Weekly British Colonist.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1885. VOLUME XXVII NO 44.

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1885.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN TIME FOR THE MAIL

BY D. W. HIGGINS.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY COLONIST—Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada).....$10
Parts of a year at the same rate
Per Week (if delivered).....25 Cents.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil. First insertion 10 cents, each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS, 10 cents per line each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 20 cents per line each insertion or $1 50 per line per month. If inserted in column "What Some People Say," 50 cents per line each insertion or $3 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than 50.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything set in a continuous advertisement is so say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published on the following rates per line solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement:

For more than one week—20 cents.
For more than one week and not more than one fortnight—15 cents.
For more than one fortnight and not more than one month—12 cents.
No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every day insertion.
Terms, Advance, or yearly contracts.
"Display attention" to an advertisement, 20 cents per line each insertion.
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Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.
Advertisements discontinued before expiration of contracted period, will be charged as if continued for the time taken.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.—Postage free to any part of the Dominion.....$2 50
Six Months.....$1 50
Three Months.....75

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line, solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement charged for less than 25.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE SUBSCRIPTION IN A REGISTERED LETTER. STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS IN PAPER LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNPAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY SUBSCRIPTION NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS:

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in THE COLONIST, must enclose with each notice Five Cents and Five Cents in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to secure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SANDWICH, LADY, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the announcement in another column. The weekly edition of this paper is now permanently enlarged to Eight Pages or 56 columns of solid reading matter. While making this announcement we are also enabled to state that the subscription rates are reduced to the following scale:

For one year	$2.50
For six months	1.50
For three months	75

Postage to any part of the Dominion, the United States and the United Kingdom will be FREE. Remittances may be made in money order, draft, postage stamps or cash.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist Oct. 24.

Imposition.

There was a lively scene on the H. B. Co. wharf soon after the arrival of the Olympian yesterday. A well-known habitue of the wharf, calling himself a custom house broker, was attacked by an elderly lady just arrived from Scotland, who chased him around the wharf, demanding the four dollars and a half she had paid him for customs charges and wharfage. After dodging around in every available place she caught her man and compelled him to refund the extortion. It appeared she had paid him $1.50, four bits of which was for wharfage, and the latter she found she was again compelled to pay. Such an imposition on a strange and defenceless woman is despicable, and an example should be made if the offence is repeated.

Another case of extortion is one where a short time ago a short-sized individual charged a commercial traveler $1.50 for introducing him to a customs house officer. The only strange thing about this case is the fact that the drummer was taken in—it must have been a solid deal.

Temperance.

The Methodist church was filled to overflowing last evening to listen to the temperance lecture by Mrs. Hampson, which was clear and forcible in argument and given with the usual eloquent and impressive delivery of that gifted lady. There were few new arguments advanced, but they were placed before the audience in a most convincing way. This will probably be Mrs. Hampson's last appearance on the platform in Victoria. Since her advent here she has accomplished a great deal of good.

THE CHINESE QUESTION in British Columbia promises to largely solve itself. Ah Sin must go, because nothing remains for him to do. The Canadian Pacific road is about completed, and already the Chinese navvies are preparing to desert the country in hundreds and thousands. And with the navvies must go many of the institutions which their presence has helped to build up. A small province like British Columbia, when no great public works are being carried on, cannot support a large Chinese population. Our Pacific province seems likely, therefore, to be soon deprived of its greatest grievance.—*The Manitoban, Oct. 15.*

GRANITE CREEK.—A nugget weighing $36 has been found on this creek. The miners are all sanguine and happy, as the pay seems fairly well diffused.

IT is rumored that the C. P. Railway Co. have purchased the superb steel steamer Alaska for service in British Columbia waters.

A DREDGER for the Island Railway Co. had arrived at Tacoma. It will be used in deepening certain harbors on the east coast.

THE execution of Riel has been postponed until November 11th.

THE LIFE TO COME.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Concludes We Don't Know Much About It.

Mr. Beecher on a recent Sunday morning considered the speculations of age as to the nature and conditions of the future life and the conceptions that have been formed of heaven. "The heroes of the olden days," he said, "Abraham and Moses, have left not a trace of their idea of a future life, and any dealing with the Scriptures that shall seem to make them believers in a future existence is unjust and dishonest. Only when poetry began to speak were there glimpses of a belief in an existence after death. The Old Testament was a book working for time; the New Testament enlarged the scope and set us to work in time for eternity. And yet, is it not remarkable that the New Testament develops so little of that hereafter? We know but very little respecting the conditions of future life, and we know very little of those things which we have a right to feel anxious to know—what our personality is to be; what our relations to our children, to our earthly companions; the whole method of being. On these elements we have no knowledge whatever—not a line, not a fact. The reality of a future existence is taught upon absolute authority. We know that death ministers again to life, but the make up of that life is left to the imagination. It perplexes us why Christ did not throw some light on the mystery of the resurrection, but he did not. When she babe is laid in the grave the mother's heart cries out—'Where is my babe? Who has got it? Is there, then, a heavenly nurse? Are there mother hearts to care for it? Where is it? Does it cry for me?' No voice answers back, and with these things the heart has a right to deal; these questions we have a right to ask.

"But I think we may safely say that the sphere of the future must be left to the imagination—with this limitation, that the pictures which our imagination may invent and fashion must be confined within the limits of the highest affections, the noblest occupations known to good men. No Oriental luxury must come in there; no sensuous enjoyment. We must frame a picture of the purest love, of the noblest aspirations, of the most blessed enjoyments and occupations, and of the most charming relations one with another. Are so you paint your picture just as often, just as diversely as you please. You have in this spiritual art work the right to your own palette, your own brush, and you may frame for yourself such a conception of heaven as will bring the highest ideal and the most perfect joy to you. The mother may take her little children in her imagination, and by the side of the ever-flowing stream or in the shade of the heavenly trees, discourse with them of the remembered life. Make your citadel to suit your intellectual tendencies, maintaining the element of pure, high, intellectual love. According to his own genius every man may constitute a transient heaven that may be like the exhalations of the night, blown away by the morning wind, but sure to come again.

"There is yet to be written a history of the poisoning of Christianity by asceticism. It was taught that sorrow was better than joy in this life; that the more you suffered the more you invested. People wore filth because they thought it was good soil in which to raise Christian virtues. Men suffered, saying, 'No matter. I will wear garments of hair and eat untowed food, because for everything I suffer I shall get a spiritual reward, with compound interest, when I get to heaven.' They subjected this world to that horrible necromancy, and one of the Westminster bishops actually had a grinning skeleton of himself carved, with the idea that it would help make Christians. It never cured a soul; it disgusted ten thousand. I would spit on such a religion as that. I was brought up under the theology of those days, and I've got a right to pound it because it pounded me. Religion should be joyful, radiant, and not the horrible nightmare that a sectarian makes it.

"Folks think dying is dreadful. It is not so at all. It is not dying that is dreadful. If dying was going to Greenland I should be afraid to die. I believe in the resurrection of the body—a spiritual body, not this human body. That idea is deader than death."

Personal.

At the Occidental are registered Mr. and Mrs. T. Chapman, son and three daughters, from Chatham, Ont. Mr. Chapman had previously located a farm at Cowichan, and now has returned with his family, who will go to Cowichan by to-morrow's boat.

Messrs. O. W. Ashley and M. C. Orten, of Juneau City, Alaska, are registered at the Occidental.

Manager J. P. Howe, of Portland, is at the Driard.

W. J. Goepel left for Portland yesterday to meet his wife and family.

The Indian Reserve.

The erection of the Dominion government immigrant shed on the Songhees reservation, though not as yet resumed, will be, in the course of a few days. The Indians who would seem to have seized on this grievance with avidity have retained Mr. S. P. Mills to contest the entry of the Dominion government upon the reservation. Whether this will lead to the Dominion government paying a heavy rental for the site selected, or the substitution of another spot as a reserve for this tribe, is at present hard to say.

WAIT FOR THE WAGON.—Burns & Co. (Nicholles & Renfrew) have received a large number of the celebrated "Snowball" wagons from St. George, Ont. They are probably the finest and most durable lot of wagons ever imported into the province. They are made throughout of seasoned oak, well braced, with iron, and have many points of convenience. They are provided with a quick, easy-acting brake and automatic tongue, and are specially manufactured for this market. A number of them have already been sold, and all those requiring a first-class wagon should consult Burns & Co.

AESTHETIC.—Mine host Pither, of the Occidental, is becoming esthetic in his decorative ideas, and has lately imported from Chicago a highly embellished water cooler. It stands about three feet in height, with cone top, painted a slate ground, with four pictures in oil on either side, representing Rachael at the well, maiden peasant, etc. It is provided with double automatic water-taps, cooler and filter, and makes a handsome ornament for the sample room counter, the bar of which is probably the neatest in appearance in the city.

AN elastic step, buoyant spirits, and clear complexion, are among the many desirable results of pure blood. The possessor of healthy blood has his faculties at command, and enjoys a clear and quick perception, which is impossible when the blood is heavy and sluggish with impurities. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier and vitalizer known. dw

What Some People Say.

That a ghastly temperance lesson is reported from Birmingham. George Butler, a young man of good position, was found in a street, in that city one night crawling on one foot, his other having been cut off, leaving a fresh stump, from which the blood was flowing in streams. The wretched man, in a desperate attack of delirium tremens, had jumped from a window, and had then hacked off his foot with a tableknife.

That by a recent improvement in the method of manufacturing sugar from sorghum, twice as much sugar can be obtained from a given quantity of cane as could be obtained by the old method.

That Henry N. Smith is said to have declared publicly during one of his previous financial embarrassments, "Mark my words, I shall sooner or later reduce Jay Gould to poverty, so that he will earn his bread in the streets with a hand organ and a monkey."

That Prussian soldiers have figured it out that a prudent man can save enough from his pay, if he serves for 120 years, to enable him to live out the remainder of his natural existence.

That the very one of the shirt is still sung in New York. Shirt finishers' wages have been reduced from $1.25 a dozen shirts to 95 cents a dozen, and the most they can make is six shirts a day.

That the Duke of Newcastle, it is reported, has joined the Methodist church. The conversion occurred some time ago, it is said, but the avowal was postponed until the young duke attained his majority. The conversion has caused much annoyance in Established Church circles. The duke has great influence and an income of $200,000 a year.

An association of Vienna bootmakers, in imitation of the Paris "syndicate" of fashionable tailors presided over by Worth, has compiled a list in which customers in the Austrain capital, as well as in many provincial cities and towns, are catalogued according to their pecuniary ability.

That Canadians complain that English tourists shun their country. If Canadians will persist in having their photographs taken for distribution abroad in fur caps and cloaks and with snow shoes slung across their backs, they need not wonder that tourists decline to visit a country where the chief crops would appear to be (from the photographs) white bears and icebergs.

That the will of the late Mrs. Edward Binney, of Halifax, leaves $10,000, mostly to local charities, and $1,000 is bequeathed to the Reformed Episcopal Church of Canada.

That the police have had a warrant in their hands for two months and have not executed it, notwithstanding that the offender is and has been in town nearly all the time.

That three years' time and $600,000 will be required to remove the broken rocks about Hell Gate, N. Y.

That the Times refers to the new immigration building as the "emigration building." It is to be hoped the parties who may occupy the building from time to time will not accept the Times' orthography in a literal sense.

That the Dominion commissioners appointed to settle the half-breed claims in the Northwest have concluded their labors, after making allowances of $200,000.

That the inventor of a process for refining sugar by electricity at an expense of forty cents a ton, has applied and asks $12,000,000 for the patent. It is said that the process is to be tested in England.

That an inventory of John McCullough's effects and property have been taken. His theatrical wardrobe is valued at $20,000.

That Gen. Robert Toombs, on his bed of death, denies that he ever said he would "one day call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill."

That the richest women in America are probably Mrs. A. T. Stewart and Mrs. Mark Hopkins. Each is worth about thirty million dollars.

That a recent earthquake in France affected only the chalk formation of the earth's surface, and was neither heard nor felt by men at work in the coal mines beneath.

That the museum of St. Petersburg has a bank note probably the oldest in existence. It is of the Imperial Bank of China, issued by the Chinese government, and dates from the year 1399 B. C.

That Englishmen, with whom vaccination is a burning question, have watched the Montreal riots closely. In Leicester alone 8,000 heads of families refuse to have their children vaccinated.

That a process has been devised by a Russian inventor of so impregnating wood with a certain chemical that matches made from it can be used several times over.

That a fashionable club in Chicago builds a gorgeous club house a few years ago and paid for it in cash $20,000 and notes for $180,000. When any Jew applied for membership he was met with an uncompromising "No." The Jews have now their own club and clubhouse, and the wealthy members of this club hold nearly all the bonds issued by the institution that denied them fellowship.

That when a man finds himself crowded at the postoffice now-a-days he invariably asks if you are from Montreal.

That a Philadelphia man has invented a new cough cure. It is perfectly safe, as it has been tried on three cats and only two of them have died.

That the word "mortgage" is from the French, and it means a death grip. It rarely belies its name.

That Ohio elections come off in November, when the people of the state, having voted to that effect.

That some of the queerest names hail from the Basque provinces in Spain. Two officials in the treasury department at Madrid, who claim Basque descent, call themselves respectively Don Epifanio Mirurzurdunduay Zengotide and Don Juan Nepomucendo de Burisnagonatstorecogoceacococha.

That the minister "in attendance" at Balmoral rarely sees the queen, is given a small bedroom and sitting room, is bored in the evening with the society of the courtiers, and if he brings a dog—as was the case once with Lord Hartington—he is ordered to send the animal away immediately.

That a lady remarked during a trip on an ocean steamer: "They name ships Asia, Persia and Scotia; I wonder why it don't occur to somebody to name one Nausea."

That the largest profit by a German railroad in 1883 was 9.59 per cent by the Right Bank of Oder Railroad. Four German roads earned more than 8 per cent, two more than 7 per cent, but no other earned as much as six per cent, while fourteen earned less than three per cent.

That patent medicine stamps in England are hereafter to bear the words: "This stamp implies no government guarantee," so as to do away as far as possible with the notion held by ignorant people that the stamp warrants the efficiency or excellence of the contents of the bottle or package.

VACCINATION.

How Montreal Passengers are Treated on American Trains.

One Way of Stamping Out the Disease.

(Montreal Herald.)

As we halt for a moment at Sutton Junction the train is boarded by an elderly, good-natured looking gentleman in spectacles, with a sort of Peter Cooper expression of benevolence on his face, who is announced as Dr. Hamilton, of Richmond, Vermont, examining physician in the employ of the United States authorities, whose business it is to examine all passengers bound for Uncle Sam's domain, with a view to the vaccination of all the unvaccinated.

Beginning with the first passenger found in the "smoker," the foreman car of the train, he is confronted by the doctor with:

"Been vaccinated?"

If the answer is yes,

"Got a certificate?"

Unless this can be produced the individual is compelled to show his arm, when, unless there is a "fresh scar," the passenger is obliged to again undergo the operation or leave the train. Down into his vast pocket goes the doctor, produces a little tin box in which he keeps the "points," off comes the lid, out comes the ivory point; in a moment a tiny drop of blood appears on the surface of the skin, the vaccine is moistened by the breath, the matter rubbed off upon the lacerated part, and the job is done.

May be the passenger objects, threatens to leave the train, will not, he says, submit to such an arbitrary and unnecessary regulation. Then, he is informed, that upon arrival at the next station he *must* leave, and a burly attendant is placed by to guard him and see that he does leave. The people's interest must be protected. Nine chances out of ten he melts before the station is reached and with threats of suits for heavy damages against the railroad company if he is injured by the operation, he conquers his feeling, and submits to the doctor's scarifier. In the case of such a customer, which are often found as a natural consequence, every one of his fellow passengers wants to see just how he stands the knife. Necks are strained and backs bent, while some of the more bold stand up in the aisle and watch with the keenest interest the operation. This is, for such an individual, the hardest part of the job. After having declared before his Maker, sworn by all that he holds in reverence, that he would not—no, sir—submit to such tyranny, he looks as sheepish as a whipped dog.

Having finished with the passengers in the smoking car, the next car, filled almost entirely with ladies, is visited by the doctor. Here begins the fun, those tight fitting sleeves cannot be pulled up and mayhap the certificate has been left at home; yes it has, honor bound and only two weeks ago the lady declares she was vaccinated by Dr. B. of Montreal. She will send and have the doctor send a certificate to the examining physician. No, that won't do, and the law must be complied with. A tug at the tightly fitting Jersey sleeve, another determined pull and the arm is bared nearly to the elbow. "That will do," says the doctor. Out comes the little knife and point and thirty seconds later the doctor passes on, while the lady sinks back in her seat with defiance flashing from her eye, and inwardly vowing, without doubt, that she will get even with that horrid man if she lives long enough, that she will.

"I would not lie to you, indeed I would not, sir," says a pretty brown eyed damsel, "I have been vaccinated," and, the eyes becomes moistened and the cheeks quiver as with suppressed emotion. But the old doctor is obdurate. Business is business, and his business is to see that no one who is not properly vaccinated, whether male or female, leaves Canadian for U. S. territory. Pretty or ugly, it is all the same to him.

"Sorry, madam, but I can't help it; either let me see your certificate or your arm." She sees no sign of relenting in that face. Again she tries.

"It was but just a little while ago, indeed, it was, doctor. I can't show you my arm here. Can't you believe me?"

No; the doctor cannot and will not. The girl sees there is no use, and reluctantly begins tugging at her waist; down it comes from the neck, the left shoulder is exposed, then the arm. The doctor evidently is not satisfied.

"When were you vaccinated?"

"Two years ago."

"Scar is not fresh enough," say the doctor, and again out comes the scarifier and vaccine. A scratch and scream, but the physician is not daunted and continues the work, without flinching, very gently but with the air of a man who thoroughly understands his business.

"There, that will do," he says, and the girl, replacing her wardrobe, sinks back in her seat, while the doctor passing on is heard to remark, "She had never been vaccinated."

"Do you meet with many cases of that kind?" was asked of the physician.

"Plenty, sir. You have no idea how many."

"Do you have to put many people off the train?"

"Very few, indeed. There is a great deal of coaxing, more swearing, but eventually, when they come to understand that they must come to it, they yield."

"From what class of people do you experience the most trouble?"

"The French-Canadians from the country towns. They would as soon have the smallpox as be vaccinated, and I believe most of them who object would rather."

RUNAWAY.—A butcher cart while rounding a corner on Quadra street yesterday morning at the usual high-pressure speed that is peculiar to drivers of that class of vehicle, turned over and brought horse and driver with it into the dust. No one was hurt....A riderless horse dashed up Pandora street in the morning, but there was no evidence of accident, though the animal had a 2:20 gait.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—The city corporation are considering a scheme for the more effectual lighting of the city by electricity. It is proposed to erect three new towers—one on hospital hill about the head of Pandora street; one on the north side of Rock Bay and a third on Madana Hill, James Bay; also to adopt a system of posts or lamps at street corners in the business part of the town.

THE SEWERAGE.—The mayor and city council will "tackle" the sewerage matter next week for the purpose of selecting one of several plans for the drainage of the city which have been submitted for their judgment. It is believed that the outcome of the recent agitation will be the thorough cleansing and draining of the city.

FOOTBALL.—The Victoria football club will play at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at Beacon hill. The game is intended as a preliminary to the match to take place next Saturday between picked men of the club and bluejackets from the flagship.

Anti-Chinese Meeting.

Harmony Hall was filled last night by a meeting held under the auspices of the anti-Chinese association. Mr. Crean occupied the chair. Mr. W. A. Robertson, who was loudly cheered, alluded to his absence from the city for some time, but was sure that the vice-president had conducted the proceedings as ably as he himself could have done. He could see no other chance for workingmen unless the resources of the province could be developed. With this object he had gone to Queen Charlotte's Island and had discovered resources there which would be the means of giving employment to a large number of workingmen in the near future. (Applause.) He noticed in a stray paper procured during his absence a statement to the effect that the government had sent him away to buy his silence. He could assure them it was nothing of the kind, for he had intended going for several years; and so far as this year's explorations were concerned he was sure the resources of these islands were sufficient to support at least a million of people. (Applause.) He was glad to see the anti-Chinese agitation was still progressing, and every effort should be exerted to make the work a success. There was no excuse that white labor could not be procured since the establishment of an agency for the supply of labor of this description. He concluded by advising them to deal only with those who traded without the use even indirectly of Chinese labor.

Mr. Duval, who was also well received, alluded in a brief speech to the abuse of the Chinese Regulation Act in the matter of granting certificates for re-entry, and stated that at the mass meeting next week some startling charges which could be substantiated would be made against a certain official.

The following resolutions were passed:

1. *Resolved*, that the wholesale granting of certificates of return to the province to Chinese coolies as now effected on the payment of 50 cents to Collector Vrooman at the customs is a direct contravention of the spirit, object and intent of the so-called Chinese Restriction Act now in operation. That this meeting considers the act as at present administered a encouraging deceit and fraud on the part of the Chinese who will certainly return or send substitutes, thus robbing the Dominion and nullifying the act. And further that such administration places within the power of contractors and monopolists the privilege of recalling the thousands, now about entering the province at any time without the payment of tax and again flooding the country with the cheap and nasty Chinese coolie or slave labor, this meeting, therefore, requests the Hon. W. Hamley, collector of customs for the Dominion to exercise its authority to secure the spirit of the act in operation and if necessary, secure additional reliable help to the officer now in charge; and further, that our representatives use every means to secure the same end, and at the proper time obtain an increase of the tax that will entirely exclude the undesirable coolie class.

2. *Resolved*, That this meeting approves of and recommends the workingmen and the public generally joining to purchase overalls, shirts and other clothing direct from the Chinese as long as they are employed by wholesale merchants and dealers to make them, which they always will do as long as the Chinese are allowed to remain in the country. Therefore this meeting resolves and passes this deprecatory vote of censure on said merchants and dealers of this city and province who thus employ Chinese, to the detriment of the whole province and dominion, individually and collectively.

3. Another resolution expressed the opinion that Chinese wash-houses were "a protected tax upon widows, washerwomen and the working and poorer classes generally," and urging that patronage of the same should cease.

The last resolution recorded its disapproval of the employment of Chinese by officials in receipt of large salaries from the public purse, and recommended the discharge of the same (presumably, the Chinese.)

The meeting dispersed at 9:30 p. m.

The War of Races.

A Chinese row on the corner of Government and Cormorant streets yesterday afternoon collected a big crowd and ended as Chinese rackets usually do, at a large expenditure of Oriental assertions and gestures.

Boston Charley, backed up by his tillicum and a white man, had a slight pugilistic encounter on the sidewalk on Store street, in which the red man seemed to get the better of the fight, and at its conclusion crowed considerably about cultus pole-face and skookum Indian. A badly torn coat was the extent of the damage inflicted.

Petroleum, Marble and Iron.

While Dr. Dawson, the geologist, was on his trip he visited the various copper, iron and marble deposits on Texada island, Beaver Cove and other points on the east and west coasts. Samples of the marble polished will be taken east, one to be placed in the museum at Ottawa, the other to be torwarded to the colonial exhibition.

The petroleum find above Comox was not visited, though Dr. Dawson sees no reason why such should not exist, though it will now be necessary to determine whether it is there in paying quantities. Petroleum also has been found on a small island near Queen Charlotte, where the oil oozes out of the gravel.

INTERIOR MURDERS. — The district coroner of Yale held an inquest on Monday last upon the body of Edwin Holloway, who was shot on the railway track. The jury returned a verdict that there was strong suspicion against two Chinamen held but none against two white prisoners. The Chinese were retained for further examination. The body was buried in Lytton cemetery, Bishop Sillitoe officiating. On Tuesday Mr. Wise left by freight train to hold an inquest below Hope on the body of the man found in the Fraser river with a bullet hole over the left eye and his skull broken in.

BILLIARD TABLES.—By reference to the advertisement in another column it will be seen that Samuel May & Co., of Toronto, are introducing their billiard and pool tables into this province. This firm have supplied more tables than any other to Canadian buyers, the excellence and elegance of their make being a certain passport to favor as soon as known.

FUNERAL.—Yesterday the Sound steamer conveyed from this city the mortal remains of the late Mr. Alsey Fox, to be interred at Portland. The deceased, who had been residing with his son-in-law, Mr. J. W. Griffiths, came here many years ago; was, in fact, one of those early pioneers, in whose ranks death is making such havoc.

AUCTION SALE.—The bark Robert Kerr, in whose side a hole was stove by running on a rock near San Juan island, and now lying at Burrard Inlet, netted at auction yesterday the nominal price of $1000, the bidder being Mr. Alexander, manager of the Hastings Sawmill Co. Her rigging and spargear fetched about another $1000.

A SENSATION IN COURT.

An Attempt to Save a Young Man from the Penitentiary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 6.—A dramatic and sensational incident occurred in the criminal court to-day. Alvin O. Royse, the son of W. T. Royse, a prominent citizen, was convicted on Saturday of having stolen a pocketbook containing $164 and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Major Golden, senior counsel for the defence, accompanied by the father, brother and several friends of the young man, walked into court and in a way that electrified the spectators appealed to the judge to release the prisoner at once, because the money supposed to have been stolen had been found in the coat-tail pocket of Bogarding, the man who claimed to have been robbed. "You see how it is; this shows his innocence," cried out Colonel Royse, the father. The judge instructed the prosecution to make inquiry into the matter, and close questioning of Bogarding resulted in his making a confession that the relation of Royse, his father and brother, was interested in defending him, had received stolen money upon condition that he would declare that he had never been robbed. Bogarding's confession was embodied in an affidavit, and the Royses were at once placed under bonds for suborning a witness and for perjury. Bogarding lent himself to the scheme because by so doing his pecuniary loss was made good to him and the Royses guaranteed to protect him from trouble with the court. The affair has produced a sensation.

The Lunatic Asylum.

During a recent visit to the mainland the writer took the opportunity of noting the improvements that have been effected in that necessary and well-kept institution. A resident physician (Dr. Bentley) has been appointed and a residence erected for him within the walls. The asylum building has been enlarged by the addition of a wing and otherwise improved, so as to increase the accommodations and permit the keepers to attend more efficiently to the wants of their charges. Mr. Phillips, the able superintendent, has under him a faithful and tried corps of wardens, who seem thoroughly devoted to their duties. Mrs. Ross, the matron, has for an assistant Mrs. Goodacre. Several of the female patients are incurable, but others are constantly improving and in their ultimate recovery strong hopes are entertained. During the year four patients have been discharged cured. A very sensible rule has lately been enforced. All mildly insane patients are set to work clearing the grounds, making roads and walks and generally improving the surroundings. In a short time the patients will raise all the vegetables consumed at the asylum and perform other duties. Since the addition of this rule there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the patients who work. Most of them appear to enjoy the opportunity, as it prevents them brooding. There are several patients who cannot be trusted with tools and others are so imbecile as to be unable to comprehend the slightest thing that is required of them. The cleanliness of the establishment and the patients is remarkable and very creditable to all connected therewith in an official capacity.

Municipal Police Court.

(Before E. Johnson, Esq., S. M.)

In the police court yesterday several drunks were taxed the usual fine of $5 or consequences.

Barry and Harris, on remand, charged with assault on a Chinaman—Prosecutor swore he was passing a shed on Yates street, when he was dragged in by defendants and assaulted and robbed of 75 cents. Defence was that the Chinaman was seen to enter the premises where some of the defendants' chickens were and that he was merely ejected. The court found both defendants guilty of assault and fined them $5 and $2.25 costs each.

A Chinaman, for supplying intoxicating liquor to an Indian, was fined and costs or three months.

"Adrienne le Couvreur."

Last night at the Victoria Grace Hawthorne and company presented the above thrilling French drama. An unusual amount of attention was paid to this piece as it was expected to prove one of the best efforts of the company. It is a very artificial play, requiring a very large wardrobe, and the dresses worn by the ladies last evening were of the loveliest and costliest description. Miss Hawthorne's costumes were especially elegant in their make, and were the envy of every lady present. When all the ladies of the company were assembled on the stage together in the fourth act they presented a dazzling spectacle. Miss Hawthorne, as Adrienne, had a most difficult part, one requiring call on the emotion from first to last, but she was specially happy in it, and received numerous calls before the curtain. She was natural and graceful, pleasing every one with the charming way in which she carried the character through the five acts. She is not a mechanical actress but puts her whole soul into her work and carries the sympathy of the audience with her. Miss Willis as the Princess was remarkably good. Mr. Clifton as "Maurice" was as usual with him, a clever actor finished in his elocution and commanding in appearance, meeting with hearty appreciation. Mr. Garey as "Michonet" also deserves special mention for a very good piece of acting.

This afternoon the "New Camille" will be given as the matinee performance, and a crowded house is expected to be present.

Marine.

Ship India, from San Francisco, was towed up by the steamer Alexander yesterday, and left last night in tow of the Pilot for Port Townsend.

The ship Astoria arrived in Royal Roads yesterday afternoon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Sailed Steamer Al-Ki, Seattle, steamer Oregon, Astoria; bark Germania, Seattle.

The Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—8 p.m.—Indications for succeeding thirty-two hours: North Pacific—Cloudy weather and rain.

An Enterprising, Reliable House

Langley & Co. can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the agency for such articles as have well-known merit and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising and ever reliable. Having secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, we sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free. 1dw

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

AMERICAN NEWS.

