been ached at Moodyville, and her copper om is undergoing a thorough over- uling preparatory to her loading Banff thracite coal for San Francisco.

Bark Arcturus, 11 days from San Fran- sco, ran ashore below Point Hudson, on hursday morning. She was afterwards wed off and taken to Port Hadlock, ving sustained little or no damage.

A report from Acapulco dated October 8 states that the ship Wm. F. Babcock there ready to sail for Portland. She d previously been reported to sail for anaimo on October 20th, and such no ubt is her destination.

[The bark Lady Lampson referred to ove will be remembered by many of r readers as the one that made several ips in the Hudson's Bay service to this rt from London, and which was recked some nine or ten years ago near is port.]

Reports from San Francisco say that a 000 ton ship will leave that port in a w days for Esquimalt to enter the dock r repairs. She will bring all her mate- al, sheathing, etc., in bond, thus saving of what it would cost to dock her at the ay city. This ship will be followed by thers.

Captain Marston, part-owner and com- ander of the bark Lady Lampson, has legated to Captain Rush the command that vessel for the coming winter. For ne years the Lady Lampson and her teran commander have been in the onolulu trade and the Captain feels that e has earned a vacation and proposes to joy one for the first time in many yeaas. —*S. F. Chronicle.*

Steamer Geo. W. Elder, Ackley, 72 ours from San Francisco, arrived at the ter wharf at 9 o'clock yesterday morn- g with 10 first-class and 12 steerage assengers for this port. She also brought 24 tons of freight for Victoria. After ischarging, the Elder left for the Sound. he present is probably the last trip of his steamer to this port as the Umatilla now ready to take her place on the oute.

The Norwegian bark Vikar which went shore near the Esquimalt lighthouse on aturday night, was towed off by the Pi- ot, early Sunday morning and will enter he drydock to-day. The vessel is leaking adly, the pumps being in operation con- tinually. The cause of the accident is at- ributed to thick weather, which set in as he captain was making Esquimalt har- or, the light only being distinguishable t times. After striking, the anchors ere let go, but they were lost, and the ark was entirely at the mercy of the ind and waves, until the Pilot picked er up. The Vikar is in ballast, and ailed from Honolulu.

Ship J. A. Briggs will be towed to De- arture Bay by the tug Pilot.

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1887.

PROLONGING THE DISCUSSION.

Coun. Grant, in a lengthy and grandiloquent communication to an evening contemporary, evidently written to record his own cleverness, seeks to prolong, or rather to renew, the controversy on the water supply question. If the doughty councillor had not spent the last two or three months in the wilds of Cassiar, remote from the humanizing influence of the daily press, he would have known that the majority of the council had smashed the Hendry scheme and adopted the Summerfield scheme upon the recommendation of one of the foramost hydraulic engineers in America. In the opinion of most people hereabouts a renewal of the discussion at this time would be profitless. Coun. Grant takes the credit to himself of having proposed to the council "some time last summer" that the question of a better water supply be referred to an "outside engineer of well known reputation" to report. The councillor's memory needs refreshing. Early in the spring the water committee asked power of the council to refer the matter to Mr. Bell, who was extolled to the skies as a most competent authority until—unfortunately for himself, but fortunately for the city—he reported adversely to the Hendry scheme, when he became all things that were bad. If Coun. Grant really did propose "some time in the summer" to refer the matter to an "outside engineer" he was only a copyist after all, and really stole the water committee's "thunder" fulminated in March, instead of the council stealing his. Later on in the season the water committee, through Coun. Pearse, proposed to again refer the matter to an "outside engineer," but Coun. Barnard, a member of the water committee, and a majority of the council voted the proposition down as one intended to cause delay. A month or so ago, advantage was taken of Mr. Keefer's presence in the city (on motion of Coun. Barnard) to ask his opinion of the several schemes. While Mr. Keefer was preparing his report the water commissioner proceeded steadily with his plans. There was no delay and Mr. Keefer's report endorsed the Summerfield scheme. Coun. Grant questions the legality of the action of the council in appointing a chairman after the mayor had refused to put a motion and maintains that the Municipalities Amendment Act, 1887, does not confer power on the council to appoint a chairman except in deciding a point of order. Who ever claimed that it did? The conduct of the mayor in refusing to put the motion on Wednesday night was a virtual abandonment of the chair for the time being, and his worship tacitly admitted this by allowing Coun. Coughlan to act as chairman without dissent or protest. The action of the council on Wednesday evening is fully sustained by precedent. In all deliberative boards the majority should rule, and when a chairman declines to put a motion constitutionally made he must be disciplined, or can be superseded for the time. If the majority did not possess this power one man—the Mayor, for example—in the chair could block all legislation and override the will, not only of a majority, but of the whole council. The contention that the mayor has the power to perpetrate so grave an outrage is too absurd to be seriously discussed. If Coun. Grant is desirous, as he says, that the extension should be begun this year and has no objection to the local firm doing the work, his actions and vote on Wednesday night belie his card of last evening.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* has throughout the controversy taken a very sensible view of the fishery complications on the Pacific. It is stated that there will be some trouble in the United States senate when it meets, over the question of the fisheries and the action of the joint commission. It will perhaps be remembered that just before adjournment last March that body decided by an almost unanimous vote, that it wanted no negotiations and no commissioners, but desired to stand up to Great Britain and demand her rights. Soon after congress adjourned, however, Secretary Bayard and President Cleveland between them appointed commissioners to meet with those from Great Britain, and when the senate convenes it will be confronted with the nominations of the American commissioners. Some Senators have gone so far as to say that they will not confirm the appointments or vote money to pay the salaries or expenses of the commissioners, and there is no fund subject to the orders of the State department out of which they can be paid. The *Chronicle* says: But a graver question than that will be as to the action of the Senate upon a treaty that may be prepared and presented by the joint commission. Will the Senate stand upon its dignity so far as to reject a favorable treaty because it said last March that it did not want a treaty? Will it refuse to listen to the propositions of the commissioners because it voted against a commission? We can hardly concede such a thing as that. The Senate is composed largely of men of ability and of wide knowledge and experience in national affairs; and one can hardly imagine that body doing anything so silly and puerile as rejecting an advantageous treaty because it had once said that it did not want a treaty. Many matters have occurred since the adjournment of the Senate which makes an amicable settlement of the whole question of the fisheries eminently desirable. Great Britain has been exorbitant and imperious in its demands on the Atlantic side, and we have been every bit as obstinate and pugnacious in enforcing our claims on the Pacific side. Things have come to such a pass that they must be adjusted, either by treaty stipulation or by war. Between these two there cannot be a moment's hesitation as to which alternative to adopt. All the fish and all the seals in both oceans are not worth a day, an hour, a minute of war, or a single drop of human blood. It is beneath the dignity of two such nations as Great Britain and the United States to go to war for such a cause, more especially as no serious difficulty stands in the way of peaceable negotiations and a settlement of the whole question. It is well enough for the senate to uphold its own dignity, and to be firm in maintaining its position where great questions of principle are involved; but its resolutions and declarations are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, and its first and highest duty is to the welfare of the nation and not to its own dignity or privileges. The senate might better reconsider its resolution twice over and expunge it from the record than to factiously oppose a treaty which shall insure peace with Great Britain, and that, too, without the loss of national honor or self-respect.

SICK UNTO DEATH.

It is very evident that Germany's Crown Prince has not many years to live. One can read between the lines in the carefully written bulletins sent out by the physicians and see there plainly written the fatal words "no hope." He may live for weeks or months, but the terrible malady with which he is afflicted will sooner or later bring him to the grave. One cannot but admire the great fortitude with which he views the end and regret that Death, the conqueror, has marked him for its prey. But the grim monster spares no more the palaces of princes than the cottages of the peasant, he is an unwelcome visitor who knows no distinction of persons. Britain, to whom the Crown Prince is allied by the nearest and dearest ties, sympathizes with Germany, and looks eagerly forward to any news of a favorable change in his condition. It may be that the doctors' skill will bring him safely out of the valley of the shadow of death and grant him to succeed to the throne. The Kaiser cannot live long, and with the Crown Prince gone Germany would be placed in a very unfortunate position. Both have been striking figures in the army, beloved by the officers and endeared to all the people. In the event of their death there is none to stand foremost in the battle which is surely coming and lead his subjects on to victory. Who can forget that in 1866, when the war broke out between Russia and Austria Frederick William led his army, composed of 125,000 men, from Silesia through the passes of the Sudetic Hills, an operation exposed to great difficulties and to considerable danger? By a series of brilliant operations the army pushed its way through the mountains, fighting seven actions at Trautenau, Nachod, Skalitz, and Schweinschadel. Before he had practically effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles, General Benedek had made preparations to attack the latter with superior force, and the battle of Sadowa or Koniggratz was the result. The Crown Prince appeared on the field unexpected by the Austrians in the middle of the battle, struck the heart of the Austrian position, and decided the fortunes of the day. His march from Miletin to Koniggratz, and his series of victories on entering Bohemia established his reputation as an energetic commander. Then again in the war between France and Germany he acted a most conspicuous part. The close of July, 1870, found him on the Rhine frontier, in command of about 200,000 men and 500 guns. On the 4th of August he vigorously attacked the position held at Weissenburg by that portion of Marshal McMahon's *corps* which was commanded by General Abel Douay. The French were repulsed and dispersed after a severe struggle. He turned the French line at Woerth at two points, and there left and centre were broken. Notwithstanding a desperate charge of cavalry which was ordered by McMahon as a last resort at Sedan he succeeded in crossing the Meuse, an extremely difficult feat, made his way to Paris, entered Versailles, and remained in the invested city until the conclusion of peace. His has been a warrior's career and he has upheld the flag wherever he appeared. Bismarck is not a man of war; the Crown Prince's eldest son is but a young man. Will he ever, though he has not yet attained his 28th year, develop all those qualities which have made his race famous and carry the flag on to greater victories than have ever been achieved by his sire and grand-sire in the past?

THE RABBIT PEST.

It was stated some time ago that an effort was to be made to stock British Columbia with rabbits. Where the story came from we do not know, its origin is shrouded in darkness. We believe it to be a *canard*, the emanation of some particularly fertile imagination. That such a scheme would be injurious in the extreme to the best interests of the province is witnessed by the result in the Australian colonies. New South Wales is said to be in even a more perilous condition than Victoria. Where it is spending £20,000 a year in fighting the pest, its neighbors are expending £100,000. The contemptuous neglect in the earlier stage, which the former has had cause to rue, has been repeated over the border. Nothing was done where a little would have proved effectual, and now money has to be poured out like water without apparent result. In the western division of New South Wales rabbits are increasing with such rapidity that unless almost superhuman efforts are made, the squatters are beginning to feel that they will be compelled to abandon the contest in despair. On Tolarno, a station containing about a million acres, situated on the Darling 770,000 rabbits have been killed since April, 1885, at a cost of nearly £16,000, and the run is still as thickly infested as ever. At Teryawynia, in the same district, over a million rabbits have been killed within the past twelve months at a cost of nearly £16,000. Runs which a few years ago carried 270,000 sheep have now been reduced to 160,000. Four hundred square miles of country on the South Australian border, which used to carry 35,000 sheep, have now been sacrificed to the rodent. A few years ago there was scarcely a rabbit to be seen on the Barrier Ranges. "Now," says a recent visitor to the district, "there is a steady influx, droves of thousands daily crossing the South Australian frontier." All the efforts made in New South Wales to check the plague have been fruitless. The expenditure under the Rabbit Act, both by squatters and the State, has been on the most lavish scale; but the results are ridiculously disproportionate. On many stations 100 and 200 men are continually employed trapping, but nothing is gained beyond providing a livelihood for these individuals. The rabbits continue to increase, and daily the uninfected country is becoming less. Numbers of sheep are destroyed by the rabbits disturbing lambing ewes, and through sheep being caught in the traps. The dog pest is also becoming worse in consequence of the increase from the dogs which have escaped from the rabbit camps. The squatter, harried and worried at every turn, hardly knows where to turn for assistance. His rent has been raised thirty-fold at a bound, half his run has been resumed, and now the rabbit pest threatens to be the final straw which will break his back with the burden. A striking example of the cost of the rabbit pest may be given. From Albemarle Station the State receives a rent of £2,800 a year, and the amount of its three-fourths contribution for rabbit destruction will, it is expected, this year reach £11,000. It is not surprising, in the face of such experience as this, that the ministers who have lately been visiting the far west have returned convinced that the problem is one which needs early and vigorous action. The methods already adopted have failed entirely to grapple with the evil, and it is evident that a change of system is necessary. The New South Wales government have offered a reward of £25,000 to stimulate invention to produce an effective method of destroying the pest, but it is feared that while ingenuity is devising its plan the area infested will widen, and the country go from bad to worse. There seems, indeed, to be only one plan which can prove effectual, and that is to construct a rabbit-proof fence along the border, and then divide the infested country into blocks in a similar manner. Concentrated effort can then be directed upon each block, and with outside sources of supply being cut off, there will be some hope of gradually exterminating the pest. The cost, no doubt, will be large, but this appears to be the only choice against absolute abandonment.

A FELICITOUS APPOINTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Holmes, commandant of "C" Battery, yesterday received official notification from the department of militia of the appointment of Dr. John A. Duncan, of Victoria, to the surgeonship of the battery. The appointment is a particularly happy one, Dr. Duncan having been the unanimous choice of the total contingent of British Columbia members, Mr. E. C. Baker, M. P., in particular urging its desirability. Sir A. P. Caron is to be congratulated upon so gracefully acquiescing to the general request. Dr. Duncan is not unfamiliar with the position, having accompanied "A" Battery as staff-surgeon during their service in the late Northwest rebellion. However, it is a high compliment to him that he was selected out of a large number of applicants who were desirous of securing the position. We understand that Dr. Duncan's appointment is received with favor in Victoria, he having made numerous friends during his residence here, and is also agreeable to the officers and men of the battery, many of whom were with him in the Northwest.

THE TRAFALGAR RIOTS.

The occurrence of such a riot as that which took place in Trafalgar Square on Sunday is greatly to be deplored. They are becoming very common nowadays, and usually end in the shedding of blood. We read somewhere recently a very unbiased letter from a Canadian correspondent in London who had witnessed one of these riots, and his candid opinion was that nine-tenths of the riotous crowd were tramps, loafers and members of that large family of the human race which gains its bread by thieving, and preying upon the innocents who visit the great metropolis. Undoubtedly there is honest distress in London, but if it is to be remedied it must be done by other means than those which are being resorted to in the great city by the Thames. Distress, when not occasioned through the fault of the individual himself, seldom finds voice in noisy brawlings and opposition to constituted authority. We are told in the press despatches that "the leaders of the mob seemed to be young roughs from the East End." That is just what might have been expected from the lawless gathering which pretended to make a demonstration in favor of labor. Though the police were, through lack of numbers, unable to cope with the mob, upon the appearance of the cavalry and infantry they turned tail and fled, and made a most ignominious ending to a not particularly heroic encounter. The policemen did their duty like men, and nobly sustained their reputation as upholders of the law and guardians of the peace.

THE STOLEN THUNDER.

Coun. Grant should bear in mind that "a want of decency is a want of sense;" and in his next letter to the press should endeavor to refrain from the use of coarse expletives and inuendoes. In yesterday's COLONIST it was intimated, in the mildest manner possible, that when Coun. Grant said the council had "stolen his thunder" and when he laid claim to having originated the policy to refer the rival schemes for the extension of the water works to an "outside engineer" he was—well, fibbing. It was asserted by this paper that he had never brought forward any proposition of that nature but that the water committee and Coun. Barnard had done so. To strengthen his thunder-ing accusation the councillor last evening produced a report of the water committee, dated August 26th, last, and claimed the "thunder" it contained by asserting that he "dictated" it. As the report is signed by Coun. Pearse as well as by Coun. Grant, and if the latter really "dictated" the important state paper, it was Coun. Pearse then who stole the "thunder" and not the council. As there is said never to be thunder without lightning, it concerns us to ask what became of the electric fluid in this instance? Was that appropriated by Coun. Pearse, too, or did the council take possession of it? Was it in a liquid form and held in bottles or jugs? Seriously, when Coun. Grant laid claim to pioneering the "outside engineer" proposition, he was himself guilty of appropriating the water committee's "thunder" and trying to dispose of it as the product of his own brain. To Coun. Barnard is due the credit of proposing to employ Mr. Keefer, whose report was the means of preserving the city from a large expenditure of money on an inefficient water supply system. Coun. Grant should compare his first with his second letter, which is not borne out by the facts. He will then discover the ridiculousness of his position, as his second letter actually confounds and corrects the first!

THE WHALING INDUSTRY.

The success attending the whaling industry in the Arctic this year is most satisfactory. It has grown from small beginnings to very large proportions and promises to become even a greater source of profit in the future than in the past. The figures given of this year's catch speak volumes in themselves. Three hundred whales netting 33,000 barrels of oil and 550,000 pounds of bone, valued at $1,900,000, are the results of the arrival of thirty nine whalers, and one daily expected, at the port of San Francisco. This means a large distribution of money and a vast increase in the wealth of this city. Nor will it stop there. In a few years the fleet will be doubled, for there is room for all in the Behring's and Okhotsk Seas. British Columbia has done well in sealhunting; it is a paying business and, though attended with more or less danger, amply repays those who engage in it for their labor. Why should not a fleet of whalers sail out of the port of Victoria every year? Why should not large works be built here such as exist in San Francisco to receive the oil and treat it? Here is an opening for those who have their money lying idle in the banks, which could be quadrupled by being invested in some such scheme as this. It seems a pity that so many opportunities for building up Victoria as a manufacturing and business centre, lying all round us, are disregarded and allowed to pass by unheeded. It is hoped our monied men will give their attention to this matter, inquire into its merits, and build up a great trade which will result in a large annual expenditure in Victoria. There is no reason why this city should not vie with San Francisco in this line as she does in seal hunting, and we have it on very good authority that there is double as much money in the former as in the latter. The matter is worth investigating, and as a business proposition ought to be taken in hand by those of our citizens who have means and wish to increase them.

COUNT TOLSTOI gave to a recent visitor a glowing description of the labors of the field. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "what a joy it is, when the head is tired with work, to be able to repose one's self by a simple physical exercise! Every day, according to the season, I go out mowing, digging or plowing. Oh, the plow! You little dream what a pleasure it is, and what good it does to the heart! How joyfully the blood flows through the veins! The head becomes clear, and the feet so light that you scarcely feel them. And what an appetite one gets, and how soundly one sleeps afterward!"

HOW ABSURD.

TO THE EDITOR:—Coun. Grant addresses a letter to John Grant, one of the proprietors of that truthful little sheet the *Times*, and tells Johnny that he had no intention to trouble him this time and would not have done so if he had not had "water on the brain."

It is earnestly to be hoped that John will forgive the councillor as the loss would be great if his wise words did not go to enlighten the country.

16-INCH MAIN.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR:—On Thursday morning at 11 o'clock there will be services in the churches of this city, and throughout the Dominion generally. Could it be conveniently arranged that the military practice of fire arms be so ordered as to give quietness during that hour of public worship? The hour for religious services are generally fixed by custom; else the churches would alter the time of assembling if requisite for public convenience.

CITIZEN.

POLICE COURT.

[Before Mr. E. Johnson, S. M.]

An Indian who was charged with being drunk was fined $5 or one week's imprisonment, and another Indian who was charged with having an intoxicant in his possession was dismissed.

Ah Keong, charged with stealing a coat from the Belmont Tannery:

Mr. Hall, for Mr. T. Fell, appeared for the prisoner.

Officer Robb testified that he arrested the prisoner in A. A. Aaronson's store on Johnson street, and Mr. John J. Crane swore to the coat as being his property, after which the man was remanded until to-morrow. Bail was offered but refused.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Gaoler Moresby has taken Ah Chow to Lytton where he will be hanged on the 18th.

The ladies' social club last evening held their fortnightly hop, which was a delightful affair.

The citizens of Westminster are arranging for a ball to be given in honor of Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Nelson.

It is stated that Alex. Dempster has entered an action for $5,000 damages against James Rousseau for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment.

Two youths were arrested last evening for assaulting a Chinaman. They claim that the celestial first struck them and they responded by knocking him over the head with a picket.

The effort to propagate lobsters on this coast has been nipped in the bud, the severe cold weather in the east driving the shellbacks into deep water, and freezing those already caught.

The death of Captain Joseph Reed at Ottawa disclosed a sad case of destitution.

AMERICAN NEW

A Boy Drops a Lighted Cigarette in a Cotton Warehouse and Causes the Loss of $300,000.

Shot Dead in a Dance House—Another Serious Cotton Fire—A Boy Kills His Playmate.

Plymouth Church Selects a Pastor—Murdered His Wife and Cremated Her in a Furnace.

Terrible Fire.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 15.—A boy dropped a cigarette yesterday and started a fire in the Union Cotton Co.'s building, at the foot of Main street, which contained 3,337 bales of cotton. The flames spread rapidly and, fanned by a brisk wind from the northwest, soon enveloped Mooley's warehouse, across the street, filled with 1,600 bales of cotton. The flames then ran down an alley filled with cotton, crossed Rock street and burned nearly to the corner of Cumberland street, threatening the gas works, the Metropolitan block of the Empress Bambrook and Thompson block east, and the back portions of every building as far east as Scott street were on fire within twenty minutes. Suddenly the wind changed to a brisk breeze from the south, saving no less than half a dozen business blocks in the heart of the city. Total loss estimated at $300,000.

Shot Dead.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 15.—At eleven o'clock last night Chas. Henry, aged 1, shot and killed Effie Moore, a song and dance girl, at the Palace Variety Theatre; it occurred in the box which they occupied. Four shots were heard and a rush was made for the box. He was found placing the pistol in his pocket. Effie Moore was seventeen years old.

Fined $100.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Elliott W. Todd, proprietor of a house of ill fame on Broad street, who has been on trial for several days under the gambling act, has been convicted and fined $100.

The annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce was held to-night, at which Jos. Chamberlain, fishery commissioner, was present and made a brilliant speech.

The Knights of Labor in Trouble.

In the case of C. M. Hart, who was forced out of his position as foreman of Gardner & Estes shoe manufactory, by the Knights of Labor last spring, the grand jury to-day brought in an indictment for conspiracy against the committee of the district assembly 96. Their cases will be pushed for trial immediately.

Mining Stock Brokers Down.

A receiver was appointed for the firm of Moore & Benjamin, mining stock brokers, this afternoon. It will cause a great sensation in Gogebick mining circles.

Want to Boycott.

Two agents of the general executive board of Knights of Labor are here to direct boycotting against the production of the Pennsylvania Salt company, on account of that company's action during the strike of its employes last April.

Clara Louise Kellog Married.

The mother of Clara Louise Kellog has received a despatch from her daughter confirming the report of her marriage to Carl Strakeosch.

Defrauded the Company.

John H. Schriner, of Philadelphia, late secretary of the American National Telephone Company was arrested to-day, charged by the president of the company with applying the proceeds of a stock sale to his private use. He was admitted to bail.

Tenders His Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—General Land Commissioner Sparks tendered his resignation to the President in a long letter in which he goes over the questions which lead up to his controversy with Secretary Lamar. Commissioner Sparks claims that all the issues raised by him were those of the law, and that Lamar unfairly endeavored to create an impression that the issue was one of authority alone, and that he (Sparks) had refused to execute the Secretary's official orders.

The Bogus Infernal Machine.

The case of Sherburne R. Hopkins, who sent the bogus infernal machine to Chief Justice Waite, came up in the police court here to-day. Hopkins' counsel moved to quash the information against his client on the grounds that the facts set forth in it was not sufficient to make an offence. The information charged Hopkins with attempting to defraud newspaper correspondents by selling them as news a statement he knew to be false. The counsel said it was alleged that Hopkins told the lie, or fiction, as the newspapers would call it. In reality it was simply the perpetration of a joke, or "fake." Hopkins was prepared to write a lie and asked if they wanted it. Assistant district attorney Eoil, the prosecuting attorney, said the argument had made such an impression on him that he was unwilling to risk a trial on this information. The judge then quashed the case. Mr. Eoil proposed another and stronger indictment against Hopkins.

Yellow Jack in Florida.

Surgeon-General Hamilton has received a telegram from Tampa, Fla., saying there were three new cases of yellow fever yesterday and no deaths. There are thirteen cases in hospital.

Plymouth Church Calls a Pastor.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 15.—At a special meeting of Plymouth Church and society this evening it was decided, with but one dissenting vote, to call Rev. Charles A. Berry, of Wolverhampton, England, to fill the pulpit. The dissenter was E. B. Hutchison, who explained that he thought the pastor should be an American. The salary to be offered Mr. Berry is $10,000 per annum.

Terrible Wife Murder.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Nov. 13.—On Saturday afternoon Stephen Bailey, engineer of a steam sawmill in Berkeley County, quarrelled with his wife and killed her with an axe. He hid the body until night, when he placed it in a wheelbarrow and carted it to the engine-room. He stripped part of the clothing from the body and threw it into the fiery furnace. In his excitement Bailey neglected to hide the bloody garments and next morning the clothes were discovered and the charred remains found in the furnace. Bailey was arrested. He made a full confession. He was handcuffed and tied to a post to prevent him escaping. He borrowed a knife from a little son of the constable to clean out his pipe, and attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. His manacles, however, prevented him.

Boiler Explosion.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 15.—The boiler at Heller Bros.' blast furnace, at Woodside, exploded this morning with terrific force just as the men were going to work. Thomas Prout, watchman, was killed, and three others, named Card, Buckman, and Bernard, were seriously wounded. Just after the explosion flames burst forth from the building, which was destroyed. The loss is $30,000. Pieces of the roof were found two blocks away. The boiler was inspected recently and pronounced safe.

Burned to Death.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Nov. 15.—Angus McLean is in jail here charged with arson and murder. He was lessee of the Kneeland hotel at Shelton. On Saturday night he saturated his house with coal oil, set fire to the building, then, with a cigar in his mouth, he calmly watched it burn. He did not arouse the guests, but all, except one, escaped in their night clothes, after losing all their effects. Harry Connor who slept in the middle of the house was burned to death.

Fatal Locomotive Explosion.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—A locomotive of the New York Central Railway exploded near the Palatine bridge this morning, killing one of the train men and injuring another. The locomotive was attached to a freight train. The fireman was thrown the length of fifty cars into the river and instantly killed, while the engineer was thrown the length of two cars and was fatally injured.