EASTERN STATES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 23.—A. A. Rowe, of Lynn, lowered the [illegible] bicycle record to 2.35 2 5ths, this afternoon.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Word has been received that John Howell, a farmer, residing near Starrucca, Wayne Co., this afternoon shot four of his children, ranging in age from three to eleven years, and then shot himself. His wife and eldest daughter were absent at the time.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—R. Sattenstine, a milk dealer of this city, owns a dairy near Williams' Bridge, Westchester county, and a large number of his cows have been on the sick list. The board of health to-day made an investigation and found that the animals were suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, and sixty-five of them were killed this evening by order of the board.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—E. F. Ives, of Meriden, Connecticut, and W. A. Rhodes, of Dorchester, this afternoon concluded their attempt to break McCurdy's bicycle record of 233 1-16 miles in 24 hours. They rode 58-inch machines, and completed 241 9-42 miles in 23 hours, with 58 lapsed time. Total riding time, 22 hours and 1 minute.

CHESTER, Pa., Oct. 23.—John Roach visited Chester to-day for the first time in five months. He was cordially greeted by everybody, both on the streets and at his office, where a number of his old employés called to pay their respects. It was proposed to tender him an informal reception at the residence of his son this evening, but he declined, however. At this time Mr. Roach is regaining his mental vigor.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Oct. 23.—This morning the dead body of Jacob Kaufman, a well-known and respectably connected musician of this city, was found on the prairie near the orphans' home. The body was entirely nude. The back, arms, sides and legs were horribly scarred and covered with blood. An investigation revealed the fact that after undressing Kaufman forced his way back and forth through a barbed wire fence eight times. The skin on nearly every part of the body hung in shreds. The coroner being satisfied Kaufman became suddenly insane held no inquest.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Oct. 23.—News may be looked for at any moment of a decisive battle between the rebel Caceres and his followers and the government forces. An encounter is inevitable unless Caceres retires to the interior. A defeat suffered by government would probably be fatal to its existence.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Sixty Chinese cigarmakers in the factory of Koenigsburger, Meyer & Meyer, Pine street, struck work to-day because the firm refused to discharge their white workmen. It is learned that the Chinese "union" in this city ordered the strike. This dictation by Chinese that "white men must go" has created a small sensation.

While B. J. Shay, a prominent real estate dealer of this city, was at dinner this evening in the Nevada restaurant with Mrs. Jas. C. Brown, of Healdsburg, Cal., the husband of the latter walked in, drew a revolver and fired two bullets into him. Shay's wounds are believed to be fatal. Jealousy was the cause.

The following further particulars of the shooting have been obtained: The first bullet lodged in the fleshy part of right arm; the second under the shoulder blade; the third entered the right side just below the ribs, ranging backward and downward, lodging in the small of the back. After the first shot Shay jumped from his seat, but before he could make any attempt at self-defence or before any of the others in the restaurant could interfere the third bullet had been fired and Shay dropped to the floor. Brown walked quietly away with a policeman to the police station. Shay, who has been removed to his own house said, he could offer no explanation for Brown's conduct; that he had known Mrs. Brown since her childhood; that of late he had frequently befriended her, as Brown, being out of work, had no means of subsistence. He said that opinions Brown might have had of his wife's conduct were utterly unworthy of her and entirely without foundation, and that if they were the last words he had to speak on earth he would say, Mrs. Brown had never been guilty of violating her duty towards her husband.

THE ORIENT.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The steamer City of Rio de Janeiro arrived to-day with Hongkong dates to September 24th and Yokohama dates to October 4th.

Judge Denny, ex-United States consul-general at Shanghai, has accepted the position of foreign adviser to the Corean government, at a salary of $1000 per month.

The Chinese government has decided to maintain a standing army of 600,000 men, to be increased in war time to 1,200,000. Four new ironclads have been ordered.

Tso Thung Tang, the celebrated Chinese general and leader of the anti-foreign party in China, died September 4th.

Floods have destroyed the second crop of rice in Kwong Hing province.

Japanese advices state that the cholera is less prevalent in Nagasaki, but has increased in other parts of the islands.

News has been received at Yokohama of the loss of the American bark Cashmere, south of the Kakosha. The United States vessel Ossipee went in search of the crew.

The two principal Japanese steamship companies, the Mistu Bishi and the Union Steam Navigation, have been consolidated.

There were five deaths from cholera among the crew of the United States vessel Ossipee.

CANADIAN NEWS.

QUEBEC, Oct. 23.—Lemieux, counsel for Riel, has sent a request to the governor-general asking that a medical commission be appointed to inquire into Riel's mental status. Lemieux left for Ottawa this evening in connection with the request.

CABLE NEWS.

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 23.—Lord Randolph Church opened the campaign in the town hall here to-day in the presence of a crowded and enthusiastic audience which was uproarious throughout, and generally favorable to the speaker.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—Wheat is quiet, steady and in fair demand; supply large. Corn firm and in fair demand.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

EUROPE

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The trial of Mr. Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, Rebecca Jarrett, Mr. Bramwell Booth, Mrs. Dowd, Mr. Sampson Jacques and Louise E. Mowey, defendants in the Armstrong abduction case, began to-day before Justice Topes at the central criminal court. A large crowd had assembled in front of the building previous to the opening of court, but a heavy rain set in and they scattered to places of shelter. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. Sir Richard E. Webster, attorney-general, opened the case for the crown. His address covered the same ground as that of Mr. Poland. Magistrate Justice Topes held that no motives, no matter how worthy their object, were sufficient to justify the taking of a child without her parents' consent; that the consent had been ob

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1885.

THE KNIGHTS AND THE RESOLUTIONS.

Our esteemed morning contemporary whose sympathetic soul has been stirred to its lowest depths by the "censure" which it says the Knights of Labor have imposed on *The Colonist*, intimates that we are anxious to have the vote reversed. That wish has not been expressed; but we cannot help saying that if the order should rescind those resolutions it would really be more in their interest than in ours. The idea has gone abroad that an attempt has been made by certain place-hunters, who lounge about the Standard office, to use their professed influence with the workingmen to bully the government into conferring upon them an office, when they would at once retire and be heard of no more in active political life. The resolutions to which reference is made by our esteemed contemporary were framed with the object of saying to the government, "Here, you! read these; and know that unless you 'square' me worse will follow. I hold the workingmen's votes in the hollow of my hand (an actual statement) and can annihilate anyone against whom I may throw it," and so on and on *ad nauseum*. The government is not composed of the pliable material the author of the resolutions imagines; and his precious series have earned him only contempt and ridicule—contempt because they are false; ridicule because their object is too apparent to be misunderstood. The anti-Chinese association has promptly brought one of these office-seeking mischiefmakers to book by making him eat his untruths and publish an apologetic card. A singular coincidence is mentioned in connection with this last gentleman. The Standard, as is well known, is under the ban of all the societies of workingmen in the province for having reduced the wages of its printers and threatened to send to Hongkong for typesetters. Yet the author of the bogus resolution that have just been repudiated by the workingmen is an employé of the Standard and a frequent contributor to its columns; and the author of the "censure" resolutions is, or was lately, in the employ of the largest employers of Chinese labor in the country! Is it not a clear case of trying to serve God and Mammon? With regard to the "censure" resolutions we have not asked their recall; but if the Knights of Labor are of opinion that a class of men who have never done a stroke of work in their lives, and the hardness of whose cheeks makes up for the softness of their hands, can originate anything that will be of real utility to the order, they are welcome to their company. For our part, all the resolutions of censure the office-seekers may succeed in getting up will not induce us to say that the country is steeped in poverty and distress when the reverse is the fact. No province of the Dominion is more prosperous, and we much mistake the thinking and earnest portion of the members of the Knights of Labor if they will permit the harmful resolutions to stand without at least making an effort to rebuke their author.

WAS HE A TRAITOR?

A lively discussion is proceeding in American papers respecting certain revelations made by Gen. Grant some years before his death to a friend named Depew. The general is represented as having said that Mr. Johnson, who succeeded Mr. Lincoln as president after the assassination of the latter, asked Gen. Grant to drive congress out at the point of the bayonet, and assist him in establishing a despotism. Gen. Grant spurned the proposition and President Johnson was unable to carry out his scheme. There would seem to be little room to doubt Johnson's culpable designs against the integrity of the nation. Johnson had been president sixteen months, and his affiliations were altogether with the leaders of the party which had opposed his election to the vice-presidency, when on August 18, 1866, he spoke as follows to a large gathering at Washington:

We have witnessed in our department of the government every endeavor to prevent the restoration of peace. We have seen hanging upon the verge of the government, as it were, a body called or which assumes to be the congress of the United States, pretend to be for the union, while its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of States inevitable. We have seen this congress assume to exercise power which, if allowed to be consummated, would result in despotism or monarchy itself.

When a president talks in this strain and then tries to get control of the war department and of the army, there is but one inference to be drawn. This was precisely the language which Louis Napoleon used in regard to the French chamber in justification of the *coup d' etat*. A month afterward, on September 8, 1866, President Johnson addressed a meeting at St. Louis, Mo., and abused congress bitterly. He wound up as follows:

Let me say to you, fellow-citizens, if you will stand by me in this action, if you will stand by me in trying to give the people a fair chance, soldiers and citizens, to participate in these offices, God willing, I will kick them out. I will kick them out just as fast as I can.

THE CRAZY QUILT LITERATEUR.

"The Serpent Unveiled" is the heading of a hifalutin letter from the bogus knight of labor in an evening paper. The so-called "knight," unlike the knights of old, skulks behind a *nom de plume* to attack supposed enemies; but the veil is so thin that it does not require to be lifted to connect the writer of the hifalutin letter with the author of the "censure" resolutions. While professing to be a representative of labor, he only works for capitalists who employ Chinese; while assuming to be a clean-handed patriot, he revels in the garbage of the streets; and while declaring that the Knights of Labor is not a political organization, he is doing his level best to drown it in the filthy pool. When he states that *The Colonist* is endeavoring to get the resolutions rescinded he utters his daily untruth. One-half of his letter is as valueless as the froth on a glass of beer; the other half is made up of falsehoods. "Sounding brass and tinkling cymbal," long, jaw-breaking words, intended to confound the ordinary reader and impress him with an idea of the writer's thundering knowledge, taken haphazard from the dictionary and shoved into place without regard for meaning or fitness; inapt quotations and borrowed *similes*, contribute to make his letters an *olla podrida*—a crazy quilt of offensive literature. Sometimes indecent, frequently nonsensical, illogical and stupid, and always untruthful, the wonder grows that a sensible editor can be found to allow his productions to see the light through his columns. It is surprisingly that a writer in the very paper that admits this humbug's letter refers to him as an individual who is not worth mentioning! Therefore, we leave him to frame more venomous resolutions and impose them again (if he can) on the Knights of Labor, into whose counsels, on an evil day for the order, he wormed himself.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Ten years ago the growth of a society of workingmen, as such, in Canada would have been comparatively difficult to establish, as the workingman, the brain worker and the capitalist were more interchangeable and caste was much less developed. The national policy, by creating a class of subsidized manufacturers, has changed all this. The workingmen are by law a special caste in the community, and already they have realized their altered position, and have united to protect their interests as the government protects those of their employers. The last general assembly of the Knights of Labor ever held in Canada was lately held in Hamilton, as a species of notification to the people of Canada that they, too, as a result of their unwise interference with the laws of trade, will have to grapple with the labor question. The address of Mr. Powderly, the head of the organization, and a very remarkable man, at the opening of the session, was no rabid one; its most noteworthy points were with regard to emigration and drunkenness. With regard to emigration he said that at present it was impossible for thousands of men to get work, that instead of prosperity there was want, and that to bring emigrants to this continent, at present, was not only to condemn them to suffering but to inflict all the evils of too great competition on the American workingmen. He demanded, therefore, that America should not be made the poorhouse of the world, and advised that the association should see that the true facts of the case are known in Europe. Upon drunkenness his words were too clear for the issue to be shirked, and the earnestness of purpose of the Knights of Labor can be judged by the manner in which his demand that drunkenness, during any strike or negotiation, should be declared a crime against the association was acted upon.

THE NAVAL BALL.

A Brilliant Assemblage—Lovely Decorations.

The ball given last evening by Rear Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour and the officers of Her Majesty's fleet was a most brilliant affair. Notwithstanding the very unpropitious weather of the day and evening, long rows of carriages lined the avenue in the naval yard leading to the building where the event was to take place, containing the guests from the city who had been invited to be present on the joyous occasion.

THE DECORATIONS.

Coming down the naval yard avenue, guests alighted at a temporarily-erected awning, the door being composed of draped flags. The interior of the awning was decorated with suspended festoons of small flags and evergreens. From the awning there were separate entrances to the ladies' cloak-room and the refreshment-room, both of which were handsomely decorated, the walls and ceilings being entirely of flags, lined with evergreens.

Over the entrance to the ball-room was a large circle, covered with flags. On this was a star, formed of cutlasses, bayonets, pistols, cleaning-rods, etc., in the centre of the star being a painted shield, with gold crown in the centre and the words, "H. M. S. Triumph." On either side of the entrance were standing complete suits of diving armor, looking like knights in coats of mail guarding the passage.

The slanting roof and walls of the ball-room were covered completely with

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS,

the bright colors richly blending. The supports of the roof were festooned with evergreens, while from the cross pieces were suspended six-armed chandeliers, seventeen in number. In the centre of the room at either side glanced down two circled shields, composed each of about forty cutlasses, the handles forming a heavy centre, which was filled with ivy and white and red berries. Seats ran around the two sides, draped with flags. At the opposite end from the entrance was a wall of flags, dividing the supper and ball rooms, the entrance being composed of gracefully arched bunting, above which was a shield similar to that of the main entrance. The supper room was capacious, with four long tables, it with silver and evergreen candelabra. There was

A TEMPTING DISPLAY

of innumerable meats and delicacies, gotten up in a way that reflected credit on the skill and taste of the *chef*. The walls and roof of the supper room were as the others, covered with flags, with columns draped, and reaching down from the centre, partly dividing the room into two sections, a row of holly, ivy and evergreens running round the ceiling sides. The decorations as a whole were enlivening and artistic, and in the many lights to the room for the lovely costumes of the ladies, uniforms of the officers and sober dress of the other gentlemen, the ballroom presented a charming and picturesque appearance, and called to mind Byron's thrilling lines:

"There was sound of revelry," etc.

Admiral Sir Culme-Seymour and staff were most complete and elaborate in their arrangements for the reception of the guests, and are to be congratulated on the great success that attended their efforts. Our citizens were never more royally entertained.

Following is a complete list of

THE INVITED GUESTS:

Anderson Mr and Mrs Jas R, Ash Dr J, Angus Mr and Mrs.

Baker Mr and Mrs E C, Begbie Sir Matthew B, Bennett Mr W, Barnard Mr and Mrs F J, Burns G H, Bullen Mr and Mrs Fitzherbert, Ball Mr H M, Brealey H, Brealey W, Beanlands Rev A and Mrs, Brealey Alfred, Boscowitz Jos, Brealey Arthur, Bodwell Mr and Mrs E V and Miss, Brealey Miss, Bodwell F, Brown Mr and Mrs H, Bovill R M, Blaiklock Mrs, Bushby Miss, Byrn Mr and Mrs.

Cornwall Hon Lieut-Gov C F and Mrs, Crease Hon Justice Mrs and Misses, Cartmel Mr and Mrs, Charles Mr Mrs and Miss, Charles W, Crosdaile Mr and Mrs H E, Cruikshank Mr and Mrs Geo, Combe Mr and Mrs Harvey, Cowan Mr Mrs Alexander, Croft Mr and Mrs, Christie Rev Mr Mrs and Miss, Cochrane Lieut Thomas B H, Caton Junius A T, Crease Lindley W.

Douglas Lady, Drake Mr and Mrs M Tyrwhitt and Misses, Drake Mr and Mrs Wm Tyrwhitt, Drake B H Tyrwhitt, Dupont Major C and Mrs, Dupont Miss, Dobbin Mr Mrs and Miss, Davie Miss, Davie Hon A E B and Mrs, Dunsmuir Mr Mrs and Misses, Davie Dr J C and Mrs, Dwyer Canon Mrs and Misses, Dwyer J C, Dwyer H P, Dumbleton L G, Davie Theodore, Davis Joshua, Devereaux W R, Dawson Dr.

Elwyn Mr and Mrs T, Eberts Mr and Mrs D M, Ella Mr and Mrs and Misses, Finlayson Mr and Mrs R and Misses, Fisher Mr and Mrs and Miss, Fletcher Mr and Mrs, Galley Miss, Gray Andrew, Gravely Mr, Gray Hon Mr Justice and Mrs and Misses, Gray J P, Gray J H, Green Mr and Mrs A A, Gilbert R, Gulline H L, Gamble Mr and Mrs T C, Gillespie Mr and Mrs, Gore Mr and Mrs.

Hargreaves Mr, Harris Mr and Mrs D R, Hickey Dr and Mrs T C, Holmes Lieut-Col and Mrs J G, Hamley-Waymond Hon W, Hamilton Pierrepont, Harris Mrs, Harvey Mr and Mrs R and Miss, Helmcken Dr and Miss, Hunter Mr and Mrs J, Hill Rt Rev Bishop and Mrs, Higgins Mr and Mrs and Miss, Higgins W, Hett J Roland, Harrison Dr and Mrs, Helmcken H, Helmcken Jr.

Innes Mr and Mrs and Misses, Irving Capt and Mrs J, Irving Mr and Mrs O C.

Jackson Mr and Mrs R E, Johnson Mr and Mrs Edward, Johnson Mr and Mrs M T, Jones H J, Jones R, Jones Mrs, Jenns Rev Mr and Mrs and Misses, Jones A W.

Keefer Mr and Mrs G A, Kurtz Q M, Keith Mr and Mrs J C, Kent Mr and Mrs J, Kent Herbert, Keast Mrs and Miss.

Loewen Mr and Mrs, Leggatt C Mr and Mrs, Lawson Miss, Leech Mr and Mrs, Lowenberg S Mr, Lewis H G Mr and Mrs, Langley L J P Mr, Langley A F, Langley, A J Mr and Miss, Lemycroft Miss, Smith Thos P W.

McIntyre Harry, Miles Mrs, Mount Mr and Misses, Musgrave E Mr Mrs and Misses, McLean A Mr and Mrs, Munro John W, Marvin E, Marvin Mr, Mackay Mr Mrs and Miss, Monteith Mr and Mrs, McNeil Miss, McTavish Mrs and Miss, Munro Mr and Mrs, Munro A, Macdonald Hon Mrs and Misses (3), Matthews Dr and Miss, McKenzie Mrs and Miss, McKenzie K, McKenzie R, Milligan T S, Mitchell A C, McCallum Mr and Mrs, McFarland J W, Mellor J Manners, McLagan J C Mr and Mrs, Musgrave Sir Richard.

Neufelder E C Mr and Mrs, Neufelder Mrs, Nicholles Jno Mr and Mrs.

Oppenheimer Isaac Mr and Mrs, Oppenheimer David Mr and Mrs, O'Reilly Mrs and Miss, O'Reilly F.

Pooley C E Mr and Mrs, Prior E G Mr and Mrs, Prior H K, Pearse B W Mr and Mrs, Powell Mr Mrs and Miss, Pope Miss, Perry C E, Praeger E A, Phipps Stanley, Pinder A G J, Pinder W G Jas and Mrs, Prevost J C Mr and Mrs, Payne C R S, Redfern C Mr and Mrs, Raymur G, Raymur Mrs, Robson Mr and Mrs, Rowe Mrs, Rithet Mayor and Mrs, Roberts S A, Renouf Mrs and Miss, Ross A W Mr and Mrs.

Strouss Carl, Smithe W Mr and Mrs, Snowdon N P, Smith McB Mr and Mrs, Smith K Mr and Mrs, Solly Leonard Mr and Mrs, Spinks Mr and Mrs, Spinks Manley J, Stenhouse A M, Scott G A, Simpson David and Mrs, Small Richard, Scriven Rev and Mrs, Stephens Mr Mrs and Miss, Shakespeare Noah Mr and Mrs, Skinner Miss, Spratt Jos, Sims Mr, Seghers Chas Archbishop, Smith Thos P M, Smallfield W W.

Tolmie Mr and Misses (2), Tolmie J, Tatlow Mr and Mrs, Teutch Mr and Mrs, Tye Mr and Mrs, Troupe Mr and Mrs, Thain Mrs and Miss, Tilton Mr and Mrs, Tuck Mr and Mrs.

Vernon Mr and Mrs C A, Vidler Mr and Mrs A and Miss.

Ward Mr and Mrs R and Miss King, Ward Mr and Mrs W C and Miss, Wake Mr and Mrs Gervois, Wake Mrs and Miss, Wake Geo, Walker F G, Wade Mr, Waitt Mr and Misses, Wallace Miss, Watson Miss, Wilson Mr and Mrs J K, Wolfenden Mr and Mrs and Miss, Wilmot Mr and Mrs E A, White W, Wootton Stephen, Wilson Mr and Wm, Wallace Mr and Mrs Robt.

Young J Judson and Misses.

The Coal Harbor Missionary.

TO THE EDITOR:—Among the passengers by the steamer Queen of the Pacific I was glad to see the pleasant face of Mr. I. Oppenheimer. Mr. O. has, I hear, been on a Coal Harbor mission to San Francisco. His presence in the Golden City attracted some attention to the problematical point of the Burrard Inlet extension of the C. P. R., and provoked some press criticism as to the probable or otherwise of a town eventually springing up [illegible] English Bay after the dense fo[illegible] now covers its shores has b[illegible] away. The depression incident to wild-cat speculations in California [illegible] developed an aversion to investments not of a *bona fide* character, the time is obviously unfavorable for the sale of town lots in paper cities. Under the circumstances, as lots could not be sold, Mr. O. acted wisely in informing sceptical enquirers that lots were not for sale, that they could not be had at any price.

As Mr. O. is blessed by nature with that "hope which springs eternal in the human breast," he may be excused for giving wings to his imagination and waxing eloquent in depicting in glowing colors the hotels and palaces which are to spring up in the future at the great city of Vancouver. [illegible] BROKEN REED.

The City Councillors and Nightsoil.

TO THE EDITOR:—"Man," Carlyle says, "is for ever interesting to man—nay, properly there is nothing else interesting"—in which light we may observe that the utterances of some men become so interesting, even when they are most in error. This axiom was fully demonstrated at the last Wednesday's meeting of the city council by one of the councillors moving, and another seconding a resolution, to stop the *sale of night soil to the Chinese gardeners*. Surely, these gentlemen's conception of plant life must be sadly behind the age, or they would not have made themselves so "interesting to men." The presence of decaying organic matter in the soil is a source of those elements necessary to the growth of vegetable life, and experience has taught the Chinaman that night-soil is rich in those elements of plant life, and the Chinaman is too intelligent to manure the foliage of his crops, so he places it where the roots can extract the necessary materials for building up the vegetable tissues.

Dr. Gregory, in his hand-book of organic chemistry, on the subject of manures, classes "farmyard manure, solid and liquid together, as the standard or model manure—or what is the same thing, *night soil and urine of inhabited places*—and as the most economical of all manures. In large cities the amount of this invaluable matter is prodigious; it represents, in fact, as far as phosphates go, the whole food of the inhabitants, and not from ignorance or carelessness the greater part of it is wantonly cast into the sea. * * * We must come to that which the Chinese, with their practical sagacity have come to many centuries ago, namely, the principle of restoring to the soil everything that is taken from it in the crops—the best manure being that derived from *man*, who consumes the crops." Do the mover and seconder of the said resolution imagine that matters deleterious to human life are absorbed into the tissue of the plants from the night soil? If so, the sooner they rid their minds of that idea the better. That the flavor and wholesomeness of such luscious fruits as the strawberry and grapes are not affected to any appreciable extent when assisted in their growth by the use of night-soil, town sewage and carrion, ought to settle the matter. Take the case of the splendid strawberries which have been sent to Covent Garden market, and grown at Barking, from the London sewage. Grapes, too, of the very finest quality are grown on soil full of carrion, and watered with sewage by the best English grape-growers. What objection, then, those sapient councillors can have to the use of *night-soil* as a manure I cannot, for the life of me, conceive. And it might not be enquiring too curiously to ask what they intend to do with this night-soil?

H. M.

A Weekly Newspaper as a School Reader.

TO THE EDITOR:—In the present era of progress new ideas may sometimes suggest themselves to individuals which, if put in practice, might attain good results. The introduction of Gage's reader to our public and high schools for a time interested the pupils, because they were something new to attract their attention. They will, in time, become threadbare and have to be replaced by ones of more recent publication. The minds of youth, similar to the minds of adults, are constantly longing for something new. The idea which suggested itself to the writer is this: That a weekly newspaper could be successfully used as a reader by advanced classes in our schools. By some it may be urged that they are not adapted for school readers on account of not being specially prepared—that is, not strictly conformable to the rules of elocution. The writer would ask in what schools is reading taught strictly conformable with the rules of elocution? If a trial was made, as an experiment, in one school for a short period and found to attain good results they could then be authorized for use as readers by advanced classes in all our schools. I have no doubt that they would be furnished to schools on reasonable terms by publishers. PROGRESS.

No Grievances.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have been considerably amused on reading in the Times and Standard the manner in which you have been assailed, abused and criticized for having stated that on the occasion of the recent visit of the governor-general we had no grievances to submit. Surely, surely, after the very handsome manner in which the dominion government have acted with regard to our two railways, the drydock and legislation for restriction of Chinese immigration, we should have been most ungrateful wretches had we come before him otherwise than gratified; and had any attempt been made to parade grievances by the Times or Standard advocates he might well have indulged in the language of Shakespeare when he said, "What would ye have, ye curs; ye neither are for peace nor war?"

A VICTORIAN.

THE Paris Vaudeville Theatre has just adopted a very clever invention, by means of which each seat can be at once folded into the thickness of three inches, rest for the arms and all; likewise a hat stand and a cane stand.

RIEL'S DOOM

Agitated When He Hears the Result of the Appeal.

The Indians to be Hanged on the Reservations.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 22.—Although the verdict of the privy council in Riel's case is not a surprise, it has occasioned deep feeling among half-breeds and French here, who now expect the rebel will be hanged. A dispatch from Regina says Riel displayed great agitation on receiving the news. He fears that the last rung in the ladder of hope is gone, and expressed the private opinion that he would have to meet the fate that the recent sentence imposed. O school of infantry, under Col. Otter, which went to the front when the rebellion broke out, and which has been at Battleford since the quelling of the rebellion, has arrived from the west. It left this evening for Toronto by regular train.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—L. O. David, president of the Riel defense association says, he has received trustworthy information that it is the government's intention to carry the law into effect against Riel. The feeling, he says, among French Canadians is intense; and, with the smallpox and other causes of race feeling, the slightest provocation might cause serious trouble. Personally, he will take no further steps in the matter, and believes the committee will follow this course, holding the government responsible. Government officers here say Riel will be hanged on the 10th of next month.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—It is stated here that the government has ordered the Indians, recently sentenced to death for taking part in the Northwestern rebellion, to be hanged on the several reservations, believing that it will have a strong tendency to prevent their rising again.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

EASTERN STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—John McCullough, the demented actor, who was brought from the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, New York, to his home in this city, Sunday, in a pitiable condition, is reported to be perceptibly improved by the change to his old home. Mr. Johnson, who accompanied him, says: "I think he is going to get better; not that he will ever be able to go on the stage again, but he will be able to get about, and will regain, to some extent, his faculties. Already a great improvement is perceptible. He is brighter and watches those who attend him, a thing he has not done for a great while. Drs Engle and Lloyd believe he will recover. They propose a new treatment, and hope to completely restore his reason."

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Walter Chadwick, a well-known citizen, who has been missing from home for many days, was found drowned near Hammill's wharf this afternoon. Chadwick had a string around his head and chin, to prevent his shouting for help, had his legs tied and a belt put on him with several bricks inside, and had bricks in his pockets and his hands tied.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 26.—Conclusive proof of fraud in Chinese certificates has been established by the discovery in Chinatown of a "red" certificate on sale. These certificates are such as are issued to Chinese only at the moment of their departure. This discovery will greatly facilitate the labors of the Grand Jury now engaged in investigating this question, as it will be the means of leading up to evidence that would otherwise have been difficult to obtain.

Charles Ried and Fred Neil were brought to the city hospital at 2 o'clock this morning, both mortally wounded. The two men were deadly enemies, and on accidentally meeting last night on Stockton street, opened fire on each other. A dispute over money matters is said to have caused their enmity. Reid is a young man 24 years old, and the son of Reid & Brooks, crockery dealers, on Sansome street. Neil is 28 years of age and belongs to the "Lover" fraternity. Neither one of the young men is in a condition to state the real cause of the difficulty.

A Valuable Bustle.

A correspondent of the Toronto Week writes recently as follows: "In 1837, at the end of the season, the late Miss Brenchley, who had been passing the summer in Toronto, decided to return to Montreal to join her brother-in-law, the late Gen. Sir William Rowan, commander of the forces, and the late William H. Boulton of the Grange offered to escort her. Just as the steamboat was leaving, the cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada came on board with a package of bank notes, and seeing Mr. Boulton, asked him to take them to a bank in Montreal. This was before the days not only of expresses, but even of railroads, and the exchanges between banks were very loosely managed. I myself, some seven years before this date, when a boy of ten years, returning from boarding school about 150 miles by stage coach, had a package of several hundreds in my trunk, which a bank president had asked me to take charge of. It is unnecessary to add that there were not so many sharpers then, nor any danger of being "spotted." Mr. Boulton put the parcel in his carpet-bag and laid it on one of the seats in the cabin. When they arrived in Kingston the next morning they found, to their surprise—for there were no telegraphs then—that the rebellion had broken out, and moreover, that the last boat had been taken off and the only way to proceed was by stage. The inhabitants were firing their guns in all directions. It was not feared that they would attack ordinary travellers, but Mr. Boulton dreaded that if they learned of his money, which amounted to some hundreds of pounds, they would undoubtedly rob, and perhaps murder him. Fortunately, a bright idea struck him. He broke the seals, gave the bank-notes to Miss Brenchley, who retired to her apartment and soon after returned wearing a most beautiful bustle! After about a week's coaching, during which time they passed several parties of insurgents, they arrived safe in Montreal, and the "bustle" was sent to the bank."

Lord Lansdowne Reaches Winnipeg.

Lord Lansdowne reached Winnipeg from British Columbia on the night of the 21st inst. He was given a warm reception by the citizens, and was tendered a breakfast next day. Replying to an address, he detailed the particulars of his trip, and lauded the so-called heritage which all Canadian statesmen say nature has provided for Canadians. Consul Taylor made a magnificent reply to the toast of "The President of the United States," which was received with unbounded enthusiasm. Lansdowne paid the consul a high compliment for his speech.

THE ground floor of the Heathorn building on Government street has been leased as a billiard parlor, to be conducted on temperance principles.

Municipal Council.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28.

The regular meeting of the council was held last evening at 8 o'clock.

Present—His Worship Mayor Rithet and Couns. McKillican, Robertson, Smith, Earle, Teague, Braden, Grant, Ward and Warner.

The minutes of last regular meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From W. S. Gore, surveyor-general, asking for the remittance of $25 insurance on the old lunatic asylum guaranteed by the city if the latter were allowed its use as a pest house. Referred to finance committee for payment.

From R. W. Pearse stating that he was surprised that the council thought they had made a good road of the Fernwood road; such had not been done, and many parts needed to be worked in order to make it passable. Gravel had been taken from the road also. He hoped the council would carry out their agreement.

On motion of Coun. Earle it was referred to the city surveyor and street committee for report.

From Jas. Hutchinson asking permission to grade sidewalk and plant shade trees on Church Hill crescent. Granted, subject to the supervision of the street committee.

From J. H. McLaughlin complaining of the impassability of Fernwood road, and the carting of gravel off the road to more favored spots. Referred to street committee.

From a number of ratepayers of James Bay setting forth the necessity and utility of a sidewalk 240 feet in length on Kingston street, coming from the outer wharf. It would make a continuous walk to the outer wharf. Referred to the street committee for report.

From W. Dalby asking use of Pandora street while building. Granted.

From a number of residents of James Bay asking that the water pipes now being taken up on Michigan street be placed on St. Lawrence street. Referred to water works committee for report.

From H. Noble urging the extending of the water pipes to the landing from Store street on Telegraph street. Referred to water works committee.

From John Sayyes, calling attention to the culvert on Fernwood road, Spring Ridge, which allowed water to overflow. Referred to street committee to act.

From W. S. Gore, calling attention to the road on Church hill, and asking that the rocky portion be removed.

After previous discussion, Coun. Robertson said it was a matter between the bishop and the council, for had the former been a poor man the street would have been opened out long ago. He had positive proof that the street was deeded to the city.

Coun. Earle said it was an easy matter for Coun. Robertson to make loud assertions. The city barrister had gone into the matter and reported that the street did not belong to the city, and it was nonsense to refer matters of the kind to the street committee for decision when more competent authorities had decided it.

Coun. Robertson—I have the proof that the street was deeded to the city.

Coun. Ward moved that the communication be laid over for one week, and that Coun. Robertson be asked to furnish the proof he stated he had at the next meeting. He would be glad if it was proved that the street belonged to the city.

The motion carried.

From residents of Rock Bay, asking that John street be put in repair and that a sidewalk be laid from the bridge to the street, as it was impassable in the winter. Referred to street committee for report.

From a large number of ratepayers, asking that a public meeting be called for Friday evening next for the purpose of protesting against the evasion of the Dominion Chinese restriction act.

Coun. Robertson moved, seconded by Coun. Smith, that the request be granted. Carried.

From James McCandlish, Briggs and Gray, and sixty other licensed victuallers, asking that the council give their earnest attention to the evils resulting from the closing of saloons and other harmless places of amusement. The communication mentioned a number of places of questionable repute that might be resorted to for drinking if the saloons were closed too early, and stating also that such places of repute should be located in an out-of-the-way corner of the town and placed under police supervision. Laid on table.

SMALLPOX.

Two bills were handed in from the night and day watchman in the smallpox case, one for $80 and the other for $84, for twenty days' work. Referred to finance committee for payment.

TENDERS.

The following tenders were received for repairing the retaining wall: Jas. Baker, $434; Leamy & Wood, $460; Mortimer & Blackett, $522 50; H. R. Selleck, $468; W. Bodle, $463; Wild & Taylor, $646; Wm. Bodie, $515; W. M. Ross, $465.50.

On motion Leamy & Wood were awarded the contract.

SANITARY.

S. Clay asked for the removal of the filth in front of his premises, which flowed from a Chinese wash-house and pork-sausage shop. The other morning, he stated, blood and black ooze meandered down the drain and made the atmosphere most foul.

Coun. Braden said it was caused by the drainage from Yates street. But how could the people expect the council to clean the gutters when they would not vote the money to enable them to do so? The gutters would have to be cleaned and the people would have to vote the money. He would move that the drain complained of be connected with the Johnson street ravine drain, the matter first to be referred to the street committee.

Coun. Robertson said he was surprised at the statement of the chairman of the sanitary committee. He had thought the city in a very healthy condition. However, they could not make a drain from every Chinese wash house, and the only way to get rid of the growing nuisance was to abolish the wash-houses from the limits of the city. He seconded the resolution. Carried.

The health officer reported that Mrs. Miller, the smallpox patient, was fully recovered and discharged from quarantine. Received and filed.

STREET COMMITTEE.

The street committee reported stating the cost of the two pieces of work referred to them, the last being the drain asked by Hon. Mr. Duck to be constructed on Herald street.

Report adopted and drain ordered to be constructed.

IRON PIPES.

The water committee submitted specifications for the purchase of 125 tons of iron pipes which, on motion, were adopted and the pipes ordered to be purchased.

CITY JAIL.

Coun. McKillican said the police committee had not come to any definite conclusion. There were at present 105 prisoners in the jail, which was very much overcrowded. The government had not told them to go, but insinuated as much. They explained the way their hands were tied by the people not voting the by-law. With regard to handing over the barracks, if the city wanted the present jail site for city purposes then it could not be granted; but they would suggest that the buildings be converted into a county court house as it would be a more convenient place than across the bay. It might be necessary to construct a temporary lockup later on to confine prisoners, as the number in the barracks was constantly increasing.

FIRE WARDENS.

Coun. Ward said that Hon. Mr. Hamly had agreed to cover the wooden building with galvanized iron, while Mr. Redfern would place a lining of brick around his, which would be satisfactory.

On motion the wooden building at the foot of Johnson street was ordered to be removed within seven days or by-law 116 would be put in force.

WATER PIPE MAP.

Coun. Smith said the water works committee were at a disadvantage in not having a skeleton map of the various lines of pipe in the city. He would give notice of motion to have such a map prepared, to cost $30.

SALOON REGULATION.

The council went into committee of the whole on the early closing of saloons by-law, Coun. Braden in the chair.

Coun. Grant asked if this was not the same as that brought in before. If so, it was only wasting time to discuss it.

Coun. McKillican said not, it was to regulate the closing of saloons; the other was for Sunday closing. It was to assist the police also to better discharge their duties.

Coun. Robertson thought that if the saloons were closed the people who frequented them would go to worse places. He had always advocated the licensing of houses of prostitution, and they might as well look that fact in the face. He thought it a good thing to have a saloon where a glass of Scotch could be got at any time.

Coun. Ward was in favor of regulating the closing of saloons; there was no reason why they should be kept open all night.

Mayor Rithet thought that 12 o'clock was late enough to close the saloons, and that the saloons should be closed from 9 until 9 on Sundays, and open at 5 in the morning. He would move that the hours in the first clause be changed to those he had mentioned.

After further discussion, on motion of Coun. Smith, the committee reported progress and the council adjourned.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—At a meeting of the Canadian Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church, which was held here to-night and was concluded at midnight, the report of the Prayer Book Revision Committee was adopted. The question of the union with the American Reformed Episcopal Church in Canada was discussed, and it was concluded that for Canada a Canadian church was necessary, unattached to any other jurisdiction. There was only a small number of delegates present, owing to the smallpox epidemic.

The ire of the gallant 65th regiment of volunteers has been excited by Mr. Krippe, of the Toronto News, ignoring his obligation, which it is said was his word of honor, to appear for preliminary examination in the criminal action of Capt. Robert, and the officers have resolved to press the civil actions against Mr. Sheppard, and each man in the regiment is going into court to claim ninety-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents damages from the proprietor of the paper for the injury they have sustained to their characters.

Henry S. Evans, ex-secretary of the Protestant School Board here, was arrested to day on a charge of embezzlement of $2,024 entrusted to his care belonging to the board. The accused says the money was stolen from the safe by some unknown person during the night, but it is evident that the thief was acquainted with the combination of the safe as the door was open in the morning when the money was found missing. This is the second robbery of the safe during Evans' incumbency of the secretaryship. The first time $700 were abstracted, but he undertook to pay the amount out of his salary, if continued, by instalments, which he has lately done. The prisoner gave security for his appearance in two thousand dollars, himself in the half, and two friends in five hundred each.

HAMILTON, Oct. 20.—Dr. Calvin McQuesten, aged 85, one of Hamilton's oldest and most respected citizens, died this morning. Deceased settled here in 1837, and for many years carried on a large foundry business in this city. He was also a director of the Gore Bank. He leaves a widow and two sons, Dr. C. R. McQuensten, of New York, and J. B. McQuesten, barrister of this city.

This evening "Black Ellen" O'Neil, an old woman, got drunk and laid down on the Hamilton & Northwestern track, where it crosses Wentworth-st. The train from the south cut her clean in two.

SIMCOE, Oct. 20.—The Middleton murder case will go before the Grand Jury to-morrow. The prisoner, Joseph Smith, who was found guilty of wilful murder, by a coroner's jury, was brought to Simcoe jail this morning. He is charged with shooting and killing John Armstrong at the house of Albert Root, in the township of Middleton, last Sunday. The gun was of a peculiar make and was carried about like a walking stick. Smith had been practising with the gun at a mark before going to Root's. When he went there he insisted on Armstrong and his wife leaving Root's place and going with him to his place, some distance away. The Armstrongs refused. Soon after Smith said he was mad, pointed the gun in the direction of Armstrong, and said: "See how easily I can make a corpse of him," or some words of that kind. Armstrong told him he had better not try it. Shortly afterwards he inserted the ramrod in the barrel of the gun, pointed it at Armstrong and snapped the trigger. The gun failed to go off. He drew the trigger again, when the gun went off, driving the ramrod through Armstrong's abdomen. He drew it out again and subsequently went for a doctor when told to do so.

COLLINGWOOD, Oct. 22.—Rev. Father Kiernan's residence, just completed, was burned by an incendiary yesterday morning. Loss, $4,000; no insurance.

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—John Ferguson, father of vice-Chancellor Ferguson, and John Ferguson, M. P., died in London township to-day, aged 86.

The merchant tailors' association have decided to publish a black list showing the debtors who never pay. The best means of giving most public is under consideration.

Mr. Everett received a majority of 371 out 5,608 votes cast in the St. John election.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—Sir Charles Tupper leaves for London on Saturday.

Riel's latest "manifestation" is that the present Conservative Government at Ottawa will have a large majority at the next general election. It requires neither a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, to make such a prediction as that. If the ex-rebel chief wants to establish his lunacy, he will have to prophecy a Reform reaction.

"CLOSE THE STORE."—At Seattle last week Judge Greene, upon an affidavit and showing made by S. Baxter, post trader at Neah Bay, issued a temporary restraining order on Col. Wood, the agent at Neah Bay, against closing the post trader's store. Col. Wood telegraphed the fact to the department, and the order came back, "Close the store." The order of the department was complied with; the store was closed, and Col. Wood was summoned here to answer to a charge of contempt of court. The Col. is here. Just how this matter will turn out is difficult to determine.—*Seattle Intelligencer.*

THOUGH numerous causes may operate to turn the hair gray, all that is needed to restore the natural color is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. For more than twenty years its sales have been enormous, but we have yet to learn of its first failure. dw

PHOTO ALBUMS CHEAP AT FERGUSON'S.

TARGET PRACTICE.

HOW THE SOLDIER IS DRILLED IN AIMING AND POINTING.

Facts Concerning "Sight Estimating"—Misses Sure to Be Made in Pulling Off the Piece—Gallery Firing—Various Other Difficulties.

[Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The target season in the United States army extends throughout the year, winter and summer alike, during which time the soldier is eternally drilled in aiming and pointing, in estimating distances by pacing and by sight, in gallery practice indoors at reduced targets and reduced ranges, and in the field before the butts at all distances. The regular target season begins about May 1, and ends about Oct. 31, when the new target year actually begins. Suppose we commence with the recruit on Nov. 1 and carry him through the regular course of training necessary to make a good shooting machine of him which ends Oct. 31 of the succeeding year.

It constantly happens that men detached from the main body of the army are called upon to determine for themselves their distance from an object to be fired at. Experience abundantly proves that soldiers, by continued practice, may learn to estimate distances up to 600 and 800 yards with considerably accuracy

NADIAN PACIFIC.

in its Stock--The
Government to
Paid off.

Oct. 27.—A St. Paul spe-
ell-informed railroad man
yesterday said, concern-
an Pacific: "It will not
efore there will be a radi-
e management of the road.
now engaged in booming
en it has reached respect-
rill sell out, and allow the
nent to pass into the hands
Englishmen of means, who
ass as railway magnates.
nadian Pacific stock was
time ago, and is now pro-
storily. The recent Man-
Pacific deal was part of
laid out."
Oct. 27.—The report that
cific has negotiated a loan
in London and settled its
the Canadian government
vere in Wall street and
steady at 49.—Officers of
annot be induced to affirm
port, but it is thought by
st though such a loan has
ompliished it will be in a
ding in Canadian Pacific at
hange was quite heavy
day. L. Von Hoffman of
e & Whitely, J. Lowns-
ld & Gordon were among
yers.

Nobleman's Palace.

ng of Mountstuart, Lord
ar Rothesay, has now
, and is one of the most
nsions in Great Britain.
yers an acre, and is in
othic style of the thir-
The walls, turrets and
uilt of stone from a quar-
yrightshire. In the cen-
nse tower 120 feet high,
lcony all round the top.
is constructed entirely
d the rarest marble, with
gallery, and the grand
of marble brought from
ara. The drawing-rooms
h walnut and beautiful-
and so are the dining-
et of which accommo-
ests. The ceilings and
of all these rooms are
ed so also are the win-
of which is extremely
re are three immense
billiard-room, all with
replaces of antique de-
wing are Turkish and
s, and there are large
and a private chapel is
the whole house is heat-
and lighted throughout
lamps. The furniture
aced, and in the gallery
the famous Luton Hoo
ctures, which have re-
ibited at Bethnal Green,
Manchester. The build-
and furnishing of this
nearly a million. Lord
, who have been staying
at Chiswick, will now
tart their principal resi-
expected they will pass
re.—London World.

ing the Line.

oraska jail, twice, sa-
estate agency combined.
e out to welcome the
e seemed to be a very
an.
just as I'd want 'em,
apologetically observed,
new country, and we
y thing at once. Make
o home while the old
inner."
g for the promised meal
or six men lounging
e entered the room and
ler for a chew of tobac-
ustn't do it—you really
he landlord. "I want to
and fair, but I must
somewhere. You jail-
try to put yourselves
with the guests of my

did you say?" queried
Jim withdrew.
n for two months. All
there are in jail."
the jail?"
Tain't no silver-plated
is, but it's the best the
rd."
ou lock 'em up?"
There isn't a lock on any

reventeen them from sus-
n pertickler. Reckon
out as soon as the grub
I begin to water the

on't try to stop 'em?"
willing to be sheriff
I want to see the cow-
ut they mustn't put too
on me."

IDENCE PROPERTY at the
overnment and Douglas
y R. LIPSETT, real estate
B. C.

INTELLIGENCE.

RIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NTERED
Starr, Pt Townsend
s, New Westminster
, Pt Townsend
Nanaimo
Starr, Pt Townsend
Pt Townsend
s, Pt Townsend
Anderson, Pt Townsend
Nanaimo
Starr, Pt Townsend
of the Pacific, San Francisco
, Pt Townsend
Nanaimo
s, New Westminster
CLEARED.
Starr, Pt Townsend
s, Pt Townsend
Nanaimo
s, New Westminster
Starr, Pt Townsend
San Francisco
s, Pt Townsend
Nanaimo
s, New Westminster
Starr, Pt Townsend
of the Pacific, Pt Townsend
s, Pt Townsend
, New Westminster
Nanaimo

BIRTHS.

n 22nd instant, the wife of a

DEATHS.

ird, Ernest Augustus, beloved
m and Ellen Craft, aged one
seven days.
22nd instant, Helen Marcotte,

27th instant, William Arthur,
n of William and Ellen Craft
28th inst., Francis James Mur-
3 on the 29th inst., Catherine
years and 4 months.

FARWELL

FOR SALE.

OP & MASON.

8 1m 7p dw

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1885.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS, OR ON BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice Two Dollars and First Class in P. O. Stamps, money orders, bills or coin; a compliance with this notice will insure the insertion of the notice.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SASHIN, LAKE, HEVENOSH, SOOKE, CUMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DESPATCHED THROUGH THE OUTPORTS.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the announcement in another column. The weekly edition of this paper is now permanently enlarged to Eight Pages or 64 columns of solid reading matter. While making this announcement we are also enabled to state that the subscription rates are reduced to the following scale:

For one year	$2.50
For six months	1.50
For three months	75

Postage to any part of the Dominion, the United States and the United Kingdom will be FREE. Remittances may be made in money order, draft, postage stamps or cash.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist Oct. 25.

ALASKA.

Interesting Items of its Fisheries, Mining, Social Condition, etc.

From a late arrival from Alaska we learn that the summer season there was a dry one—an exceptionally dry one—but in September the weather became very stormy, rain falling almost continually and snow on the mountains. The Indians in several villages seem to have improved in regard to clothing and the building of houses, and to have adopted to a certain extent the ways of white men. Several Indians are employed by miners, and work well, though manifesting no disposition to mine upon their own account. The mineral interests of the country are evidently on the eve of great development. Experts say that the best mines are around Sitka, and are superior to the Treadwell mines of Juneau or the mines on Douglass Island. These new mines are now in the hands of a powerful American company (of which the governor of the territory is a member) and Dr. Fuller, also a member, is now on his way east, and will return shortly and put up a stamp mill. The governor intends to have two steamer arrivals at Sitka a month, and the town will probably be made the centre of communication with different parts of Alaska. There will be a line of steamers between the Aleutian islands and Sitka, if possible, by next summer. The Presbyterian, who have worked very hard among the Indians, but their efforts, through some mismanagement, have made them very unpopular. We learn from a reliable source that Archbishop Seghers will establish a priest in Wrangel and one in Juneau, right away, and prepare everything for the establishment of schools and a hospital to be kept by sisters. The fishing interests are in a very precarious condition, there being such little sale that several canneries are now abandoned; but it is thought the depression is only temporary. The Russian priest has been withdrawn from Sitka, and it is the opinion of some that the Russian (Greek church) religion will be entirely discontinued in the territory. There are many miners who are preparing to undertake very extensive prospecting next season. A considerable number of them will go into the Yukon country next year by way of Chilkoot, which is a channel distinct from that of the Chilcat. The latter channel is not marked on the British charts, and has been only lately surveyed by American naval officers. There is an indentation in Muir's glacier a mile in width, made since the trip of the steamer Anson. The glacier probably never lost more of its bulk than it has done this year on account of the very hot summer.

Personal.

Dr. P. S. Smith has returned from Juneau and recommenced the practice of his profession in Nanaimo.

Wm. Hunt, Alert Bay, is registered at the Occidental.

At the Oriental: Messrs. J. A. Gillies, Granville; T. J. Trapp, New Westminster; S. T. Baguard, Winnipeg; J. W. Taylor and R. E. Gibson, Yale.

Father Althoff, Messrs J. Teague, S. Leiser, E. Musgrave and two sons, Sir R. Musgrave, were passengers by the Amelia yesterday.

Mr. S. D. Pope, superintendent of education, arrived home yesterday from the river settlements.

Mr. and Mrs. Soues, of Clinton, returned yesterday from a trip to the Sound.

Mr. W. H. Armstrong, division superintendent of the C. P. R., arrived from Yale yesterday.

Mr. J. B. Ferguson returned yesterday from a business trip to the mainland.

Mr. Geo Byrnes, auctioneer, returned yesterday from his professional trip to the interior, having been very successful in his sales of the Kwong Lee estate.

Mr. C. Hayward, jr., arrived on the Yosemite yesterday, and will shortly assume charge of the Dominion savings bank office.

Mr. M. Lenz arrived down from Hope on the Teaser last night.

Miss Grace Hawthorne and company, with their courteous manager, Mr. Kelly, leave for the sound to-morrow.

CHEAP GAS AND LARGE PROFITS.—The Plymouth (Eng.) gas company's annual meeting was held recently. Dividends of 12 per cent. on the original and 9½ per cent. on the additional shares were agreed to, and the chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that notwithstanding the price of gas had been lowered to 1. 10d. per 1000, and some waste products brought it much less than formerly, there had been during the year an increase in the receipts of the company of £1300.

OKANAGAN.—Building is brisk and a new town has sprung up in Priest's Valley. It already has an hotel and a government office. At the Mission Lequime & Nicholson are erecting a flour mill to be run by water. Stock is in excellent condition.

THE young man King who was brought down from Chemainus the other day, laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, and who was confined at the police barracks, is now quite himself again and will be discharged in a few days.

UTRACE.—A report has been generally circulated that when Mrs. W. Power was on board the Yosemite on the trip from New Westminster, a well-filled purse was collected for her from among the passengers. We are authorized to state that the rumor is without the slightest foundation.

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

Description of the Scourge by an Eye Witness.

From a letter written to a gentleman in this city by his sister, who is now living at Palermo, Italy, we are permitted to publish the following in reference to the dreadful scenes consequent upon the progress of that fatal scourge:

247 VIA SUCHERZ, PORTA DI CASTRO,
Sept. 20th, 1885.

DEAR H.—Since I wrote you last we have made some terrible strides forward in the numbers taken with cholera. From 13 it went to 36 in one day, from 36 to 122 and then to 230. To-day about 10 o'clock it came to over 400. The day before yesterday we witnessed some dreadful things from our window. In the

SPACE OF TEN MINUTES

we saw four taken. One poor boy with his father, on the other side of the road, began vomiting, leaning against the railings of the Duc d'Aumale's garden. The father threw his arms up in despair and then with the help of another assisted him to walk—home, I suppose. Julia put ten drops of laudanum on a piece of sugar and gave it to the guard. The latter at first would not give it to the boy, but Julia insisting, he stopped and gave it to him; but the boy put up his hands to motion him away as they will take nothing from the officials for they believe amongst the common people that the cholera is a poison sent by the government to kill them off. The guard then said, "It is the Signora who sends it to you," pointing to Julia a little way off. She assured the boy that it was laudanum and would do him good, and then he swallowed it, and we hope it may have saved his life. At the same time a gentleman was lying on the ground in the piazza near the Artillery barracks, a carriage beside him and a crowd around him. When next we saw him he passed under our window with a lady supporting him, no doubt his daughter, the guards taking him

TO THE NEAREST LAZARETTO.

Until yesterday every one ill was taken from his home and carried off to the house prepared for them away from their friends. Now the numbers have so augmented and the feeling against such a measure grown so strong that patients are allowed to remain in their own houses, unless they wish to go to the hospital. This action seems to have quieted the people greatly, and there are not so many dreadful scenes in the streets. I intended going out yesterday to procure something in town, but our servant Rosalie begged us not to go. She said she had been that morning

MORE DEAD THAN LIVING;

they lie on the ground where they fall and cannot be taken away fast enough. It is hard to realize such a terrible state of things. It is expected the scourge will run at its height through October and begin to abate in November, finishing a little before Christmas, as it did last year at Naples.

The stampede to the country is extraordinary. People are traveling out of town in every direction. First the wealthy families left, then began the others; now the poorest go out to their friends in the country if they can. We see carts coming out every few minutes, loaded with families and their goods; sometimes drawn by a horse, sometimes dragged by the men alone, often through the broiling sun. They have never ceased

GOING DAY AND NIGHT

the past three days in all directions. The Marquis Milo told us yesterday that more than seven thousand had come around their part. It is remarkable how clean all their household goods are; they are naturally a cleanly people, and this, of course, is their favor. But they believe even the doctors want to kill them, such is the ignorance prevailing. However, I see in the paper to-day that if the cholera increases the king has determined himself to come; he every day informs himself how Palermo is getting on. He is indeed an admirable person and this only good king, and would it be an irreparable loss to Italy should anything happen him. There is

SOMETHING EVEN WORSE

that we are now threatened with, and that is a scarcity of provisions. They are not only scarce, but you cannot procure them for money. There have been three economical kitchens opened for the poor, where they may have 250 grains of bread, 200 grains of raw meat and a good portion of soup for five sous, but they must be accompanied by a doctor's certificate that they are in want. They intend having a kitchen in every quarter of the town, and to keep cholera away they can not do better than feed the people.

The Interior.

At Griffin lake four desperadoes broke into Garrison's place and beat him badly. In Spallumcheen valley three gentlemen in one day bagged sixteen brace of birds and four deer.

Mr. Nicholas Hanlon has been turned out at Dog Creek.

On Friday last Mr. and Mrs. Madden were riding from Griffin lake to Eagle Pass, at a sudden turn in the road they were met by a masked man armed with a Winchester rifle, who ordered a halt. Mr. Madden was then told to dismount, to turn his pocket inside out, and throw his pocketbook on the ground. As he was unarmed, he quickly obeyed each order as it was given. Fortunately for him, there was only $80 in the pocketbook, Mrs. Madden having most of their money securely fastened to her dress. They were then ordered to proceed, which they did quickly, and with all possible speed. Several other men have been "stuck up" by the same highwayman, and as is customary in such cases, the wildest rumors are circulated.

Marine.

Capt. J. W. Jordan, who for years has been in command of the ship Belvedere has been appointed to the command of the fine ship Commodore, recently purchased by Messrs. Dunsmuir & Sons, of the Wellington collieries. The Commodore is a vessel of 2000 tons register, and will carry 3500 tons of coal.

Ship George J. Stetson is under the chutes taking in V. C. Co.'s coal.

The bark Columbia has completed her cargo of Wellington coal for San Diego, and the brig Hesperian her cargo for the Sandwich Islands. Both vessels sailed on Thursday evening in tow of the steamer Alexander.

The steamship Barnard Castle arrived on Thursday and will leave to-day for San Francisco with a cargo of Wellington coal.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Arrived—Steamer George W. Elder, Portland; Columbia, Portland. Cleared—Steamer Queen of the Pacific, Victoria.

THE base burner stove, the telephone and other improvements of a like kind have worked a social and domestic revolution within the last few years. Among these improvements it is not unfair to include the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. The great majority of men smoke tobacco; have done so for centuries past and will continue to do so. It is important, therefore, that they should smoke the best quality of the article. This is what they are supplied with in the "Myrtle Navy." All smokers who have used it know that its flavor cannot be surpassed, that its quality is always uniform and that the only care they have to exercise in its purchase is to see that the trade mark T. & B. is stamped on the plug.

A MISTAKE.—The statement that the bark Robert Kerr was bought by Mr. R. H. Alexander was a mistake. The purchaser was Mr. J. Raymur, representing Mr. W. H. Soule, of Granville.

THE Hanlan and Teemer boat race at Albany, N. Y., was won by Teemer. The distance was three miles, with a turn. Hanlan was the favorite with the betters.

What Some People Say.

That the Guardian says the C. P. railway company are preparing another squeeze for the unfortunate land holders at Coal Harbor.

That among the goods taken up from Victoria for shipment via Hope to Semilkameen (Granite creek) was a quantity of Chilliwhack butter.

That an affecting scene was witnessed in the revision court at Dublin a few days ago. A stalwart workingman burst into tears and held a hankerchief to his face when told that he had no vote. The revising barrister said that, inasmuch as the man took the matter so much to heart, he would, with the general consent, admit him to the franchise. This was done, to the great joy of the claimant.

That the imperial palace at Kief was built in two years. The czar has given much attention to its adornment recently.

That Paris is overrun with Spaniards fleeing from the cholera, and Englishmen are proportionately scarce in the gay capital.

That in order to prove his friendly disposition toward Spain, the sultan of Morocco has presented thirteen camels to Don Alfonso.

That the Duke of Cumberland refuses to pay legacy tax on his Brunswick inheritance, declaring himself to be the lawful sovereign of the country.

That the legacy of £2000, which Victor Hugo left to the poor of Paris, has the curious informality of lacking his signature, although the clause is written entirely with his own hand. The executors and heirs, however, will treat it as a legalized bequest.

That the horses of Madame Marie Rose's carriage were taken out of the traces recently in Dublin, after her successful singing, and the vehicle drawn by the populace, but her husband, Col. Henry Mapleson, was relieved of his silver cigarette case in the crowd.

That the property of France stored in the Garde-Meuble in Paris is said to have a value of 30,000,000 francs. It consists chiefly of furniture, glass and china, and contains among other pieces of historical interest the bed and writing desk of Louis XVI.

That it is proposed in Spain to start a fleet of ships, representing all maritime nations, from the little port of Palos, in Spain, on August 3, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the sailing of Columbus, to have the fleet sail to San Salvador over the route taken by the great discoverer.

That 10,000 persons witnessed the sculling race between Hanlan and Teemer.

That insurance companies threaten to withdraw their policies issued on property in Kamloops, unless brick chimneys take the place of the stove-pipes at present in vogue there.

That Miss Howard, the author of "One Summer," has sailed for Europe. If she is the author of last summer the country will hear of her departure with serenity.