An Outlaw Killed.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Tex., Nov. 15.—News reached here to-day from Hemphill stating that a fight occurred near that place on Sunday evening between the sheriff's posse and old Willis Connors, a famous outlaw of eastern Texas, resulting in the death of Connors and of his ten-year-old grandson. Connors was the father of nine sons, eight of whom have been killed within the last five years in fights with officers of the law.

Evictions Prevented.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 15.—The court to-day granted a temporary injunction restraining the sheriff from serving writs of eviction against the striking miners in the Lehigh region. Trouble is feared if an attempt is made to evict the strikers from their homes. Forty extra police were sworn in this morning.

Train Employees Strike.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Nov. 15.—Forty of the brakemen on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, at this place, struck, absolutely refusing to go out on double headers. A general strike will doubtless be made all along the division between here and Chamberlain. No freights are going out.

Disastrous Fire.

GREENVILLE, Tex., Nov. 15.—A fire yesterday resulted in the complete loss of the Texas Compress Association's Works and 3,000 bales of cotton. Eight cars, loaded with cotton were also burned. The cotton and cars were the property of the Missouri & Pacific Railway Co., and the total loss will be $250,000.

Killed by an Engine.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 15.—Four children, named Shult, while returning from church at Orion in a light wagon on Sunday, were struck by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy freight engine and two girls, aged 12 and 10, were killed.

Seriously Injured.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—Hon. Hugh. J. Jewett, ex-president of the Erie railroad, met with a serious accident at his son's residence near Glenville, Md., on Saturday by a misstep and was thrown to the ground sustaining a severe nervous shock and he is now in a critical condition.

Killed His Playmate.

WALTHAM, Mass., Nov. 15.—Yesterday afternoon Alfred Nelson, aged 11, and Arthur French, aged 7, quarrelled while at play in the village of Weston. Nelson threw a sharp stone at French hitting him on the neck and severing the jugular vein, causing him to bleed to death.

Five Charges of Forgery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Mrs. Clara Bell McDonald was held to answer on two of five charges of forgery against her this afternoon.

"C" BATTERY SUPPLIES.

The Successful Victoria Tenderers—Dr. Duncan Appointed Surgeon.

Capt. Warren Takes the Advice of a New York Lawyer, Who Believes the Sealers Have a Good Claim—Conferring With the Minister of Marine.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Nov. 15th.—Dr. Duncan has been appointed surgeon of "C" Battery.

The following are the successful tenderers for battery supplies: Provisions, Angus & Gordon; meat, R. Porter; bread, M. R. Smith. The other successful ones are Geo. Phillips, Baker & Son, H. Saunders and Jas. Williams.

Capt. Warren returned this morning. He says he took the advice of an eminent American lawyer of New York, whose opinion was that the sealing owners have the best possible grounds for a claim against the American government, but recommended a re-arrangement of the claim in accordance with the States procedure. Capt. Warren consented. To-night he had a long conference with the Minister of Fisheries.

INDIAN RESERVE LANDS.

Return of the Several Surveying Parties from the North.

Capt. Jemmett, Mr. S. P. Tuck, and Mr. E. M. Skinner, who have been engaged during the past season surveying Indian reserve lands at various points on the north-west coast and in Queen Charlotte Islands, returned to this city yesterday, with their parties, on the Barbara Boscowitz.

Capt. Jemmett has spent the larger portion of the season on Queen Charlotte Islands, where he has surveyed and defined the lands allotted to the Hydah tribes at Massett, Skidegate and other points. He has also surveyed several reserves on the Skeena river, above Aberdeen, and in the vicinity of Port Essington.

Mr. Tuck has been engaged principally on the Tsimpshean peninsula, and has surveyed the larger part of the lands allotted to the Tsimpshean tribes resident at Fort Simpson and Metlakahtla. His work began at the head of Work's canal, and he has worked southward as far as Inverness. The lands allotted to the Tsimpsheans embrace all the fishing stations and islands adjacent to the coast line between the points named.

Mr. Skinner's work began on the northern end of Vancouver island, and he has covered a large extent of territory on the island and on the mainland, between that point southward almost as far as Salmon river. He has also surveyed the reserves at the head of Knight's Inlet and at other points, which have involved long and hazardous canoe voyages.

The season has not been at all favorable for the work in which these gentlemen have been engaged, and they complain of the long continued rains which have seriously delayed them during most of the time that they have been in the field.

Junior Judge Benson is made county court judge of Northumberland, in place of Clarke, resigned.

Hon. Adolphe Caron, minister of militia, has abandoned for the present his contemplated visit to Manitoba and British Columbia.

CABLE NEWS.

Gladstone Double-Faced in his Opinion on the Riots—Leaders of the Mob Quieting Down.

The Malignant Growth in the Crown Prince's Throat Spreading—The Case More Serious.

The Wilson Scandal Increasing—Froude Thinks Ireland Will Never be Constitutionally Governed.

Gladstone Doublefaced.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Conservatives generally regard Gladstone's view of the Trafalgar Square riot, as expressed in his letter, as altogether parodoxical in that he encourages the wish of the people to resist the action of the government and praying the English Conservatives to submit to such restrictions as may be offered. He does not, of course, say this in plain language, but they maintain that he does so by implication.

The Police Action Defended.

Sir John E. Gorst addressed a meeting of the Conservative electors of Chatham this evening, confining his remarks chiefly to the condemnation of those who attempted to hold a meeting in Trafalgar Square on Sunday in defiance of police prohibition. He was frequently interrupted by groans and cat-calls, and a resolution expressing confidence in the government was defeated by an overwhelming vote. The meeting was finally brought to a close amid uproar and confusion.

Bradlaugh Out in Print.

From first to last of this communication, though justification for such inference is not apparent to others, Mr. Bradlaugh has suddenly become peaceful, and is out in public with a statement declaring the story that he had announced his intention to lead any attempt made to hold a meeting in the Square on Sunday, to be wholly unfounded and pronouncing the published account of his remarks a garbled report of what he really did say. Mrs. Besant, too, claims to have been incorrectly reported, and rushes into print with a letter explaining certain of her alleged utterances and repudiating others. The defiant leaders of the mob are cooling off rapidly, and certainly it is hourly becoming more apparent that there will be no parade in or near Trafalgar Square next Sunday, nor for a long time to come.

To Be Tried By Special Jury.

The government has decided that all agrarian prisoners in Ireland will be tried by special juries at the coming Irish assizes.

The Pope Condemns.

The *Times* says: "It is reported in Rome that the Pope has expressed his entire disapproval of lawlessness and political and fanatical not, and has sent instructions to the Irish clergy with regard to the relations between landlord and tenant."

Froude's Opinion of the Irish.

Mr. Froude, in a long letter on the Irish question, addressed himself to the government thus: "Ireland is only governed by military authority. You have never succeeded in governing that country by constitutional methods and I think you never will."

Dr. McKenzie in High Favor.

The emperor of Germany still cherishes hopes of the Crown Prince's recovery and devotes hours each day questioning his doctors and others as to their opinions. It was at the personal request of the emperor that Dr. Bramann, Professor Bergman's chief assistant, undertook the journey to San Remo, and it is understood that his purpose in going there is not to perform the operation of tracheotomy, but to study the case of the Crown Prince as closely as possible and to report to the emperor the slightest change in his condition.

The *Post* prints extracts from the notes of Dr. McKenzie and Prof. Bramann relating to the case of the prince, and says that despite the assertions of the German physicians, that the condition of the patient is due to mistaken treatment on the part

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1887.

From the DAILY COLONIST, November 17.

THE COUNCIL MEETING.

The conduct of the mayor in refusing to put a motion last night will probably land his worship in the supreme court. It cannot be legal for an obstinate man to block legislation in this way. The mayor arrogates to himself more power than is possessed by the speaker of the house, the lieut.-governor or the Queen. The Czar of all the Russias would scarcely attempt to exercise such arbitrary power. There must surely be a legal way out of the difficulty, and it is quite competent for any ratepayer to take his worship into court and have him disciplined.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

Since the last general elections there have been nine bye-elections for the Commons resulting as follows:

East Bruce, Ont., carried by conservatives.

South Victoria, Ont., carried by Conservatives.

Restigouche, N. B., carried by Conservatives.

Digby, N. S., carried by Conservatives.

South Renfrew, Ont., carried by Conservatives—a gain.

Charlepois, Que., carried by Conservatives—a gain.

West Bruce, Ont., carried by Liberals.

Colchester, N. S., carried by Conservatives.

Cumberland, N. S., carried by Conservatives.

Haldimand, Ont., carried by Conservatives.

The record therefore stands:

Bye-elections held, 10.

Conservatives elected, 9.

Liberals elected, 1.

Seats gained by Conservatives, 2.

Where is the threatened re-action?

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The end crowns the work. The harvest has been gathered in and the husbandman renders thanks to the Giver of all good things for the blessings that have been showered upon him during the year. The idea of setting one day apart as a praise-offering to the Lord of the Harvest is in keeping with the Christian character of the people of this century. It says to those who have no faith in religion, we believe in it and beside us you are a mere handful. The tide of Christianity cannot be stayed by the puny efforts of the few who scoff at it. In this sense as a public acknowledgment of God's presence with us in our daily labors and of his all-guiding, though unseen, hand in everything that effects mankind, it is well that Thanksgiving Day has become a cherished holiday in our business life. But in another light its annual occurrence is a very pleasant one. To-day are gathered together thousands of families in this broad land who, around the well spread table, do justice to the good cheer placed before them, renewing pleasant recollections and recalling old memories. To the children this day is associated with sweetmeats and dainties and "lots to eat." In this prosperous country, where the gaunt form of poverty has no abiding place, all the desires of the little ones can be gratified. Throughout British Columbia the harvest and crops have exceeded that of any previous year. The annual fair held at Chilliwhack recently, in the center of some of the best farming land in the province, abundantly proved this fact. The display was a fine one and would have done credit to any country. In all departments, cereals, roots, fruits, the exhibition was a genuine surprise to the many who were not before aware of the grand possibilities in the province of British Columbia for the tillers of the soil. The same may be said of the Saanich and Maple Bay shows when it was amply demonstrated that Vancouver Island is capable of growing in abundance almost anything that is undertaken. From the Interior we hear the most cheering news, and with railroad extension through that portion of the province, which we trust to see become a reality very soon, one of the most promising parts of the country will be opened up to immigration. So that the people of this province generally can to-day in all sincerity lift up their hearts and souls in prayer and praise to Him who has made their lives to lie in such pleasant places. Throughout the Dominion the harvest this year has been unprecedented in the history of Canada. From the great grain fields of the Northwest to the orchards of Annapolis Providence has been lavish in its blessings. The farmer's barns are filled to overflowing and his house stocked with all that goes to make it comfortable and even luxurious. In view of these facts, comparing our happy lot with that of the people of other lands, whose crops have been blighted by insects and other pests and whose property has been destroyed by hurricanes and tornados, we have good reason to select one day out of the year and when the crops have been garnered in, meet together in public worship and as well by our cheerful firesides commemorate the fact that we are sensible of God's mercies to us as a people. When the real object of the day has been accomplished, and our churches artistically decorated with fruits and flowers should be well filled this morning, let homely joys prevail and innocent pleasures. So will the day be hallowed.

Lord of the Harvest! From Whose hand,
In bounty royally outpoured,
Plenty hath flowed o'er all the land,
And all our garners full are stored,
To Thee we raise
Our song of praise.
To Thee in Heaven and earth adored.

* * * *

Lord of our life! Whose open hand
Good on all living things doth pour,
For all rich blessings on our land,
For all the harvest's happy store
Our hearts shall be
Lift up to Thee—
To Thee Whom heaven and earth adore!

OUR SHIPPING.

The Sixth List of shipping issued by the department of marine and fisheries, being a list of vessels on the registry books of the Dominion on the 31st December, 1886, has been received. The total number is 7,294 measuring 1,217,766 tons. This is a decrease of 21 vessels and 14,090 tons as compared with the list for 1885. The number of steamers on the Registry books of the Dominion is 1,998, having a gross tonnage of 257,818 tons. Calculating the average value of the vessels at $30 a ton the amount of capital invested in the shipping of the Dominion is $36,532,980. The number of new vessels built last year was 229, measuring 32,207 tons, which, valued at $45 a ton, are worth $1,449,315. As we have seen, there were not vessels enough built in Canada last year to keep the tonnage up to that of the year previous. Although there has been a general decrease in the shipping of the Dominion, the registered tonnage of the port of Montreal has considerably increased. This was caused by the transfer of the register of fifteen fine steamships from the United Kingdom, measuring in all 30,965 tons register. The total tonnage of the different provinces is as follows: New Brunswick, 269,224; Nova Scotia, 526,921; Quebec, 252,556; Ontario, 140,929; Prince Edward Island, 30,658; British Columbia, 11,900; Manitoba, 5,578. The seaport of the Dominion, which can boast of the highest tonnage is St. John, New Brunswick, which has on its registry book 635 vessels measuring 216,959 tons. Next comes Montreal, 639 vessels and 126,286 tons. The number of steamers registered in Montreal is far greater than that of any port in the Dominion, being 192, having a tonnage of 111,070; Quebec has on its register 914 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 101,481. There are 154 steamers on the Quebec register measuring 27,106 tons. Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, has a registered tonnage of 123,722, and the shipping of Windsor, a small town in the same province, is 124,055 tons. There has been very little advance in the shipping of the Dominion since 1873. In that year the number of vessels was 6,783, measuring 1,073,178 tons. In 1878 it had advanced to 7,469 ships and 1,333,015 tons. Since then there has been a gradual but steady decline, so that the registered tonnage of the Dominion was at the end of the year 1886, 115,249 tons less than it was in 1878. The total number of vessels and number of tons on the registry book of British Columbia is as follows: Victoria 109, New Westminster 25; number of steamers: Victoria 58, New Westminster 23; gross tonnage of steamers: Victoria 10,889, New Westminster 2,755; total net tonnage of sailing ships and steamers: Victoria 9,945, New Westminster 1,955. The number of vessels built and registered in Victoria was 5 and in New Westminster 3, the total net tonnage being Victoria 106, New Westminster 48. The decline in ship building since 1874 is very marked. In that year the number of new ships built in the Dominion was 496, having an aggregate tonnage of 190,756. Every year from that date there were fewer ships built until last year the number was 229, with a tonnage of 32,307. Not half so many vessels were built in the Dominion last year as there were thirteen years before, and the tonnage of the new ships was hardly one-sixth of what it was then. We see by a table in the book before us that, notwithstanding the decrease in the tonnage which we have to deplore, Canada stands, as regards its registered shipping, the fifth nation in the world. The nations that rank higher are:

	Tons.
Great Britain, including all her colonies	8,853,338
United States	2,407,707
Norway	1,481,232
Germany	1,381,569
Then comes Canada	1,217,766

It is greatly to be hoped that Canada will be able in the future not only to maintain the position she now holds among Maritime nations, but that means will be found to enable her to rank still higher.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

To THE EDITOR:—A paragraph appeared in THE COLONIST of the 15th, stating that the Norwegian barque Vikar was towed off by the steam tug Pilot, when she had got ashore near Esquimalt lighthouse on Saturday night last. I think it is only fair to state that I have heard from the most reliable authority that a boat was sent from H. M. S. Triumph, in charge of an officer, Mr. Marchant, the boatswain, who hoisted an anchor out of the vessel's hold and laid it out with a hawser attached; and then hauled the vessel off the rocks, where she was bumping heavily. The Pilot did not arrive for some hours afterwards, and if it had not been for the exertions of Mr. Marchant and his boat's crew, the damage to the barque would have been a good deal more than what she has actually sustained. I have also heard that the cables were slipped to enable the vessel to ride to the anchor which was laid out, as her other anchors had been let go too close to the rocks. This being, I am told, the fourth vessel which has been hauled off the rocks by a party from the Triumph, under the same officer, since she has been on this here, I think the papers should acknowledge it, and not give all the credit to the steam tugs. SHELL-BACK.

THE METLAKAHTLA AFFAIR.

To THE EDITOR:—My letter published to-day, makes me say: "If he (Duncan) had left the bishop (i. e. the service of the church missionary society) in 1887" when he was petted and deservedly popular with all."

It ought to have read "in 1883" when he was so. A LOOKER ON.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 11th, 1887.

In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents. *

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The regular weekly meeting of the city council was held last night. Present: His Worship the Mayor, Couns. Grant, Styles, Harris, Braden, Pearse, Higgins, Vigelius and Coughlan.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From T. C. Sorby, saying that along Burdette street and near the church property a quantity of the mound would have to be removed, and asking permission to do so. Referred to the street committee with power to act.

From M. W. T. Drake, asking the corporation to pay for a sidewalk laid on Humboldt street.

Coun. Vigelius moved that the amount be paid; carried.

From S. J. Yates, calling attention to the state of Yates street public landing; there is no gateway, and petitioner suggested that such be constructed; referred to the street committee.

From five ratepayers, asking that a sidewalk be laid on the west side of Carr street; referred to the street committee.

From S. Williams, drawing attention to the overflow of water on Ellis street, which damaged his property considerably and asking that a gutter be constructed; referred to street committee with power to act.

From W. Buckett, asking permission to plant shade trees in front of his premises; granted.

From Pendray & Co., asking permission to plant shade trees in front of their premises; granted.

From Leonard H. Solley, calling attention to the sidewalk recently laid in front of his premises, and saying that it is too high to permit of a horse and carriage being brought into the premises. Referred to the street committee.

From T. Houghton, asking that the sidewalk be laid in front of his new brick store. Referred to the street committee with power to act.

From Chas. Hayward, stating that the sums donated for the reception of "C" Battery had proved inadequate, and asking assistance from the council as there is a deficiency of $181.50.

Coun. Higgins moved that the sum be paid out of the revenue of the corporation; seconded by Coun. Grant and carried.

From Edwin Johnson, city barrister, saying that the Library by-law was brought up once before this year and advising that it be laid over for the next council to deal with.

The by-law was laid over as the barrister advised.

From E. Johnson, presenting a notice of appeal in the case of Sherman Lewis, who had been imprisoned and was now out, pending the result of the appeal, and asking that someone be instructed to appear in the interests of justice. Referred to the mayor and police committee.

MR. JOHNSON'S OPINION.

The city barrister's opinion on the specifications and contract to be signed by the Corporation and the Albion Iron Works was then read and is as follows:

To His Worship the Mayor in Council—

At the request of the water commissioner and several councillors, I have perused the specifications and contract for the water works and I regret not being able to approve altogether of the proposed agreement, which it would have been better, in a matter of such importance to have drawn by a member of the bar. The agreement seems to me to be too lax in the following among other particulars: It does not limit a time for the commencement of the work; it does not expressly say who is to furnish the material; it provides for the payment of 45 per cent. nearly half, before any material has been delivered or work done (delivery to the contractors is not delivery to the Corporation); 85 per cent. is to be paid before it is possible to let the work, and upon the certificate of the water commissioner that the money is due—not that the work has been properly done; and only 5 per cent. is reserved for the discovery of omissions and defects on completion. Moreover, there is no guaranty on the part of the contractors, nor any provision beyond the 5 per cent., for the remedy of defects discovered after payment.

Of course, if the council should think fit to waive all these points and rely solely on the honor of the contractors, then the agreement may be signed in its present state.

(Signed) ENWM. JOHNSON,
Legal Adviser.

Coun. Braden said the city barrister evidently did not understand the matter. He thought that there were bonds and good ones at that.

Mr. Summerfield stated that the contract in the first place was drawn up by a legal gentleman. There are no bonds specified in the specifications. He had exacted bonds of $5,000 extra from the Albion works.

Coun. Grant was of the opinion that the specifications have been made in a most unbusinesslike manner.

Coun. Styles said he would like to hear them read.

His Worship—"That is needless as you have your barrister's opinion on the matter."

Coun. Braden did not think that the contract had been drawn up in a loose way, and moved that the matter be referred to the water works committee to report.

No one seconded the motion and Coun. Styles rose and intimated that he would like to hear the specifications read.

The clerk read them as directed.

Coun. Braden said he could not see how anything could be said against the specifications and contract. He did not want to see that 16-inch main.

Coun. Grant said that this was the first time he had heard the specifications and contract read. They were not before the council.

Coun. Higgins thought that Coun. Grant had not shown where the specifications were loose. Mr. Johnson's letter, which was upheld and thought a great deal of by the minority of the council, seemed to be wrong in this point. The contracts were placed before the city barrister to fill in what deficiencies there might be, and not to give a legal opinion. He had mistaken his duty.

The city barrister's opinion was filed.

His Worship—Well, I don't intend to sign those documents or place the seal of the corporation on the contract.

Coun. Braden—Well, your worship, I think you wouldn't do anything if you could help it.

His Worship—Gentlemen, you have all had your say to-night, but I can tell you this, I won't be a party to any such claptrap. There is a ring in this council. It seems very strange that the majority want to rush this matter in the dying moments of this council. I refuse to put the motion.

Coun. Braden rose to a question of privilege, but his worship in a loud voice endeavored to put him down. Coun. Braden, however, explained a few matters to his worship.

Coun. Harris—Your worship, I think I understood you to say that there is a ring in this council; probably you will explain what you mean.

His Worship—I wouldn't explain anything in this council.

A bill for helmets was here ordered paid.

Coun. Styles protested against proceeding with any other business till the water matter had been disposed of.

The Mayor:—It's no use; I won't sign them. I haven't the authority.

Coun. Higgins appealed against the ruling of the chair.

Coun. Grant:—His Worship has given no ruling.

Coun. Higgins:—Yes, he has; he says he hasn't the authority.

After a long discussion the appeal was not pressed.

A running fire between the mayor and a majority of the councillors then took place. At length,

Coun. Braden asked His Worship why he would not put the motion to attach the seal.

His Worship:—The council have not the power to authorize.

Coun. Higgins immediately moved an appeal, which was seconded by Coun. Braden.

Another long and wordy wrangle followed to the greatly apparent delight of the spectators, who were frequently convulsed with laughter, and in the midst of the warfare His Worship vacated the chair and the meeting came to an end.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Scarth Wins.

The Scarth election petition received a final dismissal on Saturday at Winnipeg.

Drowned in the Red.

John Gilmour broke through the ice and was ground in the Red River, near Selkirk, on Sunday.

No Extra Train.

During the remainder of the present week—Friday, Saturday and Sunday—the afternoon train on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway will be discontinued.

Appointment.

The *Canadian Gazette* contains the following: George Williams, of the city of Victoria, Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue for the division of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia aforesaid, from 3rd September, 1885.

Libel Case Quashed.

The criminal case of Aldermen Rainville, Prefontaine and Beausoleil of Montreal, against Hugh Graham of the *Star*, was quashed, the grand jury yesterday returning "no bill." The complainants, who were greatly surprised, will bring the case before the jury again at the next term on new charges.

Freight Returns.

Columbian: The freight returns for the week ending Nov. 14th, although small, show a decided improvement over those of the previous week. Amount of freight forwarded, 485,660 pounds; charges on same, $1,925.73; amount of freight received, 738,000 pounds; charges on same, $6,066.88; total number of pounds handled during the week, 1,223,660; total charges on same, $8,992.61; receipts from sales of tickets, $460.30.

Government Surveys.

An Ottawa dispatch says: The various surveys throughout the Northwest Territories and British Columbia are about concluded for this year. The season's work will be nearly as great as that accomplished last year, but does not approach in magnitude the operations of five or six years ago. The leading feature of the work was the astronomical observations with the object of determining the exact geographical position of points along the C. P. R.

Customs House Changes.

In an interview the other day, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, minister of customs, stated that important changes will shortly take place in the customs house staffs throughout the country. Many of the officers who have grown old in honourable service are to be superannuated; others will be promoted to the vacant positions, and new appointments will be made in some of the lower offices. Instructions to superannuations and some promotions will take place, but few appointments will be made. It is expected that a large saving will be made in many quarters. $2,500 per annum being the sum mentioned for Toronto.

Starvation or Violent Death.

A party, consisting of T. B. Lafferty, R. W. Clark and C. J. Christie, left Calgary some three weeks ago for the mountains, expecting to be back in about a week. One morning Christie left the camp, taking with him a rifle, 40 or 50 rounds of ammunition and some hard-tack biscuits, and told his friends that he would be back in a couple of hours. Since he left his companions he has not been seen nor heard of, and it is very probable that he has come to an untimely death by an accident. It was on the 2nd of this month that Christie was last seen. He and T. B. Lafferty were the owners of the mica mines, and they were just taking the initial steps to develop them.

The Victoria Volunteer Fire Brigade.

The closing scene in the existence of the Victoria Volunteer Fire Brigade will be enacted to-day, between 10 and 12 o'clock, when the distribution of the charitable funds of the department will take place in the office of Mr. J. Sears, on Yates streets. After the payment of all expenses incurred, the trustees find that there is a sum of $2,740 to be distributed among the members of the old Fire Brigade, thus giving each member 23 cents per month dividend. The amount of money given is in accordance to the term of services, etc., of the recipient, and ranges from 88 cents to $66.88. Several widows whose husbands belonged to the brigade, will receive sums ranging from $25 upwards.

Edwin Thorne.

Next Monday evening, Nov. 21st, Mr. Edwin Thorne, the young and popular American actor, supported by the charming Miss Rose Harrison, will open in The Victoria in Tom Taylor's play of "Ticket-of-Leave Man," in which Mr. Thorne plays one of his great parts—Bob Brierly, and Miss Rose Harrison plays the part of May Edwards. This company have played at the Alcazar theatre in San Francisco, and all over California, and are now playing in the Newmarket theatre, Portland. Both public and press are unanimous in praise of their merits as a first-class organization. On Tuesday evening they will produce the "Black Flag," for the first time in Victoria, and theatre-goers may expect a rare treat in the way of amusement.

The Planter's Wife.

Victorians to-morrow night will be delighted with a rare artistic treat. Maud Granger has a high reputation throughout the continent, and in the "Planter's Wife" gives a magnificent performance. The story in brief, is that of a young and lovely girl, who is entrapped into a marriage with an unprincipled adventurer. She discovers his character and leaves him. He has her arrested for larceny; she is acquitted and seeks to escape from him. Finally, thinking she has gotten free from him, and learning of his death, in the meanwhile having met and loved a man of noble character, who offers her his hand in marriage, she eagerly embraces the opportunity for happiness and marries him. The husband who, however, turns out not to have been her legal husband, and who was supposed to be dead, reappears, and endeavors to use her to ruin the man she loves, and to further his own nefarious ends. Her true woman's love, however, aided by a faithful friend, triumphs, and through a sea of doubt and misery she is brought safely into the confidence and affection of the man she truly loves.