That the Times says Kamloops had a narrow escape from a conflagration by fire. If an escape had been from a conflagration by water the event would have been still more remarkable.

That a lady lately suffering from a mild type of smallpox has so far recovered that the quarantine upon the house where she has been lying will be lifted to-morrow.

That the date of Thanksgiving day has been postponed from the 7th to the 12th of November.

Island Railway Notes.

The American steamer Queen City, from Puget Sound, landed at Oyster Harbor on Wednesday a steam shovel and a car load of car for Bell, Larkin & Patterson, the Island railway contractors, and will be used on the Cowichan section of the line.

Work has been commenced on a siding to Chemainus, so that construction trains can work down to the sawmill of Croft & Angus, for the lumber required for railway purposes.

Mr. Larkin, one of the contractors, left a few days ago for his home in Eastern Canada, but before he left he passed along the line bidding good-bye to his employés, and offering to take messages and parcels to their friends in Canada. Mr. Larkin, by his affable manners, has made himself a great favorite with the men all along the line.—*Free Press.*

The Granite Creek Mines.

The claims of Capt. Sherburne and Jenkins continue to yield at the rate of from $250 to $400 a day. The sluices are run day and night. Chance, discoverer of Granite creek, has brought in to Allison's $800 in coarse gold from a new creek which he says is richer than Granite. Supplies are plentiful and prices low. The Chinese are getting the cream of the claims by purchase, and are amassing tidy little fortunes.

Nanaimo Items.

The Free Press mentions the inferior character of local brick for building purposes. The Nanaimo school house will contain four large separate school-rooms, and will be an ornament to the city. Work on the Alexander mine will be abandoned, as the indications are not sufficient to justify further expenditure.

BLUE RIBBON CLUB.—Saturday night's meeting opened as usual to a good audience. The programme commenced with a gospel hymn by the choir. President Gray spoke as usual on the benefits of temperance; Mr. Nichols gave a funny recitation; Miss Bird followed with a piano solo which was well received; Mr. Ellis addressed the meeting in stirring language; Miss Burgess gave a reading, "The Barkeeper's Story," which received a hearty encore; the choir sung with good effect, "Hold the Fort"; Mr. Sutton being called upon made a few remark which were listened to with attention; Mr. C. Higgins spoke a few words with telling effect after which the meeting closed by singing "God save the Queen."

INCIPIENT FIRE.—An alarm of fire was sounded at 4 p. m. yesterday, and the engines were soon on the spot, but the fire had been quenched. It was discovered in Wilcox alley, Fort street, by a little girl named Lucille Taylor, who had been sent by her mother to W. Millington's residence, next door, and she returned with the information that the kitchen was on fire, no one being home. Fortunately the back door was open and Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, with a few buckets of water, put out the blaze, which originated in the wood-box.

A CANADIAN CARDINAL.—It is stated that the vacancy in the college of cardinals created by the death of Cardinal McCloskey will be filled by Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec. When one of the Canadian Bishops went to Rome some time ago in connection with the division of the case of Three Rivers, Cardinal Simeoni pledged his word that when a vacancy occurred he would use all possible means to have it filled by Archbishop Taschereau.

NEARLY DROWNED.—On Friday afternoon off Clover point a couple of men were towing some logs with a small boat, when they were suddenly capsized. They called lustily for help, and their cries were heard by the two sons of Mr. H. Henly, who put out in a boat and succeeded in rescuing them from their dangerous position. This is not the first time that these two young men have been instrumental in saving life, and they deserve some recognition for their courageous acts.

EXPLOSION.—At one o'clock Sunday afternoon a loud, sharp explosion occurred in the rear of Government street, apparently in the neighborhood of the St. Nicholas Hotel. A large crowd very soon gathered and Officer Walker investigated the affair, but no clue could be found as to its origin.

THE BENEFIT.

A Bumper House Greets Grace Hawthorne's Farewell Appearance.

It must have been highly gratifying to Miss Hawthorne to meet such an enthusiastic house as that which last evening assembled to bid her farewell. She has certainly received generous appreciation from the theatre-going people of Victoria, and never before has an emotional actress, even one with an established reputation, held her audiences in such numbers or with greater control on a long engagement. Miss Hawthorne came here an entire stranger, but has made hosts of admirers, and if she revisits Victoria will receive the generous and hearty welcome of an old friend.

The entertainment last evening consisted of one act each from "Fanchon," "Queens" and "Oliver Twist." Those who have seen Maggie Mitchell, Katie Putnam and others of note in the former light comedy must have at once recognised the great worth of Miss Hawthorne's "Fanchon." There was a sparkle in it that was highly entertaining, and she was called before the curtain after the shadow dance.

The mad act from "Queens" was next given, the character calling an altogether different display of talent, and the scene was even better given than on Tuesday evening. In this also she received calls before the curtain.

The last act in "Oliver Twist," the death of Nancy Sykes, was the final act of the evening, and in this also Miss Hawthorne was perfect. Her versatility of talent is remarkable, and, as has been previously remarked, with experience and the diligent study that she proves she devotes to the delicate and subtle points of each of the plays of her repertoire, the future will see her one of the brightest stars in emotional drama.

The company will leave to-morrow for Port Townsend.

Launch of the Louise.

The steamer Princess Louise was successfully launched at 1.30 yesterday afternoon. Shortly before 1 the men employed at Cook's ways commenced knocking out the wedges which held her in position, and at half an hour she started to move gently, but gaining speed she slid noiselessly into the water, taking it like a duck. The house flag and Canadian flag were run up to the masthead. A hawser was payed out and the vessel was anchored about one hundred yards from shore. In her new dress she presents a handsome appearance and sits buoyant and gallant in the water.

A number of changes have been made, which greatly improve her appearance. The forward companion-way has been changed to two smaller ones on either side. The wheels have been entirely replaced and increased one foot in diameter, which is thought will increase her speed fully a knot an hour. She has been entirely repainted inside and out, the interior decoration of the saloon and ladies cabin being of a lovely description, and with the exception of the Olympian she is the handsomest craft plying on the inland waters. No expense has been spared to add every comfort and convenience for passengers, officers and crew, the changes having cost the C. P. N. Co. in the neighborhood of $10,000.

On board at the time of her launch were Mayor Rithet, Captain J. and Mrs. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laidlaw, Inspector Vagey, Mate Leach, and a representative of *The Colonist.*

The C. P. N. Co. are to be congratulated and commended for providing so handsome and staunch a steamer for the gulf and river trade, for the Princess Louise is a craft that will pull through the roughest of weather.

The Approaching Glove Contest.

The advertisement in a daily paper of a glove contest to take place very shortly at the Victoria theatre between Jack Hayes, a local amateur, and Jack Clayton, a blue jacket of H. M. S. Triumph, called forth from the theatre directors a contradiction of the statement as being unauthorized. Yesterday, however, we were shown by Mr. A. Whitcock (Hayes' trainer) a receipt for part payment of the rent of the theatre for the 5th proximo—the date of the proposed exhibition—signed by the secretary and treasurer of the theatre. Upon the appearance in yesterday's *Colonist* of the directors' refusal to let the theatre for such purpose, Mr. Whitcock obtained legal advice, and as a result wrote the management his intention of pressing his right to the use of the building on the occasion mentioned or the payment of $500 in lieu thereof, or failing the acceptance of either condition, to bring an action for damages against the management for non-fulfilment of contract. The directors would appear to be between Scylla and Charybdis.

Fraser River Schools.

Mr. S. D. Pope, superintendent of education, arrived down on the Yosemite yesterday from a tour of inspection to the Fraser river schools. An examination was made of the schools from Ladner's Landing to Langley, including Maple Ridge. For thoroughness of instruction and advancement of pupils the superintendent said that this school was few equals and by any in the rural districts of the province. This school is in charge of P. Murray, Esq., and has a large attendance. One of the main objects of the visit was the settlement of the site of the East Langley school by arbitration, which was satisfactorily accomplished. The various schools have as good, and in some cases a better, attendance than in previous years at this season.

There is a general activity in school matters throughout the river districts and several applications have been received requesting the establishment of new schools.

Sentenced to Death.

Albert Mallott was tried at Kamloops yesterday before Mr. Justice Walkem, and found guilty by the jury who appended no recommendation to mercy. His lordship, in sentencing the prisoner to be hanged on December 17th next, held out to him no hope of reprieve, and was visibly affected this being the first occasion of his lordship pronouncing the sentence of capital punishment. The condemned man killed Andrew Johnson at Fifteen Mile creek near Farwell.

KAMLOOPS ASSIZES.

Sentence for Manslaughter.

(Special to the Colonist.)

KAMLOOPS, Oct. 24.—Indian Antione who was charged with the murder of Edward Lyons here, was to-day found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced by his lordship Justice Walkem to imprisonment for a term of 10 years.

The Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24—8 p. m.—Indications for succeeding 32 hours—North Pacific, fair weather, except in southern portion light variable winds, generally southwesterly.

POLICE COURT.—The charge against Redon & Hartnagel of selling liquor in the new theatre building without a license was withdrawn, his honor being convinced the defendants were ignorant that a breach of the law was being committed. Several cases of drunkenness and unlawful supply of liquor were dealt with; and a man named James Murphy, charged with fighting with another on the public streets, was fined $5 and costs or sentenced to six days' hard labor.

FROM THE FRASER.—The steamer Teaser arrived down at midnight with forty passengers and eighteen tons of farm produce. Capt. Moore states that reports from Granite creek still continue bright.

Municipal Police Court.

(Before R. Johnson, Esq., S. M.)

MONDAY, Oct. 26.

Fang Sing, charged with stealing chickens, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Ah Wan stole a loaf of bread from King's bakery because he was hungry, and was given one week.

Frank M. Yorke, charged with entering a house on Rae street, and attempting to feloniously ravish and criminally assault Josephine Pettingell on the 21st day of August last.

Mr. Walls asked for a remand of the case until Friday next in order to procure further witnesses.

Mr. Mills said the warrant had been in the hands of the police for about two months, and for private reasons he had given the man a chance to leave the country.

His honor said if he adjourned the case he would not accept bail—it was a most serious charge.

Mr. Walls consulted with his client, who decided to go on with the case.

Benjamin Pettingell, sworn, said he was a soap manufacturer; the lady in the information was his wife. He knew the prisoner Yorke; he lodged in his house on Rae street; he had been rooming nearly a year. Witness was frequently absent from home, and on the 21st of August was in Nanaimo; his wife and two children were home; the rough diagram was his of the house. Witness described position of rooms and occupants. On his return home his wife told him of the occurrence and went down town at once and engaged Mr. Mills; swore warrant out on the 26th before Mr. Rithet; the first information was destroyed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Walls—He was arrested on Sunday the 23rd Aug. on information given by witness; was present in court at examination and at the time was aware of the present offence; knew prisoner carried the weapon for several months.

Re cross by Mr. Mills—The policeman whom I informed was Officer Huson; he was aware of the attempted assault; told him on my way to see counsel; saw another lawyer on the same day with reference to the assault; received news that Yorke had gone to Seattle through Capt. McAllep.

The case was adjourned until Friday, the defendant admitted to bail, himself in $500 and two sureties of $250.

Annie, a Fort Rapert Indian, for obstructing passengers, was fined $10 or one month.

Annie, a Hydah, charged with being in possession of liquor, was fined $25 or one month.

Pat Fagan, charged with being in possession of liquor among Indians, was fined $25 or one month.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL.—The Imperial government are advertising for tenders for the conveyance of mails from Coal Harbor to Hongkong, and a fortnightly service by way of Yokohama. The present contracts for the conveyance of the British mails to China terminate on January 1st, 1886. Tenders in response to the present offer may be sent in up to March 1st, 1886.

From the Daily Colonist, Oct. 27

The Seizure of the Anderson.

It has been an open secret among a number of people that for months past Chinamen were being smuggled to the other side in steamers, but of course no one troubled themselves about it here, except those whose habit it has been to take their ease over in small boats. For a couple of months past agents of the U. S. customs have been frequently in Victoria trying to ferret the matter out, as it was apparent large numbers of Celestials and quantities of opium were being smuggled into the American territory. The revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott followed up the Eliza Anderson on her last trip last week, and on her arrival at Port Townsend she was seized on suspicion. A search brought to light two Chinese boys under the bolt-ect. The steamer was further searched but no opium was discovered. The authorities dismissed the crew, and an officer of the customs has been placed in charge until the investigation takes place, when if the smuggling is proved a very heavy fine will be imposed.

It was rumored yesterday in Chinatown that when the Anderson left here on Friday last, at two in the morning, the two boys discovered and four other Chinamen were on board. The latter were not found and it is thought they were so securely hidden that they have by this time arrived in their close quarters. It has been the habit to smuggle a number of Chinese over for which the carriers received $30 per head. These immediately returned with return certificates from the U. S. authorities, which were forwarded to China to be used by new immigrants, or by Chinese in Victoria. Through the vigilance of the new *regime* at the Port Townsend custom house this practice on a large scale has evidently been given a severe blow. But we are loath to believe that Capt. Tom Wright is implicated.

Theatre Comique.

This popular place of amusement drew another crowded house last evening. Riley and Fern in their Chinese act brought repeated encores. Miss Kittie Goodwin in her black face act just took like wild fire. The Barrett Bros. in their Irish comicalities were wonderful. The bewitching Carrie Hoyt made a big hit in her specialties. "Alvin Leeds visit to Victoria" convulsed the house. Taken all in all this is a big show, and all should go and see fun every night.

A Missing Map.

Some weeks ago a stranger giving the name of William H. (or A.) Howell obtained orders for advertisements from a number of city businessmen. The advertisements were to be attached to a map, copies of which he engaged to have placed in the principal hotels. The maps, if they ever had an existence, have not as yet seen the light, and parties who gave the orders for the advertisements and paid their money in advance are now anxiously inquiring for Mr. Howell, with a view to the institution of legal proceedings.

THE SLOGGING MATCH.—The directors of the Victoria theatre yesterday voted unanimously not to permit the slogging match to take place in that building, and have tendered the deposit ($20) paid by Mr. Whittock. Under the circumstances the action of the directors is to be applauded. The stand now taken will be adhered to at all hazards.

COW-ARDLY ASSAULT.—Just as one of Victoria's young legal lights was passing Stelly's yard on Johnson street on Saturday afternoon, a number of cows were being driven out. The y. l. l. attempted to pass when a cow jumped at him striking him with her chest and knocking him into the mud, tearing his clothing, but inflicting no further damage.

THE ELIZA ANDERSON SEIZURE.—Captain Wright protests that he is innocent, and says that he is willing and anxious to return any Chinese who might be found on his steamer, and thinks the seizure was caused more by personal spite than anything else; but the vessel is in limbo and will be held. If the case is proven against him he will probably be heavily fined.

MYSTERIOUS.—During the past week two white blankets, with blue stripes on the borders, and one old pillow, stuffed with odds and ends, have been found floating in the kelp (where the outrents form the eddies) on the gulf side of Plumper pass. We believe the pillow is still lying on the rocks, and fear some poor fellow has gone to "the great beyond."

THE INDIAN RESERVE.—Mr. Mills has begun his action against the Dominion government, and will apply for an injunction on Wednesday to restrain the contractors from proceeding with the immigration sheds.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

The Balkan Boundary Trouble

Russia, Germany and Austria Determined to Preserve Peace.

Hint that England, France and Italy will Form an Alliance.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The week closed on the continent upon an exceedingly interesting state of affairs. The situation in the Balkans is critical and engrossing the attention of all European statesmen, the majority of whom feel that if a settlement of the embroglio raised by Prince Alexander be not effected the great powers will be drawn into danger by their conflicting interests. Dispatches to day from Vienna and Constantinople are

SIGNIFICANT AND SOMEWHAT CONTRADICTORY.

From the Austrian capital it is stated that all doubts as to the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty respecting the Roumelian difficulty have been removed by a speech of the Emperor Francis Joseph to-day at the meeting of the delegations. This body is a parliament composed of one hundred and twenty members one half of whom are chosen by Austria and the other half by Hungary. The jurisdiction of the delegations is limited to foreign affairs and war. The emperor in addressing delegations said, "The foreign relations of Austria are of a most friendly nature, and the recent meeting of the emperors at Kremsier clearly indicated to the unprejudiced that the active and trustful relations of Russia, Germany and Austria still continue which is a very important fact at this juncture for the peace of Europe. The powers who join us will maintain the legal status of the Balkan state, guaranteed by the treaties of Berlin and San Stefano, as a basis for securing peace in future. The unanimity of the powers on this point is an important guarantee of the success of a peaceful solution of the Roumelian question. The signers of the treaty of Berlin seek to restore the *status quo* which was so unexpectedly violated by

THE ROUMELIAN RISING,

endangering the peace and welfare of the people of the whole Balkan territory. Europe evidenced her respect for the treaties of San Stefano and Berlin by the confidence wherewith she gave the Balkan states an independent political existence. Austria's first care is to maintain peace among the nations and to protect the interests of her monarchy. Bosnia and Herzegovina are making steady progress in an industrial and economical sense, and are able to pay their own administration." If the emperor's speech means anything it means that Germany, Russia and Austria are making united determination to secure the deposition of Prince Alexander and complete the restoration of that state which existed in Balkan affairs before the exaltation of the prince. Dispatches received this evening from Constantinople indicate that

ENGLAND WILL TAKE A DECIDED STAND

against the position announced for Germany, Austria and Russia by the Emperor Francis Joseph's private utterance. All the powers have accepted the porte's invitation to attend the conference at the Turkish capital on the Balkan question, and the representative at all upon the ground. It is to-night stated, unequivocally, that the representative of England has been instructed by his government to make a motion in the conference to maintain the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia effected under Prince Alexander; and it is further declared that the representatives of France and Italy have been instructed by their governments to support England's motion. If this motion be made the conference will be at once divided—Germany, Austria and Russia arrayed against England, France and Italy. It is not worth while to conjecture how Turkey, the power chiefly concerned, will stand. Her attitude will be decided by force, and it is strongly suspected that England possesses such relations with the porte as to compel it ultimately to side against Russia, and if that is accomplished the difficulty would seem to be settled. The way the matter stands at present is that in a conference called by Turkey to take steps to settle the powerful revolution against her authority,

THE THREE EMPIRES OF EUROPE

are arrayed against England, France and Italy; the former triumvirate insisting on the formal return of the rebellious states to their former allegiance to the porte as a preliminary basis for the discussion and settlement of the question, and the latter triumvirate insisting on the acceptance of the accomplished fact. To say the least of it, the situation is one full of finger-pointing and of alarm.

In the meantime affairs of state grow hourly more serious and turbulent between Belgrade, the capital of Servia and the great entrepot of the trade between Austria, and Turkey and Nisse, 130 miles distant. In Servia railway traffic is already entirely suspended. The Orient Express company of Vienna announces that it is compelled to cease the issue of through tickets beyond Pesth, Hungary. Press correspondents have been forced to leave Nissa, and they report that the army contractors in that country are working night and day making uniforms, and every soldier is being supplied with a pair of heavy boots. Sixteen thousand Servian soldiers are already massed on the frontier ready to cross at a moment's notice. King Milan, the Servian ruler, in a note to Italy explaining the military movements in his kingdom, declares that it is his intention to scrupulously adhere to the forms of the treaty of Berlin and await the result of the Constantinople conference. Mr. Coleman Macaulay, in behalf of the Indian government, has obtained permission from China to open up Thibet to Indian trade. He reports the present Grand Llama of Thibet has always been willing to allow this concession, but has been prevented from granting it by the government of Pekin. China's present consent is accepted as the greatest indication of the many signs she has recently given of a determination to pursue her progressive policy in a western sense.

A dispatch from Paris this evening shows that the French people are again excited by their newspapers against the government's disastrous colonial enterprises. The military organs take a peculiarly gloomy view of the French situation in both Tonquin and Madagascar. The Avenue, referring to the recent wholesale massacre of Christians in Tonquin, exclaims, "This butchery is a disgrace to our protectorate." Progress Militaire states that the government is sending to Tonquin ten man per regi

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1885.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF RIEL'S CONVICTION.

The decision of the British privy council affirming the conviction of Riel has settled the constitutional points involved in the proceedings of the court before which he was tried. It is interesting to know, however, that the opinion of D. McMastera, Q. C., M. P., of Montreal, is averse to the legality of the conviction. His opinion was asked, first, upon the competency of the court that tried him; second, upon the legality of the conviction and sentence. To the first he answers: "The court which tried the prisoner was by any view legally (though exceptionally) constituted in virtue of special delegation of the legislative power from the [illegible] to the Canadian parliament." In [illegible] to the second question, he says: "[illegible] indictment is framed under the Statute 25 Edward III., Chap. 2, which has never been formally re-enacted as a law of the Dominion of Canada. How far it may be in force in the Northwest Territories as part of the common law is open to some question, owing to the restricted language of the statute of Edward. The indictment is for levying war against her majesty in the northwest territories of Canada and within this realm. The statute 25 Edward III. is, as it also expresses, a declaration which offences shall be adjudged treason, and among these is if a man levy war against our Lord the King in his realm. Are the Northwest Territories a part of the realm within the meaning of the statute of Edward? Referring to this statute Sir Matthew Hale says: 'Ireland, though part of the dominion of the crown of England, yet is no part of the realm of England. The like is to be said for Scotland, even while it was under the power of the crown of England, as it was in some times of Edward I, and some part of the time of Edward III.' The court of queen's bench of Ireland has decided that the same statute of 25, Edward III, only became applicable to Ireland by provisions of 10 Henry VII., cap 10, passed by the Irish parliament, introducing it into Ireland. The house of lords subsequently confirmed the decision of the Irish court." After citing authorities Mr. MacMaster concludes: "Upon the whole there is fair ground for argument that the Northwestern Territories of Canada are not within 'the realm,' as intended by the statute of Edward, and if not, it is doubtful if that statute can be made to apply to offences committed there without more express enactment."

THE EASTERN TROUBLE.

Neither Servia nor Greece are disposed to recognize the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia without obtaining for themselves a real estate equivalent. The Servian king says he must either go to war or retire from his kingly profession; therefore he has crossed the border and [illegible] about to cross arms with Bulgaria. Bulgarian army numbers 22,500 men, which, when increased to a war footing will number something over 32,000, with 104 guns. The Bulgarians claim that when the necessity arises they will be able to put in the field 60,000. Nearly all the officers of the Bulgarian army are (or were before the outbreak) Russians, who had been permitted by the Czar to enter the Bulgarian service. Eastern Roumelia, until the recent revolution, has been under the suzerainty of the Sultan, but the people have never willingly accepted the situation. The emancipation from Turkish control which was momentarily secured to them by the Russo-Turkish war, and which was confirmed by the treaty of San Stefano, caused them to accept with very bad grace the treaty of Berlin. The Roumelian militia, it is said, are armed and equipped in the same manner as the Russian infantry, and the drill regulations are the same as those to which the Russian soldiery are subjected. This would make it very much easier to merge the Roumelian army into that of Russia. Arms are abundant. There are, it is said, 93,000 rifles in the province—80,000 Russian, 7,000 Berdan and 6,000 Martini. The Roumelian active force now numbers 60,000 men; so that, should Turkey insist upon maintaining her suzerainty over Roumelia as a separate province, the war might continue for some time even should no great power interfere.

The Care of Lunatics and Imbeciles.

To the Editor:—In reference to a very interesting account in Saturday's issue of your valuable paper of the working and improvements effected in the lunatic asylum on the mainland, everyone must feel gratified at the general treatment adopted towards those helpless creatures—the inmates. Both in America and England efforts have been made for a number of years to improve the mental condition of these poor creatures and place them on the stage of life as self-reliant beings capable of earning their own livings. It is said that 35 per cent. of them can be, by education, so elevated. At Earlswood, near the Redhill station of the Brighton railway in England, there is a handsome pile of buildings, which was erected in 1857, and which is an institution for the keeping and training of imbeciles. The boys and girls here present the appearance of a large school, and they go about their duties with an alacrity and a will that seem utterly opposed to the usual habits of imbeciles; and this is often surprising to their instructors themselves. The majority of the patients who, although termed boys and girls, have in many cases reached mature ages, when admitted are mischievous and destructive in the extreme, destroying their clothes, and eating and tearing their food like wild beasts. Instead of being scolded and beaten, they are petted and praised and their very evil propensities are made a means of leading them into habits of obedience and usefulness. The method of instruction is unique; the faculty of imitation being the lever which the teachers use. Instruction in eating with a knife and fork is also taught, and very speedily they feed themselves like other people. The process is, of course, very slow and tedious. There are some fifty or more lads in one room putting square pegs into square holes; others fitting oval and other forms in corresponding recesses. In this way the eye is taught to appreciate accurately how to fit things together. Some of them who show an inclination that way also learn drawing. The tailor's shop turns out all the clothes used by the inmates. The shoemaker's shop supplies the foot-covering, and the carpenters do the repairs and make the articles used on the premises. And this is the result of educated idiot labor. The fire of intelligence seems to light up the dullest face when petted or praised by one of the instructors. The training of the girls is calculated to practice in all domestic operations. They scrub, work at the needle, attend to the linen, etc. There is also Berlin wool-working, admirably done by some of the poor idiots. Two days are set apart in the week for special amusements. By means of a lime-light moveable figures are cast upon a white sheet, Punch and Judy, etc., and, in fact, anything calculated to divert their poor heads. There are more than 600 in this institution, and the results prove what admirable care and attention is bestowed upon these poor afflicted ones. M. S.

A Timely Reminder.

B. C. Government Agency,
33 Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.,
9th October, 1885.

To the Editor:—I should feel obliged if you would make it known through the medium of your journal that the agent-general for the province particularly requests all British Columbians to communicate on their arrival in England with this office, and when in London report themselves, at the same time furnishing their addresses, so that the fact may be duly advertised in the Canadian Gazette.

I remain, etc.,
H. C. Breton,
Agent-General.

FRUIT CULTURE.

A Ready Market for British Columbians.

Mellonie-Wartha,
Mayne Island, Oct. 19.

To the Editor:—Now that the Canadian Pacific railway is completed, we may expect shortly to be in active commerce and social communication with Winnipeg and the vast Northwest territories. Do you not think, Mr. Editor, that it is high time that we turn our attention to fruit growing—not as a pastime, but as the great outlet for our agricultural resources. When we consider those countless acres, pouring in their millions of bushels of wheat, oats, etc., surely we can never suppose that we will be able to compete with them. Would it not be better to prepare ourselves for the exchange of commodities? With apples 5 and 10 cents and even 15 cents a pound (as I bought them there often years ago), surely we could find a margin of profit as great if not greater than we could hope to realize out of cereals. And, again, when the question of labor is of so much importance as it is here, with fruit culture we could use our Indians, instead of allowing them to run over to Seattle and elsewhere to pick hops for our astute neighbors, returning to us, after spending their money in American stores or perhaps had whiskey, to starve or fill our jails. The cost of production is not nearly as great as is that of grain, nor is the risk of failure in crops nearly as much.

And is not fruit (if we rightly understand its use) as important an article of diet as bread? Yes! I claim it to be a necessity. When I see our newspapers piled with advertisements from quack doctors, claiming to cure any or all of the numerous ills to which flesh is heir with their one wretched specific, how I wish we understood the value of fruit as a medicine. I am sure we would be much the gainers if we looked more to our orchards and gardens for our medicines and less to our drug-stores. To cure fever or act on the kidneys no febrifuge or diuretic is superior to watermelon. Of all the fruits that nature has so bountifully bestowed upon us, none can exceed the peach for flavor or digestibility. The apple (our first mother's favorite) is, of all fruits, the best, whether on the dessert table or cooked as pudding or tart. Raw apples or dried apples stewed are better for constipation than liver pills. The small seeded fruits, for which our climate is so well suited, such as blackberries, raspberries, currants and strawberries, their skid is cooling and purifying and their seeds laxative. Fruit may be eaten at any time and in any quantity, always being sure that it is perfectly ripe. It is a mistaken notion that one may not eat of it before breakfast or on going to bed. Eat more of it, and we will require less of that nasty stuff that is so great an expense to both pocket and stomach. To protect our young orchards in their earlier years it seems to me that a heavy tax on all importations would be necessary. In this we can safely leave in the hands of the government, and as our trees grow older and our footing surer we will be able to feel that the future of our province will be second to none in the dominion.

T. R. Figg.

Rapping a Bogus Workingman Over the Knuckles.

To the Editor.—Verily, "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." "Workingman No. 2," of the Standard is either an idiot or a fiend in humble disguise. For the sake of the Knights of Labor and the laudable principles which they advocate, it is hoped the sentiments of "Workingman No. 2" will not be permitted to pass as representing their views. It is well-known that the Knights of Labor is not a political organization, and the attempt of the Standard to convert them into a party machine will, if not nipped in the bud, work detrimentally to the cause. Evidently the Standard is trying to steal a march on the Knights of Labor, and, if it were not for the eleven foot, it might succeed. When "Workingman No. 2" says "the government should have kept the Chinese out of the country by force," he exhibits that spirit of opposition which have made it necessary to provide the ways and means for the preservation of peace and order. If "2" is not for the spirit manifested by "Workingman No. 2" the government would not have been compelled to build the new gaol. Neither would a chain-gang for the punishment of criminals have been a necessity. Does he not know that the first duty of a government is to observe and sustain the law, and that the moment they cease to perform that duty their usefulness is at an end? The sooner the Knights of Labor unmask the wolf in sheep's clothing, and wrestle him accordingly, the better for all parties concerned. Citizen.

Taxation of Church Property.

Matsqui, Oct. 26.

To the Editor:—St. Mary's Mission (Roman Catholic) own here about 1400 acres on the south bank of the river and about 450 acres on the north bank, where their school and church buildings, gardens and cemetery, occupying perhaps 20 acres, are situated. Part of their land on the north bank has been taken by the railway and part is laid off in town lots and is advertised as an eligible investment.

Assessed for taxes on the above, one of their number goes forward and makes affidavit that the land is held "for school and charitable purposes," and claims and obtains exemption.

An application for the value of their personal property by the valuator is refused, on the ground that they pay no taxes of any kind.

The above scarcely harmonizes with your answer to "W." in last week's *Colonist*.

C. B. Swoan.

[If our answer does not harmonize with the above statement it is no fault of ours. We quoted from the statutes of 1876.]

A Shameful Act Repudiated.

To the Editor:—In the published accounts of the anti-Chinese meeting held last Friday evening at Harmony hall a resolution was passed in regard to the issuance of Chinese certificates, coupled with the name of Mr. Vrooman, and the names of W. A. Robertson, J. M. Duval and M. Pickens are given as speakers, neither of whom were present at the time the resolution was introduced, and had not the least idea of its being passed until it appeared in the press. The central committee of the anti-Chinese union disclaim all connection with the resolution, as it was an unauthorized and unjustifiable attack on Mr. Vrooman. By order

Chas. Com. Anti-Chinese Union.

Victoria, October 26.

A GOOD-LOOKING GHOST.

The Mortifying Exposure of a Materializing Medium.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 9.—The spiritualists of this city are excited over the expose of Mrs. Eugene Beste, the well-known illuminated materializing medium. She has bewildered the people of cultured Boston, where she had crowded seances for two years, and she has also given successful exhibitions in New York, Philadelphia and Washington. She came to this city at the invitation of leading spiritualists, and a seance was given on Saturday, attended by a select few. An incredulous lady determined to test the genuineness of the visionary forms at the next exhibition, and laid careful plans. She obtained the consent of Mrs. House, at whose home the medium was a guest, and two stout men were secreted in the kitchen while the invited twenty at $1 apiece were forming three circles in the adjoining room. Mrs. Beste chatted with the spectators until 8:30, when the room was darkened. Two chairs had been placed against the kitchen door by the medium and a wire put in front of the inside circle. This, the lady said, would have an electric effect. The medium then retired to the cabinet formed by curtains inclosing a bay-window. A deathlike silence pervaded the room, when a tall figure appeared, advanced a few steps and sang in a deep bass. The next figure was Daisy, a child three feet tall, who talked in a sweet voice. Then came an illuminated oriental figure, which wore luminous robes and was expected to dissolve before the eyes of the spectators. The sight was beautiful. Stars sparkled and the blue fire enveloped the figure. Suddenly the kitchen door flew open, and two men, rushing in, seized the apparition, which uttered a piercing scream and called for help. Lights were procured, the scented gauze was torn off the figure, and Mrs. Beste stood before the excited twenty. She displayed a fine form, arrayed in corsets, in a short chemise and blue stockings. She was allowed to dress, after which she made a confession, which she put into the shape of an affidavit by a lawyer present and signed by Mrs. Beste. She said her robes were soaked in a solution of phosphorous and spattered with illuminated paint, which produced the luminous effect. These were concealed under her dress when she entered the cabinet. Tall figures were made by raising the arms over the head and smaller figures by kneeling down. She said all the Boston mediums were frauds, and that she had deceived thousands, though in constant fear of exposure. After refunding the $20, which was given to the two men who caught her, she was allowed to depart.

LOSS OF THE SHIP CILLERNUM.

Particulars Received—Fire and Terrific Explosion.

An account of the loss of the British ship Cillernum has been received from the master. The substance is that the vessel had three shafts put in for ventilation before leaving the port of Newcastle for San Francisco. On August 14th, in latitude 12° 59' south, longitude 36° 57' west, a thin vapor was noticed coming from below. After a thorough examination it was made and the coal was found to be quite cool, but a strong smell of chemicals was noticed below. On August 19th smoke was noticed and water was freely used, but the fire increased rapidly, and the hatches were put down. At 3 p. m., while the crew were at work trying to subdue the fire, a fearful explosion took place which blew off the hatches and all the forward part of the decks. An ordinary seaman named Campbell was blown up by it and never seen afterward. The carpenter, cook and two seamen were severely injured also. At 6 p. m. a vessel hove in sight which proved to be the Dutch barkentine Zitia. Every effort was made to subdue the fire, but without effect, and the coal finally became so hot that the water in the tanks actually boiled and the flames came up through the decks. Everything became so hot that the vessel had to be abandoned and all hands were put on board the barkentine. Before the captain left the ship he also put out of commission the vessel's mate and not be allowed to return to other vessels, and leaving her at 9:30 a. m. on August 20th, he saw her sink at 9:45 a. m. All hands were taken to Pernambuco. The chemicals in bleaching powder that she had on board were no doubt the cause of the disaster.

Sensational Poison Trial.

London, Oct. 19.—A case just concluded at the Seine Assizes shows that notwithstanding the chivalry of the French character, an unreasoning prejudice against mothers-in-law prevails. A dealer in artificial flowers, named Ribout, was charged by Madame David, his mother-in-law, with having poisoned his wife Marie. In 1881, while living at Noisy, about nine miles from this city, Ribout and his wife received into their employ Lucie Quiot, an extremely pretty girl of 15, as an apprentice and boarder. Ribout became fascinated by the girl's charms and she reciprocated his love, and they made no secret of their mutual admiration. In February, 1884, Madame Ribout became violently ill, grew worse, and died early the next month, and four months later Ribout married the apprentice. Then Mme. David's suspicions were aroused, and she charged Ribout with having murdered her daughter. At the trial evidence was adduced to show that the symptoms attending the death of the wife were similar to those produced by colchicine poisoning.

The remains of Mrs. Ribout were disinterred, but no trace of the subtle vegetable poison could be discovered, but this did not prove that it had not been employed, as its traces would soon pass away leaving no trace. It was proved that Ribout had colchicine in his possession. The evidence upon the whole amounted to a strong suspicion if not to positive proof, and the case looked black for the prisoner; but Maitre Demange carried the jury by an oratorical effort. He represented his client as a victim of his mother-in-law's malignity. "It was the mother-in-law," he said, "that first trumped up this charge of poisoning and had it not been for the mother-in-law the prisoner would not now be here." This appeal to prejudice made the jurors and the prisoner akin, and without the slightest hesitation they returned a verdict of acquittal.

New England Thrift.

[Youth's Companion.]

Two farmers, brothers, living on adjoining farms in the state of Connecticut, are both more than comfortably endowed with this world's goods. There is a third brother, who has lived in Illinois for several years, where he owns a fruit farm. He is generous to a fault, and every autumn invites everybody for miles around to spend a day with him and feast on his fruit.

A short time ago he paid a visit to his brothers in Connecticut, who, not having seen him for ten years, warmly welcomed him. John, the older of the two brothers, insisted that the western brother should stay with him, and, after a peasant little urging, Richard, the other brother consented. The next morning John and his visiting brother walked over to Richard's farm. John invited Richard to come with his family and take dinner with him. As the three brothers strolled toward the barn yard to look at the blooded stock, a dozen fine pullets crossed their path.

"By the way, Dick," said John, suddenly, "my wife says our chickens are getting so scarce that they must have been stolen or carried off by some animal. We thought we'd give you chicken fixin's for dinner to-day. Suppose you let me have three or four of these?"

"All right! Pick out three fine ones," said Richard. The pullets were caught and killed. After a little more visiting and walking about the farm, John and the western brother prepared to go home. As John picked up the pullets and walked out of the yard with them, Richard called out:

"O John, those pullets will be 13 cents a pound! I believe that's what they're askin' down to the center now." The generous western brother was so annoyed that he left for his home next day. He could not endure to remain where one brother charged another brother for three chickens which were to be eaten in part by himself and family. The anecdote, which states not an imaginary but a real occurrence, illustrates the character of only a small minority of the farmers of New England.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

Hamilton, Oct. 20.—Doctor Calvin McQuesten, aged 84, was found dead in bed this morning.

London, Oct. 20.—John Kelly, who was for several years a member of the London police force, dropped dead from heart disease at Ailsa Craig to-day.

Seaforth, Ont., Oct. 20.—The flour and saw mills of Kyle & Mustard at Egmendville, were burned to-day. Loss $35,000, partially insured.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—Bernard Price was arrested this afternoon for embezzling money from his employers, Danford, Roche & Co., dry goods.

Annie James, Cumberland street, jilted by her lover, attempted about a fortnight ago to drown herself in a well. Since then she refused to partake of food and died. She was buried yesterday.

The refusal of Kribbs, city editor of the Toronto News, to appear to stand his trial for libel has had the effect of determining the officers of the 65th Regiment to proceed with their suits against the News.

Charlottetown, Oct. 20.—Joseph Fitzpatrick, aged 16, was shot dead by two men in a wagon. Two bullets were put into him. The men escaped. No clue.

Chatham, Oct. 20.—David F. Hendricks, a farmer living five miles from here, was it is feared, fatally gored by a bull on Sunday. His bowels protruded from the wound.

Guysboro, Oct. 20.—John Armstrong was shot dead, while, it is alleged, fooling with a gun belonging to Joseph Smith. Armstrong's wife, however, and another witness, say the shooting was wilful. An inquest will be held.

Senator Howlan, of Prince Edward Island, who was in the city for a few days has returned to Ottawa. He wants a subsidy of a million dollars or so from the Dominion Government toward a scheme for constructing a tunnel under the Northumberland Straits.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 20.—The governor-general will arrive here tomorrow night. Citizens are preparing to give him a grand reception, including a torchlight procession.

Albert Strang of this city was lost on the prairie near Battleford two weeks ago. Fears are entertained that he has met with foul play.

Compulsory vaccination will likely be introduced here, in view of the smallpox scare in Montreal and other points in Canada. Physicians have been appointed in all the counties of the province to vaccinate.

The Acadia Coal Co., the Halifax Company (limited), and the Vale Coal Company and Iron Manufacturing Company, whose principal officers are respectively in New York, London and Montreal, have come to an agreement to consolidate the three companies.

Kingston, Oct. 15.—A fire occurred on Princess-street last night, originating under Henderson's photograph gallery and extending and doing injury to the whole Hickey block. The fire was hard to get at, and did considerable injury before it was subdued. The buildings were insured for $13,000 and damaged to the extent of $16,000. F. Shaw, dry goods merchant, insured for $16,000, stock injured $10,000; Henderson, photographer, loss $3,000, insurance $1,000; Henderson & Co., booksellers, loss about $1,000 in paper etc., not in their new premises and uninsured; A Brock, jeweller, loss light, covered by insurance; Mill Bros., loss $1,500 or $2,000 covered partially by insurance.

Belleville, Oct. 19.—In the Assizes to day Mary Adams and her son Charles, aged 12 years, were tried for the murder of Martin Archibald in Huntingdon township on Aug. 30 last. Mrs. Adams is a widow and resides with her son in Huntingdon. Archibald, who lived a short distance from them, visited Madoc on that day, and returning homeward in an intoxicated condition sought admission to Mrs. Adams' house. He forced his way in, despite the resistance of the woman and the boy, and grappling with Mrs. Adams, threw her on the floor, when the boy struck Archibald with an axe, disabling him. The woman afterwards, it is said, struck deceased with the axe and he died a few days afterwards from the effects of the wounds. The jury acquited the prisoners without leaving the box.

Montreal, Oct. 19.—About 200 medical-students paraded here to-night through the streets singing and yelling. Their destination was on St. James street, where they had threatened to clean out a couple of quack doctors operating there. An immense crowd had gathered to see the fun, but when the students observed about a dozen policemen quietly waiting for them they collapsed and went on their way home amidst the jeers of the crowd.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick, Speaker of the House of Commons, has resigned the colonelcy of the 47th Battalion, owing to some objection entered by Major General Middleton respecting the acceptance of a gift from the men of his battalion.

Forest, Ont., Oct. 19.—Henry Harvey's house, situated on the sixth line of Warwick, was burned yesterday morning. His wife got up early in the morning, built a fire, and then went out to milk, leaving her husband and son and a young man named Napier in bed asleep. In some way the house took fire, and when they awoke the main part was all ablaze. Mr. Harvey ran into the main part, thinking to get out of the door, but it was fastened. He then ran back into the bedroom, and they made their way out of the window. Napier got out safely. The son's hands were badly burned, but the father was literally roasted, all his clothing being burned off and the whole surface of the body burned. He died towards evening after most intense suffering. He was about sixty years old, and one of the oldest settlers in the neighborhood.

The St. Thomas Journal (Grit) has a word of comfort for the Reform leaders. It say: "Sir John cannot live long." How this will spur up the flagging energies of Mr. D. Mills.

British Columbia will contribute specimens of gold quartz to the Colonial exhibition. The Cariboo district is very rich in quartz, and it is very possible, seeing that the C. P. R., is about completed, that quartz mining will shortly be commenced in that section of the province. The long distance from travelled roads, and the consequent great cost of supplies and transportation, have hitherto operated against the enterprise.—Mail.

It is reported that a party of Canadian Cree Indians have entered the United States.

Col. Otter and his men will receive a formal welcome from Toronto on their return home.

Rev. Hamilton Gibson, one of the oldest ministers in the Dominion, died yesterday at his residence in Toronto. For many years he was stationed at Bayfield and Galt, but after his retirement lived for several years at Lachine near Montreal, removing to Toronto some four years ago. He was about 80 years of age, and one of the "commuters," being connected with the Church of Scotland in Canada. He joined in cordially with the Union.

Montreal, Oct. 21.—Fifty-one verified new cases of smallpox were reported yesterday. Several witnesses who were present in the police court to-day came from a house in which death from smallpox had occurred.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—A forged certificate of vaccination was found in the possession of a passenger on a westbound train here to-day. He said he paid 25 cents for it to a merchant in Montreal; that he had never been vaccinated and that certificates were being sold without stint.

Strathroy, Oct. 15.—Mrs. Crossley, mother of Mrs. B Hungerford, died here on the 12th inst., having obtained the great age of 95 years.

Prescott, Ont., Oct. 15.—John Gray, a prominent Conservative, died here to-day.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A Lame Statement by Shay.

Mrs. Shay Tells a Sad Story of Cruelty and Neglect.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—The peculiar mystery surrounding the causes which induced J. C. Brown to shoot Shay, the real estate agent, is being gradually dissipated. Brown still refuses to make public the letter written by Shay to his wife, and which so incensed him, but following is the reply to it that he sent Shay:

Healdsburg, Oct. 19, 1885.

B. J. Shay—*Sir*: In view of what has transpired recently I forbid you from holding any communication whatever with any member of my family. As to my reasons for this, ask your own conscience and that will give you the answer. You will forward me a statement of money transactions.

James C. Brown.

Shay's explanation.

Shay, on being asked about the letter, said: "That letter was the most foolish piece of business, for writing which I thrice blamed myself. It was written for a purpose, but without any idea that it would bring about such a result as it has. Brown, you see, had been out of employment for some time, and nothing seemed to arouse him to action, and Mrs. Brown thought she would do something to see if she could not wake him up. She wrote me a letter stating that she wanted to come here, but was without means to pay her passage, and concluding with that request there was a letter which she asked me to copy and send to Healdsburg, so her husband might get it. It commenced with a very endearing term, and it was very gushing. At first I thought I would not have anything to do with it, but then to please her I did copy it and mail it. I have since thought I acted very foolishly. The sentiments in the letter were not mine, I assure you."

"Then the purpose of the letter was to excite Brown's jealousy?"

"That was the purpose."

"But was not that a most extraordinary course to pursue, inflaming one of the worst passions that takes possession of a man?"

"I admit that it was. We often do things which we regret ever having done."

The injured wife of Shay.

Mrs. Shay, who was interviewed on what she might know in regard to the causes which led to the shooting, tells a pitiful story. She stated that she was surprised that Brown had been so long blinded regarding the course pursued by his wife. She knew of her husband's faithlessness years ago, but she had remained silent for the sake of her family. She expected the crisis would come Friday night would be enacted either sooner or later, but determined that when the blow was struck she would not be responsible for it by giving any information to Brown. Although her husband had lived in the same house with her and their children until last May, he had not spoken to her for six years. From the time he left, last May, she had not heard from him, and although she often met him on the street he passed her by as if she were a stranger.

An appeal rejected.

She said that she had met Mrs. Brown but once, and then it was through compulsion that she called upon her. At that time Brown was in Portland, Or., and she called upon his wife to entreat her to cease leading Shay away and estranging him from his family. The prayer of the neglected wife was not heeded, and Shay continued his attention to Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. Shay says that while her husband failed to contribute towards the support of his family, he was showering presents Mrs. Brown and paying $60 a month for her board and lodging. It was only with reluctance that the poor wife spoke of the matter, and tears were in her eyes as she said: "On Friday night, while he was able to dine in regal style with his woman I and my children were compelled to be satisfied with a very simple meal."

Sledges and Reindeer in Lapland.

[Sophus Tromholt's Travels.]

The only means of conveyance afforded by the country was the reindeer sledges, and the author gives a graphic picture of the manner in which the reindeer is prepared for duty.

"First, two symmetrical bits of wood are laid above and below the neck of the deer and fastened together. From the middle of these a band runs down on each side to a wooden block under the stomach immediately behind the fore legs. To this block the single trace is attached, generally made of reindeer skin. From the end of the wooden block again a broad belt runs over the back of the animal, while around the neck a rope is placed to which the rein is fastened. This is the whole harness. It is loose and primitive, but doubtless best adopted to reindeer drivers.

"The sleigh seems from its construction to be better adapted to water than to land traveling. Cut a low boat in halves, take the stem part and close it behind with a perpendicular piece of wood, and you have a pulk. It is about the length of a man; without any covering whatever, and completely empty, the driver sitting down on the bottom. As it is provided with a keel, it will be pretty clear that it is about as easily managed as a boat on terra firma. The pulk is built of birchwood, but the keel is of fir. What is most annoying to the uninitiated is that the pulk does not, as the sleigh, travel on runners, but on a little keel, and capsizes in consequence at the slightest bump or want of balance on the part of the driver, and that it is drawn by a single trace and not by shafts, from which it follows that the reindeer can not hold it back down hill, which often causes the traveler to come down rather more precipitately than he might wish, and finally that two reins are not used.

"There is, however, good reason why the Lapps prefer the single to the double system, and each one has advantages of its particular kind in reference to the nature of the road. A sleigh would, for instance, sink far deeper into the loose snow, and be knocked to pieces over rough ground, where the road is obstructed with logs and stones, and the pulk has often to shoot down a declivity of a couple of yards. The sleigh would capsize quicker than the pulk, strange as it may seem, as the latter capsizes only in the hands of an inexperienced driver."

Cure for Bee Stings.

[Exchanges.]

The venom of a bee is acid and to neutralize its effects an alkali should be used when possible. Fine cut smoking tobacco is said to be a good remedy. A pinch of it moistened and applied to the wound like a sponge gives relief in five or ten minutes.

A TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

REMINISCENCE OF MAJ. GEN. CLEBURNE, OF THE C. S. A.

The Absolute Control He Held Over His Men—A Federal Colonel's Trying Experience—Mortal Dread—"Now, Men, Fire!"

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

But there was one part of the Confederate line which did not share in the tumult and fierce resistance which, was every-where else apparent. This was the portion held by the division of Maj. Gen. Cleburne, or, as all the southern people know him, "Pat Cleburne." It has been said of Cleburne that he was the only man in the Confederate army who could absolutely control his men and make them hold their fire until he was ready for it to be delivered. On the day of this battle, when the Federal advance began, it is stated that he said to his troops that he would shoot any man who would dare to fire a gun until he gave the word.

This was the explanation of the ominous silence all along that portion of the breastworks held by his force. Probably the effect of this can best be shown by repeating the words of a Federal colonel who was captured in this battle, and who described it the next day:

Said he:

"It was the most severe ordeal which my nervous system has ever undergone. When we began the advance we naturally expected that the artillery would open upon us as soon as we got within range, and that, having swept forward until we were in reach of the fire of musketry, that would begin to open upon us also.

"I had been through so much of this that I had ceased to fear it, and always relied on the excitement of the occasion carrying me forward; but here we ran for some 300 yards or more, and there was not a cannon shot. Another 100 yards and still no explosion of bombshell or anything of the kind. I now began to feel a little strange. Another 100 yards, and still no sign of life, and my nervousness began to give place to a desire to halt. Another 100 yards, and we were certainly within range of musketry; but still there was not one sign of life in the intrenchments in front of us; nothing to give cause for apprehension, apparently, except the waving of the Confederate flags above the works, as a light wind blew.

"Now, over me began to come a mortal feeling of dread; a feeling which I never before, and which I can scarcely describe. I would have turned and fled but for the fear of disgrace, which was stronger even than horror of death. But I knew what was coming, and determined by my example to inspire my men to brave it, no matter how terrible it was.

"At length we were within scarcely more than twenty yards of the intrenchments, when from all along the line protruded forth, beneath the head-logs, scores and hundreds of muzzles. I could see them as I gave a quick glance down the whole front, and those immediately before me, particularly, seemed slightly waving from side to side, as if they were no mistaking it. I knew that every holder of a musket was picking out his man.

"This continued for but a few moments, when above all other sounds distinct and clear, I heard the command given, 'Now, men, fire!'

"Instantly, from along the entire line, there sounded, like a lightning flash, to burst forth a sheet of flame and smoke. I was struck, and fell senseless for an instant, but when I recovered myself and turned to look there seemed to be scarcely seven men in my entire regiment on their feet.

"Then the fury of the combat arose above other sight or sound. The whole forest and mountain seemed to be on fire. There was no army in the world that could have stood before it."

As evidence of the correctness of this description, it may be noted that, after the battle the Confederates picked up in front of Cleburne's line 1,008 dead and wounded Federals.

A VERY PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Some of the Customs Observed by the Russian and Polish Jews.

[Philadelphia Record.]

In that section of the city south of Lombard street, between Second and Tenth streets, there have settled within the past ten years many hundreds of Russian, Bulgarian, Polish, Roumanian and Servian Jews, and by the peculiarities of their habits and customs they have built up an exclusive community of their own. Even in the slums there is an aristocracy of wealth among them, but many a long-tongued fakir who tramps the streets with his tray of collar buttons or other trash has dived deep into the mysteries of the Kabala, or has in his mind great stores of Talmudic lore.

The condition of hundreds of the wretched immigrants is miserable in the extreme. In Lombard, South, Mary, and Bedford streets they live in huddled masses. Most of these Hebrews are exceedingly pious. In the morning they turn their faces to the east and with bending back and forth mutter in hurried tones the guttural notes of a Hebrew prayer. Some of the shrewder among them have become very powerful by starting stores to supply the little fakirs, and peddlers, and two of these men have made small fortunes at this business.

In all their poverty these people adhere with superstitious pertinacity to the dietary laws prescribed by the Mosaic code. All meats must be kosher (clean) or no Jew will defile himself by eating thereof. There is a kosher ice dealer, for they are afraid to use the ordinary ice, fearing it is not clean. There are even kosher bootblacks who do not use the ordinary blacking.

There are a number of shules, or congregations, among them. The rabbi is sometimes a shoemaker or a peddler, but when he enters the shule, with his sliken taleth upon his shoulders, he is a changed man.

There were two Polish weddings the other day. Four poles are erected, and over this is thrown a garment worn in the synagogue, which forms a sort of canopy. Under this the rabbi slowly goes, and the bride and groom are brought before him, she with her neck bare and he with his collar unbuttoned. Their troths are plighted, the glass is broken, and the two are declared wedded. Then follows the Polish wedding dance, which is a mixture of a hop, skip, and jump. The rabbis fee is made up from free will offerings. Of course, the wedding is attended by many friends of the twain. They go to the rabbi, and upon payment of a small sum the holy man offers up a blessing for the couple, and of the sum so obtained he makes his marriage fee.

"Maryland, My Maryland!"

[The Century.]

It was at this time, after a supper at the headquarters of the "Maryland line" at Fairfax, that the afterward universal war song, "My Maryland," was set afloat upon the tide of army favor. We were sitting outside a tent in the warm starlight of an early autumn night, when music was proposed. At once we struck up Randall's verses to the tune of the old college song, "Lauriger Horatius." A young lady of the party from Maryland, a cousin of ours, having recently set them to this music before leaving home to share the fortunes of the Confederacy, all joined in the ringing chorus, and when we finished a burst of applause came from some soldiers listening in the darkness behind a belt of trees. Next day the melody was hummed far and near through the camps, and in due time it had gained and held the place of favorite song in the army. No doubt the band organs would have gotten hold of it; but, from first to last during the continuance of the confederacy, those cheerful instruments of torture were missing.

The Musical Cholera Preventive.

[Continental.]

According to telegraphic advices from Europe, the soldiers in a garrison at Saratoga have adopted a method of preventing cholera altogether new to medical science, which seems to know so little about the disease.

If the Saratoga experiment prove successful, then a city which is plentifully supplied with musical institutions, such as, for instance, amateur societies, co-operative "benefit" concert associations, professional orchestras and perambulatory hand-organs, need fear an onslaught of the cholera.

No town with an average brass band will be liable to the attacks of the epidemic, and every family with a musical son and a flute, or an industrious daughter and a piano, will be proof against its invasions.

As happily, however, it is beginning to look as if we shall escape a visit of the plague until at least another summer, we can afford to await the outcome of the Saratoga experiment with comparative equanimity.

Before Sailing.

Lean closer, darling, let thy tender heart
Beat against mine that aches with heavy
wo.
Drop thy quick woman's tears to soothe thy
smart.
Ah me! that I could ease my sorrow so!
But men must work, sweetheart, and women
weep
So says the song, so runs the world's behest;
Yet time will pass and tender comfort creep
With hope in company unto thy breast.
Now, ere we part, while yet on lip and cheek
Close kisses linger, oilinging passionate,
There is a farewell word love fain would
speak,
A tender thought love labors to translate
In earnest words, whose memory through the
years
Shall calm thy soul, and dry thy dropping
tears.

If in the garden when the roses blow,
Or by the shelter of thine evening fire,
If any winter gloom, or summer glow,
Thy soul floats seaward with a fond desire
(Ponder and stronger than thy tender use),
Think thou, "One longs for me across the
foam;"
And if, sweet failing like the evening dews,
A special peace enfolds thine heart and
home,
Then say thou, dear, with softly bated
breath,
"In some lone wilderness beyond the sea,
Whether in light of life, or gloom of death,
My lover's spirit speaks to God for me!"
Kiss, beloved, without doubt or dread,
We are not sundered, though farewell be
said.

Was it Beans or Bugs.

She had a very long nose and wore gold-rimmed spectacles and a frizette. She was not pretty, but she was very, very good and attended Sunday-school regularly. But she had a peculiarity of interposing, in the midst of the most interesting discussions, with utterly irrelevant remarks, or questions put in the gravest manner possible.

Last Sunday Deacon Bodkin was elucidating the subject of the parable of the vine, when she fixed her glittering eye upon him and broke in:

"Deacon Bodkin, I have been reading durin' the past week, consarnin' the plagues of Egypt an' I read of the plague of the locusts. The Scripture says, 'the locusts came up over all the airth.' Now, my friend, Abigail Simpkins, has on her big mantel tree a big locust bean-pod, an' she says, an' sticks to it, that them locusts what come up an' kivered all the airth was beans. I thought at fust that she must be mistaken, an' I told her the locusts was a sort er insect, or somethin' live. But she says no it was the beans. 'Ain't beans live?' says she, 'an' don't they come up an' kiver the airth?' An' I ain't at all certain that she's wright, deacon. Now what do you think? Was them locusts what plagued the children of Egypt bugs or beans?"

"Sister Grimes," said the deacon, "I am afraid you are getting frivolous."

And she sat down, thinking this she was made the young folks look so pleased.—*Boston Globe.*

Dumpy Women.

Women, especially those of the upper classes who are not obliged to work to keep themselves in condition, lose, after middle age, sometimes earlier, a considerable amount of their height, not by stooping, as men do, but by actual collapse, sinking down—mainly to be attributed to the perishing of the muscles that support the frame, in consequence of habitual and constant pressure of stays and dependence of the artificial support by them afforded. Every girl who wears stays that press upon or bruise muscles and restrict the free development of the fibres that form them, relieving them of their natural duties of supporting the spine, indeed incapacitating them from so doing, may feel sure that she is preparing herself to be a dum

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1885.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS. MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in The Colonist, must enclose with each notice Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH KAMLOOPS, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the announcement in another column. The weekly edition of this paper is now permanently enlarged to Eight Pages or 64 columns of solid reading matter. While making this announcement we are also enabled to state that the subscription rates are reduced to the following scale:

For one year	$2.50
For six months	1.50
For three months	75

Postage to any part of the Dominion, the United States and the United Kingdom will be FREE. Remittances may be made in money order, draft, postage stamps or cash.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, Oct. 27

THE ST. JOHN ELECTION.

Return of the Conservative Candidate

By a Majority of Four Hundred.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 20.—Charles A. Everett, the government candidate, was elected to the dominion house for St. John to-day by 400 majority. Much excitement prevailed. A protest is talked of.

NEW ROAD TO GRANITE CREEK.

Public Meeting for a Laudable Purpose.

(Exclusive to The Colonist)

SPENCE'S BRIDGE, Oct. 26.—A movement was started at Spence's Bridge on Saturday for the purpose of building a winter road to the new mines at Granite Creek, the present trail over the Hope mountains being impassable from the middle of November to the end of May each year. The proposed sleigh road starts from the Nicola wagon road about half-way between Kamloops and Spence's Bridge at the Hamilton ranch, thence thirty miles over a prairie country. The estimated cost of this section is $1000. From the end of the prairie country to the level of the Otter river, a distance of about fifteen miles, the work will be heavy, consisting of clearing trees and side hillgrading. The estimated cost of this section is $1500. From the point where the proposed road strikes the Otter valley it is intended to make use of a fine chain of small lakes which in winter will make a capital road. The distance in this valley and on the Tulameen river will be about fifteen miles, and the work will consist merely of cutting out the small brush and making approaches to the lakes. When this road is completed it will give quick and easy communication from the railway to the mines all winter and give the thousand men in the mines now a chance to get supplies for early work in the spring. Three hundred and fifty dollars was raised in an hour here. Subscription lists have been sent to Kamloops, Nicola Valley and the mines.