The *Oregonian* says: As the heroine Edith Gray, Miss Maude Granger gave an exhibition of emotional power such as could not fail to appeal to lovers of high art. To a countenance mobile and full of expression, she adds a voice of melodious cadence and a grace of action that bespeaks the thorough artist. In the scene with Albert Graham she was especially strong. In every intonation of her will, in all the little coquettries of love in the earlier and lighter scenes she was most charming; but it was in the scene calling for the portrayal of intense emotion, in her struggles with herself and her pseudo husband that she rose to the heights of dramatic art, and proved herself an artist.

A Defaulting Contractor.

The *Post-Intelligencer* says that Wm. Tierney, of Victoria, contractor for several heavy street jobs, levanted with six thousand dollars and left his bondsmen in the lurch. Tierney is now in Victoria and can give his version of the affair.

Masonic Presentation.

At last evening's meeting of Vancouver Quadra Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Bro. I. Oppenheimer was presented with a very handsome Past Master's jewel, Bro. Eli Harrison, sr., making the presentation on behalf of the members. The recipient responded in a happy manner. The jewel is worthy of special reference, being composed of cross-bars with raised emblems, below which is a representation of the sun in red enamel, inlaid in the same, with square and compass of blue enamel. In the centre of the whole is a fine-painted star, containing eleven diamonds. Pendant from the blue ribbon is the body of the jewel with raised crown, flanked by green and gold leaves. It is an exquisite bit of workmanship and was manufactured by W. H. Pennock.

The Norwegians.

The *Columbian* says: The steamer Stella arrived at New Westminster from the Squamish River on Monday night with the Norwegian settlers all safe and sound. The steamer was delayed by rough weather, but on arriving it was found that the Norwegians were all safe, and as the water had gone down their sufferings had been greatly reduced. Col. McGregor gave orders that everything should be packed up and got in readiness to leave at daybreak; this was done, and at 8 o'clock in the morning the steamer left the river and arrived in Westminster at 6 o'clock Monday. The party, who are now comfortably housed in the Immigration Sheds, number in all eighteen persons, men, women and children. They will remain there until a new location for settlement is decided on, but they seem to be determined not to try the Squamish Valley.

The Rev. Mr. Alhippe.

Bishop of Minnesota, while sojourning in this city, was recommended to Dr. Hartman, dentist, of this city, for treatment, and also left his impression for a set of his improved artificial plates, said plates being only made by Dr. Hartman. They give the patient the natural voice and do not drop while speaking or eating, and are far superior to plain rubber plates. As he holds a great many testimonials from prominent citizens and public speakers, the following letter will speak well for what Dr. Hartman can do:

FARIBAULT, Minn., Nov. 4th, 1887.

Dear Dr. Hartman:—The beautiful set of teeth came to-day and do great credit to your mechanical skill. I shall ever remember your kindness and skill in relieving my pain while sojourning in your city.

With kind regards, yours faithfully,
H. B. ALHIPPLE,
*1t Bishop of Minnesota.

Farewell Concert.

The temperance members of Her Majesty's fleet gave their farewell concert in the Temperance Hall, Pandora street, last night. The hall was nicely filled and the audience showed their appreciation of the programme by repeatedly applauding those who took part in the entertainment. The Ven. Archdeacon Scriven was in the chair and received a hearty vote of thanks. An interesting feature of the programme was the able and eloquent address on temperance, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Fraser. The following is the programme:

Opening Chorus	Company
Quartette	Messrs. Curtis, Oram, McGregor, Gamlen
Address	Rev. D. Fraser
Piano Solo	Miss Keeler
Song	Mr. Stormes
Recitation	Mr. Newell
Song	Mr. Hawkins
Song	Mr. Macklin
Quartette	Messrs. Curtis, McConnell, McGregor and Gamlen
Reading	Mr. Corson
Chorus	Company
Opening Chorus	Company
Song	Mrs. Oram
Reading	Mrs. Hibben
Song	Mrs. Johnston
Song	Mr. Wright
Recitation	Mr. Sutton
Song	Mr. Stormes
Quartette	Messrs. Curtis, Oram, McGregor, Gamlen
Song	Mr. Newell
Recitation	Mr. Curtis
Closing Chorus	Company

LAKE DISTRICT.

TO THE EDITOR:—You will be glad to hear that owing to the unprecedented fine weather we have been able to put in our fall crops without the usual drawbacks. The earth is like a hot-bed from the long drought and since the few showers the wheat has shot up in a surprising manner and looks strong and healthy. I would augur from observations of the seasons during my long residence that we shall not have a severe winter.

Every farmer is looking forward to a day or two's respite from his long toil of harvest and fall ploughing, which generally consists in cleaning up the family fowling piece and, with a neighbor or two, to sally forth for a little hunt, but, alas! now, you may travel for miles without meeting with a bird, for the idle pot-hunters, who do not work, have been before them and killed everything for the market. These young men refuse to be hired out, saying they can make more in a week's shooting than in a month's work. Thus, we are to keep the game, and aided by idiotic laws, to be cheated out of the privilege of having what has been raised on our own farms. The pheasants, which are the farmer's friends in destroying the wire worm in our grain fields, have already disappeared, for one of these young men acknowledged to having killed sixty three for the San Francisco market, being deprived by the law of the privilege of selling them in Victoria. The present law allows them to be killed in September when it is impossible to tell the hens from the cocks, for they are not fully grown or feathered; of course, this arises from our legislators not being sportsmen or naturalists and too tall to be instructed in what they know nothing about and that our local members dare not offend the loafers for fear of losing their votes, but if this subject is not at once dealt with I know thoroughly well that our members as supporters of the government will not receive the support of the farmers in the next election.

We grieve over the extermination of this most desirable acquisition, for we cannot expect Mr. Thompson to restock the country, nor will anyone else do so after what has proved the delusive promises of protective legislation. The members of the legislature ought to do it from their own private purses. What we require is a gun license, farmers being free to shoot on their own farms, with a heavy penalty for trespass.

We do not care for Mr. Beavan's idea of bringing up our sons to the noble sport of hunting and *acquiring* game at other people's expense. Look to this, Mr. Editor, for the sake of the stability of the present government. AGRICOLA.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Yesterday morning at nine o'clock, James Bryden, a pioneer resident of North Saanich, was found dead in his bed. He had been ailing for some time of heart disease and when found he must have been dead at least two hours. It is not deemed necessary to hold an inquest as he was under treatment and his physician has given a certificate showing the cause of his death. The funeral is announced to take place to-morrow and the remains will be interred in the Saanich cemetery.

A JOURNALIST EN VOYAGE.

"There is a destiny that shapes our ends, rough hew how we may;" but while I was doing my little bit of rough hewing—very rough some of it was—I had no idea that my end was to be pitched about from pillar to post, flung hither and thither, and tossed from place to place, a sort of human old hat which had become the sport of the wild mob's million feet. In a plausible endeavor to earn my living honestly and keep out of the work-house, I find myself, just when I ought to be taking life calmly and sitting in an easy chair by my own fireside, whirled about all over the United Kingdom. I have hardly alighted at one town and got myself fixed up at an hotel, before I have to pack up, rush to the railway, and be rattled off to another. Between last Sunday and this one I have had so many journeys, so many unpackings and packings-up, so many arrivals at hotels and departures from them, that my brain has begun to reel; and as I sit down with three columns in front of me waiting to be filled, I ask myself, deliriously, who I am, where I am, and what I am going to do. When you spend your days on the railway, changing at this junction and at that, reaching hotels in the dead of night, and being shown to your bedroom by a sleepy Boots, who gives you a bit of candle, throws your portmanteau on the floor, and departs, leaving you with the uncomfortable conviction that you are a wandering vagabond descended on a peaceful and slumbering community like a thief in the night—when these things happen you must be excused if your loose grip of the march of events; if you fail to follow every turn of the political kaleidoscope; if a murder or two, or a big speech, or a diplomatic difficulty or curious incident escapes your attention. Amid the shrieking of railway engines, the shouts of railway porters, the ringing of hotel bells, and the paying of hotel bills, the human mind becomes a little mixed, and the days and the nights succeed and resemble each other. Some days I geta news paper, some days I don't; some days I try to gather information, and some days I forget that I can possibly want to know anything except where I can change for So-and-so, and where I can get a bed when I arrive at it. Still, as the end of the week approaches, I make an effort to gather up the threads. I ask a friendly guard how Mr. Gladstone is going on; I enquire of an obliging Boots if anything has been scratched for the Cesarewitch; and I try to draw a condescending waiter out on the latest phases of the Irish question. At the present moment I am eagerly seeking for information, and cross-questioning the Boots of a big hotel, who has admitted me and my luggage at 3 A. M., and is yawning and wondering why the dickens I want to sit on my portmanteau in the deserted hall and talk politics to him when I shall have to pay full price for the bed that is waiting me up five flights of pitch-dark stairs, in a small room, the window of which looks out on a disused burial-ground and an old church clock that strikes every quarter of an hour with a clang and a boom that would have spoiled the slumbers of the Sleeping Beauty by preventing her even dozing off.

The Conversation.

"Please, Boots, is there any news today?" "Yes; there's a boy fallen through our skylight, and not hurt hisself." "But in London?" "I ain't heerd nothing since the Jubilee was there." "Has Mr. Gladstone done anything?" "I see in our local paper as he've been having tea along with an old woman." "Any murders anywhere?" "I see something about a young woman named Constance Kent having committed a murder in the *Sporting Times*, the other day." "Any news from Ireland?" "No. There was a murder there I've heerd talk on at Phœnix Park, but I daresay you've heard o' that." "Anything fresh between France and Germany?" "No; the Germans licked 'em, but I allus said they would." "Any great personage dead?" "Lord Beacon-field be dead, they say, poor gentleman!" "Any racing news?" "Not as I know of. Last bet I had was Blue Gown for the Derby. That won, as may be you remember." "Any police news?" "There's a policeman been getting hisself in trouble about a young woman in Regent street." "Has there been any accident?" "I told you about the boy as fell through our skylight, didn't I?" "Can you tell me anything about the general situation?" "No; but I can tell you something about my situation. It's a werry hard un, and I've got to be up at seven to-morrow, so p'r'aps you'll go to your bed and let me go to mine." As this is all I have been able to ascertain about the general situation at the present, the reader will kindly excuse me if now and then my remarks betray symptoms of not being quite up to date.—*Referee.*

MARINE.

Gabriola Reef and No. 2 Fraser river buoys are now in position.

Ship Glory of the Seas is on the way from San Francisco to Departure Bay for a return cargo of coal.

Barkentine Constitution completed her cargo of lumber at Chemainus last evening and will have quick dispatch for San Francisco.

Steamer Sardonyx will complete her part cargo of lumber at Chemainus to morrow and before sailing for Juneau, will probably come to this port for supplies.

Tug Pilot has been engaged to tow the barkentine Bella Vista to sea. It is claimed that the bark is only making half an inch of water an hour, which is nothing for a lumber ship.

Bark Malay, which took in a part cargo of Wellington coal, will be towed to the Chemainus sawmill, where she will take on lumber to complete her cargo. After she is loaded the bark will sail to Mexico.

Bark Bundaleer, Capt. Williams, arrived at Port Townsend yesterday morning, 10 days from San Francisco, and anchored in Port Townsend bay. To-day she will be towed to Nanaimo to load a return cargo of coal.

A court of inquiry will be held to-day at Port Townsend, at the British vice-consulate, over the loss of the Br. ship Duchess of Argyle on the 3rd inst. The members of the court will consist of Capt. Glass, of the Br. ship Eurydice, and Capt. Brown, of the Br. ship Alcinous.

Am. tug Tyee, the largest on the coast, having received extensive repairs, left San Francisco Friday night for Port Townsend. On arriving off Point Arena her pumps refused to work and it was found necessary to put back to port for repairs. She was taken to the Union iron works where the fault was remedied, and she is on her way to Port Townsend again.

The result of the survey on the bark Hermine, which put back from sea on Tuesday, is to the effect that she is perfectly seaworthy, and those who objected will have to make the trip in her. The only fault found was with a shroud, which will be replaced. Another complaint made by the seamen, is that there are too many fresh hands aboard, but this objection has also been overruled.

Ship Pactulus, Capt. Burnham, arrived yesterday morning at Port Townsend, 14 days from San Francisco, and anchored in the bay. The master reports that on Saturday, during a heavy southeast blow, his vessel got uncomfortably close to Cape Beale, on the Vancouver island shore, and had it not been for a change of wind she would certainly have been wrecked. The Pactolus will be towed to Burrard inlet to load lumber for Shanghae.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on

MONDAY THE 9TH JANUARY, NEXT,

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, between

New Westminster and Victoria,

from the 1st July, next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable steamer, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

Each tender to state the name, age, tonnage, and speed of the Steamer proposed to be employed in the service.

It is understood that the Postmaster General has the option of accepting or rejecting any tender.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of New Westminster, Ladner's Landing, Lulu Island, and Victoria, and at this office.

E. H. FLETCHER,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Victoria, 16th November, 1887.
nov17

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THIS.

At no time in our business experience have we been so well prepared to meet the wants of the Victoria Xmas Trade. Our intimate know edge of the Eastern Markets and studied acquaintance of the requirements of our customers, have enabled us to place on the Market one the Finest Stocks of Books, Novelties, and Fancy Goods that ever graced the shelves of any metropolitan establishment.

We have not thought it necessary to offer any special prizes to purchasers, as every article is a prize in itself, both in price and elegance, and requires no extra inducement to sell it. Our Motto has always been the best goods at fair profits, and our customers will find our prices as low as any, and by far the best assortment in the Province to select from.

Just now we have opened an Elegant Assortment of Xmas Cards and Booklets. Everybody says our Xmas Cards are the Cheapest in the City, and we have an immense stock to select from. Something very nice in Seaweed Souvenirs, Booklets, and Mountain Cards.

The Xmas Booklets this year are exceeding the cards in popularity; they are Unique in design, and more suitable for sending to friends at a distance.

Watch this space and we will keep you posted on the novelties of the season.

Remember to call before you squander your wealth. We don't ask you to buy, but are always delighted to show our goods.

B. C. Stationery Co.,
J. B. FERGUSON.
nov16

ELECTION
—OF—
Chief Engineer!

A Requisition to Henry Rudge, Esq.,

SIR,—Recognizing the importance of having a man of good judgment and experience, at the head of the Victoria Fire Department, thereby giving the citizens and ratepayers more confidence in the institution, we hereby beg to ask you will allow your name to be placed in nomination for the position of Chief Engineer of the said department.

We remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

M J Conlin	M R Smith
W G LukER	Marvin & Tilton
Robert H Walker	Matthews, Richards & Tye
Wm C Bryant	W H Mason
Joseph Gosnell	R Gooding
George Sangster	J P Johnston
John Mitchell	F J Dowlby
James Maynard	A E Shore
W J Lodingham	Anderson & Hastie
John Porter	Jas S Cowill
A Gregg & Son	M Humber
W Buckett	John Jones
Daniel McLachlan	W G Stevenson
Michael Powers	J R Tait
George Gowdy	H Borde
A. Borde	R Atwood
Geo Powell	M G Blanchard
W D Currall	W M Halpenny
John Weston	Henry F Reimsen
Wm Powell	John Parker
James Baker	William Jackson
Wm Marble	S O'Brien
M Baker	S D Nesbitt
C F Mathews	Geo W Anderson, jr
M H Beaven	William Irvine
H Calwell	J W Wadman
H Lapierre	

REPLY TO REQUISITION.

Nov. 15th, 1887.

To M. J. CONLIN, W. S. LUKER, ROBERT F. WALKER, JOHN C. BRYANT, JOSEPH GOSNELL, and fifty others:

GENTLEMEN,—There having been placed in my hands, this day, your Requisition, requesting me to offer myself as a Candidate for the position as Chief Engineer of the Victoria Fire Department—while you encourage me with expressions in reference to my integrity, judgment and experience—I hereby acquiesce, and if I am elected, will, to the utmost of my ability, endeavour to prove in every way worthy of your trust in me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
In remaining your obedient Servant,
HENRY RUDGE.
nv16

J. & A. BOSKOWITZ,
WHARF STREET,
Highest Cash Prices Paid for Furs and Deer Skins.

1887-1888.

THE

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FOR 1888.

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And all classes of work coming under the name of Lithography in the highest style of the Art.

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OUR FACILITIES FOR

Book, Job and Label Printing

Are unequalled in the Province, and every class of Letter-press printing is done in a superior style. We have the best of type and the most skilled workmen, and only work of a first class character is executed.

THE COLONIST,

Government St., VICTORIA, B. C.

Department of Public Works

ESQUIMALT

Graving Dock

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Graving Dock at Esquimalt is now ready to receive ships for repairs.

For terms, rules, &c., apply to Captain John M. Devereux, Dock Master, at his office at the Dock.

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,
Dominion Government Agent.

Dominion Government Agent's Office,
Victoria, B. C., 12th October, 1887.
oct4 2m

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1887.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, November 17.

INTER-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Full Text of the Resolutions Passed at the Late Meeting at Quebec.

To the Winnipeg *Free Press* we are indebted for the following full account of the conclusions arrived at by the late conference of Provincial Premiers at Quebec. Although this province was unrepresented, the line of policy suggested by the resolutions we are confident will be read with great interest by our readers, and we therefore give them in full.

RESOLUTIONS

Respecting Amendments Which Should be Made to the British North America Act.

Whereas, in framing the British North America Act 1886, and defining therein the limits of the legislative and executive powers and functions of the federal and provincial legislatures and governments, the authors of the constitution performed a work, new, complex and difficult, and it was to be anticipated that experience in the working of the new system would suggest many needed changes; that twenty years' practical working of the Act has developed much friction between the federal and provincial governments and legislatures, has disclosed grave omissions in the provisions of the Act, and has shown (when the language of the Act came to be judicially interpreted) that in many respects what was the common understanding and intention had not been expressed, and that important provisions in the Act are obscure as to their true intent and meaning; and whereas, the preservation of provincial autonomy is essential to the future well-being of Canada; and if such autonomy is to be maintained, it has become apparent that the Constitutional Act must be revised and amended; therefore the representatives and delegates of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, duly accredited by their respective governments, and in conference assembled, believing that they express the views and wishes of the people of Canada, agree upon the following resolutions as the basis upon which the Act should be amended, subject to the approval of the several provincial legislatures.

THE ABUSE OF DISALLOWANCE.

1. That by the British North America Act exclusive authority is expressly given to the Provincial Legislatures in relation to subjects enumerated in the 92nd section of the Act; that a previous section of the Act reserves to the Federal government the legal power of disallowing all Acts passed by a Provincial Legislature; that this power of disallowance may be exercised so as to give to the Federal government arbitrary control over legislation of the provinces within their own sphere; and that the Act should be amended by taking away this power of disallowing provincial statutes, leaving to the people of each province, through their representatives in the provincial legislature, the free exercise of their exclusive right of legislation on the subjects assigned to them, subject only to disallowance by Her Majesty in Council as before Confederation; the power of disallowance to be exercised in regard to the provinces upon the same principles as the same is exercised in the case of Federal Acts.

THE COURTS TO DECIDE.

2. That it is important to the just operation of our Federal system, as well that the Federal Parliament should not assume to exercise powers belonging exclusively to the Provincial Legislatures, as that a Provincial Legislature should not assume to exercise powers belonging exclusively to the Federal Parliament; that to prevent any such assumption, there should be equal facilities to the Federal and Provincial Governments for promptly obtaining a judicial determination respecting the validity of Statutes of both the Federal Parliament and Provincial Legislatures; that Constitutional provision should be made for obtaining such determination before, as well as after, a Statute has been acted upon, and that any decision should be subject to Appeal, as in other cases, in order that the adjudication may be final.

TO PREVENT LITIGATION.

3. That it is in the public interest, with a view to avoid uncertainty, litigation and expense, that the constitutionality of federal or provincial statutes should not be open to question by private litigants, except within a limited time (say two years) from the passing thereof; that thereafter such constitutionality should only be questioned at the instance of a government, federal or provincial; that any enactment decided, after the lapse of the limited time, to be constitutional should, for all purposes other than the mere pronouncing of the decision, be treated as if originally enacted by the legislature or parliament which had jurisdiction to enact the same, and as being subject to repeal or amendment by such legislature or parliament.

SENATE REFORM.

4.—That a leading purpose of the Senate was to protect the interests of the Provinces as such; that a Senate to which the appointments are made by the Federal Government, and for life, affords no adequate security to the Provinces; and that, in case no early remedy is provided, the British North America Act should be so amended as to limit the term for which Senators hold office, and to give the choice as vacancies occur, to the Province to which the vacancy belongs, until, as to any Province, one-half of the members of the Senate representing such Province are Senators chosen by the Province; that thereafter the mode of selection be as follows: If the vacancy is occasioned by the death, resignation or otherwise of a Senator chosen by a Province, that Province to choose his successor; and if the vacancy is occasioned by the death, resignation or otherwise of anyother Senator, the vacancy to be filled as now provided by the Act, but only for a limited term of years.

THE RIGHTS OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

5. That it was the intention of the British North American Act, and of the provinces which were thereby confederated, that in respect of all matters as to which the provincial legislatures have authority, the lieutenant-governor of every province is the representative of the sovereign in provincial affairs, should have the same executive authority as other representatives and lieutenant-governors of British colonies and provinces; that the act has practically been so construed and acted upon in all the provinces ever since confederation; that it is of essential importance to the province that this right should be maintained, and should be placed beyond doubt or question; that, there being no express provision in the act declaring such right, and the right being in consequence occasionally denied and resisted, the act should be amended by declaring its true construction to be according to the intention and practice as herein mentioned.

LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS.

6. That the Federal authorities construe the British North America Act as giving to the Federal Parliament the power of withdrawing from provincial jurisdiction local works situated within any province, and though built in part or otherwise with the money of the province or the municipalities thereof; and of so withdrawing such local works (without compensation) by merely declaring the same to be for the general advantage of Canada or for the advantage of two or more provinces, whether that is or is not the true character of such works within the meaning and intention of the Act; that it was not the intention that local works should be so withdrawn without the concurrence of the provincial legislature, or that the power of the Federal parliament should apply to any other except "such works as shall, although lying wholly within any province, be specially declared by the Acts authorizing them, to be for the general advantage," as expressly mentioned in section 29, sub-section 11, of the Resolutions of the Quebec Conference of 1864, and that the Act should be amended accordingly.

PROVINCES TO DECIDE THE FRANCHISE.

7. That there exists in each province the regulate machinery for preparing voters' lists and revising the same for elections to the provincial assembly; that, without any detriment to either Federal or Provincial interests, the lists so prepared were used for twenty years at all Federal elections, under the express terms of the British North America Act and of subsequent statutes of the Federal Parliament; that the preparation of separate voters' lists for the Federal elections is cumbrous and confusing, and involves great loss of time and needless expense to all concerned therein; and that in the opinion of this conference the British North America Act should be so amended as to provide that, at all elections to the Federal Parliament, in any province, the qualification and lists of electors should be the same as for the legislative assembly of the province.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS OF POLICE MAGISTRATES.

8. That the intention of the British North America Act and of the several provinces thereby confederated was, that the provincial authorities should have the power of appointing stipendiary, police and other magistrates, and all officers who are under the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures; that ever since Confederation all such appointments have accordingly been made by provincial authority; that it is just and right in the general interest that the provinces should have this power; that a question has been raised in some of the provincial courts as to whether, by the technical effect of the act, such power exists; and that, to remove all doubt on so important a matter, an amendment of the act should be obtained, expressly declaring that the jurisdiction to make such appointments does belong to the provinces.

FEES FROM THE PROVINCIAL COURTS.

9. That according to the intentions of the British North America Act and its promoters, the provinces are entitled to all fees paid or payable on legal proceedings in the provincial courts; that the provinces accordingly have always enjoyed or dealt with the revenue therefrom; that according to a recent decision of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the Provincial Legislators cannot legislate as to such fees or apply the revenue to Provincial purposes; and that the Act should be so amended as to expressly give this Constitutional right.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

10. That by the British North America Act the Provincial Legislatures have exclusive jurisdiction to make laws in relation to the administration of Justice, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction: that a judicial opinion has been expressed that a Lieutenant-Governor has the power of issuing commissions to hold Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, but the right to do so is considered to be so open to question that, when it is deemed necessary to hold such a Court independent commissions expressed in the same terms have, by arrangement between the Federal and Provincial Governments, been issued by the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor; that it is expedient that all doubt should be removed, and the contrivance of two commissions rendered unnecessary; and that an amendment of the Act should expressly declare that the Lieutenant-Governors have power to issue such commissions, subject to Provincial statutes.

PRIVILEGES OF PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES.

11. That it has been found by the experience of all legislative bodies to be necessary that they should possess certain privileges and immunities to enable them effectually to discharge the functions entrusted to them; that, for this purpose, Acts have been passed by the parliaments of Canada, and confirmed by Imperial legislation, defining the privileges, immunities and powers of the two houses and members thereof; that Acts in like manner have been passed by several provincial legislatures, defining the privileges of their legislative councils and legislative assemblies; that these Acts have not yet been confirmed by Imperial legislation; that doubts have been expressed as to the power of the provincial legislatures to pass these laws; that a provincial legislature should have the same power to pass Acts defining the privileges of the legislative council and legislative assembly and of the members thereof, as the federal parliament has to pass acts defining the privileges of the senate and house of commons and of the members thereof; that the provincial Acts should be confirmed as the federal Acts were, and that it should be declared by the amending Imperial Statute that a provincial legislature has, with respect to itself, the same powers as the federal parliament has with reference to such parliament.

PROVINCIAL SECOND CHAMBERS.

12. That in two of the provinces of the Dominion there is no second chamber; that in one of these five the legislative council is elective and for a limited term; that in the other four the appointments are by the lieutenant-governor and for life; that the experience which has been had since confederation shows that, under responsible government and with the safeguards provided by the British North America Act, a second provincial chamber is unnecessary, and the expense thereof may in all the provinces be saved with advantage; that under the Act a provincial legislature has power to amend the constitution of its province; that this power includes the abolition of the legislative council, or changing the method of constituting the same; that the provision has failed to effect the abolition of the council in some provinces where public opinion is believed to favor such change; and that the Act should be so amended as to provide that, upon an address of the house of assembly, the selected representatives of the people, Her Majesty the Queen may by proclamation abolish the legislative council, or change the constitution thereof, provided that the address is concurred in by at least two-thirds of the members of such house of assembly.

THE CROWN LANDS.

13. That by the British North America Act it is provided that all lands belonging to the several provinces of Canada shall belong to the provinces respectively in which they are situate; that the claim recently made by the federal government to all crown lands as to which there was no treaty with the Indians before confederation, is contrary to the intention of the act and of the provinces confederated, is unjust, and is opposed to the construction which, until a recent period, has been received from the federal authorities, as well as from the legislatures and governments of the provinces; that the act should be so amended as to make clear and indisputable in its technical effect, as well as its actual intention, that all such lands belong to the provinces in which they are situate, and not to the Dominion.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

14. That by the British North America Act the jurisdiction with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency is assigned to the federal parliament; that there is no definition of what subject-matter is in force; that, in the absence of a law for the whole Dominion, it is in the public interest that each province should be at liberty to deal with the matter, subject to any Federal law which may thereafter be passed; that it is doubtful how far under the present provisions of the Act the provincial legislatures can deal with the subject; and it is desirable that the Act be so amended by expressly giving to the provinces the necessary jurisdiction, in the absence of and subject to any Federal law.

THE PARDONING OF CRIMINALS.

5. That it was provided by the 44th Resolution of the Quebec Conference of 1864, that "the power of respiting, reprieving and pardoning prisoners convicted of crimes, and of commuting and remitting of sentences in whole or in part, which belongs of right to the Crown, should be administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of each province in council," subject as in the said Resolution set forth; that all provisions relating to this power was omitted from the British North America Act; that by Royal instructions given to the Governor-General subsequently to the passing of the Act, His Excellency is (among other things) authorized and empowered to grant any offender convicted of any crime in any court or before any judge, justice or magistrate within the Dominion a pardon; that by reason of this language and otherwise doubts have arisen as to the power of a Lieutenant-Governor of a province to respite, reprieve or pardon prisoners convicted of an offence against the laws of the province or of commuting and remitting, in whole or in part, any sentence, fine, forfeiture, penalty or punishment in respect to any such offence; that it is presumed this was not the purpose of the Instructions; that the power of dealing with matters relating to the execution of provincial laws should belong to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of each province, leaving (if deemed desirable) the power of the Federal government to apply in other cases; and that the Act should be amended accordingly.

THE PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES.

16. That the provinces represented at this conference recognize the propriety of all questions as to the boundaries of the provinces being settled and placed beyond dispute; that the boundaries between Ontario, Manitoba and the Dominion, so far as the same have been determined by Her Majesty in Privy Council should be established by Imperial Statute, as recommended by the Order of Her Majesty; and that the whole northern boundaries of Ontario and Quebec should be determined and established without further delay.

THE GRANTS TO THE PROVINCES.

17. That by the British North America Act all the customs and excise duties, and as well as certain other revenues of the provinces, were transferred from the provinces to the Dominion, and it was provided that the Dominion should be paid yearly by the Dominion to the several provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures:

Ontario	$80,000
Quebec	70,000
Nova Scotia	60,000
New Brunswick	50,000

And that an annual grant in aid of each province should be made, equal to 80 cents per head of the population as ascertained by the census of 1861, with a special provision in the cases of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick;

(2) That the revenue of the Dominion, at the inception of Confederation, was $13,716,736, of which 90 per cent, or $13,525,262 went to the provinces for provincial purposes, 90 per cent, or $10,962,880, going to the Dominion; that by increased taxation, on an increased population, the Dominion revenue has been raised from $13,716,736 to $33,317,000; that, while the increase in taxation is paid by the people of the provinces, and the increase of population imposes upon the provinces largely increased burdens, no corresponding increase of subsidy has been granted to them, 13 only, instead of 90 per cent, of the increased revenue of the Dominion, or $4,182,525, being now allowed to the provinces, while, instead of 90 per cent, 87 per cent, or $26,994, is retained by the Dominion;

(3.) That the yearly payments heretofore made by the Dominion to the several provinces under the British North America Act have proved totally inadequate for the purposes thereby intended; that the actual expenses of civil government and legislation in the several provinces greatly exceed the amount provided therefor by the Act; and that the other expenditure necessary for those local purposes which, before Confederation, were provided for out of provincial funds, has largely increased since;

(4.) That several of the provinces are not in a condition to provide, by direct taxation or otherwise, for the additional expenditure needed, and in consequence have from time to time applied to the federal parliament and government for increased annual allowances;

(5) That this conference is of opinion that a basis for final and unalterable settlement of the amounts to be yearly paid by the Dominion to the several provinces for their local purposes and the support of their governments and legislatures, may be found in the proposal following that is to say:

(A) Instead of the amounts now paid, the sums hereafter payable yearly by Canada to the several provinces for the support of their government and legislatures, to be according to population and as follows:—

(a) Where the population is under 150,000	$100,000
(b) Where the population is 150,000 but does not exceed 200,000	150,000
(c) Where the population is 200,000 but does not exceed 400,000	180,000
(d) Where the population is 400,000 but does not exceed 800,000	190,000
(e) Where the population is 800,000 but does not exceed 1,500,000	220,000
(f) Where the population exceeds 1,500,000	$40,000

(B) Instead of an annual grant per head of population now allowed, the annual payment hereafter to be at the same rate of eighty cents per head, but on the population of each province, as ascertained from time to time by the last decennial census, until such population exceeds 2,500,000; and at the rate of sixty cents per head for so much of said population as may exceed 2,500,000:

(C) The population, as ascertained by the last decennial census, to govern except as to British Columbia and Manitoba and as to these two provinces, the population to be taken to be that upon which, under the respective statutes in that behalf, the annual payments now made to them respectively by the Dominion are fixed; until the actual population is by the census ascertained to be greater; and thereafter the actual population, so ascertained, to govern;

(D) The amounts so to be paid and granted yearly by the Dominion to the provinces respectively to be declared by Imperial enactment to be final and absolute, and not within the power of the federal parliament to alter, add to or vary;

(6) The following table shows the amounts which instead of those now payable for government and legislation and per capita allowances would hereafter be annually payable by the Dominion to the several provinces (the same being calculated according to the last decennial census of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and according to the limit of population now fixed by statute for the provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba:

Provinces.	Population census 1881.	Allowance Government and Legislation.	The subsidy per head.	Total allowance Government and subsidy.
Ontario	1,926,922	$100,000	$1,540,376	$1,640,376
Quebec	1,359,027	220,000	1,087,216	1,307,216
Nova Scotia	440,572	150,000	352,457	502,457
New Brunswick	321,233	150,000	256,986	406,986
Prince Edward Island	108,891	100,000	87,113	187,113
Manitoba	65,954	100,000	52,763	152,763
British Columbia	60,000	100,000	48,000	148,000
		$1,020,000	$3,425,911	$4,445,911

(7. That this Conference deems it desirable that the proposal above set forth should be considered by the Government of the several Provinces of the Dominion, and, if approved of, should be submitted to the Provincial Legislatures.

ACTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

18. That, in the opinion of this Conference, the several Provinces of the Dominion, through their respective Legislatures, should at the earliest practicable moment take steps with the view of securing the enactment by the Imperial Parliament of amendments to the British North America Act in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS

The Views of the Conference Respecting Legislation to be Effected by the Provincial Legislatures.

RESPECTING PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION IN CERTAIN MATTERS.

There having been submitted for the consideration of this Conference some matters of local provincial interest and concern in respect whereof no amendment of the British North America Act is necessary, this Conference, as to certain of the said matters, Resolves as follows:

NO ACTIONS AGAINST JUDGES.

19. That, in view of the doubts which arise from time to time as to the respective powers of the Federal parliament and provincial legislatures, it is expedient and just that it should be enacted by the respective provincial legislatures, that no action shall lie against any judge, stipendiary or police magistrate, justice of the peace or officer, for any act done under the supposed authority of a statutory provision which may afterwards be held to have been beyond the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament or the legislature which enacted the same, provided the action would not lie against him if the statutory provision had been within such legislative jurisdiction.

ASSIMILATION OF LAWS.

20. That it is desirable that the laws of the several provinces relating to property and civil rights should be assimilated as far as may be consistent with the different legal systems prevailing in the respective provinces; that this Conference is of opinion that such assimilation should include provisions assuring preferences by insolvent debtors, and provisions for the examination of debtors, and of taking speedy possession of insolvent estate for the benefit of his creditors; so far as these subjects can be dealt with by provincial legislatures.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

21. That this conference approves of there being legislative provision in the several provinces of the Dominion for rendering effectual in all the provinces subject to proper conditions probates and letters of administration granted in any one of them.

22. That this conference approves of a similar law being passed in all the provinces subject to proper conditions, with respect to probates and letters of administration granted in the United Kingdom, to go into effect when provision shall be made by Imperial legislation that the Dominion are by Imperial legislation made effectual in the United Kingdom.

MANITOBA'S STRUGGLE.

An Expression of Sympathy for the Province in its Struggle for Justice and Disallowance.

"That the legislature of the province of Manitoba at its last session enacted a measure providing for the construction of a railway from the city of Winnipeg to the town of Emerson, Lynne, known as the Red River Valley Railway, that the line of the proposed railway is within the territory which by the Act of the province of Manitoba as defined by 33 Vic., cap. 3, of the Dominion Parliament, was, that by the subsequent Act, 47 Vic., C. 14, for the extension of the boundaries of the province it was enacted: 'That the said increased territory of the territory thereby added to the province of Manitoba shall be subject to all such provisions as may have been or shall hereafter be enacted respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the lands to be granted in aid thereof,' this provision being made to apply to the original limit of the province; that the province of Manitoba in accepting the extension of its boundaries on the conditions mentioned, did not surrender any right, power or franchise which may be exercised by the province within its original limits; that the legislature in passing the measure for the construction of the Red River Valley Railway acted within its constitutional powers; that the Act has notwithstanding been disallowed by the federal government; that this conference views with alarm this encroachment of the federal upon provincial power by which the will of the people of a province in a matter within provincial jurisdiction is subordinate to the will of the central power; that this conference desires to express its sympathy with the people and legislature of Manitoba in their struggle for the constitutional rights of their province. The delegates from the province of New Brunswick did not concur in this motion and wished their dissent to be placed on record.

RECIPROCITY.

The Conference Declares that it Would Benefit All the Provinces of the Dominion.

1st. That having reference to the agitation of the subject of the trade relations between the Dominion and the United States, this interprovincial conference, consisting of representatives of all political parties, desires to record its opinion that unrestricted reciprocity would be of advantage to all the provinces of the Dominion; that this conference and the people it represents cherish fervent loyalty to Her Majesty and the desire to strengthen attachment to British connection; that this conference is of opinion that a fair commercial intercourse upon conditions for unrestricted reciprocal trade relations between the Dominion and the United States would be of advantage to the Dominion, on the part of our people, and on the contrary may even serve to increase them and would in no way interfere with, or lead to an adjustment of the fishery dispute, tend to happily settle the grave difficulties which have from time to time arisen between the mother country and the United States.

CONCLUSION.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be formally communicated by the President to the Governor-General, as the federal government, and that the Conference do cordially invite the co-operation of the Federal government in carrying into effect the resolutions.

That copies of the foregoing resolutions be also transmitted by the President of this Conference, to the respective governments of the Provinces, not represented at this Conference, namely Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, with a view to their concurrence in and support of the conclusions arrived at by this Conference.

(Signed,)
O. Mowat, Prime Minister of Ontario and Attorney-General.
Honore Mercier, Prime Minister of Quebec and Attorney-General.
W. S. Fielding, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia and Provincial Secretary.
Andrew G. Blair, Prime Minister of New Brunswick and Attorney-General.
J. Norquay, Prime Minister of Manitoba, President of Council and Provincial Secretary.
C. A. Fraser, Executive Councillor of Ontario and Commissioner of Public Works.
Arthur S. Hardy, Executive Councillor of Ontario and Provincial Secretary.
A. M. Ross, Executive Councillor of Ontario and Treasurer.
Geo. W. Ross, Executive Councillor and Minister of Education.
David A. Ross, Executive Councillor of Quebec.
Arthur Turcotte, Executive Councillor of Quebec, and Acting Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Joseph Shehyn, Executive Councillor of Quebec and Provincial Treasurer.
Chas. A. Ern. Gagnon, Executive Councillor of Quebec, Provincial Secretary and Registrar.
J. McShane, Executive Councillor of Quebec and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.
Geo. Duhamel, Executive Councillor of Quebec and Solicitor-General.
F. G. Marchand, Speaker of Legislative Assembly of Quebec.
J. W. Longley, Executive Councillor of Nova Scotia and Attorney-General.
A. MacGillivray, Executive Councillor of Nova Scotia.
David McLellan, Executive Councillor, Provincial Secretary and Receiver-General of New Brunswick.
C. E. Hamilton, Executive Councillor of Manitoba and Attorney-General.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

England's Fishery Commissioner at the New York Banquet.

His Impressions of the United States—The Question at Issue Between Americans and Canadians Touched On.

The chamber of commerce of New York held their annual dinner on Monday evening last, at which were present a large number of leading American citizens. After various toasts had been given, Mr. Chamberlain in replying to a toast to his health, said: "I should like to take this public opportunity to say how much I have been touched by the unusual kindness with which I have been met since I landed on your shores. It has deepened the feelings of will and regard which I have always expressed for the people and the institutions of your country. (Applause.) Englishmen will always find much to interest them, much to astonish them in your country, for, after all, the differences between us are less than resemblance (applause) and it is only a mere phase in the development of our common civilization." Referring to the work of the fishery commission, he said, "I feel that neither side will permit any open question to remain which might develop into something which might impair the good relations which have hitherto existed between the two countries. I don't look forward to any settlement of the question which we have to discuss which will give undue advantage to either party. It is not the interest of any great nation to make a settlement which is not satisfactory to all parties concerned (applause). A settlement can be made which will be satisfactory if we can lay aside party questions which have no reference to the question in dispute, and which will only tend to impair and prevent such settlement. It is the highest patriotism to remove causes of friction which otherwise might cause irritation. These two great countries cannot afford to have any serious difference for they are the greatest customers of each other. If you will permit me I will say one word about my impression of this country. I have seen very little, I have heard a great deal (laughter); but I think it may be summed up in one sentence. I am simply amazed at the energy, enterprise, and ceaseless activity with which you pursue your avocations, which you have carried to a high point, and the development of the science of production of wealth; but that is only one step in a nation's progress, and you are likely to be confronted, sooner or later, and if I do not mistake the signs of the time, it is probably sooner, rather than later. With other problems, important to humanity, when you will have to find employment for the wealth which is now being created. In the meantime, I doubt that there is any other country where there is such munificence in the distribution of wealth, but your greatest safeguard is your reverence for law, that innate guiding idea of American people. In my own country I am counted a Radical and Democrat of extreme faith. I admit the soft impeachment for I believe these things, that the people should make laws, that the people should enforce laws, and that the people should respect them.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

Laurier was to have been banquetted by Toronto Reformers on Friday last.

It is believed Rev. Dr. Sutherland will succeed Rev. Dr. Nelles as chancellor of Victoria University.

Senator Flint is making application for a charter to build a railroad from Belleville to Tweed on the Canadian Pacific.

The trial of the Kingston election petition against the return of Sir John A. Macdonald has been fixed for December 6th.

Fire destroyed a number of buildings, including the Oddfellows' hall at Amherstburg. The loss is $14,000; insurance, $7,000.

A brakeman on the Michigan Central fell from a train near Comber station. The train passed over his body, cutting it to pieces.

All the Roman Catholic pupils, including those whose parents supported the Kingston public schools, were withdrawn from the public schools.

Hon. Mr. Caron's departure for British Columbia has been postponed. Messrs. Tasse and Tarte, who were to accompany him, have returned to Quebec.

Dubs & Co., the great iron manufacturers of Glasgow, have acquired a controlling interest in the locomotive works at Kingston, paying $150,000.

Reynolds & Secord's mill at Reynoldsville has been destroyed by fire; also a barrel heading factory and a yard of lumber. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $5,000.

John Downs was committed for trial at Toronto for being accessory to the murder of John Torrance recently, on Adelaide street. Barney McKenna, the murderer, is still at large.

The temperance people of Toronto have decided on selecting Ald. Rogers, the well-known coal merchant, as a candidate to succeed Mayor Howland. The other candidate definitely in the field is Ald. Defoe, but E. F. Clark, M. P. P., will without doubt run.

QUEBEC.

John P. Noyes, of Waterloo, has been chosen the Meredyte candidate for the local vacancy in Shefford county.

The Canadian Pacific earnings for the week ending Oct. the 7th, were $302,000; for the same week last year $253,000.

The grand jury at Montreal found no bills against Mr. Graham, of the *Star*, for libel in connection with the boodling charges.

In the case of Lessieur, at Montreal for postoffice robbery, the jury disagreed, the English half being for conviction and the French against.

The Sheppard libel case has taken a new phase, the chief justice of the court of Queen's bench having issued a new warrant for his arrest, which does not require endorsation and will be good anywhere in the Dominion.

It is reported that Louis Honore Frechette, poet laureate, was cabled in Paris by the Government, and that he will be called to fill the vacancy in the Legislative Council. Frechette was brought up in Levis, and represented the county in parliament.

The Ottawa *Free Press* says: "Mr. John Livingston, editor of the Montreal *Herald*, will shortly sever his connection with that paper to take charge of the *Empire*, the new conservative organ to be started in Toronto. Mr. St. John will succeed Mr. Livingston as editor of the *Herald*."

A most unusual step was taken by Attorney-General Mercier in the libel suits of Alderman Prefontaine, Beausolieil and Rainville against Mr. Graham of the *Star*, arising out of the boodle enquiry. Instead of waiting for a preliminary enquiry, as usual, Mercier endorsed the bills of indictment, and the result is they come before the grand jury at the present criminal term, instead of waiting till next month. Perhaps it is merely a coinbidence that Beausoliel is Mercier's law partner and that all are strong Grits.

MANITOBA.

John Taylor, of Headingly, will be the Opposition candidate for Assiniboia.

The body of a man has been found floating in the Roseau river, near Emerson. Foul play is suspected.

The *Call* states that Royal will be made Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest and that Bain will receive the Manitoba judgeship.

There appears to be little doubt that the disaffections in the local government ranks will make an early dissolution a necessity.

Fant, who shot and wounded Chief of Police McRae, of Winnipeg, has been discharged at the assize court. The main ground of discharge was that the chief had no warrant when making the arrest.

No doubt the political situation is troubled at present. Leacock and Prendergast, two of the supporters of the Government, have soured, and Norquay says unless they give him cast iron pledges of support he will dissolve the legislature.

Justice Killam gave his decision against the province in the Dominion injunction against the Red River road. His decision, however, touches only upon the position as it stands had the road been built under the general railway acts, instead of under the Provincial public works Act.

The directors of the Banff coal mine have been in session. They declined to make public the nature of their discussions, went to St. Paul and arrangements are being made to greatly increase the output of the mine. The visit to St. Paul is supposed to be for purchasing additional machinery.

There are a good many rumors in reference to the local political situation in circulation. The *Free Press* charges that contractor Holt gave the government $40,000 to induce them to hand over the provincial bonds for the Hudson's Bay Railroad contract. La Riviere is reported to have resigned, and defections have arisen among Norquay's supporters, making the present situation decidedly complicated. It has been well established that the local government instigated the statements last fall about the Hudson's Bay Railroad contract solely as an electioneering card.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Several buildings were burned in Shediac, including the Perrier block, Mr. Gallant's store, Smith & Co.'s drug store, and others. The loss is not estimated. The insurance in St. John offices is about $10,000.

At an adjourned meeting of the St. John board of trade considerable opposition was manifested to commercial union. C. H. Fairweather, James A. Estey, James Murray, U. S. Consul, J. H. Parks and Catton King, all opposed the scheme as injurious to the interests of Canada.

The Supreme Court dismissed the petition and cross-petition in the Westmorland election case on the ground that six months had elapsed in which the trial must take place. If this judgment is upheld by the Supreme Court at Ottawa, it will be sooner, rather than later. With other problems, important to humanity, when you will have to find employment for the wealth which is now being created. In the meantime, I doubt that there is any other country where there is such munificence in the distribution of wealth, but your greatest safeguard is your reverence for law, that innate guiding idea of American people. In my own country I am counted a Radical and Democrat of extreme faith. I admit the soft impeachment for I believe these things, that the people should make laws, that the people should enforce laws, and that the people should respect them.

CABLE NEWS.

Twenty Thousand Specials to be Sworn in for Police Service.

The Radical Club Will Hold a Meeting in Hyde Park—The Crown Prince's Condition.

Twenty Thousand Specials to be Sworn In.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The statement published to-day that the government had decided to swear in 20,000 special constables in order to deal summarily with any further attempts at rioting in London, is confirmed by official admissions. This action proves beyond question that the authorities distrust the peaceful assertions of the radical leaders, that they hesitate to use the military in conjunction with the regular police, fearing the consequences of such a course, and they are convinced that the police unaided are not capable of withstanding the assaults of an angry mob equal in volume and desperation to the vast crowd that attempted to take possession of Trafalgar Square last Sunday. Still there is the possibility that the enlistment of the proposed body of specials is a mere political trick intended to array the people against each other to enrage the unemployed upon the Tory side, and thus meet parliament with a good excuse for the government's harsh action on previous occasions All London magistrates are in accordance with the instructions and will be prepared on Thursday, Friday and Saturday to swear in volunteers, and it is surmised that more applications for places in the special body will come from the so-called idle workingmen themselves than from any other class.

The Police Apologize.

Inspector Polands apology to Bennett Burleigh in the Bow street police court to-day was as amusing as it was abject, and no one enjoyed it more than did Burleigh himself.

To Check Further Riots.

The *Globe* say, unofficially that the government will swear in 20,000 special police to check any further riots in London.

Dr. Mackenzie at London.

Dr. Mackenzie, in his statement to-day, denies most emphatically that the responsibility for raising the Crown Prince to undergo an external operation rests upon him. The facts are, he says, that he left the entire matter to the judgment of the German physicians, who were summoned to San Remo at his suggestion, and that the Crown Prince of his own volition, and without the slightest hint from anybody, decided that he would not endure the operation after the German doctors had expressed their conviction that it would be desirable if not absolutely necessary.

Emperor William and Bismarck Confer.

The Emperor William held a long consultation with Prince Bismarck to-day concerning the condition of the Crown Prince, and with regard to the coming visit of the Czar to Berlin.

Goschen Gives Advice.

Mr. Goschen, in a speech at Manchester to-night, warned English statesmen against dallying before the eyes of traders, artizans and farmers suffering from the prevailing depression which proceeded from natural causes. At the same time, he said, if these workers were impeded in prosperity by defective laws, parliament should enact such amendments to those laws as would produce relief. The budget which the government would present at the opening of parliament would be, as far as he knew, perfectly satisfactory, and the surplus available for the relief of local burdens under the bill for the readjustment of imperial and local taxation

The Radical Club and the Riots.

An immense meeting of the Radical Club was held to-night, at which a large number of socialist delegates were in attendance. Several questions before the meeting caused a long debate and a resolution was passed by a large majority declaring the clubs' intention to hold a meeting in Hyde park next Sunday, and at the same time to send a small deputation to Trafalgar Square in order to obtain technical evidence of the assault which will enable the club to raise the whole question as to the legality of the prohibition in the courts; another declaring it to be the sense of the club that no meetings should be held or attempted in Trafalgar Square until the question of the legality should be decided was overwhelmingly defeated.

Died in a Railway Carriage.

Alderman Sir Wm. McArthur, ex-mayor of London and an ex-member of parliament, died this morning in an Underground railroad carriage. It is thought that he choked to death, as the blackest fog that has prevailed in years hangs over the city to-day. The ex-mayor was a munificent patron of the Wesleyan Methodist society.

The Crown Prince's Disease.

In an interview with Dr. Mackenzie to-day in reference to the disease of the Crown Prince, the physician laid stress upon the fact that the new growth in the patient's throat had extended since it was first noticed. It was, however, destroying the larynx and was extremely dangerous. Dr. Mackenzie said that the destruction of the larynx would cause terrible distress to the patient.

Correspondent Burleigh Discharged.

Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the well-known journalist and war correspondent, who was arrested by mistake during Sunday's riots, was dismissed to-day from custody. The police authorities apologized for his arrest.

Conjugal Interference.

In answer to an appeal the court has discharged the order checking Debensaude from interfering with his wife Mrs. Cameron. Debensaude has promised not to meddle with his wife's earnings.

The Mitchellstown Verdict Quashed.

DUBLIN, Nov. 16.—The court of Queen's bench has quashed the verdict of the Mitchellstown inquest on the ground that the inquest was illegal, that the jury was irregularly empanelled and that the coroner's conduct was illegal and partial.

Michael Davitt Refers to O'Brien's Clothes.

Mr. Michael Davitt, in a speech at Limerick to-night, said that Mr. O'Brien's life was too precious to be sacrificed in a dispute over the style of clothes he should wear. If Mr. O'Brien should die in jail his countrymen would know how to avenge his death.

The Tumor Bursts.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—Dr. Schroeder, in a letter made public here, writes that the physicians attending the Crown Prince have decided upon a precise plan of treatment for the present and the future as well. Advices from San Remo to-night are that the Crown Prince experienced great relief from the bursting of the tumor in the throat. A portion of the mucous discharged has been forwarded to

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1887.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, November 17.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The Canteen.

Mr. Graham, who has acted temporarily as city policeman, has been appointed to the canteen of "C" Battery.

Poultry Thefts.

Geese, ducks and fowls have begun to disappear from the suburbs. The police must keep a sharp lookout on Chinatown.

The Salvation Army.

The new Salvation Army regulations have been issued by General Booth. A soldier once is a soldier for ever under the new system.

Naval.

The flagship Triumph will leave for the south on the 6th December, where she will meet the Swiftsure. Admiral Hengage will there change his flag.

Dr. Jos. H. Begin.

Dr. Jos. H. Begin, of San Francisco, demonstrator of the painless extraction of teeth and amputations, is a guest at the Clarence. Doctors, surgeons and dentists are cordially invited to call. Room 40. Communications inviolate.

A Large Nugget.

A solid nugget, weighing over four ounces, was picked up at Boulder creek, a little to the north of Granite creek, and taken to Kamloops by the Rev. Father Lejeune. Father Lejune says that from $3 to $8 is being earned by miners in that district.

Wandering Quails.

A number of California quail have been seen on several occasions by Alex. McNeil. River's Inlet, at the door of the dwelling house of the Whannock Packing Co. It is rather strange that the birds should have reached so far north, especially as they are not seen in the neighborhood of Comox.

Monte Carlo Mine.

Some fine specimens of quartz have been taken to Kamloops by Mr. Frank Allingham from his mine up the North Thompson river above Clearwater, about 200 miles from Kamloops. Some of the ore, when assayed at Ottawa, was found to contain 4½ oz. of gold and 21½ oz. of silver to the ton.

The Pacific Naval Station.