HUDSON'S BAY.

Four Months' Navigation Assured.

HALIFAX, Oct. 12.—The Alert arrived early Sunday morning. The boys are all well and safe, except Inglis, who died, and Sinbart and party, who, afraid the Alert had been unable to make her way up Cumberland sound, on some accident, had gone to Fort Chimo, 250 miles distant, in a small boat. They got on the Hudson's Bay steamer Labrador there, bound for Rigondete, where they wanted the Alert to call for them, but the Labrador got on the rocks thirty miles from that place, and probably is a total wreck. Previous to reaching Nachvak bay, on June 15th, the Alert was in field ice five feet thick 40 miles to east, and extending in every other direction as far as the eye could reach. The steamer drifted about in this ice field until July 7th, when she returned to St. John's for repairs. On July 27th the Alert was again back at Nachvak bay and had no difficulty in entering, and the men were told off to their different stations.

On August 4th they passed the Hudson's Bay vessels Princess Royal and Comowen. Observations and inquiries showed that the ice this year was three weeks later than last, and navigation was not open till the first week in August. The Alert broke her propeller in trying to get to Afhe Inlet through the ice on August 9th, and drifted about for a week. On the 21st they got out of the ice and never saw it afterwards. Based upon the reports from these stations he is confirmed in the opinion that the strait and bay are navigable to properly equipped steamers for four months of the year. While there was no doubt at all in his mind as to the practicability of navigation for the season named, there was a question whether the cost would be such as to compete with existing routes, considering the cost of building and handling ships required for such trade, and such a short season of navigation. The winter temperature was not so low as anticipated, as at not one of the stations was the minimum temperature as low as frequently recorded at settled portions of the Northwest.

Professor Bell was surprised to find the region richer in mineral wealth than he previously supposed, and there is no question regarding its wealth in fish and fur.

The Toronto Mail, commenting on the results, says: If the route is found practicable and will pay, not alone the Northwest but the whole Dominion will be benefited by it, but it will not be wise to take it for granted that such is the case until capital has been appealed to and has decided in the affirmative.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A requisition was in circulation yesterday calling on the mayor to convene a public meeting at the City Hall to protest against the alleged evasions of the Chinese restriction act.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

They are Surprised in an Attempt to Rob S. Clay's Store

And Make Good Their Escape.

The premises of S. Clay, grocer and liquor dealer, Johnson street, seem to be a favorite field for the operations of thieves and burglars, for at 2 o'clock Monday morning another attempt was made to

"BURGLE" THE STORE.

Nightwatchman Connor at this hour tried the side door on Johnson street and found it unlocked. He pushed it open, advanced a step with it, and found himself covered with a dangerous-looking six-shooter. Mr. Connor was naturally surprised and retreated a step, followed by the man, who held the revolver uncomfortably close to his head. Both reached the sidewalk, when another man rushed from inside and dacked up Johnson street. The first seeing this also turned and ran. Until this time

THE BURGLAR HAD "THE DROP"

on Mr. Connor, but so soon as he ran the nightwatchman pulled a revolver and sent a couple of shots at his fast-retreating form, but without success. Officer Lindsay now came up and made after the burglars and would probably have reached the last if an unfortunate step had not sent him headlong to the ground. The last glimpse got of them was on Blanchard street.

An investigation of the premises showed that the two crooks had been hard at work on the safe, in which they had succeeded in boring one hole and part of another close to the combination. They were well provided with tools, which in their surprise they left behind. These consisted of four steel drills of different sizes, two braces and a sledge-hammer, and had they not been interfered with they would soon have been

RANSACKING THE CONTENTS

of the safe. These latter were light, not a dollar being stored therein, a couple of gold watches being the entire deposit. A small amount of change and an open-faced silver watch was secured from the till.

There is a very large floating population in Victoria at the present time, and attempts at burglary and robbery will perhaps be numerous during the coming winter. The utmost vigilance is necessary on the part of the police, and citizens generally should take extra precautions to have their premises securely fastened.

Personal.

Mr. Samuel M. Robins, J. P., superintendent of the Vancouver Coal Co., returned from Seattle yesterday.

Mr. J. S. Antonelle, Island railway contractor, who has been ill at San Francisco, is now better.

Dr. E. B. C. Hasington is now in London prosecuting his professional studies. Messrs. J. A. Miller and E. Sanders, of Winnipeg, are at the Oriental.

Mrs. John Sprott and family are at the Occidental, and will join Mr. Sprott at New Westminster.

Dr. Powell, superintendent of Indian affairs, left for the mainland yesterday.

Captain Clarke, harbor master, is on deck once more, after a long siege of illness, the result of a scald.

A Call for Freedom.

The following letter was received by a prominent real estate agent the other day from a resident of Portland, who is just burning to set this country at liberty. Comment is unnecessary—it speaks for itself:

OCT. 23rd, 1885.

How are you getting along with the Canadian independence workover in B.C.? You people had best rush it on as fast as possible. I have been at work for it since seventeen years. I thought to get strong enough to declare the whole of the B. N. A. provinces independent to thereby give honor to a young lady that I fell in love with—a Free Mason's daughter—and I being in some Irish and Irish-American societies myself, thought that I could write the Can. Dom. Free Masons and K. Os. and take and get what Irish-American help I could from the U. S., which latter I am working hard to gain, and so win the Canadian provinces freedom. I think I can do so. Will if I get the backing up for it. Rush it on all that you can. You B. C. men are good men, too good for to be taken by the Queen out of B. C., which thing she would do, say in a Russian difficulty.

Form a Canadian independence league and spread the organization as far as possible. We can do it. B. C. is a terrible rich country and she will have and see prosperity only when she is free of England. Yours,

JOSEPH A. O'DONOGHUE.

East Portland, Oregon.

P. S.—My girl is a Nova Scotian. I came to the U.S along with other reasons to get assistance for my work. I will unite the Fenians and Free Masons and do that work, for what the Masons and Fenians can't do, can't be done. We can do it.

Marine.

Ship Astoria passed up yesterday to load coal for San Francisco.

British bark Moltke has arrived from Hongkong, seeking.

The American ship Bohemia, while crossing the bar at San Francisco on Monday night, shipped three heavy seas, which stove in the skylights, flooded the cabin, and threw Captain Trask heavily against a berth, seriously injuring him.

BRICK STABLES.—The stable of John Dalby, on Pandora street, was yesterday being torn down, to be replaced by a substantial two-story brick, extending from street to street, a distance of ninety feet. Every convenience will be added to the new structure, which will be the first brick of its kind in the city. The old stables had become very rickety. The building formerly occupied a place corner Yates and Broad in the early history of the city, and was moved on rollers to its present site.

THE trial of Captain Tom Weight, for carrying giant powder on his steamer, will take place at Seattle. The prosecution have little hope of his conviction as there is no proof that he had knowledge of its composition, which is essential to establish his guilt.

JAIL BIRDS.—Constables Hussey and Tunstall arrived from the upper country on Monday, bringing down four prisoners to New Westminster convicted at the recent assizes. One of them was an Eagle Pass murderer.

BRICK MACHINERY.—A carload of brick-making machinery arrived yesterday for W. E. Becket, lately from the east. This will be forwarded to Port Haney, where Mr. Becket states there is superior clay for brick-making purposes.

SEMILKAMEEN MINES.—During the winter months it is more than probable that the trail over the Hope mountain into these mines will be impassable, but a road or trail will be kept open from Nicola, to which point there will be communication by rail and stage. The B. C. Express Co., as will be seen in another column, dispatch a weekly stage from Spence's Bridge to Nicola every Monday morning.

CHINESE GOING.—The Seattle Chronicle states that sales of tickets for passage to Hongkong by the bark Southern Chief were so numerous that further sale is stopped for the present. It is expected that 500 Chinese will leave Victoria on the 1st of November in this vessel.

SAD BEREAVEMENT.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Craft, who buried an infant a few days ago, lost another, a fine boy of seven years, last evening. The parents' grief is augmented by the fact that their only remaining child is ill.

What Some People Say

That the Tacoma Ledger says that a few wandering Bohemians have commenced a system of "falsehood, slander and abuse" against it. Same here, Brother Ledger.

That a gentleman in Victoria who saw the procession at Seattle on Saturday night says it was 2000 strong. A few ladies appeared in the line. It was an imposing and influential demonstration and altogether satisfactory to the anti-Chinese orders.

That the Imperial parliament will be dissolved November 18th.

That in the case of Alexander Armour, the defunct treasurer of Brampton, Ont., the defalcations and forgeries will amount to $10,000.

That Sir Charles Tupper will be made a baron in requital of his great and distinguished services. The honor could not be more worthily bestowed.

That a Bismarck (Dakota) telegram says Joseph Riggs, who with a party of friends was hunting in the Rockies, was killed in an encounter with a bear recently. Riggs stabbed the bear in the heart, but not until he had been disemboweled.

That the New Zealand Herald states that the Canadian Pacific railway made an offer to carry the Australian mail from Port Moody with a weekly service for the sum of $500,000 per year. The offer was declined.

That a statement prepared by the Montreal Herald shows that there were interred in the Roman Catholic and Protestant cemeteries of Montreal from August 29th to October 9th the bodies of 1180 persons who had died from smallpox. Of these 100 were English-speaking and 1080 French Canadians. Of the 100 English-speaking 48 were Protestants and 52 were Catholics.

That a woman tried to drive a policeman out of her house by hitting him with her baby. She should have asked him to hold the infant for a minute.

That a grand nephew of George Washington has been appointed United States consul at London, Ont.

That the report that the C. P. railway had made a bid for the steel steamer Alaskan is authoritatively denied by Mr. Prescott, the manager of the O. R. & N. Co.

That the festive coo-boy has distinguished himself at Farwell by shooting two men in the legs. The cow-ardly "boy" escaped after the firing, which was caused by jealousy.

That Frank Leslie has illustrated Barnard Inlet. A prominence is given to the "big trees" on the town lots which Andrew Robertson stated to a Montreal reporter will require several hundred dollars an acre to clear.

That a scheme is afoot in France to convert Paris into a seaport town. It is proposed to build a ship canal from the sea coast to the capital.

That in the Island of Jersey, when a bit of land is to let, which is not often, it fetches £15 per acre a year.

That Maj Heap, of the lighthouse board, Washington, proposes to construct a powerful incandescent lamp, rich in red and yellow rays, which are proved to be the most fog-penetrating. The lamp is expected to possess great efficiency in lighthouse illumination.

That in boring an artesian well at Cedar Key, Fla., lately, the drill passed through several logs embedded in peat at depths ranging from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five feet.

That the corset has again shown its usefulness as a bodyguard, a young woman in Montgomery, Ala., on its account, having just escaped the plunge of a knife in the hands of her husband.

That the famous Victoria bridge at Montreal is to be supplemented by another bridge crossing the St. Lawrence from Lachine to Caughnawaga, four miles above the city. It will be of iron trusses, the eight spans measuring 3,000 feet, and will cost, with its approaches, a million and a quarter of dollars. The owners are the Canadian Pacific railway, who expect to have it finished by November of 1886.

That an Austrian officer in Dalmatia committed suicide by tying himself to the muzzle of a cannon, and discharging the piece by pulling a string with his teeth.

That a Chinaman was fined $50 by a Napa valley justice for the violation of some statute. He made no objection to the sentence, but turning to the magistrate, said slowly: "That's all right, judge, but I'd like to have that $20 you owe me to help pay the fine." The judge paid. The Chinaman then turned to the arresting officer and said: "And you owe me $15. I want it to help pay my fine." He likewise liquidated.

That Bonanza Mackey's wealth is estimated at $180,000,000.

That Lord Wolseley is to-day as unpopular a public man as there is in England. His passing over the services of the marines in his dispatches is especially noted with indignation.

That posters have been appearing lately in some parts of the Pacific coast towns where difficulties with the Chinese exist, warning Fenians not to respond to alarms of fire from the Chinese quarters.

That the following advertisement appears in a Southern paper: "Teacher wanted in District No. 10—Masculine gender; one who will prohibit tobacco chewing, swearing and fighting in and around the schoolhouse; democrat or Methodist preferred. D. W. Smith, director."

That a Buffalo physician, when asked the best preventive of smallpox to carry in the pocket, is said to have answered: "Camphor gum." It is the best thing to have on the person for that purpose and most all doctors use it.

That President Cleveland now weighs 300 pounds.

That "If you should allow me $14 per week on which to run the house," she said, as they sat together in the twilight, "and I saved $3 per week out of that, what would you say?" "Say! Why, I'd say you ought to run it on 'leven," he growled as he lighted the gas.

Theatre Comique.

The Vaudeville Company at the Theatre Comique are drawing crowded houses this week, and give a very amusing performance. The songs of Miss Etta Fern were very pleasing, she being a pretty dancer and excellent vocalist. Miss Goodwin is also very good in her singing, and obtained several encores. J. G. Riley is a clever comedian, and brought down the house with his comicalities. Miss Carrie Hoyt, in the funny sketch with Tom Barrett, proved herself a very pretty dancer and clever little actress, with good voice. The opening comedy and closing farce were exceedingly laughable. The evening's amusement is a very interesting one, and is evidently popular with the large audience that greets it. Mr. Cyre is to be congratulated on the exceptional company that he has secured for his theatre.

THE BURGLARY.—It has been ascertained by the police that the sledge left behind by the burglars at S. Clay's grocery store on Monday morning was stolen from Conlin & Cameron's blacksmith shop, on Pandora avenue, and that the drills used on the same occasion were stolen from the new Methodist church on the Gorge road and from another building in course of erection on the same road. No clue has as yet been obtained to the robbers.

THE Chinese cook on the Olympian was knocked down by one of the crew named McDonald on Tuesday of last week for giving him some unpleasant language. The steward interfered, and McDonald also knocked him down, kicking him in the mouth. When the steamer reached Port Townsend the steward had McDonald arrested.

NEW POST OFFICES.—The following new post offices have been established in this province: Aldergrove, in the district of New Westminster, Edward Whyman, postmaster; Alert Bay, Cariboo district, S. A. Spencer, postmaster.

SEATTLE.

The Anti-Chinese Demonstration.

The men in the procession carried torches, transparencies and illuminated mottoes. Among the latter were four especially noticeable, being highly colored. One was adorned on one side with a representation of a fiend in Chinese clothing holding in his hand the horn of plenty, labeled "Burlingame Treaty," from which was issuing a deluge of Chinese slaves. On the other side of the same transparency was a representative of "Free Labor" chained to monopoly, while over him was sporting a pyramid of Chinamen, saying "me worky chesp." The poor white laborer was being watched by the soldier and police, while the Chinaman was allowed to go free. Another bore the representation of a ship starting for Hongkong. The American eagle was swooping down, blindfolded, with a Chinaman in his talons. On the other side was the picture of a Chinese laborer carrying a lot of rats, and saying "me worky cheapy; me livy cheapy." Another represented Uncle Sam sweeping his yard clear of Chinese. The illuminated mottoes were numerous and all meant the same thing, that it was the bearer's earnest wish for the Chinese to leave. Among others were the following: "Chinese help leaves Newcastle by Nov. 1st." "White laundries are good enough. Less polish and more justice." "No more Chinese cooks for Newcastle." "Down with the Mongolian slave." "Rats! Rats!" "Elevate the masses." "No patronage for the Chinese or their friends." "Jealousies are dead, the right lives." "We spurn the false insinuations of our Governor." "Arms for tyrants! Freedom for men." "Discharge your Chinaman." "The Chinese must and shall go." "Strike for Liberty." "No more paupers." "Get off the fence; either for or against." "We mourn our laws." "Defend your rights." "Charity begins at home." "Friends welcome." Many other legends were carried while through all could be read the sentence "John, Go."

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

The auditorium was literally packed by 8 o'clock, when there were at least 1300 persons in the spacious building. The meeting was called to order by Geo. Venable Smith, and Mr. M. McMillan was elected chairman, and thanked the audience for the honor conferred. "We have met to discuss how those Chinese shall be made to go. I expect to hear some radical talk, but trust the speakers will say nothing to frighten a deputy sheriff."

A voice from the crowd—We would rather hear speaking than such talk.

J. J. Knoff was elected secretary and Mrs. Kenworthy vice-president. In accepting the position, the lady said: "I thank you for the honor, and hope I shall never disgrace the position. I shall always stand by the workingmen. Abraham Lincoln said, 'Keep near the workingman and you will always be right.'"

Dr. Taylor was the first speaker. He said, I belong to the Knights of Labor, and came to lift my voice against the Asiatic hordes flocking here and threatening hordes flocking here and threatening to wipe out the grandest republic that the world has ever known. We are here to night to smoke out Governor Squire and make him tell where he got the information which led him to send powder and balls to our sister city, where there is no insurrection and riot. We want to know if Squire, Yesler and some others of that ilk have heard of a petition fifteen miles long which starts off as follows:

"To His Excellency, Governor Cleveland: Whereas, Governor Squire has business in the Fiji Islands, will you not send us out a governor soon?" We are here to protest against that dog salmon aristocracy, who believe that in order to live in this land of liberty the workingman must be degraded to the level of rice-devouring, rat-eating, opium-smoking pagans. We are here to protest against the statement that we intend to solve this problem by other than peaceable means. Is this a free country, or a land where doglish aristocracy shall dictate to the honest workingman." The speaker then ridiculed Ezra Meeker, of Puyallup, for his alleged pro Chinese sentiments, terming him the Prophet Ezra, and declaring that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. It is hypocisy," he continued, "to talk in favor of Chinese going and at the same time to meet with closed doors to swear in deputies to guard their fellow-citizens. The first deputy sworn in at Sumner owns two Chinese washhouses. I should think these pro-Chinamen would hunt a deep dark hole, crawl into it, and draw the hole in after them. Why don't Governor Squire send his troops to Semilkmoo and prevent the twenty or fifteen thousand pagans from crossing our borders from British Columbia if he is honest. We have resolved that the Chinese must go, and this agitation shall be kept up until they are gone."

A series of very energetic resolutions having been passed, J. A. Comerford, of Tacoma, was the next speaker. When I took about at this vast concourse of people which, by the permission of Governor Squire and the deputy sheriffs, has met together this evening, it reminds me of the old maid who was about to be married, and when she entered the church on the arm of her intended the organists struck up the tune "This is the way I long have sought, and sighed because I found it not." When I see such an array of ladies and gentlemen and hear the generous applause, I realize that this is more than an ordinary occasion. I feel that the workingmen have cast the die, to win or lose. On November 1st, if you fail, let me tell you, you will fail forever and a day. We brought from Tacoma our torches. They are not incendiary flames, but beacon lights shining for the workingmen who will flock here to take the places of the heathens. In the dispatches we read where your dude, milk-and-water governor said the better class of people were in favor of the Chinese remaining. I ask the governor by what standard he judges this people! Does he gauge them by the size of the buzzard dollars in Remington' safe? I'll tell Governor Squire that he lies from his teeth to his heart when he calls the thieves who stole our timber and coal lands the better class of our citizens. There has not yet even been a queue on one of their dirty heads twisted, and yet Gov. Squire talks of quartering troops in our midst. If the governor wants to allay public opinion he must get an injunction on you and me. I'll tell you about this business. If I should meet a man with a musket standing around to keep my conscience, I would kill him if my steel would reach his heart. In Tacoma we had 800 Chinamen. We told them to go. We now have 100, who would go but for a gagging corporation, the Tacoma Bank, which tells them to stay.

The speaker then told how he resigned the editorship of the Ledger because General Sprague and two directors of the Tacoma bank insisted in dictating the policy of the paper with regard to the Chinese. "These two per cent. sharps who have robbed the people of their coal and timber lands, will learn to their sorrow that this is no riot but a revolution. The Chinese will go on November 1st peaceably, and if not peaceably they go anyhow. If they are not all gone by that time, we will lay the blame at the doors of your deputy sheriffs. Laws never enforce themselves, and Captain Beecher with his yacht and five assistants can't keep 15,000 heathens from crossing our borders from British Columbia. I'll tell Governor Squire if he is honest he will arm his deputies with Winchester and Remington rifles, and make a coast guard to keep the Chinese out. Mrs. Parsington's effort to keep back the Atlantic ocean with a broom, is like the present effort of our government to keep the Chinaman out. The pied piper drove the rats out of Hamline, with his pipe, why can we not place Governor Squire on the banks of the straits with a flute to keep the Chinese from crossing to our borders? We are not bullying as Mr. Meeker says, when we tell him that we do not intend to use violence. We say the dirty fellows will float off on the surface of public sentiment, and these people so fearful for John Chinaman have no right to impugn our motives, or to shake hands with the devil till they meet him on the road. From Tacoma the 3000 Chinese sent $250,000 per year to China. We have no deputies in Tacoma. The man who would accept such a position would be a marked man.

The Washhouse By-Law.

[Before Mr. Edwin Johnson, P. M.]

The charge against Me Wah for an infraction of the city by-law requiring persons carrying on laundries to pay a license fee of $50 half-yearly, was heard this morning on remand from yesterday.

The objections taken by Mr. Taylor against the by-law were that it was not within the power of the city council; that the act of the local legislature assuming to give power to the city to pay a by-law of this kind, only gave the right for the purpose of regulating wash-houses, and not for the purpose of raising a revenue. There was a difference between the power to regulate and the right to derive a revenue; one being confined to a reasonable fee for regulating, and the other unlimited. By laws not in harmony with the common law, restraining trade or interfering with the rights of persons, were very shortly construed—any assumption of powers by the municipality not expressly conferred by the legislature, rendered all acts done under such powers void, and in any event, the provincial act was *ultra vires* of the local legislature. The only authority the province had conferred by the North America Act to impose a tax of this nature was either under the head of "shop, saloon, auctioneer or other licenses," or "direct taxation." The words other licenses were restrained within the meaning of the particular words which preceded them. A wash house was an industrial concern not within the meaning. Then was this a direct tax? Counsel cited the writings of political economists to show that a direct tax was solely a tax upon land or upon heads, while an indirect tax was one demanded from one person in the expectation or intention that he should indemnify himself at the expense of another. The license amounted to a prohibition, and thus interfered with trade and commerce, which was within dominion control, and the act, being aimed professedly at Chinese, who were aliens, affected existing treaties between England and China.

Mr. J. Stuart Yates, on behalf of the city, replied that every tax was in a sense direct. Hardly any tax was ever imposed upon any person but that it was expected he would recoup himself at the expense of another. The amount of this license could be obtained by increased charges. So far as the bylaw was concerned, that, he stated, was well within the scope of the powers conferred upon the municipality by the provincial municipality act. That the local legislature had the power to grant such a right under the section of the British North America act giving them the right to deal "with all matters of a merely local or private nature within the province," and quoted cases where the right to license had been held within the powers of the local legislature.

The magistrate reserved his judgment until Saturday.

Personal.

Dr. Rowbotham, Mr. H. Croft, Rev. F. G. Smythe and Capt. McDonald were passengers from the east coast by the Amelia yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Symonds came down on the Amelia yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Eberts were passengers from the mainland yesterday.

Mr. Wm. Cargyle, of Hat creek, Cariboo road, arrived on the Yosemite yesterday. He reports large numbers going into the Granite creek mines.

Mr. A. W. Lawson, the popular hackdriver, returned yesterday from a visit to his relatives in Oakville, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Goepel arrived yesterday from Portland, the latter having returned from a trip to England.

Mr. Barnard, M. P., and Mrs. Barnard, returned from a lengthened visit to Kamloops yesterday.

Mr. H E Levy was a passenger from Seattle yesterday.

Mrs. G. A. Carleton returned from the mainland yesterday.

Mysterious.

Last night about 9:30 o'clock two strangers were observed to enter the passage way and ascend the stairs leading to the upper flat of the postoffice building. A half-hour elapsed and the men not having reappeared it was conjectured that they entertained evil designs on the Dominion savings bank safes. A policeman was accordingly procured and the passage way, closets and the roof were visited, but no signs of the men were discovered. They may have secreted themselves in some of the rooms, which were locked. If so, they will probably be heard from again.

A VICTIM TO MORPHINE.

A Marriage that Means Much.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—A Paris special says: One of the most celebrated beauties of the court of Napoleon III. has just fallen a victim to morphine, Mme. Gurdor (nee Lahitte), and a sister of the Marquis de Gallifet. She had for several years been addicted to the habit of taking subcutaneous injections of morphine. She was buried yesterday at Saint Germains, after enduring eight days of the most excruciating torture of both mind and body. The remains shortly after death assumed all the transparent beauty and classic purity of outline for which she was so famed in her youth, and which were so well known through her pictures.

It cannot be disguised that the marriage of an Orleans princess to Prince Waldemar, of Denmark, notwithstanding the way in which public curiosity was avoided, has produced a great impression on Frenchmen. This princely congress in the modest dwelling of the head of the old reigning house of France, this unostentatious homage by monarchical Europe to a representative of that house, shows that the Comte de Paris holds in hands the principle which is part of the patrimony of France, and may at a given moment be the supreme resource. The marriage is regarded politically as the most important since that of the conqueror of Austerlitz with the Arch Duchess Marie Louisa, in 1810.

MAINLAND FREIGHT.—The Yosemite brought down freight for the following: Eighty head of cattle, for Van Volkenburg & Bro.; Graves & Co, 87 head of cattle, and a general freight.

THE MARBLE CANON ROAD.—Mr. Thos. Harkins has completed the 3½ miles of wagon road connecting the Lillooet and Hat creek roads. Residents at that point state that a splendid road has been made throughout, and that Mr. Harkins was most faithful in fulfilling his contract.

THE steamer Sir James Douglas will leave for New Westminster this morning.

A JAWBREAKER.—"Jumbo" tackled a piece of hard trap rock yesterday, and the rock refusing to be cracked, the "elephant" retired vanquished from the struggle with a badly fractured jaw. The break is said to be very serious, and will require a good many dollars to repair.

VICTORIA MUSICAL SOCIETY.—Notwithstanding counter attractions last evening a large number attended the meeting of this society. Prof. Pfordner, the leader, selected a glee for the opening piece which was practiced by the ladies and gentlemen who were in excellent voice. Mrs. Harris, the president, is to be complimented upon her success in organizing a society which in time will prove a credit to Victoria.

THE remains of Abey Fox were buried at Portland on Sunday. The Methodist church was crowded by sympathising friends.

MR. ANDREW ROBERTSON'S

Opinion of Victoria and Its Surroundings.

He Pronounces this "a Fine Town."

In reply to the question of what he thought of Victoria, Mr. Andrew Robertson, of Montreal, who accompanied Sir Charles Tupper on his recent visit to this city said to a Montreal reporter:

"It is a fine town. There is an English look about the place, as there is indeed about the whole of British Columbia. This is perhaps owing to the climate, which is very different from that of the eastern part of the Dominion. There is very little winter there. The snow falls but it does not come to stay as it does here. The town contains some fine public buildings and many handsome residences. The streets are wide and it has good hotels. The Driard House, at which we stayed, is a very well regulated hotel. The country immediately around Victoria is very fine. We drove out to see the drydock at Esquimalt, the construction of which is in good hands. We also inspected a section of 20 miles of the Nanaimo railroad to Chemainus, where Croft & Angus have lumber mills. This road is from Nanaimo to Esquimalt, on the eastern coast of Vancouver Island and 70 miles long. There is a boom in real estate in Victoria, New Westminster and the country in the vicinity of the site of the new city of Vancouver, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific. The prospects of the country, its owners believe, warrant them in holding it for a high price."

On the afternoon of the day of the arrival in Victoria the party visited the Esquimalt drydock and navy yard. Mr. Robertson spoke most highly of the progress of the work, and of the importance of it to the trade, not only of British Columbia, but to other parts of the Dominion as well. At the same time he expressed a most decided opinion that the dock should be at least 550 feet in length, and said if the additional 100 feet were sonstructed now it could be done very much more cheaply than if left until after the present dock had been completed.

A CLERICAL FORGER.

Disgraceful Confessions of a Baptist Minister.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 10.—Rev. C. M. Booth, a Baptist evangelist, and formerly pastor of a church at Mexico, N. Y., has been suspended from membership of State street church in this city, and will doubtless be expelled at the meeting of the church on Thursday evening. He has confessed that the letter on which he was received into the Springfield church from the one in Mexico, N. Y., some 18 months ago, was forged by him, and that he also forged in August last the names of several Plainfield, Mass., men, by appending them to a paper certifying to the good character of a woman with whom he had associated, who had previously confessed to him that she was a prostitute. This paper was circulated at Mexico in an attempt to bolster up his character. The names were copied from autographs which were signed to a letter thanking him for his labours as a revivalist at Plainfield last winter. He has been the acting pastor of the Cunninghom Baptist church for a year.

Gen. Sherman and the Newspaper.

Speaking of Gen. Sherman's recent reflections on the war correspondents, a newspaper man tells the Sunday Capital this:

"I had an interview with him during the first week of his occupation of Savannah. The newspapers then made him the prime hero of the war. Grant appeared to be baffled before Petersburg. The march through Georgia was the theme of all praise, and Sherman appeared to be the man who would end it all. I had a printing office and very complete press, where, for two years I had printed an army paper at Beaufort, S. C. I obtained letters from Generals Forster and Saxton recommending me to favorable consideration. These I took to Sherman in Savannah, asking for permission to bring my material to Savannah and there turn out a national union newspaper. The printing offices of the city had been rendered almost useless by the departing rebels, and the need of a new press was particularly evident. Gen Sherman received me pleasantly until I mentioned a newspaper. Then the storm broke from a clear sky:

"I would like to know what the deuce an army wants with a newspaper, or what anybody wants with them for that matter. This war was brought on by newspapers and preachers, and it would have ended long ago but for them—and the women," said he. Then pausing, he said:

"Less than three years ago you newspaper men, especially a Cincinnati newspaper, put me down as a crazy man, fit only for a lunatic asylum, because I said it would take 200,000 men to do what I have done. I was exiled to St. Louis on recruiting service for that opinion. What do you think now?

"I tried to stop this flow of reminiscences, but in vain.

"What does an army want with newspapers, I'd like to know! They are little better than spies. We hang spies, or ought to, and it would have saved thousands of lives if we had hanged a dozen newspaper correspondents. No, sir; you can not publish a newspaper in Savannah with my permission. I suppose you are a decent man, because these officers say you were a good soldier and a discreet editor, but I will not have any newspapers about my army if I can help it."—Washington special St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Oct. 5

The Nordenfeldt Gun Played Out.

Engines of war are short-lived nowadays. Three years ago no praise was too high for the machine guns which had brought to a close the bombardment of the forts of Alexandria by driving the gunners from the guns they were serving. This week those same guns of Mr. Nordenfeldt's invention are pronounced obsolete, and no longer fulfilling the necessary requirements. Recent experiments carried out in Weymouth Bay by the Polyphemus against the dummy torpedo-boats have shown that the quick-firing gun manufactured by Messrs. Hotchkiss is the only one at present whose results are satisfactory. But Mr. Nordenfeldt cannot complain. He has had a lengthy innings, and it will not be long before the inventor of such a perfect piece of mechanism as the gun which he introduced into the service will have another weapon ready for the defeat of the rival firm.—London World.

ST. THOMAS, Oct. 19.—Burglars entered the house of Douglas Campbell, in Dunwich township, last night, bound and gagged him, and robbed him of $30. They also attacked the vault in McIntyre's Bank at Dumon. They got through one safe successfully, but failed to open another which they found inside the first one, and which contained $5,000.

School Trustee Meeting.

A meeting of the school trustees was held last evening. Present—Trustees McMicking, Higgins, Heisterman, Braden, Hayward and Harris.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Tenders for the supply of coal and wood were read from the following: Regent Coal Yard—Wood, $4 per cord, and coal $7 per ton. W. Walker—Coal, $7.25 per ton; cordwood, $4 50, if cut, $6. W. T. Drake—Coal, $7 50 per ton. Central Coal Yard—Coal, $8 per ton of 2,240 lbs.; $7.15 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; wood, $4 50 per cord. J. D. Warren—Coal, $6.70 per ton; wood, $4 25 per cord. H. Noble—Coal, $7 50 per ton; wood, $4 50 per cord; cut, $5.50; sawed and split, $6. Hall & Goepel—Coal, $7.50 per ton.

Contract was awarded to Regent Coal Yard for wood; and to J. D. Warren for coal. H. Noble to supply the ward schools with cut wood at $5,50 per cord.

MOTIONS.

Trustee Hayward moved the following motion: That this board urge upon the government the necessity for the appropriation of a sufficient amount for the purpose of the appointment of a competent male person acquainted with the best and most approved methods of teaching to act as an inspector for the Victoria city schools. Mr. Hayward mentioned several irregularities of teachers which had come to his notice that would not have happened if the services of such a person had been employed.

Trustee Higgins said if Mr. Hayward would strike out the word "male" he would second the motion. This having been done,

Trustee Higgins, in seconding the motion, mentioned several complaints against teachers having been made to him, but as no written complaint could be obtained the matter could not be brought before the board. In one instance it was said that the principal of the high school had brutally beaten a pupil, from the effects of which the boy was ill. In another case a female pupil had been caused illness through a somewhat similar practice.

Trustee Braden said that parents felt a delicacy in bringing these matters before the board. Many of the parents thought it was the duty of the board to go to the schools every morning, but business men had not the time. If an inspector were appointed these complaints could be investigated.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Trustee Higgins asked what steps had been taken in regard to cleaning the drain at the Johnson street ward school.

Trustee Heisterman said it was being attended to.

Trustee Higgins stated that during the week he had visited the Central school and found a great lack of seats in Miss Gowen's room—four pupils in some cases sitting in seats intended for one. He would move that twelve children be chased for the use of the school. Carried.

Trustee Harris stated that the services of a janitor for James Bay school had been obtained.

Trustee Hayward brought up the matter of a previous communication from the principal of the girls' department asking for certain supplies and repairs.

It was moved and carried that the dictionary, the thermometers and the bell be purchased.

The suggestion of supplies and repairs required in the boys' department was then taken up. A thermometer and a chair were ordered to be supplied and the principal's stove to be removed.

A letter was read from E. Mallandaine, calling attention to the absence of a covered shed for the girls during lunch hour. Moved and carried that the secretary write to the superintendent of education on the matter.

Trustee Higgins wished to know if a professor of "roller skating" had been appointed. [Laughter.]

Trustee Hayward stated he knew nothing of the matter, but he had heard that some of the teachers had amused themselves in that way during recess. [Laughter.]

It was agreed to mail a copy of the preamble and the resolutions concerning the university to the city council, the provincial government and the dominion government.

Trustee Braden called attention to the drains running through the school reserve on Fort street, the parties not having carried out their agreement. If the drains were not completed through before spring they should be closed.

Trustee Heisterman moved that the parties be notified that unless the closed drains were carried through the drains would be closed up within two weeks.

Seconded by trustee Braden

Weekly Colonist.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1885.

THE PUGET SOUND SHORE LINE.

According to the Post-Intelligencer, it would seem that in spite of the forfeiture of the Northern Pacific railroad of the railway lands between Seattle and Tacoma, the people of Seattle will have a line of railway worked between the two cities, thus connecting the latter with the line to Portland and practically transferring the terminus of the Northern Pacific from Tacoma to Seattle. Mr. T. J. Milner, who is acting for the Oregon Transcontinental company, the corporation which controls the Shore Line road, stated that the latter line will commence to be operated this day (Sunday). The dispatch of the trains from Seattle will be so timed as to enable passengers to catch the outgoing train from Tacoma for Portland, and the fare between the two ports will be equivalent to that charged by the Oregon railway and Navigation Co.'s steamers, viz., $1. The road will be operated jointly by the Northern Pacific and the Puget Sound Shore companies. Thus will the operation of the line take the terminus from Tacoma to Seattle, which will henceforth control the steamboat business of the Sound. The terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad will be brought more than forty miles nearer Victoria, while on Seattle will be showered the benefits which events at first indicated would be conferred on her rival, Tacoma; advantages of which she will not be slow to avail herself. Her people have good cause for congratulation that while securing their end they have averted the threatened land grant monopoly of the Northern Pacific railroad; and the results of the stand they then took furnish a wholesome example of the fact that, given unanimity of thought and action on the part of an energetic and far-seeing people, railway corporations and syndicates will scheme and oppose in vain; that even in the location of their termini railway companies must consider facility of connection or communication with already existing centres of trade and commerce and that as they ignore the truth of this so will they experience pecuniary loss and ultimately be compelled to recognize the necessity for its observance. The sturdy organization of Seattle's citizens backed by its press has been successful in combating a crushing railway monopoly that sought self aggrandizement by attempting to divert the trade of the Sound from the channel through which it legitimately flowed; and the example is one that may find a close parallel in this province before the lapse of a not remarkable period. Natural advantages and a firmly established commercial centre will exert themselves with telling effect in such conflicts.

"C" BATTERY.

The Columbian has retired from the discussion of the "C" Battery location question with a large-sized whopper in its mouth. It declares that *The Colonist* is opposed to protecting any place in the province save Victoria and Esquimalt. Now, it has been frequently stated in these columns that Coal Harbor might have a dozen batteries if it could get them without any question being raised by *The Colonist*; but that with regard to the particular battery known as "C" it is destined for Esquimalt. Practically speaking, however, no other places require protection. The chief point of defence in case of an attack would be Victoria and Esquimalt; if a hostile force should force its way past them it would be all "up" with our friend of the Columbian. The effort of the Columbian to show that the state report of Colonel Holmes and the equally stale endorsement of General Middleton are of value in the face of the recent declarations of Messrs. Caron and Langevin has been so thoroughly exposed that nothing more needs to be said on that head. If any confirmation of the expressed intention of the Dominion government to locate the battery at Esquimalt is required it will be found in the statement of the Marquis of Lansdowne at the Victoria banquet: that it is the intention of the imperial government to make Esquimalt the *place d'armes* of the British Pacific. His excellency spoke with such an air of authority and emphasis that it a more than suspected that the main object of his visit was to examine, in company with Lord Melgund and Captain Anson, the surroundings of Esquimalt, and report his (and their) opinion thereon to the British and Dominion governments. The Columbian finds comfort in the fact that Lord Lansdowne made no reference, in his *post prandial* address, to "Battery C." Reference was unnecessary, because on the day previous the governor-general, in reply to the B. C. board of trade address, expressed himself very decidedly on the point. We would remind the Columbian that the civic address presented at the royal city was framed to "draw" his excellency on the Battery "C" question. It is not a fact that his excellency declined to be drawn—that he entirely ignored that clause of the address—declined to discuss it at all—and that Mr. Mayor and the citizens came away as wise as they went!

DECRYING THE COUNTRY.

The anti-Chinese association have come promptly forward and repudiated a resolution which purported to have been passed at the last meeting of the association and which reflected injuriously on Mr. A. Vrooman. It is further stated (by authority) that three gentlemen who were represented as being present at the meeting when the resolutions were passed and as having spoken to them were not there at all! This is a serious matter, indeed, and shows that some designing persons are attempting to use the association for improper purposes by publishing resolutions that were never passed and reports of meetings that were never held. If the association had not early taken the matter in hand and exposed the imposture there is no telling how far this particular falsehood might have gone or the injury that would have been done to a really good cause. While referring to this fraudulent act (of which the perpetrator has probably not heard the last), we would ask the Knights of Labor (many of whom are substantial business men and responsible propertyholders) whether they are of opinion that the so-called "resolution of censure" which was purported to have been passed by their body a few evenings ago should be allowed to pass uncontradicted? The Knights are nonpolitical in their objects; yet a series of resolutions have been published as having been passed by them which grossly misrepresents the condition of things here. It is stated in that precious series that the people of this city are in a condition of poverty and distress. This we unequivocally brand as a falsehood, and cannot help expressing astonishment that the intelligent members of the Knights of Labor should have allowed this injurious statement to go forth uncontradicted to the world, to the manifest injury of this lovely town, in which all should feel a sufficient interest to refuse to set still while it is being defamed. Whether the author of the resolutions is trying to "boom" Coal Harbor at the expense of Victoria cannot as yet be stated with certainty; but we feel sure that his motive (like that of the mischievous person who has just been exposed by the anti-Chinese association) was an evil one. The public hope soon to hear that the Knights have repudiated that part of the resolutions which bears on the material condition of this people, and expose the author, who, so far from being a workingman, is a would-be monopolist and land grabber, and is now, or was until quite recently, in the employ of the Island Railway company, who, it is well-known, are not averse to the employment of Chinese on their works.

Even the poor old Standard, which lately came under the ban of the Knights of Labor for discharging its union hands and sending to Hongkong for Chinese printers, endorses the untruthful statements in the "resolutions of censure" that poverty and distress prevail in this city and country. The Standard perhaps speaks feelingly; it has felt the pinch; but the poverty and distress is all within the bounds of its own establishment. There is none that we know of who have else except, perhaps, among certain disappointed office-seekers, whose talents have not been appreciated by the government. The Standard charges that we have tried to induce immigration by falsely coloring the condition of affairs here. This is false; but what will the Knights of Labor say to the following, taken from the last new year's article of the Standard:

"IMMIGRATION.—The number of immigrants who came to our country during the past twelve months has been largely in excess of that of any previous year. As a consequence, newly opened up agricultural fields have been utilized and now form the homes of strangers who in a few years will wield a commanding influence in the happy land of their adoption. Favorable as are the advances made in the settlement of our country, we are prone to confess that our local parliament had it in their power to have done much in this direction. By their action, many able-bodied adventurers came to our shores and left again, finding, as the conduct of the James Bay rulers not in accordance with their published promises in the matter of agricultural and mining industries."

The country is felicitated in the above quotation upon attracting and absorbing a large population, and the government are blamed, censured for not taking done more in that direction!

An excellent contemporary over the Sound, the Post-Intelligencer, has gathered the idea from reading the gutter literature of Victoria that *The Colonist* has got into the tropics by a "slip of the pen." We can assure our contemporary that such is not the fact. The so-called slip was not a slip, at all. It is a fact that, speaking of Dominion government matters, this province, at the time we wrote, was without a grievance. Since our article appeared a "grievance" has manifested itself through the alleged mal-administration of the Chinese restriction act. It is stated that certificates of residence are granted to Chinese who are without the country and are mailed to them by their friends. This charge should be investigated, and we are not surprised that a public meeting has been called to consider it. The charge against *The Colonist*—that it has falsely represented Victoria as being in a condition of prosperity when it is the reverse, is an untruth. We have said nothing about matters here that cannot be verified; and it was a disgraceful act for any one to send abroad the statement that the place is steeped in poverty. That there is an overplus of labor, is true; but there is no actual distress here. From the east the reports show a deplorable condition of affairs among all classes; but there is neither begging nor misery in Victoria. Will the Post-Intelligencer please note the fact?

The Puppy Unbagged and is Shown to be a Cur(n)e Mongrel.

TO THE EDITOR:—So long as the Knights of Labor confined themselves to the legitimate efforts to improve the condition of the labor market and ridding the country of Chinese they were supported by all good citizens. Their usefulness in the cause they profess to chaperone would have been unquestioned and irresistible, and had they confined their efforts to the attainment of these objects there can be no doubt that speedy success would have followed. But when they attribute the depression in the labor market to the inefficiency of the local government they not only proclaim themselves a political organization, but partizans of a most decided and unreasonable character. This is a great pity, because, therefore, the workingmen, and many others, regardless of party, have been heart and hand with them; besides, nothing is better calculated to alienate the friendship of a large number of the community than this unwarrantable attack on the local government. The knights should see to it that the political sore heads are not permitted to gobble them up, and subvert a praiseworthy and useful society into a partizan organization to further their own selfish ends. That there was a number of unemployed men in Victoria is no fault of the local government. If there were nothing doing in the country, then I admit the government would be open to censure. But when we find that the business of the country has increased fourfold and that there are four times as many persons employed since the present government accepted office than there were four years ago, I think there is no reason to find fault with the present government. Mr. W. A. Robertson, president of the Anti-Chinese League, in his remarks Friday evening sensibly said he could see no other chance for the workingman unless the resources of the province were developed. With this object he had gone to Queen Charlotte Islands and had discovered resources there that would be the means of giving employment to a large number of workingmen in the near future." He further intimated that the government assisted him in his exploration of those islands and that they were sufficient to support at least a million of people. This certainly don't look as if the government had neglected the interests of the workingmen. While wishing the knights every success in their legitimate undertakings, I would warn them against certain political tricksters, who, under the guise of friendship, are trying to manipulate the order to their own vile purposes. WORKINGMAN.

An "Ottawa Letter."

TO THE EDITOR:—I noticed that the Evening Times of yesterday contained a letter professedly from Ottawa, the purport of which was an inflated puff of Coal Harbor. Anybody at all informed upon railway projects can see at a glance that the letter is a transparent imposition upon the Times' readers, with the view of victimizing the credulous by sticking them with Coal Harbor lots. It is natural, perhaps, that the Times' proprietor should be uneasy at having his limited means locked up in a wild cat speculation, but it is morally wrong for him to make use of the columns of his paper to write bogus letters and date them from Ottawa, in the hope that some reader with more money than wit may be induced to invest in an imaginary city on the faith of statements concerning immense terminal structures which have no existence except in the fertile brain of the Times' writer.

As yet the line for the extension of the railway is not settled, and will not be until after Van Horne's arrival. The site of the terminal sheds and wharf is not yet fixed, but everything indicates English Bay as the jumping-off place, it being the most suitable for the ferry landing connecting with the Nanaimo to Victoria railway. ONE WHO KNOWS.

Our City Streets.

TO THE EDITOR:—Can anything be done to prevent the corporation paving the streets with mud? In what part of the world is metal buried to form roads, as we seen it done here? Will the dirt on top of the stone crystallize into a protector of the metal, or is it intended to cease shoeing horses? No, roughen with the pick the surface of the old roadbed. Press the new metal on this with the steam roller, and then—stop. I appeal to good road-makers here—and we have some—to say if I am right. What did Macadam do? ECONOMY.

Victoria, Oct. 24, 1885.

An elastic step, bouyant spirits, and clear complexion, are among the many desirable results of pure blood. The possessor of healthy blood has his faculties at command, and enjoys a clear and quick perception, which is impossible when the blood is heavy and sluggish with impurities. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier and vitalizer known. dw

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

Defalcations of a Town Treasurer.

Sad Stains on a Supposed Irreproachable Character.

(From the Toronto Mail.)

BRAMPTON, Oct. 15.—A few weeks ago this town suffered the loss by death of an old and respected resident, Alexander Armour, who had occupied various positions of trust, and carried on business here for the past thirty years. The deceased gentleman was highly respected, and was considered to be a man of irreproachable character. His death was the cause of almost general mourning, and his friends spoke with exceeding regret of the departure of a man who they had known to lead so good and useful life. They lamented that they would never in this world see his kindly smile or hear his pious words again. He was revered as a saint who had gone to his reward. When the remains were deposited in their last resting-place the respect of the populace for the deceased was further expressed by the presence of a large assemblage of residents. On the following Sunday a funeral sermon was preached in the Methodist church by the pastor, Rev. J. F. German. The reverend gentlemen based his remarks on the words, "He was a good man." It need not be said that the virtues of the deceased were dwelt upon, and his many good actions ensribed in an eloquent manner. The late Mr. Armour had been many years a class-leader. Pupils who had attended his class had grown up and learned to honor and respect him. Though he had had to cease active work with advancing years he was still an official member of the church and always ready to promote its welfare.

STARTLING DISCOVERIES.

Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered that considerable surprise was created in this locality when it was announced a few days ago that the deceased gentleman was a defaulter and a forger. For three years previous to his death he had held the office of town treasurer. On the position of treasurer becoming vacant auditors were appointed to audit the books and settle up the accounts to prepare for a new incumbent. The examination so far, though not completed, has led to the discovery that the books were falsified systematically. The auditors have notified the bondsmen of the defaulting treasurer that they will be held responsible.

EXTENSIVE NOTE FORGERIES.

This information caused considerable consternation among the residents of this town, but it has been subsequently learned that the operations of Armour have not been confined to defrauding the municipality. He has managed to get money from a number of people to loan, and has used it for his own purposes. Two widows have been victimized out of the money they had laid by to support themselves with. Armour carried on business as an agent, and bearing a good reputation he was intrusted freely with money. Among those from whome he secured money to loan were Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Beatty, Nathaniel Hunter, and John Fearis, of this township. After receiving money he would inform his customers that he had no difficulty in finding borrowers and would hand them promissory notes for the amounts purporting to be signed by some responsible farmer residing in the locality. In this way he came into possession of about $6,000, for which he never accounted. The notes have been found to be forgeries, and, of course, are of no use to the holders, who will lose all as they have no creditor to fall back upon. Among the names forged are those of William Hunter, Samuel Mason, Wm. Porter, Wm. Wiley and Patrick Short. The money cannot be collected as Armour has left no estate behind. He had a bank account, but there was only $10 at his credit. Ten days after Armour's death his wife collected $1,000 on his life insurance policy. It is impossible to account for the way Armour could have disposed of the money. He was not an extravagant man, and was never known to gamble. He, however, was known to visit Toronto very frequently, generally about once a week, and it is supposed he got into difficulties by speculating in stocks.

TEEMER AND HANLAN.

The Boat Race for the Championship.

At seven minutes before five the word was given. Both men were in fine condition. Hanlan got a trifle the best of the start, rowing 36 to Teemer's 34 strokes to the minute. An eighth of a mile from the start Hanlan had the nose of his boat to the front, but was glancing nervously over at his rival as though he feared him. The race was decided before the scullers had gone half a mile. Without leaving the quarter mile point Teemer by grand work drew up on his rival and took the lead, which he never afterward surrendered. Three-quarters of a mile from the start Hanlan was an open length astern of Teemer and was taking his wash. Teemer increased his lead to the stakeboat, which he reached three or four lengths in advance. He turned in 11:32 1-15, and Hanlan 11 seconds later.

Teemer rowed leisurely home, stopping twice while opposite the island to throw kisses to the spectators and dip up water from the river with his hand. He was wildly cheered as he passed the island. Hanlan rowed down 15 minutes later. He acknowledged that he was fairly beaten by a better man and had no excuse to make. The official time was 21:13. Hanlan's shell, when it fouled the stakeboat, was upset, and the waterman was thrown into the water. He was rescued by the people in the judges' boat, who righted it and replaced Hanlan in it. Hanlan then rowed down to the finishing point. Hanlan says the collision with the stakeboat was caused by a strong current. A few minutes after Hanlan had repaired to his quarters an Associated Press reporter called to see him and propounded the question: "Mr. Hanlan, what do you think of Teemer now?" Hanlan looked up and betrayed signs of unusual emotion as he said: "I am glad to be defeated by a man like Teemer, but I don't like the idea of falling out of my boat."

"What would have been the result had you steered safely?"

"Opinions and results differ," he replied. "I think I could have won on the home stretch."

Teemer, in response to repeated calls mounted the roof of his boathouse and said: "Gentlemen, I rowed this race to win, and have done so. I shall endeavor to do likewise hereafter. That is all I have to say." A very large amount of money was won and lost on the race.

An Impressive Appearance.

The other day Judge Hescock purchased a new and stylish suit of clothes, and when he put it on, and blacked his boots, and spruced himself up, he was about as fine a looking specimen of manhood as was ever exhibited in a state of captivity. The Judge had some business to attend to at a private residence near the outskirts of the city on the highlands, and went out there dressed up in his most magnificent style. When he rang the bell the lady of the house sent her sweet little four-year-old daughter to the door, and the little one soon returned with a look of the deepest awe on her pretty face.

"Did you go to the door, daughter?" the mother asked.

"Yes, mamma, and oh! oh! oh! Oh-h-h-h!"

"Why, daughter, what's the matter? Is there some one there?"

"Yes, mamma, there is."

"And who is it, dear?"

"I don't know, mamma, but I think it's God!"

The judge heard the conversation, and when the lady got to the door she just caught a glimpse of him as he flew across the railroad track.—*Albuquerque Democrat.*

If I Were You.

[*Chambers' Journal.*]

Why did he look so gravely? she asked.
What might the trouble be?
"My little maid," he sighing said,
"Suppose that you were me,
And you a weighty secret owned,
Pray tell me what you'd do?"
"I think I'd tell somebody,"
Said she, "if I were you.

But still she sighed and looked askance,
Despite her sympathy,
"Oh, tell me little maid," he said
Again, "if you were me,
And if you loved a pretty lass,
Oh, then, what would you do?"
"I think I'd go and tell her so,"
Said she, "if I were you."

"My little maid, 'tis you," he said;
"Alone are dear to me."
Ah, then, she turned away her head,
And ne'er a word said she.
But what he whispered in her ear,
And what she answered, too—
O, no, I cannot tell you this;
I'd guess, if I were you!

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Among the vessels which sailed to-day for Liverpool was the Wasdale with a cargo valued at $300,000. Out of this large cargo canned salmon represented nearly $240,000, all of which came from Oregon.

Estimates have been made from time to time of the quantity of wheat in California this year available for export to Europe. These estimates have ranged all the way from 600,000 to 1,300,000 short tons, including the "carry over" from last year. The Produce Exchange, in order to settle the matter, determined to have an official stock taken, something never done at this time of year. A printed report has just been issued this evening. It shows that on October 10th there were in the State seven hundred, five thousand short tons. This includes 28,000 tons of Oregon wheat received here between July 1st and October 10th, also the wheat afloat in the harbor, and flour reduced to wheat, deducting as follows: Required for consumption and seed, 200,000 tons; exports to China and Central American countries, 70,000, and "carry over" to next year, 40,000. This would leave, including Oregon wheat received up to October 10th, 395,000 short tons available for export to Europe.

STOCKTON, (Cal.), Oct. 24.—Rev. Jas. Wells, charged with the murder of Philip Finch at Ripon a few months ago, was acquitted to-day. Wells accused Finch of seducing Wells' sister, and shot him dead on the road.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—B. J. Shay who was shot by J. C. Brown last evening, is reported to-night to be in a very serious condition. It has been ascertained that the third bullet entered the abdominal cavity, the wounds causing the victim intense suffering.

Martha N. Hood, who was so savagely assaulted and had her brains beat out by her brother-in-law, John Kernaghan, on Monday last, died this evening at 7 o'clock, remaining unconscious to the end.

EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Herald has the following incident relating to Fish, the aged banker here from Sing Sing to testify in the Ward case: Fish exchanged his prison cell for city hotel fare only to encounter more sorrow than last autumn brought him. While he was in the district attorney's office the corpse of his son, who recently died in Louisiana, reached the Grand Central depot for shipment to his former home in Connecticut for burial. One of the officers, as gently as possible, broke the news to the wretched father, whose face grew even paler and more drawn than before, as he buried his face in his hands and wept, which was broken only by his sobs and moans. At last, in a broken voice, he said his grief was all the more intense because he could not look once more for the last time upon the face of his dead son, so dear, dutiful and devoted. When the train with his dead son had rumbled out of the depot, on its way to the burial place, the former bank president sank back in his chair with a faint, weary sigh.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Word is received that John Howell, a farmer residing near Starrucca, Wayne county, Pa., this afternoon shot four of his children, ranging in age from 3 to 11 years, and then shot, himself. His wife and eldest daughter were absent at the time.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The billiard contest between Sexton and Vignaux, at the balk line game, 250 points, was won by Sexton, by only one point. The contest is considered one of the most remarkable on record. The excitement in the last stages was intense. Sexton was a clean 100 points ahead and wanted but nine to go fifteen minutes before the final ending. At that time Vignaux needed 128. By runs of 31, 28, 20 lesser ones, all, however, above 10, he scored 100, and started to secure his final 28. At that time Sexton needed but one point. He missed, and called for a glass of annisett to strengthen his nerves. Then Vignaux ran 27. Sexton then made the last point; that gave him the victory. The game was replete with brilliant carome, spreads, draws, masses and cushion shots, made by both men, and each in turn was applauded freely.

An Umbrella Magnet.

Glasgow Herald: Capt., Campbell, master of the steamer Beatrice, running between Larne and Stanraer, has related at Belfast a curious incident which occurred on board last week during a voyage. It appeared that the man at the wheel notice that the compass was so disturbed by something that he could not keep the vessel on her course. He reported the matter to the officers. The captain, on making an investigation, went to a gentleman leaning against the wooden partition on the starboard side, and asked him if he had a magnet about him. He said no, but he held an umbrella in his hand, which he subsequently handed to the mate. The umbrella was then held toward the compass, and at once the needle was attracted by it. When the umbrella was changed to the opposite side the compass followed it, thus proving it to be a very powerful magnet.

Vancouver.

Vancouver is the name of a town of 3000 inhabitants in Washington territory, and it is also the name given a neck of woods on Coal Harbor in British Columbia. The latter, as the syndicate terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway, is expected to develop a population of 3000 in two or three years. Then the name of one will be Vancouver, British Columbia, and the other Vancouver, Washington territory, or Vancouver, Washington state. In this euphonious style their several greatnesses will go down in history—until there are inhabitants enough in the terminal town to change the name.—*Anacortes (W. T.) Enterprise.*

RIEL.—A number of conservative members of parliament are interceding for Riel. The government will appoint a commission to inquire as to his sanity.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

TORONTO, Oct. 16.—Bishop McLean arrived here yesterday. He says the general impression throughout the Northwest is that the troops treated those in arms against them with great consideration, while the action of the government has tended to conciliate those who a few months ago were in arms.

The suit of Gordon Brown vs. Nelson has been compromised. Brown gets back 14 shares of the Globe stock at its face value of $7,000, and the other 106 shares going to Nelson. Brown also gets a release of $35,000, judgment against him in Nelson's favor.

OTTAWA, Oct. 17.—Dr. J. O'Donnell, Dr. Lynch and Dr. Donald Henderson have been appointed a medical board at Winnipeg to investigate the claims of active militia men who received injuries or wounds or contracted disease while on service in the Northwest rebellion, incapacitating them wholly or in part from following their usual occupations.

Sir A. T. Galt gives notice of his intention to apply for a charter for a railway from his coal railway to the boundary line in the direction of Benton.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—War has at last been declared between the contractors and the Canadian Pacific railroad and the disputed payments on the section north of Lake Superior will probably soon be brought to light. The company having refused to pay the claims of the contractors, they have entered actions aggregating $1,000,000 against the company. The largest claim is that of Jas. J. McRae, who had contracted on three of the sections and is suing for $200,000. James Barry, another contractor, sues for $150,000. A third suit for $20,000 has been entered before the Ontario courts. The company in the majority of the cases claim that they have been victimized by the contractors co-operating with the engineers. The contractors pretend to have nothing to fear and say want of funds is the reason the claims are not settled.

Suit has been entered in the supreme court at the instance of John A. McRae, bridge builder and contractor, against the Canadian Pacific for the recovery of $207,000 balance, alleged to be due the plaintiff for the construction of bridges on the line from Fort Arthur eastward to Dog Lake. Similar suits have been entered at the instance of J. M. Pinkerton and Winston & Co.

Louis Kribbs not appearing when the case against him for writing the libellous article on the Sixty-fifth Regiment was called to-day, his bail of one hundred dollars was declared forfeited, and a warrant issued for his arrest.