The Toronto *Mail's* London correspondent cables: It is intended to extend the naval establishment at Esquimalt to form an adequate depot and store for the Pacific fleet. Large docks will be constructed by private capital. The British and Colonial governments will jointly provide a series of defences mounted with powerful modern guns.

The Late Gale.

On Friday afternoon Mr. Vianen, of Westminster, had three boats fishing off Plumper's Pass. The gale overtook them and one of the boats was swamped. No lives were lost, but the boat and all the fishing gear to the value of $300 is gone. Another boat, which belonged to the surveying party under Mr. Geo. Turner, C. E., got away from the steamer and, being driven ashore, was broken to pieces.

Illecillewaet.

Mr. J. H. Collins, F.G.S., has been for the last few weeks in the Illecillewaet district, and says the mineral veins there, though small, are of a very promising character. As the mines are so scattered Mr. Collins says that to yield a great quantity of ore the owners should work more together with one another. There are numerous claims and numerous owners up in the district, but capitalists are very careful of laying out much money on the mere chances of prospecting.

"Up With Your Hands."

As Mr. S. F. Holt, of Westminster, had reached a lonely part of the road on his way home on Saturday night he was accosted by a big, powerful man, who ordered him to throw up his hands. This Mr. Holt did, and the disciple of Dick Turpin, armed with a big carving knife, commenced his work of robbery, but only finding three short bits on his intended victim, he let him go. The police are on the track of the highwayman.

The Abyssinia.

The C. P. R. steamship Abyssinia is due to-day from Yokohama. Capt. Webber informed a newspaper reporter on the 11th instant that he had given orders to the Victoria pilots to take her into Esquimalt. The pilots here say that he has made no such thing up to date, and they are awaiting orders hourly. If the steamship does not call here, Capt. Webber will receive the censure of all the merchants in this city, and justly too.

The Delayed Trains.

The trains delayed by the washout near Harrison station, on the C. P. R., arrived at Vancouver yesterday at 2 o'clock, and the passengers and mails were transferred to the Louise, which arrived at 10:30 o'clock last night. Among those who came over on the steamer was Mr. R. Galbrath, from Kootenay, who will remain in town but a few days. He reports that the patients in Fort Steele hospital are convalescent. In speaking of the Illecillewaet mines, Mr. Galbrath is of the opinion that they are a great property.

Police Court.

Alfred Smith and Joseph King, two drunks, were fined $5 each or one week's imprisonment.

Johnny, an Indian, was fined $10 for being in possession of an intoxicant.

The charge against Tom, an Indian, of stealing $50 and a quantity of clothing, was dismissed.

Mrs. James Thistleton was summoned by officer Robb and charged with harboring vicious dogs. She did not appear, and after some evidence had been taken the charge was dismissed.

The apprentice lad who came up last week charged with desertion from the ship Ottolina was taken from the gaol by Mr. Robert Ward, J. P., and conducted aboard the vessel.

Ah Chong, the Chinaman, on remand, charged with stealing a coat from the Belmont tannery was further remanded until to-day.

A Serious Annoyance.

Some ladies who were going to the mainland by by the Yosemite yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, made arrangements with a hackman to call for them at an hour that would enable them to take passage by the steamer. However, the second whistle of the steamer sounded and no Jehu appeared. The ladies were compelled to abandon their trunks and walk, meeting a carriage on the way, and only getting to the dock after the gang-plank had been drawn in and the steamer had partially backed out. It was only owing to the obliging disposition of Capt. Rudlin that the ladies were not left behind, and simply through the failure of the hackman to keep his engagement. This sort of thing is not of infrequent occurrence, and it will perhaps interest the hackmen to know that it may prove an expensive carelessness. The other day at Belleville, Ont., a hackman neglected to keep an engagement which he had made to take three gentlemen to the train. They had purchased round trip excursion tickets to New York, and as they were of no worth except for that particular train, they brought suit against the hackman to recover the fare. The judge decided that the negligent hackman should pay the full amount of two return tickets at full passenger rates, the only means by which the delayed passengers could follow their previous intention. The same law would apply here, and it would be wisdom on the part of hackmen to make a strong effort to keep up to their engagements.

An Old Pioneer Burned to Death.

Jesse Kent, an old pioneer, whilst returning from up country with a pack train, met with a frightful death. While he was asleep by the camp fire his clothes got ignited and in a short time the deceased found dead, burned beyond recognition. He was buried near the scene of the sad accident.

An Oversight.

Through an oversight, no mention was made of the lecture on Phrenology given by Mr. Sutton, at the concert of the C. E. T. S. on Monday night. The lecture was very good and extremely interesting as well as amusing, and the ladies of the C. E. T. S., as well as the clergy, are greatly indebted to Mr. Sutton for his able lecture.

An Incendiary Fire.

During the absence of Mrs. Amos Bowman, of Sumas, on the Sound, the residence and barns on the property were completely destroyed by fire, with their contents. Mr. Bowman is absent in Ottawa, where he is connected with the Dominion geological survey. It is stated that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and every effort should be made to discover the perpetrators of the crime. There was no insurance on the property.

"His that Flesh is Heir to."

Among those who suffer at this season of the year, although there is no prevalent form of ailment in the city, we are sorry to report that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge has, on account of sickness, been confined to his bed for several days past, but it is fondly hoped that this trial is only temporary and that the worthy Bishop may be so far restored to health as to be able to take part in the annual special thanksgiving service, on Thursday morning, in the Reformed Episcopal church at 11 o'clock.

Hardly Christian.

We cannot believe that our evening contemporary desires to propagate infidelity in this community. The following, however, from its report of a Chinaman's cruel death, would seem to bear out that assumption:

"The victim of man's inhumanity, in the mean time, died the death of a dog, and probably will receive as much attention after as he did before his exit from the world."

Isn't this verging just a little bit on Ingersollism?

Absurd Telegrams.

Some of the Ottawa telegrams that reach us are amusing in the extreme. The following is a case in point:

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—Several important changes in the Dominion Cabinet are set to take place, among which will be the appointment of Sir Adolphe Caron to the Clerkship of the Privy Council, and John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, to the position of chief editor of *The Empire*, the new government organ.

The despatch bears its absurdity upon its face. When is this thing to cease? A long-suffering public demands a change.

Must Put Up the Cash.

Guttman & Frank, whose sealing schooner Onward had her skins seized, but who made for Victoria instead of Sitka, communicated with the district court, Alaska, offering to put up bonds for the release of their skins. In a letter received yesterday from H. E. Hayden, clerk of the court, under date of Oct. 30th, it is stated that "under instructions from the attorney-general, securities must be within the jurisdiction of our court. This practically makes it necessary to put up cash security, as there is no real property owned at this time within the territory." The letter also contains the information that at the next sitting of the court, to be held on the 14th Nov., an order will be made for the appraisement and sale of the skins now in possession of the court.

From Omineca.

James May, one of the owners of the Vitall Bedrock Flume Creek, Vitall Creek, Omineca, arrived down on the steamer Boscowitz, after an absence of six years. He reports that during that time the company has not paid more than expenses in working their claim. Mr. May is well-known to all old pioneers of this province and to many in California, having arrived in that country in 1849, and during the Fraser River excitement in 1858 he came to this province, being one of the first. He followed the discoveries of gold until Cariboo was reached, where he owned one of the first claims on Williams (then known as Humbug) Creek. He followed the discoveries again to Peace River, always being a pioneer in seeking to open new fields and coax the earth into yielding up a golden harvest.

From Naas River.

The steamer Barbara Boscowitz, from Naas River, arrived at the outer wharf early yesterday morning, and a short time after came into Spratt's wharf. The weather during the entire trip was very bad, delaying the progress of the steamer somewhat. Three surveying parties came down, viz,—Tuck's, Jemmett's and Skinner's. The freight consisted of 67 packages of salt salmon, 6,700 cases canned salmon, the consignees being as follows: Hudson's Bay Co., Turner, Beeton & Co., D. Spencer, Neufelder & Ross, Morris Moss, T. H. Hall, H. Saunders and J. Hartnell. The passengers were: Rev. Mr. Crosby and daughter, Bishop Ridley, S. P. Tuck, Capt. Jemmett, E. M. Skinner, Alex. McNeill, J. J. Alexander, G. R. Porter, W. H. Porter, D. Allen, J. D. Cameron, A. Alston Hole, W. G. Mitchell, A. McDonald, J. Gibson, W. R. Wilson, H. W. Wilkinson, Benny, McKeon, D. Page, J. McAllister, Simpson, J. May, Mulkey, Inkster, Lewis, Hunt, Conant, Bones, Sayyes, Johnson, Atchison, Morrow, C. Green and Morrison.

The Port Townsend Southern.

Says the Port Townsend *Argus*: It may seem visionary to be predicting great things for this enterprise, but there is solid foundation for all that has been said thus far. A gentleman from Montreal offers to take all the stock necessary, receive bonds in security therefor, and proceed to build the line just as soon as the right of way is secured. This last consideration cannot be had until the survey determines the definite location. It is quite certain, however, that the enterprise will be pushed without reserve. It has been abundantly demonstrated that the first forty mile section will be a paying investment for ten years to come if only the output of lumber along the line is taken into consideration. Besides that there is an iron mountain right close to the line, and the road will also run past two coal mines. Add to this the local traffic, and the through business whenever connection is made with either of the transcontinental lines, and you have inducements sufficient to lead even the most conservative moneybags to invest in the enterprise. No wonder Montreal capitalists are anxious to buy up the stock! This outlet on the American side affords the Canadian Pacific road the most expeditious and convenient connection.

Archibald-Robertson.

At Nanaimo yesterday Mr. W. F. Archibald, the popular manager of the C.P.R. telegraph office in this city, was united in marriage to Mrs. Carrie E. Robertson, also of Victoria. The happy event took place at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. C. C. Mackenzie, barrister and ex-superintendent of education, the Rev. Jos. Hall officiating. The high contracting parties are well known in this city, where they have hosts of friends. The groom, who is a native of Truro, N. S., has long been a highly respected citizen of Victoria, and has discharged the onerous duties devolving upon him during his term in the government and railway telegraph service to the entire satisfaction of the public. The bride is equally known for her many excellent qualities of head and heart, and the union so happily consummated yesterday at the "Black Diamond" city cannot fail to prove an auspicious one. Into the new life THE COLONIST, with the numerous friends of the bride and groom, follows Mr. and Mrs. Archibald with the heartiest wishes for their welfare and future happiness. It casts after them the traditional old shoes and oceans of rice, and with them go all the best wishes with which these are traditionally associated. May their married life be a pleasant one!

PERSONAL.

The Bishop of Caledonia is at the Driard.

William Teague, of Yale, is a guest at the Clarence.

Alderman D. Oppenheimer, of Vancouver, is at the Driard.

Hans Helgesen, ex-M.P.P., has returned from the Mainland.

Thos. Hamilton, of the 100-mile House, Cariboo road, is at the Oriental.

H. L. Guilline and W. H. Redmond returned last night from a trip to the Mainland.

Mrs. G. B. Wright and family arrived from Illicillewaet on the Princess Louise last night.

Capt. W. J. Jemmett and party returned from the north by the Boscowitz yesterday.

R. L. Galbraith, ex-M.P.P., arrived from Kootenay last night by the Louise and is at the Driard.

C. T. Gardner came down from Vancouver last night. He is on his way to his old home at Ottawa.

Dr. Albert E. Gray, of the Daily and Weekly *Journal of Commerce*, San Francisco, is at the Oriental.

E. G. Tilton, of Marvin & Tilton, and C. W. Rhodes were passengers from Illicillewaet by the Louise last night.

S. P. Tuck returned to the city yesterday after a long surveying trip in the north. He looks as usual hale and hearty.

Capt. W. N. Bole, of Westminster, has gone into the Similkameen interior on a slaughtering the game in that neighborhood.

J. H. Collins, F.G.S., of London, Eng., came down last night on the Princess Louise and is staying at the Clarence.

M. C. Lavin, Superintendent of the Postal Telegraph service, Hamilton, Ont., has been spending a few days in Victoria. He left this morning for his headquarters at San Francisco.

W. Marshall, traveling passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, was in the city yesterday in the interests of the "river road." He reports business good, and the great line still extending its arms into new fields.

MARINE.

A new slip is being constructed at Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for the convenience of the Olympian.

Br iron bark Gen. Pinon Morgan, 1589 tons, from San Pedro, arrived in Royal Roads yesterday morning. She will go to Moodyville to load lumber for Melbourne.

Tug Pilot was reported last evening as being on the way down from Departure Bay with the ship Commodore in tow for San Francisco with coal from Wellington.

Bark Bella Vista will proceed to sea to-day. The report that she was leaking badly is said to have been a mistake, as she was only leaking slightly and not enough to detain her.

Tug Alexander arrived back from the Cape yesterday afternoon after casting off the ship Bohemia, coal laden from Nanaimo for San Francisco. The tug, however, did not come into Victoria harbor but went to Esquimalt where she took the ship Ottolina in tow for the Inlet.

The bark Hermine, from Hastings to Valparaiso with lumber, which sailed last Thursday, put back to Royal Roads yesterday under stress of weather, and the crew refused to proceed. Capt. James reports a terrible gale on Sunday night, when the vessel drifted within three or four miles of Cape Beale. A survey was held yesterday and the result will be made known to-day.

SINGULAR MATRIMONIAL ROMANCE

A Young Scotchman Whose Faithfulness to His Promised Wife Could Not be Shaken.

The New York correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle* tells a pretty story, as follows:

Rather a notable wedding took place here the other day, with a romantic story attached. Young James Robertson Blackie, of the great Glasgow publishing house, came over the ocean to take back with him in the guise of a helpmeet Miss Ellen Arthur Botts, of Savannah, Ga., who is a niece of the late President Arthur. He is a tall, blonde young fellow, who is an excellent business man, as the present prosperity of his house shows, and with a heart in the right place, as the following little story proves: His wife was a relative of his stepmother, and came as a school girl to Glasgow to be educated, living in his father's home. He fell in love with her promptly, and they were provisionally engaged owing to her youth. Upon her return to this country she was for some time the devoted nurse of her dying grandfather, and after his death was attacked with fever as a result of her fatigue. While still convalescent the great earthquake that shook Charleston to pieces came to Savannah, and the shock and terror acting upon her enfeebled nerves entirely destroyed her sight. The specialists here, when consulted, declared the case was hopeless, and she must resign herself to life-long blindness. Upon this painful verdict she wrote to her fiancee, releasing him from the engagement, and resigned herself to darkness and loneliness for the rest of her life. The manly young Scotchman refused to submit. He took the next steamer for this country, and on arriving declared that he loved and would marry her whether she ever regained her sight or not. Stimulated by this unexpected happiness she at once began to mend, and with the restoration of her general health her eyes began to improve, and now she has as bright a pair of brown ones as are to be seen anywhere, and no one can see further into a millstone than she. They were married on Wednesday and will return to Scotland some time in November.

The Commercial Hotel at Salisbury was destroyed by fire, with contents.

W. A. Park, M. P. P., has been sworn in customs collector at Newcastle.

John F. Carter's sawmill at Bathurst was burned recently. The loss is $5,000; insurance, $2,000.

An incendiary fired the barn of George C. Sutherland at "The Points," near Bathurst. All his season's harvest and stock were destroyed.

THE METLAKAHTLA AFFAIR.

TO THE EDITOR:—In your issue of yesterday appears a letter signed "John Bull," with the heading "A Great many to Blame," the following occurs:

"A Looker On" says in effect that if the Metlakahtlans had stood their ground *and continued the fight* that the people of British Columbia who are opposed to intolerance would see that they had justice done them."

This is what I did not say as may be seen from the following extract from my letter:

"Now then did Mr. Duncan do as Mr. Cridge had done—remove his congregation and become independent? *No, he determined to fight the bishop, and the means he took to effect his object were his fatal error. If instead of 'fighting the bishop' and so by attempted subversion of law and order* bringing the British Columbia government into the trouble, Mr. Duncan had done as Mr. Cridge had done before him, removed his Indians to some other part of British Columbia, the people of the country would, when they knew the real circumstances of the case, have done for him and his Indians as they had done for Mr. Cridge and his congregation—for British Columbia is inimical to anything like religious tyranny—and her institutions are as free as those of the United States, and Mr. Duncan would then have gone down historically a hero—a saint instead of, as now, a traitor. He unhappily did not choose to do this."

Mr. Duncan of 1880 and Mr. Duncan of 1887 are two different persons and two distinct epochs in his history. If he had left the Bishop in 1887 when he was petted and deservedly popular with nearly all, and removed himself and Indians to some other part of British Columbia, no doubt he would have been supported liberally and praised by the people of Canada. He chose, however, to fight, not for "religious freedom," for he and his Indians had this in common with all, but for "isolation" in an isolated "community," where he and they could be free from competition or control, religious or otherwise. Hence the desire to drive the Bishop off. He missed a glorious opportunity, unfortunately for British Columbia.

John Bull goes on and says:

"I doubt not the generosity of Columbians, yet facts are stubborn things, and I would like to ask how many of our citizens uttered a word in defence of those Indians, *when wrongfully committed* and *imprisoned by incompetent judges!* how many offered them common sympathy? how many offered them shelter when cast homeless on our streets on release *from false imprisonment?*"

Sympathy! Why these Indians (Mr. Duncan's) had been brought down by H. M. S. Cormorant, having had a fair trial and been convicted of offences against the law. Sympathy with criminals! Ought it to have been expected from a law-abiding people?

Besides, however much sympathy there may have been, had been destroyed because Mr. Duncan had left Victoria for the United States two or three days before the arrival of the Cormorant with some of his Indians. Had it been known then that he had gone "to confer with the United States authorities," and had in his pocket a letter of introduction signed by Senator Macdonald, J. H. Turner, M.P.P., and B. W. Pearse, a city councilman, instead of sympathy great indignation would have been created and maybe steps taken to prevent an imposition on the United States government and a libel on British Columbia. How can any one dare write that these Indians were wrongfully (illegally?) committed and imprisoned by incompetent magistrates. Incompetent magistrates! Why, the magistrate was a barrister and a judge of high standing, against whom no complaint had hitherto been made.

Mr. Duncan and his friends were in Victoria and knew what magistrate had been selected to go to Metlakahtla; therefore had they thought him incompetent, they could have sent a legal gentleman to defend them there. They did not do so.

After they (the Indians) had arrived, their case was brought before the supreme court of the province by a talented barrister. The decision of the magistrate was upheld by the court and it refused to liberate them.

I believe most of the Indians served the full time of their sentence, but some who were committed for trial were liberated to appear when called upon. This leniency and kindness of the government—a government ever kind to Indians—is called cy "John Bull" "release from false imprisonment!"

In the face of all this John Bull writes they were wrongfully imprisoned. Why does he dare libel the judiciary, a judiciary universally praised for its integrity? The judiciary of British Columbia needs no pure and undefiled, needs no defense from such attacks at home; but one hates to see British Columbia and the judiciary maligned abroad, adding one more injury and insult to those already sent there. "How many visited them in prison to minister to their wants when sick and pining in a dark dungeon. Who will answer?" As to the Indians being locked up in a dark dungeon. This is all claptrap—tht any one visit the provincial gaol and they will be able easily to answer this accusation and convince themselves that the the prison(!!) is awfully comfortable and nice. The officers of the prison look after the Indians there, and no doubt when Mr. Duncan left to confer with the United States authorities he deputed some of his friends to minister to the wants of his deluded followers, as well in the gaol as when they came out purified.

"Instead of continuing an unequal fight with 'powers and principalities' against them, the Metlakahtlans have taken a Christian and disinterested course 'in shaking the dust from their feet.'"

Pity 'tis that Mr. Duncan and his Indians had not done this much sooner, about 1882, and migrated to some other portion of British Columbia. However, it is never too late to mend and mend they may yet. As to fighting with "powers and principalities." Angels! and ministers of grace defend us! Does this mean the bishop? or some foreign monarch or country? I give it up?

Whether the Indians took a "Christian and disinterested course (in leaving British Columbia), and in a Christian-like manner shaking the dust off their feet," I shall not discuss. The exodus is only a *result*, the further result of their leaving future history will have to narrate. What, however, interests people now is to learn the cause of this result and the reasons why the letter of recommendation was given to Mr. Duncan by prominent public men, knowing his errand to a foreign government and thereby aiding and abetting him.

They will be called upon (when the parliaments meet) by the representatives of the people as well at Ottawa as in British Columbia to defend or justify themselves. Until then patience must be exercised; the position (obliged to be) accepted, but John Bull need not think he can throw dust, apostolic or other, into people's eyes.

A LOOKER ON.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

Goings on in the East—What Our Exchanges Have to Say—Bright Crisp Cullings—General and Political.

ONTARIO.

The schooner Bessie Barwick of Hamilton, was last seen off Michipicoten, Lake Superior, on Oct., the 28th. She should have arrived at the Sault a week ago but there was no news of her.

William F. Adams, hardware and house furnishings, Toronto, has assigned. His liabilities are about $10,000, nominal assets, $5,000.

It is said the petitions against the return of Mr. Dawson, M. P. Algoma, and Mr. H. H. Cooke, M. P., for Simcoe, have both been withdrawn.

The village of Clayton, on the St. Lawrence river, was partly burned. Some dozen stores and as many residences and tenements were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Capt. W. B. McMurrich, Lieuts. Irving and Wallace, of the Toronto artillery battery, have resigned because the Government refused to authorize the addition of two more batteries to the corps.

Two men, named J. Hodgson and J. West, of Newmarket, had a narrow escape from gas suffocation at the Albion Hotel, Toronto. It is supposed one of them blew the gas out. Both have since recovered.

Miss McMurrich, a young lady teacher of Norwich was walking along the street, when a man threw a large quantity of vitriol over her. She wore a fur collar and cap which saved her from serious injury. The assailant was not found.

There is one man in Napanee who is wiser than he was. Actuated by a desire to become suddenly wealthy he went to New York and purchased for $250 a roll of bills that, floated as genuine, would net him $2,000. The "money" was shipped to him at Utica but he did not get it and was bankrupt. He had to borrow enough cash to take him home.

The funeral of Judge O'Connor was one of the most imposing ever seen at Toronto. Requiem mass was sung at St. Michael's, after which the body was taken to the cemetery. The pall-bearers were Chancellor Boyd, Judges Osler and Burton, Christopher Robinson, Q. C., Hon. Mr. Anglin, Mr. Patterson, M. P., Essex, T. P. French and Col. White, ex-M. P. P.

On Sunday afternoon, people returning from the Methodist church on the town line, between Plympton and Euniskilleg, saw that the residence of John Dupee was on fire. They succeeded in saving a large portion of the contents of the main building, the fire having evidently originated in the kitchen at the rear. The loss was considerable. There was no insurance on the house or contents. A very sad accompaniment of the fire was the sudden death of the youngest son of a neighbor, Harry Dennis, who, while running to the fire was observed to fall down, and when reached he immediately expired, it is supposed from rupture of the heart.

QUEBEC.

A movement is on foot at Montreal to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Canadian rebellion which occurs Nov. the 22nd.

Mr. Lamothe, postmaster of Montreal, will shortly retire on a handsome allowance. A popular and well-known English official will succeed him.

Judge Armstrong has resigned the presidency of the Montreal and Orel railway owing to his appointment to the presidency of the labor commission.

Joseph Barsalou, an extensive manufacturer, is spoken of as the probable candidate of the Liberals at the approaching election for the Quebec Assembly in Hochelaga county.

It is reported that Dr. Rinfret, M. P. P., for the Centre division, will be elevated to the Legislative Council in place of the late Hon. Mr. Couture, and that his son will take his place in the Assembly.

While Mrs. Belard, living at Cape Rouge, was away from home her youngest child, a boy aged 3, set his clothes on fire by playing with chips at the stove and died a few hours later in terrible agony.

The Salvation Army has captured Montreal. The enthusiasm aroused by the dedication proceedings in their new barracks, was something phenomenal. Hundreds were turned away. William Gooderham, of Toronto, gave $225 towards the debt of the new barracks and $500 for the work at Quebec. Many other large subscriptions were announced.

A unique vessel which E. Bender, C. E., has been getting constructed for the gulf fisheries, is now approaching completion and will shortly be launched. It is said that nothing like it has ever been imagined except in the romances of Jules Verne. The designer intends to pass the winter in it in the gulf.

George Lambert, of Levis, who escaped from Beauport asylum some time ago and was secreted by his family who would not give him up to the authorities, made a determined attempt to murder the whole family and himself. He cut the throat of his wife and a two-year-old boy, but neighbors arrived and overpowered him before he could succeed. He was taken to Beauport asylum and put in irons.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test short-weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall Street, New York. sat15 ly

FATAL

Do you know that a pain in the left shoulder or arm is a sign of heart disease? It is; and that disease may have progressed far towards a fatal termination without exciting suspicion. Take DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY at once.

Shortness of Breath, Dizziness, faint-ness, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, lassitude, pain in the left shoulder or arm, denote the presence of heart disease, and call for the immediate use of Dr. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY.

Dropsy. DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY rapidly removes the effusion in cases of Dropsy, which is due in most cases to some disease of the heart or general circulation.

HAMBURG FIGS.

Probably as much misery comes from habitual constipation as from any derangement of the functions of the body, and it is difficult to cure for the reason that no one likes to take the medicine that is usually prescribed. Hamburg Figs were prepared to obviate this difficulty, and they will be found effective as well as pleasant to the taste of women and children. 25 cents.

At all druggists, or address J. J. MACK & CO. 9 and 11 Front St., San Francisco.

apr13-sun-wed-fri-1ydw

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS

A Scaly, Itching, Skin Disease with Endless Suffering Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me $200.00 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (Psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless, and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ring-worm, psoriasis, etc. I took . . . and . . . Sarsaparillas over one year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors and no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of CUTICURA and three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $200.00 you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of Psoriasis (picture number two, "How to Cure Skin Diseases"), but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Though free of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and if it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. Anything more that you want to know write me, or anyone who reads this may write to me and I will answer it.

DENNIS DOWNING.

WATERBURY, VT., Jan. 20th, 1887.

Psoriasis, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Barbers', Bakers', Grocers', and Washerwomans' Itch, and every species of Itching, Burning, Scaly, Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp and Blood, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier internally, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skins prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

FREE! FREE FROM PAIN!

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp, and Nervous Pains, Strains, and Weakness. The first and only pain killing Plaster. 30 cts. oct dw sat wed

MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Victoria, until

Noon, on Friday the 23rd March, 1888,

For the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on proposed contracts for four years in each case from the 1st July next, three times per week each way, between

Ashcroft Station and Clinton.

Once per week, each way, between

Barkerville and Clinton.

And once per week, each way, between

Clinton and Lillooet.

The conveyance in each case to be made in suitable vehicles.

Parties desiring to tender for the service between

Barkerville and Soda Creek,

Or, between Clinton and Soda Creek,

May do so, but it must be understood that a continuous service is to be maintained between Barkerville and Clinton in accordance with the schedule of travel specified in the printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of the proposed contracts, to be seen at the Post Offices at Ashcroft Station, Cache Creek, Clinton, Lac La Hache, 150 Mile House, Soda Creek, Quesnelle, Van Winkle, Barkerville, Lillooet, Pavilion, or at the office of the Inspector.

Blank forms of tender may be obtained at the above offices.

E. H. FLETCHER,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Victoria, B. C., 1st November, 1887. nov4-w3t

NOTICE.

To Bridge Engineers and Contractors.

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER of Lands and Works hereby invites Bridge Contractors to submit plans, details, specifications, straining sheets, and tender for the construction of a Traffic Bridge, to cross the Fraser River at Lillooet, up to noon of Saturday, 29th of October next.

Required—One clear span of 300 feet in length; approach (on the west side) three spans of 54 feet each; width of roadway, 18 feet; live load 1,000 lbs. per foot; factor of safety, 5.

False work can only be erected in winter when the river is frozen over.

The bridge site is about 55 miles from Ashcroft Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway with which it is connected by wagon road.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for $500, payable to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, which will be returned to unsuccessful competitors, but will be forfeited by any bidder who may decline to execute a contract if called upon to do so.

The contractor will be required to give satisfactory security, amounting to half the contract price for the due fulfilment of the contract, and for the maintenance of the bridge for a period of six months from the date of the completion of the work.

A plan and profile of the site can be seen at be seen at the office of the undersigned.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., 25th August, 1887. au27-dw

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 6th January, 1888, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, fortnightly and monthly each way, between Cranbrook and Golden from the 1st May next. The conveyance to be made at the option of the Contractor. The route pursued in the conveyance of this mail to be *via* the Postoffices at Hot Springs, Windermere, and Kootenay (Wild Horse Creek).

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Postoffices of Cranbrook, Kootenay, Golden, Revelstoke, Kamloops and Calgary, Alb. Ty., and at this office.

E. H. FLETCHER,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Victoria, B. C., 1st Sept., 1887. se16-3t w

PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK HOUSE.

Professional and Amateur Photographers can save money by buying of us. The largest stock on the Sound.

WE SOLICIT CORRESPONDENCE.

Send a Trial Order and be convinced that you can save money.

W. A. HASBROUCK & CO.,
SEATTLE, W. T. nv10-1mdw

THE NEW DEPARTURE DRUMS are made with patent double acting rods and folding knee rest. Light, substantial and handsome. Used in the best Bands and Orchestras. Unequaled for tone, surpass all others in finish and appearance. If nearest Music dealer does not keep them, write to us for Illustrated Catalogue.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.

apr17-eod-dw

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER HOME INDUSTRY. TRY IT!

The Best Brand IN THE MARKET. Manufactured FROM THE Choicest Wheats

Red Star Roller Flour

COLUMBIA ROLLER MILLS, ENDERBY, Spallumcheen, B. C.

COLUMBIA MILLING CO'Y,

THE Housekeeper's FRIEND CAN ALWAYS BE Depended Upon.

WELCH, RITHET & CO., AG'TS, VICTORIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, Limited

THOMAS ALLSOP, HENRY S. MASON, CUYLER A. HOLLAND, } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE, - 56 New Broad Street, - LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. je24-1f-dw

Blankets, Flannels, Overcoats

MENS' AND BOYS'

WINTER CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES,

—AT THE—

CHEAP VARIETY STORE

Masonic Building, Douglas Sreet.

N. B.—Ladies' Gum Boots, $1.50 per pair. se16-w

Jersey Bull for Sale.

The Thoroughbred Jersey Bull "Olaf of Yerba Buena," 8273 A.J.C.C., dropped Jan. 20th, 1882.

PEDIGREE.

Sire—Victor of Yerba Buena, 3809 A.J.C.C., imported from Island of Jersey.

Dam—Violette of Yerba Buena, 11,611, A.J.C.C., imported from Island of Jersey.

Violette of Yerba Buena, 11,611, magnificent udder, milking 5 gallons; tested 18lbs. butter in 7 days.

Victor of Yerba Buena, 3809, A.J.C.C., is sire of several performers in the 14 lb. list. Is also a prize winner and sire of prize winners.

C. T. DUPONT,
Stadacona, Victoria.

Sept. 26th, 1887. oct-6td-3t w

Esquimalt AND Nanaimo Railway Company

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Notice to Claimants under the "Act Relating to the Island Railway, the Graving Dock and Railway Lands of the Province";

The Company is now prepared to issue Conveyances of Title to all claimants entitled to the same under the provisions of the above Act, and who have fulfilled the Requirements of the British Columbia "Land Act, 1884."

R. DUNSMUIR,
President.

JOHN TRUTCH,
Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B.C., July 25th, 1887. jul26-dw

Victoria Nursery and Seed Establishment

P. T. JOHNSTON & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO MITCHELL AND JOHNSTON.

Have on hand and for sale a large and varied collection of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbs, etc., at prices far lower than they can be imported from Canada or the East. Also Grass and Clover Seeds; Farm and all other Seeds at lowest market rates. Seeds of Native Forest Trees a Specialty. Encourage home production and thus keep your money out of the country to enrich foreign nurserymen. For further particulars see our Priced Catalogues which will be forwarded free on application.

SEED STORE, Occidental Buildings, Fort Street. NURSERY, Cadboro Bay Road. oc2-6m dw

THE CELEBRATED BAJA

CALIFORNIA BITTERS

TRADE MARK

ARE PURE VEGETABLE MADE FROM FRESH DAMIAN

NEOUS.

DUSTRY. TRY IT!

oller Flour

THE Housekeeper's FRIEND.

MBIA MILLS,

RBY, CAN ALWAYS BE

ben, B. C. Depended Upon.

LLING CO'Y,

D., AG'TS, VICTORIA.

OLUMBIA

T AGENCY, Limited

P, DIRECTORS.
DN,
LAND,

Street, - LONDON, ENGLAND.

SON has been merged in the above
he Company from this date as a
ance Agency.
ge at Low Rates. Town Lots and
ns. je24-tf-dw

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in the Chilcoten District—commencing from the N. E. stake of the Indian Reserve situated five miles N. of Annaham's village; thence E. 80 chains; thence S. 80 chains; thence W. 80 chains; thence to point of commencement. M. DRUMMOND.
Chilcoten Ranche, July 28th, 1887. au5-2mw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in the Chilcoten District—Commencing from the S. E. stake of the Indian Reservation, five miles N. of Annaham's village; thence S. 80 chains; thence E. 80 chains; thence N. 80 chains; thence W. 80 chains; thence to point of commencement.
M. DRUMMOND.
Chilcoten Ranche, July 28th, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIXTY days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 640 acres of land in the Sayward District; commencing from a stake at the top of the high bank of a rivulet flowing from the West into the Quinsam River, and about 1200 yards above the mouth of the same; thence South 80 chains; thence North 80 chains and thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.
A. SPRENGER.
Victoria, 22nd October, 1887. oc28w 2m

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.

POISON IS LAID on the Southern end of Salt Spring Island for destruction of vermin.
EDWARD MUSGRAVE. au12-3mw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in Chilcoten District, situated five miles N. of Annaham's village—Commencing at the S.E. stake of my second application; thence E. 80 chains; thence N. 80 chains; thence W. 80 chains; thence to point of commencement.
M. DRUMMOND.
Chilcoten Ranche, July 28th, 1887. au5-2mw

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated on the east side of Upper Columbia Lake on a small creek 2½ miles south of Armstrong Creek, the S. E. corner of said land to commence at an initial stake on said creek and run thence north ½ a mile, thence west ½ a mile to shore of lake, thence south ½ a mile along the lake shore, and thence east ½ a mile to initial stake. V. W. GARDIE.
Columbia Lakes, Kootenay, B. C., November 12th, 1887. 2mos-wkly

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C., for the issuance of a Crown Grant for that lot or parcel of land known as the "Blue Bell Mineral Claim," which is more fully described, as to metes and bounds by the official plot herewith posted and by field notes of survey thereof on file in the office of the Gold Commissioner, Kootenay District.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground or premises, or any portion thereof, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed within the time prescribed by the Mineral Act, 47 Vict., ch. 10, they will be barred by the provisions of the said Statute.
WILBLE A. HENDRYX.
Kootenay, B. C., Sept. 1st, 1887. Trustee.
oc11 dw

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C., for the issuance of a Crown Grant for that lot or parcel of land known as the "Silver King Mineral Claim," which is more fully described as to metes and bounds by the official plot herewith posted and by field notes of Survey thereof on file in the office of the Gold Commissioner, Kootenay District.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground or premises, or any portion thereof, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed within the time prescribed by the Mineral Act, 47 Vict., ch. 10, they will be barred by the provisions of the said Statute.
WILBUR A. HENDRYX.
Kootenay, B. C., Sept. 1st, 1887. Trustee.
oc11 dw

British Columbia Milling and Mining Company
(LIMITED).

Assessment No. 18.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of one (1) cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above company, payable at the company's office in Victoria, B. C., on or before the sixth day of December, 1887, from and after which date all shares on which said call shall then remain unpaid, shall be deemed delinquent, subject to interest and costs, and will be dealt with according to law.
Dated the 14th day of November, 1887.
By order of the Board.
GEO. A. SARGISON.
Secretary.
nv15-d&w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Blacksmith's Shop at Clinton.

PURSUANT TO A POWER OF SALE CONTAINED in a Bill of Sale dated the 7th day of July, 1884, made by C. N. McLellan, of Clinton, in my favor, I will cause to be sold by public auction, at the Blacksmith's Shop, Clinton, on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1887, the Blacksmith's Shop formerly occupied by me, lately occupied by the said C. N. McLellan, with all its fittings and plant, Tin Shop, Carpenter Shop, Warehouses, Stock-in-Trade, Tools of every description, Commodious Dwelling House and Office, with Household and other Furniture and the Books of Account and Book Debts of the said C. N. McLellan, or so much of the aforesaid chattels, effects and choses in action as will satisfy the amount due on the said Bill of Sale, together with the costs of advertising and sale, and all other expenses connected therewith.
JOHN McCULLY.
nov16-d&w-td

TO AGENTS THE CANADIAN NEEDLE CO., 46 and 48 Front St., East, TORONTO, get up the Neatest, most Complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 cents for Sample of New No. 1, finished in Fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment Write to MR. KOWDY, 41 Wellington St. East Toronto. Send stamps for reply. my13-6m-dw

DR. JORDAN'S
MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
751 MARKET STREET,
San Francisco.
GO AND LEARN HOW TO avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Private office, 211 Geary street, San Francisco. Consultation of Lost Manhood and all diseases of men. Send for order mhd dwtf

CABLE NEWS.

Gladstone Expresses a Full and Explicit Opinion on the Deplorable Trafalgar Square Riot.

Limerick Under the Coercion Act—A Dynamiter Arrested in Glasgow—Still in Custody.

Nobility Fined and Imprisoned—Probable Prosecution of Wilson—Reported Resignation of Grevy.

Gladstone's Advice.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Gladstone, replying to the secretary of a London radical club, writes as follows to-day: I think you will expect me to meet your request by an explicit answer, expressing the best judgment which, while absent from the spot, I am able to form on the deplorable disturbance of yesterday. As I understand the matter the Home Secretary states yesterday for the information of the public that he intended to prevent yesterday's meeting in Trafalgar square, and he believed prevention to be within his legal power. The question is one of great moment to the inhabitants of London, particularly to those at present unemployed and in circumstances of distress. It will be felt that the state of the law in regard to this matter ought to be promptly tested and ascertained. Until such a decision can be had it is the duty of every citizen to refrain from all resistance to the determination of the executive branch of the government which is clearly entitled to administer the laws to what it may be advised is their true construction. Such an abstinence is, I think, due to the high character of the people of London for the maintenance of public order and respect to the law and mode in which it is applied through the medium of the admirable police of the metropolis. But I must add that an appeal to parliament and the nation of the grave and solemn issues now raised by the proceeding of the government in Ireland would suffer a disastrous prejudice were the appeal to be associated in any manner by those who make it with the metropolitan disturbance." It is the general opinion that Gladstone's advice is not to make a party issue out of the action of the authorities will be followed.

In reference to yesterday's disturbance at Trafalgar square the *Telegraph* says: The history of the metropolis has presented few sadder pictures than that which yesterday's riot presented. The rioters must be speedily checked or anarchy will spread. The *Chronicle* praises the forbearance of the police and the good work they did, but censures the authorities for provoking a conflict with the people by the invasion of a long cherished public right. The *Times* hopes that the rioters who were arrested yesterday and are held in custody, especially the ring leaders will receive exemplary treatment and be dealt with sternly. "Behind these," it says, "stand greater criminals, who by means of the press and in other ways labor to convert the English Sunday into a carnival of blood, for which the despicable brood ought to be shot summarily." Seventy-five charges were entered to-day at the Bow Street police court against the Trafalgar Square rioters of yesterday. Most of the prisoners escaped with a fine, but some were sentenced to four and six months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Queen and Pope.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Queen has appointed the Duke of Norfolk a special envoy to convey her thanks to Pope Leo for sending Mgr. Salis to represent him on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee celebration. The Duke will start for Rome early in December.

Limerick Proclaimed.

DUBLIN, Nov. 14.—The city of Limerick has been proclaimed under the coercion act.

A Dynamiter Arrested.

GLASGOW, Nov. 14.—An intermediate passenger on the steamship Indiana, which arrived to-day, was arrested at Greenock charged with being a dynamiter. His name is Cowatch *alias* Ranover. He had in his possession four dynamite cartridges which measured seven inches in length by one inch in diameter, also a gutta percha tube eighteen inches long with copper caps attached. He refused to answer any questions and was held.

Fined and Sentenced.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Count D'Andlau has been sentenced by the court to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of £120 and be deprived of all civil and political rights for participation in the decoration selling scheme. This will practically make Gen. D'Andlau an exile, as he is not likely to return to France under such a sentence. Baltazi was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of £80. Mme. Vernon Attas De Curtiel received a sentence of two months' imprisonment. Mme. Sant Sauvier was acquitted. The *Temps*, the *National* and *Liberte* announce the preliminary examination in M. Wilson's case has resulted in a demand for the prosecution of M. Wilson. On account of the station of M. Wilson a sensation was created in the chamber of deputies. It announces the resignation of President Grevy. M. Henri Rochfort has been examined before the commission of inquiry and has produced evidence that M. Wilson had received large bribes from Baron Sallier's family.

It is reported that leave will be asked in the chamber of deputies to prosecute M. Wilson.

The Pope's Sympathies.

SAN REMO, Nov. 14.—The Pope has written a letter to the Crown Prince in which he expresses the most earnest wishes for his recovery. Professor Schoett states that the prince might live four or five years after the operation of tracheotomy had been performed.

The Prince's Malady.

The operation on Crown Prince Frederick William has been postponed indefinitely.

The Crown Prince's Condition.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Professors Bergmann, Gerhadt and Tobold have adopted Dr. Schmidt's report of the Crown Prince's disease, which urges the extirpation of the cancer. The Prince, however, refuses to give his consent to an operation. The Empress is expected to return to Berlin from Coblentz to-day.

WESTMINSTER FALL ASSIZES.

[Before Mr. Justice McCreight.]

11th November, 1887.

THIRD DAY.

The court opened at 11:45 a. m.

Jessie Hart was arraigned for stealing from the person of a Swede, named John Anderson, $150. The prisoner, who is now undergoing a sentence of six months imprisonment for keeping a house of ill-fame, pleaded not guilty, and was undefended. The prosecutor, a fisherman, went to the woman's house and remained all night, and during the next day missed the money from his pocket-book and gave the prisoner into custody for robbery. It appeared from the evidence of Anteine Rodriguez, who was also committed for the offence, and was living with the woman, and who had turned Queen's evidence, that he and a man named John Wilson, "a hard case," went together to the house of the prisoner, and that she gave him a fifty dollar note, which he handed to Wilson in payment of $21 he owed him and received the change. They then went to a tailor's place of business and ordered a pair of pants each, and Wilson gave his name as Fuller.

In her defence the prisoner said that if she wished to have robbed the man she could have done so during the night. She heard them talking of going through Anderson, and greatly against her will they did so. Wilson drugged Anderson and stole the money.

The jury after a few minutes consultation returned into court with a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was conveyed back to the gaol.

John Wilson was then placed in the dock upon a similar charge. He also was undefended. The evidence of Rodriguez was then brought out again, which clearly showed that he was as much implicated in the robbery as Wilson and Jessie Hart. In addition to Rodriguez and prosecutor, testimony was given by Chief of Police Devlin, J. S. Manson, and W. Cartwright.

The jury retired, and after an absence of about half an hour returned into court with a verdict of "guilty."

This being the last case before the court his lordship ordered that the convicted prisoners be brought before him for sentence to-morrow at half past eleven.

The following prisoners will be brought up for sentence:

James Harris—Grievous bodily harm.

J. H. Smith—Cutting and wounding.

Eneri Vitto—In possession of an infernal machine.

John Wilson—Theft in a brothel.

FOURTH AND LAST DAY.

The court opened at eleven o'clock.

The following prisoners who had been convicted during the assizes were separately brought up and sentenced by his lordship.

J. H. Smith, found guilty of common assault, was sentenced to four month's imprisonment in H. M. gaol at New Westminster.

James Harris, found guilty of assault and inflicting bodily harm, received a sentence of one year's imprisonment in the gaol.

Eneri Vitto or Henry Viet, for having in his possession an explosive machine, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the gaol.

In answer to the usual question by the clerk of the assize, the prisoner stated, through an interpreter, that he made the machine for his father in Italy to protect him from robbers. His lordship was disinclined to credit this statement, particularly as the prisoner had been one of the Italians engaged in the late riot on the C. P. R. at Vancouver and had been fined $50 for carrying a loaded revolver.

John Wilson, found guilty of receiving stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, received a sentence of eighteen month's imprisonment. A man named John Anderson, a Swede, with over $180 dollars in his pocket went to the house of Jessie Hart and was there drugged and eased of three fifties. From the evidence there was not a doubt that Wilson and a man named Rodriguez got the money. The latter afterwards "squealed" on the prisoner. The woman Jessie Hart, who was arraigned upon a similar charge and got off, was a *particeps criminis* and no doubt got her share of the plunder.

Reviewing the cases brought up at this assize the "old, old story" was assigned by the prisoners as the cause of their misdeeds—drink.

DOUGLAS ISLAND.

The Season's Work in Developing the Extraordinary Quartz Deposits of the Island.

Mr. J. S. Goddard, of Boston, arrived down on the Ancon from the mines of the Union Mining Co. on Douglas Island, where he has been superintending the outside work in preparing for crushing ore. The eighty-stamp mill for which the Union Iron Works of San Francisco had the contract for constructing and erecting, will be ready for work by the first of December. Ground has been cleared for chlorination works, but these will not be put up until the return of spring. Good progress has been made in the working tunnel, which is being driven to tap the ledge about four hundred feet from the surface. A careful survey made demonstrated that about eight hundred feet would reach the ore; seven hundred feet of this had been driven when Mr. Goddard left, the work now being in highly mineralized slate, indicating the near vicinity of the ledge. Water power has been used for driving the drills the past six months, it being secured from Grant creek, which cuts through the ledge. The company own fifteen hundred feet on either side of this creek, and at this point it is exposed a width of 300 feet, and several hundred feet in height. A prospect tunnel was run in from the creek, and five assays made averaged from $6 to $26 per ton. The company have every confidence in the value of their property, and hope to make a good output before spring is far advanced. The steamer Sardonyx, which leaves Chemainus to-day, carries 125,000 feet of lumber and a cargo of coal to the mine, the former of which will be utilized in constructing the necessary buildings. Mr. Goddard leaves for Boston to-day, but will return again in March.

Some twenty carpenters came down on the Idaho, who have been employed on the work of erecting 120 additional stamps for the Alaska Milling and Mining Co. (Treadwell). Manager Treadwell has shut down work on the mill for the winter. Since the chlorination works have been running the output of this company has largely increased. Where formerly the monthly output would be in the neighborhood of $70,000, the free gold extracted, it is now over $100,000, the sulphurets alone yielding $1,000 per day. With the addition of the 120 stamps now being erected, there is every reason to believe that this amount will be doubled. The large chlorination works have been moved to the beach in order to make room for the new mill.

Nothing has been done during the past year on the Bear's Nest mine, the property adjoining the Treadwell, though it is understood that a sale has been negotiated between an English firm of half an interest for something over a million dollars, and that next year a 200-stamp mill and suitable chlorination works will be erected. The wonderful success of the Treadwell mine, and the immense amount of ore that has been exposed by the opening up of the Bear's Nest, almost entitles the statement that there is enough ore in sight to keep a 200-stamp mill going for a century.

The Consolidated mining company, who own a location about half a mile from the Union Co.'s property are prospecting a ledge, which is presumably a continuation, with fair evidence of opening up a good property.

The amount of work that will be progressing on Douglas island in the course of another year will be something remarkable. In the neighborhood of 600 stamps will be pounding away, crushing out a rich harvest of gold for the fortunate stockholders.

A Significant Fact.

The worn out, waste and poisonous matter in the system should escape through the secretions of the bowels, kidneys and skin, or serious disease results. B. B. B. opens these natural outlets to remove disease. tu-th-sat-d&w

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Fisheries Commission Ready for Work—Date Not Yet Fixed—Proceedings to be Informal.

Work Found for Lazy Anarchists—Schwab as Scullery Maid—Fielden Goes to Cutting Stone.

A Frightful Accident—Perished in the Flames—A Dynamite Bomb Discovered in a Freight Car.

Withdrew Her Suit.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Mrs. Codiella Bustead has withdrawn her suit for divorce from ex-Judge R. Bustead.

A New York Failure.

A. S. Hatch & Co., bankers and brokers at 7 Nassau street, assigned to-day to H. H. Chittenden; the liabilities and assets could not be stated but are about $200,000 each, and Mr. A. S. Hatch says he expects the firm to pay in full. The house has been on the "bear" side of the market and the present rise in certain securities caused its embarrassment. The failure is not an important one. The firm did a comparatively small business, though its predecessor Fisk & Hatch, was one of the largest houses on the street. Mr. Hatch, who was the junior partner of Fisk & Hatch, came out of that house at the time of the Grant & Ward panic of 1884 with but little means at his disposal. He is a well known philanthropist and very popular among his fellow brokers. The firm had few depositors, and whatever loss there may be will fall on customers. No other failures are feared, despite some rumors that the large depositors were in trouble.

A Big Fire.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 14.—The station of the Prospect Park and Cony Island railroad and also of the Vanderbilt one-horse car line, with a quantity of feed and rolling stock and 158 horses, were burned to-night, causing a loss of over $200,000, which is well insured.

The Whale Death a Success.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—By this morning thirty-nine whales of the Arctic and Okhotsk fleet had arrived in port from summer cruisers, and one is yet to come in, she is the bark Ocean, commanded by Capt. Marvin, and when last spoken had five whales. The season has been remarkably successful, the total catch being over 300 whales. Thirty nine whalers report having taken 32,334 barrels of oil, 544,352 pounds of bone, and 550 pounds of ivory. The Ocean will probably bring 350 barrels of oil and 7,500 pounds of bone, so that the catch may be put in round numbers at 33,000 barrels of oil and 550,000 pounds of bone, valued at $1,900,000.

Want Better Terms.

The secretary of the Ship Owners' Association announced this afternoon that the association would send no more vessels either to San Pedro or San Diego until the sailors come to terms and better facilities are provided by the dealers.

A Chinese Procuress.

The federal grand jury this afternoon returned an indictment against Lee Moon Lum. She is a one-eyed Celestial procuress, forty-eight years of age. She is charged with importing thirteen women for purposes of prostitution. A roll of accounts was found on the woman which shows how much she paid for each of the thirteen women. The prices ranged from $380 to $655.

The Fisheries Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The diplomatic reception room at the State Department is in readiness for the sessions of the fisheries conference. The date of the meeting has not been definitely settled, but it is believed that the conference will come together about the close of the week. Arrangements as to the methods of procedure will be left to be decided in the conference. The proceedings will be entirely informal and secret.

Cannot Import Explosives.

The department of state has been informed by the British minister that the government has deemed it necessary to rigidly enforce the act of parliament of 1875 concerning explosives, which renders any person importing explosives in his baggage into the United Kingdom is liable to a heavy penalty in addition to forfeiture of the explosives.

Interesting to Coal Miners.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 14.—This afternoon a sensation was created by an application from Wm. Kibler and wife and others interested for a *mandamus* from the court to compel the Susquehanna Coal Cempauy to produce the bodies of the miners who were buried in No. 1 slope of that company at Naticoke on the 18th of Dec., 1885, and whose bodies are still entombed. If the court should grant the request of the petitioners the expenses to the company would reach a quarter of a million dollars. The result of the proceedings will be watched with great interest by persons interested in coal mining.

Perished in the Flames.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—Word has just reached here that the residence of S. R. Culver, (colored) about two miles from Seven station, on the Baltimore & Potomac road, was burned early Saturday morning, and that Culver, his eldest son and his youngest child perished in the flames. Culver had his young child in his arms and was about to jump from the second story, when the flooring gave way and he fell back into the flames. The eldest son tried to enter the ground floor to save his father, and he too was lost.

A Town in Ruins.

WICHITA, Kansas, Nov. 14.—Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, the entire town of Haysville, about 12 miles south of here, was destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered in the general store of D. R. Jones. All efforts made by the citizens to quench the flames proved futile. The village was composed of several dwellings, store and shops. Every building was destroyed. The loss is heavy, with but little insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Frightful Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 14.—About one o'clock yesterday morning a frightful accident occurred on the Ohio & Springfield Railway near Greenfield. A mogul engine and eight cars crashed through a bridge over Point Creek to the rocks, thirty feet below. The fireman, Jacob Hill, was so badly injured that he died. The engineer was not seriously injured.

Coke Worker's Meeting.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—An immense meeting of coke workmen is in session at McConnellsville with delegates from all coke mining points. Their object is to form an organization to embrace all coke workers and render future strikes effective. No action will be taken on the wage question until the organization is thoroughly completed.

A Distinguished Arrest.

RICHMOND, Ky., Nov. 14.—Robt. McCreary, son of ex-Governor McCreary, is under arrest for killing Wm. Schilling, who died yesterday of wounds received at McCreary's hands on Friday last. McCreary and a companion were noisy in a saloon kept by Shilling's father-in-law. Schilling ordered them out, and in a quarrel which followed McCreary shot Schilling.

A Bomb Discovered.

PERN, Ind., Nov. 14.—The station agent of the Chicago & Atlantic railway at Rochester has discovered a dynamite bomb in a freight car. It was made of a piece of gas pipe. The dangerous missile was handed to the police and the fuse removed.

Skipped With $50,000.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 14.—It has just been ascertained that John H. Webber, a Northern Pacific Express messenger, disappeared a week ago, taking a package supposed to have contained about $50,000. The package was destined to a western point.

Work for the Anarchists.

JOLIET, Nov. 14.—Archiste Fielden and Schwab were assigned to duty in the jail. Schwab is to work in the kitchen and Fielden is to cut stone.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Everything seemed to be quiet in the anarchistic circles to-day. Mrs. Parsons is still in a state of frenzy alternating with complete prostration, and is watched by devoted friends. The *Arbeiter Zeitung's* editorials to-day were of increasingly violent character, and there seems to be a disposition to utilize Mrs. Parsons' grief as the means of stimulating the wrathful energies of the faithful adherents.

KOOTENAY MINES.

Progress of the Work at Findlay Creek—Wild Horse and Perry Creek Mines.

Mr. James Brady, manager and part owner in the Findlay Creek Mining Co., arrived down last Sunday night from Kootenay, the sudden appearance of winter having compelled the cessation of work for the season. During the summer good progress has been accomplished in thoroughly prospecting the property, in constructing ditches, five miles of the latter having been built, and in erecting hydraulic works of a capacity of one thousand yards per day. The company are so satisfied with the outlook that they have determined to double their present works, and will also place in an electric light plant for night work. A sawmill of 5,000 feet daily capacity is on the property, and about 100,000 feet of lumber for fluming purposes will be got out during the winter. The company only secured the charter for the property the session before last, and preliminaries were arranged in 1886, but the greater proportion of the work was done this year, and is certainly highly creditable to the management. The lease extends for eight miles along Findlay creek, and the latter having a fall of from fifty to seventy-five feet to the mile, and fair flats for dump ground at different points along the stream, the facilities for washing are good. Mr. Brady will go to San Francisco during the winter and purchase the necessary outfit for the additions to be made next year. Piping will begin about the first week in April, and a great deal of ground will be worked before the season again closes. This hydraulic mining enterprise promises to be the most successful ever prosecuted in the province.

Mr. Robt. Galbraith placed in a hydraulic giant and pipes on his property on Wild Horse Creek, and has been running for a considerable period. The season's results are not yet given.

Mr. Brady met the pumps for the Perry Creek Co. about half way between Golden City and Akes. It has probably reached its destination by this time. The miners throughout the district speak very favorably of the prospects of the company.

The construction of the road connecting with steamer navigation to the C. P. R. will greatly facilitate the work of mining in Kootenay district south of Golden, as it will furnish a moderately cheap means of transportation from the railway to within a short distance of the American boundary. The Findlay Creek Co. built nine miles of road for the purpose of connecting their mines with the main road at the upper Columbia lake.

LECTURE ON HYGIENE.

Good Ventilation Absolutely Necessary for Health—Consumption Arising From Bad Ventilation.

Yesterday afternoon, in the High School, Dr. Milne gave a lecture on the subject of hygiene. The lecturer began by taking up the subjects dealt with at the previous lecture on the causes of disease, and continued his remarks chiefly to the impurities of the air. Through this medium particles of organic matter, either living or dead, may be introduced into the system, producing ill-health or disease. He referred to the subject of ventilation, which is a matter of great importance, as it is a means of removing these impurities. These are of organic nature, derived from the human body, chiefly through the lungs by the act of respiration, producing an excessive amount of carbon dioxide. Before going into the impurities, the lecturer gave the composition of pure air and dwelt upon its components, viz. nitrogen, oxygen, and carbon dioxide, stating that air was not a chemical compound, but merely a mixture of these components, oxygen being the chief life sustaining property. Impurities of air arise in various ways, by respiration, combustion, putrefaction, gases and poisons. Respiration was dealt with at length, and the lecturer stated that these impurities can be ordinarily noticed through the sense of smell. When air is inhaled it contains 20 parts oxygen, and when exhaled it only contains about 13 parts, the rest being retained in the system through the lungs. So the change would go on until a person within a certain cubic space of pure air would soon contaminate the atmosphere immediately surrounding him. The skin has the power of throwing off animal organic matter. Combustion, fires and lights are also sources of impurity, the impurities being chiefly carbon monoxide, which is a great cause of death by suffocation. Putrefaction, sewage and gases were also remarked upon. The evil effects of bad ventilation were fully commented upon. The diseases produced by insufficient ventilation are those of the lungs, either acute or chronic. Consumption is also very frequently brought about by impure air. Some people are more susceptible to foul air than others and suffer from headache, languor and loss of appetite, while others would feel no ill effects. It is estimated that 1,000 cubic feet of fresh air is sufficient for one individual if it were changed three times an hour by natural ventilation. This amount is, of course, increased by labor or exertion. Less space would do if proper artificial ventilation were obtained. At the ordinary temperature of a room air moves at two to three feet per second, over this, a sensation of draught will be felt. By diagrams on the blackboard, Dr. Milne showed the proper method of ventilating rooms by proper vents and by windows, and also referred to the question of flues. The time allowed him being up the lecturer closed his remarks and promised the pupils a lecture on anatomy next Friday afternoon.

In the Santa Rita mountains, Arizona, ten miles south of Prescott, a rich ledge 8x13 inches has been discovered by two men, Harlan and Barrington. In three days $1,500 of gold was taken out.

THE TRAFALGAR RIOT.

One Hundred Thousand People Assemble on Trafalgar Square—The Police Powerless to Act.

The Military Called Out—The Mob Overawed—Free Fights Between the Police and the Mob.

An M. P. Joins the Mob, Gets Wounded and is Arrested for Assaulting the Police—Many Injured.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—An enormous crowd, estimated to number 50,000 persons, gathered in the vicinity of Trafalgar Square to-day, despite the warning of Sir Chas. Warren, commissioner of police, that no meeting in the square would be permitted. Most of those who came intended to take part in the anti-coercion meeting called by the radical clubs and leaders, but a large number of socialists and turbulent spirits of all kinds were also drawn to the spot. The crowd jammed all the approaches to the square and finally pressed so hard against the quadruple cordon of police who surrounded the open space, and became so threatening and demonstrative that orders were given the police to drive them back. These orders were carried out with great severity. The police were helpless, apparently believing that if they did not succeed in dispersing the crowd they would themselves be routed and treated without mercy. The hardest fighting was in Northumberland avenue, but there was a general encounter in all the streets debouching upon the square. Hundreds of persons, including numbers of women, were injured more or less severely. They were conveyed to the hospitals as soon as possible. An United Press reporter saw eight wounded men taken into Charing Cross Hospital within twenty minutes. The leaders of the mob seemed to be young roughs from the east end. At 10 o'clock Sir Charles gave up the attempt to control the mob with the police force at his disposal, and called upon the military authorities for assistance. A detachment of mounted and foot life guards quickly responded, having been held in readiness for such an emergency. Their appearance, together with that of a large reinforcement of police, resulted in the crowd being overawed and the streets were soon cleared. Most of the people seemed by common consent to take up their march for Hyde Park. A magistrate who had come with the military to read the riot act, remained on the ground but had no occasion to read the the act. At six o'clock the military and police were still in possession and holding the square. A strong force also had been sent to Hyde Park.

The scene at Trafalgar Square to-day has not been equalled since 1866, when the people, in asserting their rights to public meetings, destroyed the railings of Hyde Park. Early in the day 4000 policemen took possession of the square and its approaches, and prepared to hold it and prevent the advertised meeting from taking place. Soon the different club associations, etc., began to arrive, after having marched through the various districts in which they belonged, headed by bands of music and flying flags, banners, streamers, etc. These detachments were composed of socialists, republicans, Irish societies and a few trades associations, and as fast as they came to the square they were attacked and dispersed by the police only to reassemble and press forward. Later on, as the crowds became more dense, fierce fights were started between the police and the mobs in Northumberland Avenue, Whitehall, Pall Mall, and other adjacent streets, in which they were uniformly the victims, one detachment, headed by a band, succeeding in getting into the Square and a bloody fight ensued which ended finally in the repulse of the intruders and with the injury of many persons. Toward this detachment was Mr. R. C. Graham, liberal member of parliament for North West Lanarkshire, who was seriously hurt and subsequently arrested on the charge of assaulting the police. At 4:40 this afternoon the crowd numbered easily 100,000, and it became so perfectly manifest that the police were powerless to disperse them, that the military was summoned. In response to the call a force of cavalry and infantry came up on to the ground but they refrained from charging on the multitude because the people were awed by the presence of the troops and began to disperse and by dusk comparatively few remained. Two hundred citizens and 40 of the police were injured in the succession of melees that took place and about thirty of the disturbers were arrested, including Burns, the socialist leader. Some of the injured were well enough to leave the hospital after their wounds had been dressed, while others were so badly hurt that they cannot fully recover for weeks. One patient, in Charing Cross hospital, is terribly burned with vitrol, which was squirted upon him from a syringe. Another man, who is seriously cut in the thigh and other places says he received wounds from two policemen, one of whom thrust a bayonet through his thigh while the other stabbed him with a knife. Several injured policemen are suffering from knife wounds. It was noticeable that the crowd, while hooting, jeering and execrating the police, cheered the military. The infantry was posted in the middle of the square so that the mob should not take possession of the square in case they succeeded in breaking through the police line. They did not succeed in penetrating the police line, however, and it is perhaps fortunate that they were prevented, as it is believed instructions were given to read the riot act and for the infantry to fire upon the crowd the moment that the latter should break through the police cordon.

A large procession of rioters arrived at a point near the square, by way of St. James street and

PALL MALL,

about four o'clock hooting the Carlton club as they passed its post and cheering the Reform club when they reached its quarters. When the crowd reached the Athenæum the police barred their further progress and the officers in command shouted, "You can't go any farther." The crowd pressed on, however, and the police charged on them with batons drawn. The crowd resisted for a moment but the onslaught of the police was too much for them to resist and they fell back. The police plied their clubs vigorously, broke down the banners carried by the procession and trode upon them and soon the mob was in full return on their way back. The retreating crowd met another procession *en route* to the square and with this body the fleeing men returned. Upon the arrival of the augmented crowd on the scene of the first fight they were met by an increased force of police. In a surprising short space of time the formidable looking mob were scattered in all directions. The crowd then blocked the passage to Pall Mall and Carlton House Terrace. While all this had been going on the Prince of Wales was sitting in a cab near by unobserved by the crowd or the police. When the second procession was scattered and broken up he directed the cab to be turned and driven to Marlborough House, where he ordered something to drink to be served to all policemen on duty near the house. The example of the Prince was followed by all of the clubs on Pall Mall. The procession comprising east-enders, was followed by a large van loaded with stones, clubs, etc., but upon the character of the vehicle's burden being discovered the driver was arrested. The police refused bail for Commissioner Graham in spite of his severe injuries. Most of the prisoners are confined in Bow street, Scotland Yard and King street stations. Between the hours of four and six o'clock seventy injured persons were treated at the Charing Cross hospital.

Dr. McKenzie the Man.

Before leaving to-day Dr. McKenzie reported that the cancerous growth in the Prince's throat was still very small. He agrees with the theory that the cancer was born with the individual growth of the patient and it is not the result of smoking. The Prince says if the operation is necessary only Dr. McKenzie shall perform it. He is, however, much adverse to having any operation performed while the Emperor lives.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

A Well Known Puget Sound Man Offered a Good Position.

A gentleman called at this office yesterday afternoon and said: "I have just arrived from Victoria on the Olympian, and I was informed on good authority that the superintendency of the Canadian Pacific Navigation company had been tendered to Captain Charles E. Clancey, late Puget Sound Superintendent of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and accepted by him."

"Is not Capt. John Irving superintendent of that company?"

"Yes, but he does not care anything about the position. It is business, he is after, and he realizes that Capt. Clancey's long acquaintance and business experience on the Sound is worth a whole lot of money to any company, and hence he is ready and willing to step aside and give place to Capt. Clancey. You understand, no doubt, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has declared war against the Northern, and realizes that the hardest blow they can give their antagonist is to capture the trade of Puget Sound. Capt. Clancey being familiar with that trade, having seen it grow from nothing up to its present proportions, can do much toward aiding the Canadian company to secure the coveted prize, and that is the principal reason they offered him the superintendency of their steamboat line.

"How soon will Captain Clancey assume the duties of his new position?"

"I do not know; my informant did not go into particulars. He told me about it just as the steamer was leaving the dock, and I had no opportunity to ask him any questions. I am expecting a letter from Captain Clancey, and he will probably mention the matter to me. If he does, I will let you know."—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

[The assumption here is that the gentleman who informed the *P.-I.* man that Capt. John Irving was going to resign his position as manager of the C. P. N. Co., was slightly mixed. No definite information could be gleaned at the C.P.N. Co.'s office in this city, but it is thought probable that Capt. Clancey will be appointed superintendent of the Sound division of the C. P. N. Co., under the direction of Capt. Irving. Why the latter should resign his position as manager of the C. P. N. Company is a conundrum yet to be solved, and we are of the opinion that he has no idea of doing so.]

POLICE COURT.

The Perjury Case—His Honor Refuses to Commit Mrs. Bray and Binds the Prosecutor and McNab Stuart to Appear at the Next Assizes.

Mrs. Bray, on remand, charged with wilful perjury in the case of Labonne vs. Bray, heard in the county court on October 6th last.

Mr. Stuart appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Taylor for the defense.

Joseph Labonne, sworn, said—Was in the court house on the 6th October last; there was a case on that day of Labonne vs. Bray; heard Mrs. Bray give evidence.

Mr. Taylor here objected to a question, "Was the evidence the defendant gave true or untrue?"

His honor overruled the objection.

Witness (in answer to the question)—"Yes, sir."

Mr. Stuart—"Now your honor, I am prepared to go into the box and swear that I heard Mrs. Bray give evidence that was untrue."

His honor—"Mr. Taylor do you wish to cross-examine Labonne, if so, you had better do so now."

Mr. Taylor—"I do not wish to take up the time of the court."

H. McNab Stuart, sworn—Deposed that he was in the court house, James Bay, on the 6th of October last; there was a case of Labonne vs. Bray; heard Mrs. Bray state what he knew to be untrue, on oath.

Mr. Taylor—"Is that all the evidence you have?"

Witness—"Yes."

Mr. Taylor—"Well, your honor, I do not wish to take up the time of the court, and I would ask that the woman be discharged at this stage; if your honor will not hear me out I will cross-examine the witness."

His honor—"Mr. Stuart, I really do not see how I can commit Mrs. Bray for trial on the evidence already given."

Mr. Stuart—"I have taken my charge from the Consolidated Statutes."

His honor—"I am satisfied that there is no evidence to support the charge at the assizes; I do not think I can commit Mrs. Bray."

Mr. Stuart—"If a

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1887.

THE WATER PIPES.

The *Times* has begun to discredit the mild steel water pipes to be made at the Albion Iron works in this city. The water commissioner recommends their adoption and Mr. Keefer, vice-president of the Society of American Engineers, endorsed the recommendation. But the *Times* condemns them! That is enough, cancel the order of course!!

VICTORIOUS IN HALDIMAND.

The Liberal-Conservative party have scored another victory in Haldimand. Dr. Montague's victory over Mr. Colter the Liberal candidate by sixteen majority is justly regarded as phenomenal. The constituency has been Liberal for half a century, but hath repented it of the evil, and is now safely housed with the party of true progress and reform. The Grit defeat is a crushing one. They have been loud in their boastings that Colter would carry the Liberal banner to a grand victory, and have prophesied all sorts of dire calamities for the Conservative standard bearer. But then the Grits are neither prophets nor sons of prophets, and have only given the electors another opportunity of showing that they are at last convinced that the great party of which Sir John Macdonald is the chief is the only one which can satisfactorily solve the destinies of this young Dominion.

OUR COMMERCE.

The following statement showing the value of exports, imports, consumption and duty collected in this province by quarters for the year ending the 30th June, 1887, will prove interesting to our readers:

Quarter Ending	Exports	Imports	Consumption	Duty Collected
Sept. 30, 1886	$ 914,277	$ 710,059	$ 726,816	$29,000 00
Dec. 31, 1886	1,344,177	727,132	1,071,133	36,313 33
March 31, 1887	655,097	1,138,107	1,095,876	36,696 18
June 30, 1887	665,760	953,795	1,095,876	36,696 18
Totals	$3,579,311	$3,529,093	$4,089,701	$138,705 67

A study of this statement will intensify the faith of the people of British Columbia in the growing greatness of the province. "Figures never lie," and these speak more eloquently in themselves of the onward march of progress in British Columbia than any words of ours.

CONTROL OF TELEGRAPHS.

The subject of the government assuming control of all the telegraph lines in the country, is now actively engaging the attention of the press and public men of the United States. The Knights of Labor at their recent convention declared emphatically in favor of the proposal, and from every quarter comes endorsations of the Knights' demand. Recently, Senator Cullum, one of the fathers of the "Interstate commerce act," and a strong believer in government ownership of telegraph lines, was interviewed, and is reported to have said:—

"You can say," he said, "That I am not in favor of the purchase of existing lines for $100,000,000, or for any price. The government does not want them. Some of the wires, telegraph people say, are very old, and are almost worthless, and the entire Western Union system could be duplicated, experts say, for a much less sum than $100,000,000. The suggestion which Jay Gould is reported to have made just before sailing, that the government would find it difficult to operate a telegraph system, because the present company has an alliance with railroad companies, which the government could not well have, and that the government would find it very difficult to secure offices and the like, except at great expense, is, of course, ridiculous. Mr. Gould says that the Western Union company has 27,000 offices, all but about 7,000 of which are in connection with railroad stations. But the government has more than 60,000 post offices, and it is to be remembered that in Great Britain the telegraph office is the post office as well. One thing is quite sure, the people will not wish to pay a speculative price for existing lines, and they are not willing that the entire telegraph system of this country shall be under one control."

It is further stated that the proposal has met with such universal favor that Postmaster-General Vilas is studying the question, and obtaining information, both in England and the United States, with the view of making a recommendation to congress on the subject. Already, throughout the British empire—in Great Britain, India and Australia—the telegraphs are government property. We are convinced that the time is not very far distant when Canada too, as well as the United States, will adopt the policy that has been so eminently successful in Great Britain.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

The principal which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has laid down, that discrimination on the part of Canada against British manufactures implies political separation from Great Britain, is one that has again and again been asserted by the leading statesmen of Canada. In the address of the Hon. John Young before the American national board of trade which met in New York in Oct. 1872, to discuss this question, Mr. Young said:

"It must not be forgotten that Canada is a colony of England. To permit the manufactures of the United States to come into Canada under a lower rate of duty than is charged upon English manufactures, is, so long as we remain a colony, out of the question."

In the memorandum, on the commercial relations of the two countries, which Hon. George Brown subsequently submitted to the United States Secretary of State in negotiating the draft reciprocity treaty of 1874, we find the same principle asserted:

"There is no mystery, no *arriere pensee*, in their (the Canadian) desire that the commercial relations of the republic and the Dominion should be placed on the most kindly and unfettered and mutually advantageous basis *consistent with their respective existing obligations and with that connection with Great Britain which the Dominion so happily enjoys.* . . . In regard to the addition of certain classes of manufactures to the free list under the old treaty, we remind you, . . . that *any articles made free in Canada under agreement with any foreign country must be made free to Great Britain.*"

This was the principle which Hon. George Brown affirmed in 1874, in accordance with the instructions which he had received from the Mackenzie administration. In his speech in the senate February 22nd, 1885, on the reciprocity negotiations, Mr. Brown said:

"I come now honorable gentlemen, to the objections which have been urged against the treaty from such quarters as entitle them to a formal answer. The first of these is the allegation that the treaty discriminated against Great Britain in favor of the United States. Nothing could be more unfounded than this. It was perfectly understood from the opening of the negotiations that no article could be free from duty in regard to the United States that was not also free with regard to Great Britain, and nothing else was ever contemplated for a moment."

These statements evince that the principle affirmed by Mr. Chamberlain is one which the leaders of the anti-Liberal-Conservative party have very frequently endorsed. Before the press of the party proceed further in their abuse of Mr. Chamberlain for the position which he has assumed, they should be prepared to show how it is that a platform which they have so often approved is vitiated as soon as an English statesman gives it his endorsation.

THE ZALINSKI GUN.

Referring to the subject of the new gun, the Baltimore *Herald* says: "Great oaks from little acorns grow," and the successful experiment with the Zalinski dynamite gun in the Brooklyn navy yard on Tuesday seems destined to put an entirely new complexion on naval warfare. Secretary Whitney can afford to hear with perfect complacency of the new iron-clad Trafalgar just launched by the British government. The Trafalgar's sides are protected by 20-inch armour-plate, and she is the biggest and most powerful iron-clad in the world. But a couple of shells from the Zalinski gun would send her to the bottom in five minutes. It required on the part of the experimenter a long and arduous series of trials to get his new gun up to such a point of perfection as to warrant him in publicly demonstrating its powers. Secretary Whitney may have been pardoned for incredulity about an air gun which would sink a ship at a distance of a mile and possesses the accuracy of a Creedmoor rifle. The Zalinski gun satisfied both conditions. It plainly possesses the power of destroying any ironclad in the world with a single well-aimed shell. If the principal harbours of this country were protected by three or four forts arranged for a cross-fire, and these forts (which might be mere earthworks) were furnished with Zalinski guns, the nation might smile securely at a threat from the most formidable naval power. There would be no need of an elaborate and costly system of coast defences. Every one of these little forts would be a Sumter in itself; no war ship could pass it. Congress should take hold of this matter in the proper spirit. Here is an invention of the most valuable character, which will revolutionise warfare both on sea and on land, with all the odds in favor of the United States in both cases; for, assuming that the weapon or a modification of it, should be used by the attacking force, it is manifest that all the advantages are on the side of the defence. The range of every part of the harbors is known. The explosion of a dynamite shell beneath a ship's water-line would produce far more destructive effect than if the same shell exploded against the angle of an earthwork. So, if an attempt were made to storm the fort by a night attack with boats, the attacking force could be destroyed in short order. Gunpowder has had its millions of victims; it is dynamite's turn to be heard. If anything is to be predicted, now that the Zalinski gun has proved to be a practical success, it is that wars will become rarer and rarer because of the "hideous ruin and combustion" which lie hidden in the deadly dynamite shell.

THE INFLUENCE OF MR. BEAVEN'S DEPOSITION ON THE COMOX ELECTION.

The attack of the Opposition press on their leader aroused the hot indignation of the party; and that gentleman is in receipt by every mail of letters proffering sympathy and professing fealty from all parts of the province. The betrayal of the leader has seriously injured the prospects of Mr. Humphreys in Comox, where he is met with remarks which show that the electors there are clearly of opinion that to send an Opposition representative into the house at a time when the Opposition has gone to pieces would be to destroy the prospects of the district, which have lately been bright and cheering. The action of the government in sending engineers to explore for a line for the Northern railway, and the entrance of Mr. Dunsmuir into the ministry, are an earnest of the good intentions of the government towards Comox. All Comox now stands in need of is a member on the floor of the house who understands thoroughly the wants of the district. No stranger like Mr. Humphreys—who lives many miles remote from Comox, and who never visited it before the present crisis arose—can intelligently represent the district. If he was interested there; if he owned a tract of land, or a farm, or a mine, somewhere on the proposed line of railway, there would be an inducement (even if he were not a resident) for returning him. But Mr. Humphreys has not a dollar invested in Comox, and although he has lived in the province *thirty years was never there before.* How then can he be expected to know anything of the wants of the people he asks to elect him? Ask him what of the climate? The soil? The mines? The fisheries? The fauna? The agricultural products? The best line for the railway? He is necessarily as dumb as an oyster, because he is ignorant on all these essential points. But ask him about politics and he will tell the electors that he is an out-and-out Oppositionist and that he will wring from the ministry the railway and other important improvements. How will he effect that? How can he hope to be of the slightest use to the constituency if he enters the house as an Oppositionist? The deposition of Mr. Beaven has split the party from crown to foot and left it a shattered, dismembered fragment of a once compact body. The body numbered six before the ruffianly attacks on Mr. Beaven were begun. Is it to be imagined for one moment that Mr. Beaven's personal following is so small that none will accompany him to the cross-benches? Is it to be supposed that the entire six are so animated by a desire to grasp the public plunder that they are lost to the finer feelings of humanity which are comprised in the one word "friendship?" But, the reader will say, other leaders have been deposed without creating a ruction in a party. True; but they were deposed in an honorable, straightforward manner. Mr. Mackenzie was undermined by Mr. Blake and deposed by the Grits; and there has been no luck about the Grit name since. But that deposition, meanly as it was brought about, was done in open caucus. In the case of Mr. Beaven a section of the Opposition press have been set to yelp like a pack of hungry curs at the heels of a man whose greatest crime is that in power and opposition he has served them too well. The Opposition press threw off the mask at a most unfortunate moment for Mr. Humphreys. The Comox people now see that he could not be of the slightest use to them when the vail of the Opposition temple is rent in twain and not more than three or four members remain to do battle for the lost cause. A short and pithy letter from an elector at Baynes Sound, which we published this morning, utters the general sentiment along the east coast on the all-important subject of selecting a new representative for the house. To return Mr. Humphreys under existing circumstances would be to politically disfranchise a flourishing and enterprising district.

A FALSE OPINION.

Major Peters made a capital after dinner speech at the Barracks on Thursday evening for which he was loudly applauded. One of the best points he brought out was that, though it was dinned into his ears from the time he left Winnipeg until he reached the coast that British Columbians were hostile to eastern Canadians, the welcome accorded the Battery showed that a true fraternal feeling prevailed between all the provinces of the Confederation. We believe that such an opinion as Major Peters expressed does prevail in the east. Perhaps there was some ground for it in the past, but with the opening up of the Canadian Pacific railway any such insular prejudices have long since ceased to exist. The more eastern Canadians come among us the better we like them, since we know that they are intelligent, industrious, upright gentlemen whom we are proud to recognize as brothers in this young Dominion. The days when a "down-easter" was regarded as a "North American Chinaman" have long since passed by and British Columbia only hopes to see such an exodus of "Canadians," pushing, enterprising fellows, from the Atlantic to the Pacific as will make this western province, with her vast hidden resources, what she should be.

ON THE SCAFFOLD.

The Chicago anarchists have met with a just fate. They sought human life and of them their lives have been required. The majesty of the law has been vindicated and the first principles of true American liberty wrought out to their proper conclusions. Socialism was raising its horrid front over the Republic; its adherents were swelling in numbers, and unless its progress was summarily stayed there was a fear that it might in time assume such dimensions as would menace life and property. The miscarriage of justice in the United States has become proverbial. A whole continent, nay, the world, looked forward with anxiety to these bomb-throwers' fate—whether the strong arm of the law was to prevail or mock mercy and executive clemency. Happily, the wiser course has been pursued and upon the scaffold, Spies, Parsons, Fischer and Engel have expiated their crime, and their ignominious death will be a lesson which their followers will not fail to take to heart. "Let justice be done though the heavens should fall" and let wicked men, conspiring at the lives of their innocent fellows, meet death upon the scaffold, even though it brings sorrow and anguish and despair into many loving homes. There remains only the alternative—order or chaos.

THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The people of Victoria and Esquimalt have to thank the Dominion government for the presence of "C" Battery in their midst. Their coming here had been put off so often from time to time that we were beginning to believe the institution of the battery, like the establishment of a marine observatory and life-saving station on the West Coast, would drag along from year to year without any fulfillment of the government's promise. However, the battery is here, and in congratulating Victoria on this newest acquisition to its attractions, we have to record the fact that the result is largely due to the labors of the energetic members for the district, Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare. Not to speak of the advantages, from a defence point of view, the financial aspect of the matter is an important one. A large amount of money will be disbursed and spent in and around the city in consequence of the battery's presence in our midst, and all departments of trade will reap the benefit. Now that the government, which, we believe, has every reason to deal justly by British Columbia in the matter of expenditures, has taken a first step we trust others will soon follow. Most pressing are the marine observatory connected by telegraph with this city, a life-saving station on the West Coast, (imperative necessities in the interests of mariners and shipping,) and the improvement of the harbor. We have no doubt that the department of marine will see to it that these matters are not longer neglected. This province is loyal to the administration, and only asks to be placed on a similar footing to her sisters in the east, some of whom, rebellious and ungrateful, still seem to bask in the sunshine of the government's favor.

THE SURPLUS.

The Dominion Government has every reason to herald forth to the world with pride the fact that the surplus for four months of the current fiscal year was over $2,000,000. This is highly creditable to the administration and is heartily relished by the public. The decrease of the net debt during October by a quarter of a million dollars is also a subject for congratulation. Notwithstanding the whinings and Jeremiads of the Grit press, it is very evident that the financial aspect of affairs in Canada is most encouraging. When parliament is called together the Finance Minister will be in a position to meet the representatives of the people with confidence.

MISCHIEVOUS MIS-REPORTING EXPOSED.

What object our evening contemporary hopes to attain by mis-reporting city council proceedings it is difficult to imagine. When the truth is so easily obtainable it is strange that the *Times* should go out of its way to garble and misquote and then weave an article out of its untruthfulness. In Friday's issue, speaking of the new water main tenders, it said:

"On motion of Coun. Coughlan the contract was awarded to the 'lowest bidder,' without defining which 'bid' of the lowest tender was accepted. The Albion Iron Works, the 'lowest bidder,' quoted at $1.64½ and $1.48 according to time of delivery, and from the manner in which their offer was accepted, they would seem to have the privilege of charging the higher figure and to begin delivery this year. However, after so much bungling in the past, it is not surprising to find a trifling mistake of this kind."

Coun. Coughlan did not make the motion attributed to him; but he offered the only resolution that was possible under the circumstances. It was as follows:

"That the contract be let to the lowest bidder and the quantities to be delivered at the different prices to be left in the hands of the water commissioner to decide."

This copy of the resolution is certified by the clerk. Every candid person must see that the resolution as passed by the council is not open to the construction placed upon it by the *Times*; nor is there anything contained in it that justifies the mean insinuation directed at the Albion company, that "they would seem to have the privilege of charging the higher figure and to begin delivering this year." The company have neither privilege nor chance, and if they had, they would not take advantage of the city. They received the contract because theirs was the lowest tender, although we confess to a feeling of satisfaction that so large a proportion of the money proposed to be spent will be paid to British Columbians. The concluding lines of the paragraph quoted, contain the only truth in the whole article. It is true there has been "much bungling in the past," but it was on the part of the water committee and not on that of the council. So impatient did the council grow by the "bungling" that to save the whole enterprise from wreck the council took it out of the committee's hands—an unusual, but a most necessary proceeding—and carried the matter to a conclusion without the aid of the committee. The only mistake the council would seem to have made is in not moving in the same direction three months ago.

A well-known writer of Boston called at the *Century* office in New York the other day, and when she went away forgot her overshoes. Frank Stockton, the story writer, saw them, and at once sent them to her by mail with this note:

OFFICE OF THE CENTURY MAGAZINE,
NEW YORK.

MRS. ——, Dear Madame: Without expressing any opinion in regard to the literary merits of the enclosed articles, permit me to say that they seem unsuitable for the columns of this magazine.

Respectfully yours,
THE CENTURY COMPANY, Per F. S.

THE new license law of New Brunswick, which goes into effect in January next, will reduce very largely the number of places for the sale of liquor. For instance, in Campbellton, where there are twelve licensed shops, the new law will allow but three. The reduction of the number of licenses must be made by the county councils. Most unhappy will be the lot of the municipal representatives until the law is safely in operation. The New Brunswick government would have improved their act by entrusting its administration to boards of license commissioners, and likely enough they will soon have evidence to establish this fact to the general satisfaction of the province.

JUST now the European powers are showing a wonderful interest in the affairs of northern Africa. In Berlin, Paris, Madrid and Rome it has been suddenly discovered that this region is in danger of going back to the most terrible form of savagery. Large sections of the country are already under European sway. But the Arabs, wherever free to act their inclinations, are described as a set of the most beastly ruffians, and in no important respect different from their ancestors of a thousand years ago. The bad influence which is said to manifest in the continued degradation of these tribes is supposed to emanate entirely from Morocco. This last stronghold of the prophet's power on the Atlantic coast is declared to be a hotbed of everything that is opposed to Christian civilization. Having full control of their own affairs, these degenerate Moors have no doubt done all they could to make their co-religionists in Algeria restless under the French yoke, and the work of Europeanizing Tunis and Tripoli has been greatly hindered by secret agents from Morocco. Now it appears this country is about to have a revolution of its own. The stern old sultan, who has recently distinguished himself by making the use of tobacco or liquors a crime worthy of capital punishment, has at last, to the great joy of his subjects, become thoroughly disgusted with this planet and all its affairs. He is very anxious to transfer his residence to some place on the shores of eternity, and there is every indication that his wishes will soon be gratified. Of course no one expects that the poor Moors will be able to choose his successor or to prevent their country from lapsing into a state of anarchy. All the great powers except England seem anxious to take charge of affairs in Morocco, and consequently they are doing their utmost to hoodwink and over-reach each other. At present Spain looks to be farthest to windward. But a change of the international political wind may occur at any moment, which may give the advantage to France, Italy or Germany.

THE COMOX ELECTION.

[*Correspondence of* THE COLONIST.]

COMOX, Nov. 6th.

We are again in the midst of a general election. Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Dingwall are out in both senses—as candidates and as canvassers. It ought to be a penal offense to canvass for votes; but where all do it the most diffident candidate has got to follow suit.

The conduct of Mr. Stenhouse, late member, in acquainting Mr. Humphreys with his intention to resign before taking his constituents into his confidence, is freely commented on here to the disadvantage of both. His course was an unusual one, I am told.

The first we knew about it was the advent of Mr. Humphreys, bowing and shaking hands with everyone. Our suspicions were aroused. What had brought this man among us at this time of year? He had been in the province nearly thirty years and had been a minister of the Crown four years and had never visited the district before.

"What's up now?" asks one of the settlers.

"Oh! nothing," replied the Victorian, "I've just come up for a bit of shooting and fishing."

"But where's your gun and fishing tackle? You might as well go riding without a horse as try to fish and shoot without gun or rod."

Well, in a few days our good old friend THE COLONIST, came along and told us all about it. Mr. Stenhouse had resigned and had given Mr. Humphreys a "tip" a week in advance of his constituents. You may feel sure the boys are indignant.

This conduct has nettled the Comox people very much. I think it was a great mistake for Mr. H. to come so soon into the field. He took well at first, but now that people have got used to him they are tired of him. If the election had taken place on a rush I think Mr. Humphreys would have got in. But since the electors have had time to think it over I am sure they will prefer a resident.

Mr. Dingwall is the only resident out so far, and several of the late member's supporters are supporting him. So if he should keep all his old friends (and I am sure that he will) he will get in.

COMOX.

BUFFALO BILL ABROAD!

A Little Love Affair—What the Cowboys Think of it.

The success of "our own" Buffalo Bill—W. F. Cody—in England is very gratifying to his thousands of admirers on this side.

There was more truth than many imagined in his reply to the inquiry:

"What are you doing in England?"

"Chiefly playing poker with Duchesses."

The English nobility quickly "cottoned to" Buffalo Bill because they recognized that he belonged to a higher order than their own—Nature's nobility. Despite his wild life he early managed to acquire an education and the polish which makes him easy even in royal society.

His polish is the bitter fruit, it is said, of a young love experience. When a young man on the plains, wild, woolly an unkempt in appearance and character, he fell in love with a dashing little school teacher. Full of pluck and faith in himself, he proposed to her. She laughed at him and he—collapsed.

After a time he braced up, bought some books and began to study.

His defeat proved his victory. The girl was his mascot, and his successes are due to her.

Magnificent specimens of manhood though they be "Bill's boys" are not perfection. Under date: "Buffalo Bill's Wild West Co., London, Sept. the 19th, 1887," D. W. Shoemaker of the Cowboy Band, writes: "Some weeks ago I was suffering from great disorder of the liver and kidneys and general prostration. I was forced to quit work and take my bed. I called in a physician, who only afforded temporary relief. A friend induced me to take Warner's safe cure, which afforded almost instant relief, and after taking three bottles, I find myself in as good health as at any time in my life."

Two other members of the Wild West show, Mawe Beardsley, pony express rider, and Sim Mitchell, a cowboy, add to this statement of Shoemaker's, that in their long experience on the plains, from change of water, climate and mode of life, and severe riding, they became subject to liver and kidney diseases, and they have found a sure remedy for these troubles in Warner's safe cure. Mawe Beardsley says: "I constantly recommend it to my friends."

Buffalo Bill has pluck and courage and hard sense, and not only controls all the wild elements that make up the Wild West show, but controls himself.

His experience as a scout makes him wary, discreet and shrewd. He quickly learns the best way to secure results, and, like a true man, has no prejudices against anything that proves its merits.

Buffalo Bill is so popular in England he may come home a "Sir William." But if not he will probably enjoy himself quite as well, having secured a fortune ample enough for all his wants, title or no title.

Punch calls Chamberlain the "incomplete political angler," and addresses him thus:—

But do you consider it wise ere you start,
To throw stones in the water, and stir up the fishes?
You may pelt and may splash, but you'll find it a fact, sir,
Who frightens the fishes will not fill his creel.

A Chinese sneak-thief, who stole a coat, was arrested the other day and will probably be tried this morning. The owner described the coat to Aaronson and half-an-hour afterwards the thief showed up with it.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Aspect of Affairs on the Continent.

"Illiterate" Irish Electors—Gladstonians not Having it All Their Own Way—The Imperial Institute.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Oct. 21st.

I should be glad to believe the reports of Lord Salisbury's complete recovery. I do not see, however, how they can be true. Lord Salisbury suffers from heart disease, and his health invariably declines with rapidity when any stress of work is on hand. At the present moment he has to bear up against the failures in Ireland and the dangers of war abroad. I hope there has been some improvement, but I doubt whether any experienced politician expects to find Lord Salisbury in office—even should things go well with the government—many months longer.

Even in their own strongholds the Gladstonians are not having it all their own way. In Scotland, Mr. A. L. Brown, M.P., who ousted Sir George Trevelyan—then believed to be a unionist—from the Hawick Burghs, had to reply the other evening at a social banquet at Galashiels to the toast of "The House of Commons." The chairman, in proposing it, referred to the disgraceful rowdyism of the past session, and particularly to Mr. Healy's threat to "carry a pitcher of alops across the house and dash it in the chief secretary's face." Mr. Brown said he would like to say a few words in defence of his friend Mr. Timothy Healy, but got no further. He was hooted down, and not allowed to resume his speech until he promised to talk of something else.

Some electoral facts as regards

PARNELLITE REPRESENTATION

in the house of commons are highly significant, especially when viewed in connection with the endless boastings of the Separatists as to their alleged numerical supremacy. According to the parliamentary return the number described as "illiterate" who voted at the general election of 1885 was simply astonishing compared with the total of those who voted. For example, in South Donegal out of 6,466 electors who voted 3,358 declared themselves illiterate; in the Ossory Division of Queen's county the illiterate were 2,113 in a total poll of 4,310; in South Cork the proportion of illiterates in a total poll of 5,088 amounted to 2,325; in South Mayo the number of electors who voted was 5,165, of whom 2,286 declared that they were illiterate; in West Waterford 1,908 so described themselves out of 4,199 who voted: in West Mayo the illiterates numbered 1,985 in 5,020, and in South Kerry 1,345 out of 3,004. These are very extraordinary returns and their explanation is not so obvious as would at first sight seem to be the case. It is unquestionable that the ignorance of the electoral supporters of Mr. Parnell's policy is lamentably dense; at the same time it may be fairly doubted whether the illiterate were actually so numbered as the returns show. Under the Ballot Act, on a voter informing the presiding officer that he is illiterate the room is cleared, and in the presence of the polling agent of each candidate the elector declares for whom he wished to vote, and his voting paper is then marked by the presiding officer and placed in the ballot box. Now, it is urged by some intimately acquainted with the social condition of Ireland that considerably more than those actually illiterate described themselves as such; that they did it under pressure of the League, and in order to make it demonstrably evident that they voted for the "right man."

The treasury will undoubtedly have something to say as to the prosecution of the Warwickshire bankers, whose way of doing business has just been

BROUGHT TO LIGHT

by the receiver in bankruptcy for the county in which they reside. When commercial men of this class, who have the confidence of the public, are unfortunate in their speculations and come to grief, it is bad enough; but when men like the Messrs. Greenways have a banking business which, by a species of cooking of accounts, they make appear solvent, but which, in reality, is rotten to the core, no punishment is too severe for them. In the case of these bankers over £100,000 which had been sent to carry on a tannery business counted as an asset, although the money had no other existence than in the mind, and three out of the partners had overdrawn their accounts to a shameful extent, the result being that with the crash they have ruined scores of confiding people. But if Sir F. Stephenson wishes to mete out justice all round he must not stop at middle-class men in ordering treasury prosecutions. If he does not see that men of position who do wrong are punished also, there will be some room for the belief that in England there is one law for the rich and another for the poor.

The official announcement that a tender has been accepted for the first portion of the foundation of the Imperial Institute shows that the promised building at South Kensington will soon begin to appear. For a long time the success of the scheme hung in the balance, and it was not until the Queen herself in the midst of the Jubilee celebrations laid the foundation-stone, that many people could be brought to believe that it would ever come to fruition. Even when that stone had been laid there were not wanting objectors to point out that nothing further had been arranged for, not even the foundations themselves. But now that a tangible beginning is being made, not even the most sceptical can profess to doubt that no at distant date the Imperial Institute will be one of the sights of London. Its promoters, of course, hope that it will be much more than this—a centre from which instruction will radiate, a visible proof of the unity of the greatest empire the world has ever seen. And it is allowable to hope that the views of these promoters will be realized. It is a worthy idea that they have placed before them, and even if only a portion of it be reached, much good may be done. Englishmen ought to know more than they do of the resources of our colonies and dependencies. The ignorance which exists on the subject may, considering the enormous interests involved, be fairly described as appalling, and if the Imperial Institute can do anything to dispel it, much good will be done to the whole community.

Things are looking

VERY BLACK

on the continent. The Grand Duke Nicholas' speech is not repudiated, and is being enthusiastically taken up in French military circles. The worst of it is that the Grand Duke is a confidant of the Czar, and is a man of character and of great influence on Russian opinion. Germany sulks angrily, and Russia makes no sign of a desire to conciliate and remove bad impressions. Unless something is done, the two nations may drift into war, which cannot fail to develop into a European conflict. As regards Bulgaria and the state of things as affected by the recent election, it cannot be doubted that the *entente* cordial that has been so open y established between Italy and Germany will have a most important influence. The case stands thus. By the treaty of Berlin it is stipulated that the Prince of Bulgaria shall be freely elected by the population, and confirmed by the Sublime Porte with the assent of the Powers. As far as they are concerned they have done their part as much as it was possible for them to do so. They have elected a Prince, and the freedom of their choice has been proved by the majority which the elections have given to M. Stambouloff, the Prime Minister and sponsor for the Prince. All that is now required is for the Porte to confirm Prince Ferdinand, and the Powers to give their assent. Whether the Powers will or will not approve the election of Prince Ferdinand there is yet no authoritative declaration, but if they disapprove they will be morally bound to find a suitable substitute for him, else they would be responsible for the anarchy that must needs ensue; and no one Power ought to have the opportunity, for her own ends, of keeping the country in the unsettled condition at present existing in Bulgaria. The Powers declined to disallow the candidature of Prince Ferdinand, when it was first proposed under very dubious circumstances; and they surely cannot with any propriety refuse to do so now, when he has not only been *de facto* installed, but the elections have shown that the Bulgarians are quite content to accept him as their ruler. The influence of Russia will scarcely be enough to keep Bulgaria in chronic anarchy.

The following deaths have to be noted: Mr. Alexander Beresford-Hope, M.P. for Cambridge University; Lord De Tabley; the Chevalier Jacob Yonde William Lloyd, K.S.G., and Major-General John McKay.

THE ANARCHISTS HANGED.

The Four Men are Together Hastened to Eternity.

The Final Words and General Demeanor of the Doomed Men.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Rev. Dr. Bolton arrived at the gaol at 7:45 A. M. and passed into the cell room. Passing first into Parsons' cell he attempted to engage the doomed Texan in religious conversation. Parsons had not yet finished his breakfast. What passed between them was not divulged. In the meantime Spies had called for paper and envelopes, and when they were furnished to him he began writing. He was interrupted by the sheriff, who accosted him and stood in front of the cell door while they talked. The sheriff took notes of the conversation and passed on. Writing materials were also furnished to Parsons and Fischer, who immediately set about preparing statements. Engel made no request for pen or paper, but sat stolidly on his bed looking at the opposite hole in his cell. At 8:30 A. M. Chief Deputy Gleason arrived with the fatal documents authorizing the execution. Gleason at once went into close conference with the sheriff in his private office, and the door was locked and bolted at once on the inside, while they held their conference. Spies' internal fever had so increased as to induce him to order a glass of Rhine wine, which was brought to his cell and which he swallowed at a gulp. He then busied himself for a few minutes in writing autographs for officers attached to the sheriff's office. The prisoners were asked if there was any desire for stimulants, and all save Engel alone replied quietly in the negative. Engel asked for some port wine which was given him at once, and he gulped down three large glassfuls. Spies asked for water, and it seemed that he was consumed by a burning thirst. He swallowed nearly two tumblers of pure liquid. While standing in front of Engel's cell Dr. Bolton was in danger of becoming involved in a religious controversy, for some of the condemned men boldly combatted portions of the divine's theories. Within a few minutes of nine o'clock a message came from Mrs. Parsons through the bailiff applying at the jail for admission. The request was sternly refused. At 10 o'clock Parsons, Fischer and Spies asked for twenty minutes each on the scaffold in which to make speeches. The sheriff did not immediately return an answer to the request, when Fischer began to sing the Marseillaise, in which all the other prisoners joined. Fischer continued to make a display of bravado, and soon after singing the Marseillaise, he spoke to turnkey Stubbin in a laughing way. The main entrance to the jail through which all who enter must pass, is guarded by a heavy double iron door. Immediately inside the door stand two trusty policemen armed with breech-loading rifles and carrying thirty rounds each in convenient cartridge boxes. The jail proper is reached by crossing a narrow court. In this part of the building special preparations have been made for the reception of unwelcome visitors. Now and then a louder voice than common floats out from the cell room when some prisoner has awakened with a cry, but from the cells of the condemned, only low murmurs of conversation between the guards and their wards, "When I get to heaven I'll put in a good word for you." When Fischer woke up this morning he turned to one of the officers and said, "I dreamt about Germany last night." Then he collapsed into silence for a long period. Following close upon the telegraph report that Governor Oglesby had refused once for all to commute the sentences the greatest bustle and excitement prevailed in the jail office, but Spies in his cell continued writing uninterruptedly and the others remained equally *nonchalant*, notwithstanding the confusion that marked the beginning of the end. The voice of Fischer came round and full, but it quivered just a trifle. A representative pressed close to the door of the cage and listened till the deep tones died away in silence. The song lasted two minutes. Adjt.-Gen. Vance, of the state militia, came into the jail at 10 o'clock and was at once closeted with the sheriff. About this time police inspector John Bonfield, who commanded at the Haymarket, entered the jail, looking as grim as he did within half an hour after the famous bomb massacre. Fischer's last words were: "Hurrah for Anarchy." Parsons', when the mask was put on his head: "May I be allowed to speak. Oh! shamefulness for strangling free speech." Fischer, Spies, and Parsons died hard, the latter struggled and kicked fearfully. All the anarchists died of strangulation. In no case was the neck broken. The manuscripts which Spies, Parsons and Fischer spent a portion of the morning in preparing were in part written statements, the nature of which would not be divulged by any of the officials. These documents were turned over to the sheriff, and this official locked them in his personal safe.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Spies, Fischer, Engel and Parsons, the four anarchists, were hanged this morning. The great drop of the scaffold in the Cook County jail fell away at 11:45 o'clock and they plunged to their deaths as one man. Nearly 250 newspaper men, the deputy sheriffs and local politicians witnessed the execution. There was not a single hitch in the arrangements, no commotion within or without the jail, and the four bomb-throwers were pronounced corpses within a few minutes.

AFTER THE DROP FELL.

The death warrant was read first to Spies, then to Fischer, then to Engel and at 11:43 o'clock all had it read to them. White shrouds were then adjusted upon each of the prisoners and they were led out upon the scaffold. Caps, also of white, were at once placed upon their heads and nooses slipped over them. All the anarchists died of strangulation; none of their necks were broken. The last words of each were as follows: Spies—"There will come a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices they are straugling to death now." Engel—"Hurrah for anarchy." Fischer—"Hurrah for anarchy; this is the happiest moment of my life." Parsons—"May I be allowed to speak? Will you let me speak, Sheriff Matson? Let the voice of the people be heard."

During the last hour or two before the hanging the nerves of every person in gaol were at their greatest tension and the officers themselves shared the subdued, but intense feeling of excitement which pervaded the building. Chief Deputy Gleason arrived at 9:10 with the documents, finally sealing the fate of the prisoners. Preparations at once began in earnest for the execution and Sheriff Matson proceeded to the cells for the purpose of

READING THE DEATH WARRANTS.

A few minutes later a loud, clear, chanting voice rang through the sombre corridors. It was that of Fischer, and the strains he sang were those of the great ballad of the communists, the "Marseillaise." The refrain was at once taken up by the other condemned bomb-throwers and the gloomy edifice gave back the boisterous chant in deep, hollow echoes. Having breathed out their pent-up feelings in this way for a time Parsons, Fischer and Spies joined in a request to Sheriff Matson that they be allowed twenty minutes on the scaffold in which to make speeches. The sheriff would not grant the request. At 10:27 a. m. a telegram from Springfield brought the news that the governor would take no further action. Great bustle marked the reception of this news in the body of the jail but the anarchists gave no sign of emotion. Spies continued writing uninterruptedly in his cell and the others were equally stolid. At 10:34 the reporters were admitted to the gallows yard. The reading of the death warrant was finished at 11:40.

THE PROCESSION TO THE GALLOWS

then started. There was no commotion in the jail yard, no sound save the footfalls of the condemned men and the legal executioners. They filed on the scaffold. August Spies passed the first post of the gallows. He looked calm, and glanced at the reporters with a trace of his old time cynical smile. He walked firmly over the drop, guarded by a grasp of a deputy to the furthest edge of the platform. Following close came Fischer, close enough to touch Spies' shroud, had his hands not been pinioned under the white muslin. Fischer's countenance had a peculiar glisten, totally unlike the ashiness of Engle's heavy features, and in strange contrast with the dead lack of color in the pinched lineaments of Parsons. The once fair and vivacious Mexican came last, looking like a withered old man. The moment his feet touched the scaffold Parsons seemed to

COMPLETELY LOSE HIS IDENTITY,

and to feel his spirit no longer part of his body. He had wrought himself to an ecstacy of solemn self-glorification; only he, the one American, seemed to realize to the full extent that he must die in a manner to impress if possible on all future generations the thought that he was a martyr. No tragedian that had paced a stage in America ever made a more marvellous presentation of a self-chosen part, perfect in every detail. The upward turn of his eyes, the existent far away look, and above all, the attitude of apparent complete resignation that every fold of his awkward shroud only served to make more distinct, was by far the most striking feature of the entire gallows picture. The squatty form of Engel alongside with stupid wide jawed face, made a hideous contrast to Parsons' assumption of the part of martyr. Fischer was head and shoulders taller than the other three, making his only occasional looks of too evident bravado more noticeable than they might otherwise be, at sorry disadvantage compared with the steady coolness of Spies. The latter's exhibition of quiet, thorough nerve far surpassed as a wonder the demeanor of any of his comrades. The four burly deputies standing to the rear of the condemned men began, with delay, to adjust the ropes, Spies being the one first placed. He did not appear to regard it as of any more consequence than a new linen collar.

THE KNOT WAS SLIPPED

down close against his neck. He did not show a tremor, but when the same process was being carried out with Fischer he turned and quietly whispered to the bailiff some suggestion concerning the rope. The nooses on the other three were adjusted by the time he finished speaking. Three minutes later, with nothing like a religious ceremony, and with no utterances save those already reported by the four doomed men, the great drop swung back. The four bodies swayed free, turned half round and then shot down like four bags of sand. Fischer died very hard, as did Spies and Parsons, the last struggling and kicking fearfully, but it was soon all over. The bodies ceased to twitch and the ropes about the necks stretched out. At 12:03