Several leading lawyers left last night for England, to plead before the Privy Council the preferential claims of creditors, which the Exchange Bank contests. The amount involved is three hundred thousand.

TORONTO, Oct. 17.—Edward Emmet was yesterday morning committed for trial on the charge of murdering James Coffey, cattle drover. He was admitted to bail. A coach driver was arrested at Montreal and brought here yesterday, was arraigned on the same charge and discharged.

Mayor Elliott, Eli Crawford, and Luther Obeyne, of Brampton, the latter two being sureties for Alexander Armour, the defunct forger and defaulting town treasurer, are here in connection with the case. Mayor Elliott says irregularities to the amount of $8,000 have been discovered, and is no knowing what the total will be.

Several leading citizens are moving to obtain sufficient stock subscribed for the erection of a music hall here to accommodate five or six thousand people. A land company has offered a suitable site and agreed to take a large portion of the purchase money in stock.

GALT, Oct. 16.—Thomas Mullet, carpenter aged 22, was carried over a ten foot fall at a mill dam on the Grand river yesterday and was drowned.

ESSEX CENTRE, Oct. 17.—David Hensman, a farmer, and his 15 year old son, were thrown from a wagon in a runaway yesterday. The son was fatally injured.

BRAMPTON, Oct. 17.—Fresh cases of forgery by Armour, the defunct town treasurer are cropping up. It is impossible to estimate their full extent. It is now rumored that he suicided by poison and that the insurance company will resist the claim.

HALIFAX, Oct. 17.—Hon. Mr. Thompson, the newly appointed Minister of Justice, was returned for Antigonish yesterday by 200 majority. The result was received with great satisfaction. The Liberals were thoroughly demoralized, and unable even to get a candidate of their own.

KINGSTON, Oct. 16.—The premises occupied by Thomas Mills, furrier, Felix Shaw, dry goods, and H. Henderson, photographer, were burned to-day. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $30,000.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 15.—On Monday Mrs. Kellar, wife of Allen Kellar, a farmer in the township of Huntingdon, was thrown from a wagon in which she was riding with her husband, and alighting on her head was instantly killed. Her neck was broken.

A Scheme that Didn't Work.

(Chicago Sun.)

A man went into the country last Sunday for a walk. He carried his overcoat on his arm, but finding it burdensome hung it on a fence. Taking a card from his pocket, he wrote: "Do not touch this coat: infected with smallpox." He came back two hours later and found the card, upon which was written underneath his warning: "Thanks for the coat; I've had the smallpox."

The Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—8 p.m.—Indications for succeeding thirty-two hours: North Pacific—fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain, variable winds.

Marine.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Arrived—Steamer Walla Walla, from Portland. Cleared—Steamer Columbia, for Astoria. Sailed—British steamer Wellington, for Nanaimo.

THE TOW.—A large number assembled at the Victoria Driving Park yesterday afternoon to witness the race between J. Gannon's "Mollie W." and S. Nesbitt's "Sleepy Tom." The race was a quarter-mile dash for $100 a side, and was won easily by "Sleepy Tom" by a length.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Gordon has been asked to visit British Columbia and endeavor to bring about a union of the Presbyterian churches.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Chas. Davis, formerly janitor of the old Theatre Royal, was appointed janitor of the Victoria Theatre yesterday.

CITY WORKING-GIRLS.

THE WAGES THEY GET IN THE VARIOUS FIELDS OF LABOR.

Early Morning Scenes on the Streets—Careworn Expressions on Young Faces—Hard Work and Poor Health—Saleswomen—Type-Writers.

[Cincinnati Times-Star.]

Presently, the sun became warmer, and seemed to glare right into the eyes of the city, for Cincinnati shook herself, stretched herself, stretched a moment, and then woke up, every place at once. The populations began to pour into the streets from all directions, and the sidewalks soon became crowded with pedestrians of every description on their way to work. There were old, stoop-shouldered men, and happy, merry-looking boys. There were aged, crippled women to beg on the corners, and careless, laughing little girls, to play in the streets. There were all kinds of people—grave and gay, sweet-faced, scur-faced, and dirty-faced, good, bad and indifferent. There were old hats and new hats; straw hats, felt hats, and no hats at all. Some carried baskets, some carried buckets, and some carried nothing but light hearts and empty purses. The rich were there, the poor were there. The rich jostled the poor, and the poor jostled the rich. The triads of every description on their way to work. There were old, stoop-shouldered men, and happy, merry-looking boys. There were aged, crippled women to beg on the corners, and careless, laughing little girls, to play in the streets. There were all kinds of people—grave and gay, sweet-faced, scur-faced, and dirty-faced, good, bad and indifferent. There were old hats and new hats; straw hats, felt hats, and no hats at all. Some carried baskets, some carried buckets, and some carried nothing but light hearts and empty purses. The rich were there, the poor were there. The rich jostled the poor, and the poor jostled the rich. The triads of every description on their way to work. There were old, stoop-shouldered men, and happy, merry-looking boys. There were aged, crippled women to beg on the corners, and careless, laughing little girls, to play in the streets. There were all kinds of people—grave and gay, sweet-faced, scur-faced, and dirty-faced. Ia all these places their work is valued much less than that of men, and when they work on salaries their wages are considerably smaller. The pay for labor in such places varies greatly, and depends almost entirely upon the liberality of the employer. I know a shoe manufacturer who pays his girls $8 or $10 a week apiece, and another who pays his girls $4 that much. In the houses where girls are employed in assorting rags they generally earn from $3 to $6 a week, and in printing offices if paid according to the type they set they would earn nearly as much as men. They are much quicker workers, their hands are more nimble and dexterous, and they apply themselves closer to the work.

"Here comes a well-dressed party of young ladies," said the reporter, indicating a little procession approaching.

"Yes," said the other, "they are saleswomen in the retail dry goods and notion stores. They must always be well dressed and refined in manners and conversation. Other working-women may wear rough dresses suited to the kind of work in which they are engaged, but a saleswoman must always be serviceable and neat in personal attire. They generally begin as cash girls at $2 per week, and finally get behind the counter at $5. From this time their wages depend entirely upon the value they are to the firm by whom they are employed. There are seldom two female clerks in a store working for the same wages. Some can command larger salaries than others by their greater number of acquaintances and the larger trade they are able to bring to the house. Some of the most valuable saleswomen in Cincinnati get as high as $25 and $30 a week.

"But perhaps the best-paid working women are the milliners. Their salaries depend upon their talent and adaptability, and they frequently command incredible wages.

"And then telegraphing and stenography and type-writing provide places for scores of bright young girls. As a rule, female telegraph operators receive two-thirds the average of men. Telegraphy is an acquirement which any girl can learn with profit. Those who make a business of it can always find employment and make excellent wages.

"Type-writing has opened a new field for young women. They are almost universally employed for this work. Lawyers and merchants and all business men like to have a pleasant young lady in the office. Her presence improves the moral tone of the sanctum, and gives the place an air of culture and refinement. Type-writers average about $12 per week.

New England Farmer Leaving.

[Boston Advertiser.]

Cheap transportation and organized labor have called the young men from their ancestral homes, and set them off to the west and to the large centers of industry. In many parts of this half dozen of New England states the farmer will find farms clung to only by the older people, who are to-day consuming the savings of earlier life and eking out an existence by the scanty yield of the soil; and if some method of arresting the process be not discovered and applied, the farms must pass, as in many localities they are now doing, into the hands of a foreign population recruited from the peasantry of other lands—which will be content to consume only the fruits of their tillage with but little thought or knowledge of the broader cultivation which has hitherto been the foundation and instructor of New England civilization.

Steam Power in London.

[Exchange.]

An English statistician, who has been studying the growth of London, says that without the agency of steam power the London of to-day would be an impossibility. It would be open to invasion or any calamity were to destroy the steam facilities the citizens now enjoy, they would be reduced, he says, to starvation within a week.

John Ball Taking Up the Revolver.

[London Standard.]

Recently, for the first time at Wimbledon, a competition was commenced with the revolver. This deadly little weapon has never received in this country the attention it deserves, and as a consequence we are not only far less skillful in its use than any other nation, but our service weapon is inferior to that of any other power. The range was twenty yards only, at a target twelve inches in diameter, with a three-inch bull's-eye.

Out of those who fired, many never touched that twelve-inch disk, while others only succeeded, after dwelling on their aim in a fashion that would hardly have been practicable in front of a Zulu or an Arab, in getting one or two through the pasteboard.

Whitehall Times: The borrower of troubles never grumbles at usurious rates of interest.

FACTS CONCERNING DREAMS.

How a Person Should Lie in Bed—How Dreams Are Modified.

[Every Other Saturday.]

A French physician, Dr. Delaunay, tells some interesting facts about dreams. These are embodied in a communication to the Societe de Biologie of Paris. It is well known, when a person is lying down, the blood flows most easily to the brain. That is why some of the ancient philosophers worked out their thoughts in bed. Certain modern thinkers have imitated this queer method of industry. During sleep, so long as the head is laid low, dreams take the place of coherent thoughts.

There are, however, different sorts of dreams; and Dr. Delaunay's purpose, in his original communication, is to show that the manner of lying brings on a particular kind of dream. Thus, according to this investigator, uneasy and disagreeable dreams accompany lying upon the back. This fact is explained by the connection which is known to exist between the organs of sensation and the posterior part of the brain.

The most general method of lying, perhaps, is on the right side; and this appears to be also the most natural method for many persons object to lying upon the side of the heart, which, it has been more than once asserted, should have free action during sleep. Nevertheless, Dr. Delaunay's statements hardly harmonize with this opinion. When one sees on the right side, that is to say, upon the right side of the brain, one's dreams have marked and rather unpleasant characteristics. The characteristics, however, are essentially those which enter into the popular definition of dreams. One's dreams are then apt to be illogical, absurd, childish, uncertain, incoherent, full of vivacity and exaggeration. Dreams which come from sleeping on the right side are, in short, simple deceptions. They bring to mind very old and faint remembrances, and they are often accompanied by nightmares. Dr. Delaunay points out that sleepers frequently compose verses or rhythmical language while they are lying on the right side. This verse, though at times correct enough, is absolutely without sense. The moral faculties are then at work, but the intellectual faculties are absent.

On the other hand, when a person slumbers on his left brain his dreams are not only less absurd, they may also be intelligent. They are, as a rule, concerned with recent things, not with reminiscences. And, since the faculty of articulated language is found in the left side, the words uttered during such dreams are frequently comprehensible.

What Becomes of the Mourning Drapery.

[New York Sun.]

The question is often asked what becomes of all the material used in this general, and, perhaps, also in a city like New York amounts to millions of yards. A reporter made inquiry along Broadway in regard to this. At the time of Lincoln's death it was very commonly appropriated as the perquisite of the porters, and their families were well supplied with materials for sheets, pillow cases, undergarments, dress linings, and frequently for dresses. After Garfield's funeral the merchan s were invited to send their drapings to the hospitals and asylums, where the goods came into ready use and were most acceptable. Though this was essayed to be done generally, as the shipments were made under the direction of the porters, those gentlemen did not fail to secure their full share, though possibly dividing fairly with the charitable institutions.

With the merchants generally, especially those on Broadway, and the whole salers, goods once used for such a purpose are considered no longer of any value. Small retailers may sell their damaged goods, but the greater mass is absolutely cast aside. When the character of the goods now being used is considered, it will be seen that there will be rich pickings for somebody after the funeral. Many stores are wholly covered with black cashmere, worth from 30 to 40 cents a yard. Others have used bombazine, which is even more costly. In some cases broadcloth has been freely used, several establishments requiring from twenty to fifty dollars' worth of material. The managers of asylums and hospitals will be wise in making timely application for these valuable goods.

Musical Edison.

[Buffalo News.]

Thomas Edison, the inventor, although somewhat deaf, is passionately fond of music. He has a piano in his elegant home that is pounded on most vigorously by the famous electrician two or three times a day. He does not play by note, but has a wonderfully quick ear to catch popular and even difficult opera airs. His deafness is not so great as to interfere with his hearing music. It is amusing to see him getting a tune out of his ivory keys. He looks very much as though he were at a telegraph key sending off a quick dispatch and approaches the operator at the other end by his lightning rapidity.

Sometimes he will play a piece with his forefinger only. It moves like a phantom finger, so quickly does it pass over the keys. He goes to the opera frequently, and immediately upon returning home, no matter how late the hour, he sits at the piano and rattles off some of the catch airs. Opera bouffe is his favorite style of music. All at once he will strike up "Semiramide," and wind up with something from "The Little Duke" or "Falka." His playing is not bad. He has a nervous, quick touch, which, if combined with a ready knowledge of notes, would make him a great performer.

Guida's Three Sets of Names.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

A friend writes from Italy to tell me that the marriage of Ouida is not a fait accompli; only a rumor—something possible and even probable, but only fable as yet, and not history. Ouida has three sets of names: Ouida, the one she is known by the world of letters; De la Ramee, the title by which some people know her, and Mary Ann Stubbs, her real name. She is English born, but partly French in origin. Her mother was a native of Martinique, but she herself first saw the light in Warwickshire—Shakespeare's county—fifty years ago, or thereabouts. Her fifty years are well counted, as the French say. The small hand of her clock of life points to fifty, "or thereabouts," the large one to the half hour.

Incendiary Nihilists.

[Frank Leslie's Illustrated.]

The incendiary fires which have become common in Russia, are attributed to the Nihilists, who are said to have adopted this new plan because it is attended with less danger to the culprits than

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Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1885.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, SHUSWAPS, OKANAGAN, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the announcement in another column. The weekly edition of this paper is now permanently enlarged to Eight Pages or 64 columns of solid reading matter. While making this announcement we are also enabled to state that the subscription rates are reduced to the following scale:

For one year	$2.50
For six months	1.50
For three months	75

Postage to any part of the Dominion, the United States and the United Kingdom will be FREE. Remittances may be made in money order, draft, postage stamps or cash.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, Oct. 29

The Indian Reserve.

(Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J.)

Comsk, Kuskaymun, Cheos, Snawnuck and others vs. Findlay & McLellan. This is an action brought by the plaintiffs, Indians of the Shenghwung tribe of the Songhees Indians, to restrain the defendants, the contractors for the Dominion immigrant sheds, from proceeding with the erection of the buildings on the Indian reservation.

On the 30th of April, 1850, Snawnuck, the father of one of the plaintiffs, and twenty-nine other Indians, for the sum of £75, consented to surrender to James Douglas, agent for the Hudson Bay company, the whole of the lands situate and lying between the Island of the Dead, in the Arm, or Inlet of Camosun, where the Kosampson lands terminate, extending east to the Fountain Ridge and following it to its termination on the Strait of De Fuca, in the bay immediately east of Clover Point, including all the country between that line and the Inlet of Camosun.

The condition of the surrender was that the village sites and inclosed fields should be kept for the use of the tribe and their children and for those who might follow after them; also to have the liberty to hunt over unoccupied lands and carry on their fisheries.

Mr. S. Perry Mills now moved for an interim injunction to restrain the defendants from proceeding with the erection of the sheds on the reserve. He contended that by the terms of union the charge of the Indians and the trusteeship and management of the land reserved for the use and benefit of Indians was assumed by the Dominion government; that the Songhees Indian reserve existed at the date of the confederation and was, therefore, assumed by the Dominion government for the use and benefit of Indians, but not *for any other* use. That it was expressly declared by an order in council, dated Ottawa, 5th November, 1875, that if extra land should be required for an Indian reserve the province would give it, and that if any land was taken off a reserve it should revert to the province. That it was quite clear that the Dominion government held the land as a trustee for the Indians, solely for their use; that immediately the object of the trust ceased to exist, the village site reverted to the provincial government. To erect immigrant sheds was a violation of the trust and an encroachment upon provincial and Indian rights. Without the consent of the Indians and the provincial government the Dominion government could not erect the building on the Indian reserve.

The chief justice granted an interim injunction until Saturday at 11 o'clock.

After the interim injunction had been made Mr. Fell, on behalf of the defendants, applied for security for the defendants' costs on the ground of the poverty of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Mills opposed the application, and the order was refused.

Supreme Court.

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice Gray.)

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28.

Vedder vs. Lumsden.—This was an action to recover the sum of $2325, and interest due on a covenant in a mortgage.

The defendant resisted the claim, and relied upon a previous agreement between the parties, which the plaintiff replied had been waived and asked for specific performance thereof or in the alternative for damages sustained by defendant by reason of the goods, chattels, and cattle not being of the quality or character agreed upon.

The case was tried before Mr. Justice Gray in August and stood over for judgment.

The learned judge allowed the defendant $447.00 on his counterclaim, and directed judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for $1878 and costs.

Messrs. Yates & Jay for plaintiff; Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken for defendant.

Personal.

Mrs. Wentworth Wood and son arrived from Montreal yesterday to reside here permanently.

R. H. Alexander, J. C. Woodworth, M.P.P., E. S. Vigor and T. J. Trapp, were passengers to the mainland yesterday.

Messrs. W. H. Morris and James Gray, of Big Bend, are at the Occidental.

Mr. W. Templeman, of the Times, left yesterday on a trip to Burrard Inlet.

Messrs. O. E. Redfern and Chas. Kent returned from San Francisco by the Queen.

Mr. W. Tyler, one of the most valued locomotive engineers on the C P.R., left yesterday on a visit to Portland.

Mr. Wm. Cargyle of Hat Creek, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. J. A. Halliday left for Comox yesterday morning.

Mr. Vogle, C. E., returned yesterday from a two weeks trip to Portland.

MATRIMONIAL.—We are favored with compliments from Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carne, jr., whose nuptials were celebrated last evening at the residence of the bride's parents. Mrs. Carne is the second daughter of ex-Coun. Gowan, and is a most estimable young lady. Mr. Carne is the son of F. Carne, Esq., of the Angel Hotel, and is one of Victoria's energetic and rising business men. With hosts of friends *The Colonist* wishes the happy couple great happiness and continued prosperity through life.

THE "Peanuts" or "Red" company has come to an end in Montana, where the actors are without money or friends.

A STARTLING OCCURRENCE IN JAMES BAY WARD.

A Gentleman Shot Down at His Friend's Door

By Two Highwaymen and Robbed of $1800 in Money, A Diamond Pin and a Watch.

Last evening a number of friends assembled at the residence of Capt. Hamilton Moffitt, to pay their respects and bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. John Hicks, who were married a fortnight ago, and who intended leaving for England by to-day's steamer. Earlier in the evening Mr. Hicks had driven a buggy to town with the intention of returning on foot, and as the evening advanced his young wife frequently went to the front door to watch for his coming. At about a quarter to ten o'clock Mrs. Hicks, (formerly Miss E. Blenkinsop of this city) left the room and walked toward the front door, which was open, when she heard the report of a pistol and a smothered scream. She ran back into the room crying that something was wrong outside. Captain Moffitt and the guests ran to the porch, when two more reports were heard. Captain Moffitt seized his pistol and ran into the road in the direction from which the reports proceeded. As he neared the spot he saw a man lying in the road, about 40 feet from Jas. Lascelle's house. Upon accosting him he found that the prostrate man was Mr. Hicks, whose coming had been so anxiously looked for by his wife and friends. In answer to his hurried inquiry the captain earned that

MR. HICKS HAD BEEN SHOT AND ROBBED

by two highwaymen. The wounded man was carried to the house and laid upon a sofa in the very room which but a few moments before had resounded to the merry voices of the party. Drs. Milne and Matthews and the police were telephoned for from Mr. J. R. Anderson's residence, and while awaiting their arrival the unfortunate gentleman told the story of his misadventure. He stated that after putting up the buggy in town he walked straight towards Capt. Moffitt's home. When within 150 feet of his host's door (the sidewalk being muddy he took the road), two men advanced towards him from the direction of Capt. Moffitt's. As they reached him one of the men caught him by the throat and tried to down him.

THE VICTIM TRIED TO SHOUT,

and struggled to free himself, then the second man, placing a pistol to his head, fired a ball through his hat, which rolled to the ground. They then threw him, and while on the ground robbed him of $1,800 in money, tore off his neck scarf containing a diamond pin, and carried off a silver watch. Mr. Hicks laid hold of a gold chain which was attached to the watch; it was broken off in the struggle and remained in his hand when found. While he was on the ground one of the ruffians fired again. The ball entered near the stomach and came out at the back, where it was afterwards traced by Dr. Milne, who was the first surgeon to arrive on the spot. After attaining their object the robbers fled. One leaped over a low fence opposite Lascelle's house and ran across a field; the other flew down the road towards the bay. Mrs. Lascelles, attracted to her room window by the noise of the shooting, witnessed the last part of the struggle in the dim light, and saw the wretches making off.

THE POLICE

were soon on the spot and questioned Mr. Hicks. He said the men were strangers to him and he could not explain how they became possessed of the knowledge that he had drawn his money from the bank during the day, and that he wore a diamond ring. One he described as a tall man with a mustache. The only plausible theory is that the men were well acquainted with Mr. Hicks and probably dogged him during the afternoon and evening. The grief of the young wife was pitiable to behold and all will hope that the cruel wound her husband has sustained may not prove fatal. At midnight Mr. Hicks was resting easily and the surgeons were preparing to remove the ball—which is believed to have glanced round a rib—from the back. Mr. Hicks was for two years book-keeper at the Alert Bay cannery and is greatly respected by all who know him.

Mr. Milton Nobles.

Mr. J. Duke Murray, representative of Milton Nobles, the eminent comedian and dramatist, reached the city yesterday. The company will appear at The Victoria on Monday next in "Love and Law;" on Tuesday in "The Phœnix;" on Wednesday in "Interviews," and on Thursday in "Love and Law." Mr. Nobles performed at Victoria many years ago. He was then a very young actor and gave promise of a great future. That promise has been realized. He is now one of the foremost actors in America, and returns to Victoria laden with the good opinions of his numerous audiences. The Oregonian speaks in the highest terms of "Love and Law" and the company that presents it.

CLOSING THE GAP.

The East to Join the West Next Week!

Information from Farwell to the 22d inst. states that the first engine from the east crossed the Columbia at Farwell on 17th. At the date of writing a gap of twenty miles only remained to be closed. The two ends were expected to be joined on the 4th November.

H. M. S. Triumph.

It has been decided that the flagship Triumph will remain at Esquimalt until April next. The first intention was to proceed to Coquimbo, where the new cylinder for her engine was to have been forwarded by a store-ship, but after the firing in the straits it was discovered that a second crack had been made in the cylinder lining, probably from concussion. As it was considered unsafe to go to sea with the cylinder in this condition, the vessel will remain at Esquimalt and the cylinder will be forwarded to that point. While regretting the accident our citizens generally will be pleased to have Admiral Sir M. Culme Seymour and staff with them for the lengthened period.

Marine.

The Queen of the Pacific arrived Wednesday morning with a number of passengers and about 250 tons of freight for Victoria.

Bark Southern Chief will arrive from Tacoma on Tuesday next, and leave Victoria on Thursday with her cargo of Chinese for Hongkong.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Cleared—ship Commodore, Nanaimo.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Total darkness reigned after 11 o'clock last night. Perhaps the moon was out, but it was not visible. There is no reason why the light should be turned off on uncertainties; it renders the streets dangerous and assists thieves. A better system of lighting should prevail.

NAVAL.—Her Majesty's armoured ship Swiftsure, Captain the Hon. H. T. Brand, arrived at Rio de Janeiro Oct. 8th, and sailed on the 11th Oct., homeward bound. From this it is conjectured that the injury sustained from running ashore in the Straits of Magellan was not of a serious nature.

FROM THE BIG BEND.

The Rich Diggings of McCullough Creek,

The Magnificent Quartz of the District

To be Extensively Developed Next Year.

A Budget of News From the Mines.

There has been very little news received in Victoria from the Big Bend country during the past season, though it was known that considerable prospecting prospecting was being done, and that some big strikes had been made and transfers of mining interests effected at large prices. Messrs. W. H. Morris, a California miner of large experience, and James Gray, an experienced searcher after the hidden treasure, arrived down on Tuesday's steamer from

MCCULLOUGH CREEK, BIG BEND,

where they have been prospecting during the past season. Both gentlemen started for the Big Bend in the early part of May from Farwell. La Porte was reached from the latter place in row boats with supplies, and the trail taken from the Columbia to McCullough Creek, a distance of eighteen miles. Both have since been prospecting through the whole district. This is a difficult task in the Big Bend country, which is very mountainous, covered with brush, fallen timber and "devil-club," the latter an exceedingly annoying specimen of tree, covered with thorns.

McCullough Creek is about four miles in length, two of which are between precipitous mountains in a deep canon

FILLED WITH BOULDERS.

The creek is from 60 to 70 feet wide, and in the early days was considerably worked but only the ribs were stripped of the gold, the heavy nature of the creek making it impossible to work the creek on a small scale or with little capital. Big pay was taken from the ribs eighteen years ago, nuggets weighing three-quarters of an ounce being secured.

Nearly the total length of the creek has been located, which branches out at its head into several streams, and the land is lies rugged in its nature. Messrs. Morris and Gray located a claim. The diggings are deep gravel, and wherever prospected rich results were obtained. The creek will be extensively worked by companies next year, as it will take large capital to open up the claims—probably fifteen or twenty thousand dollars—but the returns are bound to be so great that this has been secured. McCullough creek empties into Gold creek.

ON FRENCH CREEK,

Jim McMillan has been working deep diggings with good results, over twenty-two ounces to the set of timbers per day being taken out. This would be secured by three men in ten hours, so the richness of the creek is easily arrived at. On this creek also a large nugget was have taken up claims, a company composed of Messrs. J. Strathern, Neil Cameron, J. C. McMillan, J. Richmond and Samuel Gray, have located and applied for ten acres on Gold hill, French creek. This claim is near the one now being worked by McMillan, and operations will be opened on it in the spring. Hydraulic mining work will be commenced on it as early as the weather will permit.

A MAGNIFICENT QUARTZ LEDGE

was discovered in September by Messrs. Lyons and J. Gray, about seven miles from the Columbia and eight miles from McCullough creek. The ledge is thirty feet in width and crops out above the ground about three hundred feet. An immense quantity of ore is in sight. The quartz is bluish in color, decomposed and with iron intermingled. No assay has yet been made, but the specimens secured from the croppings will likely go well up in the absence of a well settled country to run through, insure the success of the railway.

CLERICAL.—His grace Archbishop Seghers has made the following appointments: Rev. Father Althoff, of Nanaimo, to be transferred to Juneau City, Alaska, and his place at Nanaimo to be filled by the Rev. Father Durand, who accompanied his grace the archbishop from the province of Quebec on the occasion of his arrival last summer. The Rev. Father Hayner, who has for the past five years been connected with St. Andrew's cathedral of this city, goes to Sitka, and is relieved here by the Rev. Father Verbeke, who arrived about three weeks ago from the American college at Louvain, Belgium, where he lately completed his studies. Fathers Heynen and Althoff go north by the next Alaska steamer, to the scene of their future labors.

THE BURGH MYSTERY.—Mr. Edwin Johnson was engaged yesterday afternoon in investigating the Burgh mystery, and with reluctance was induced to give another remand for eight days at the instance of the prosecution.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.—All workmen have been transferred from N. P. construction to the Yakima branch of the road and about 300 will be kept at work during the coming winter on the Cascade division.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. C. R. Brewster has been appointed local representative and treasurer for Messrs. Beede & Howe, the theatrical managers.

From the Daily Colonist Oct. 30.

Personal.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Dr. Taylor of this city, started from Chicago for British Columbia a few days ago, and while on the train was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs and compelled to abandon the trip.

Constable Stewart was a passenger from Nanaimo.

Mr. Theo. Davie, Mr. T. E. Ladner, and Mr. J. A. Webster were among the passengers by the Yosemite yesterday.

Mr. H. S. Flood, Dr. Matthews and Mr. H. Bornstein were among the Olympian's passengers.

Mr. W. H. Armstrong, division superintendent of the C. P. R., returns to Yale this morning.

Mr. S. Adler goes up on the Yosemite this morning bound for Granite creek.

Mr. Jas. Muir, lately division superintendent of construction on the C. P. R., left yesterday for Manitoba to rejoin his family.

Messrs. E. Shannon and W. Gilbert went over to the Sound yesterday on the Olympian,

Mr. and Mrs. F. Sones of Clinton, return home this morning after a well-earned holiday.

Miss Lamont, Kamloops; Jno. S. Meek, Port Moody; W. Allison, Semilkameen, are registered at the Oriental.

Mr. Geo. Riley, of the Island railway, is at the Oriental.

"Labby" Wants to Fight.

The St. Stephen's Review prints a letter signed "Mansfield," on behalf of Labouchere, editor of London Truth, challenging Allison, editor of St. Stephen's Review, to a duel for writing scurrilous verses reflecting on Labouchere's ancestors. Allison appends his reply, refusing to entertain the "ridiculous proposal," as he says he has no wish to hurt Labouchere or to be hurt himself. He says he is unconscious of having abused Labouchere, whom he has always regarded as a subject of mirth rather than for indignation. Allison proposes that an aged retainer be sent to meet Labouchere with horsewhips, the use of which, he says, Labouchere is understood to have learned from experience.

THE salvage money, $47,209.19, awarded to the owners of the tugs that drew the steamer Queen of the Pacific off Columbia river bar, has been paid by the steamship company.

LAID UP.—The Western Slope went up to the Coquitlam river the other day and anchored for the winter months.

What Some People Say.

That Petersen, the champion oarsman of the Pacific Coast, has returned to San Francisco after an absence in the east of a year and a half.

That Chinese are settling at Brandon, Manitoba, and the people are organizing to drive them out.

That the King of Corea has got a foreign adviser—Mr. Denny, an American.

That the prosecution has rested in the "dirty birds" case. Charles Russell, counsel for Mrs. Jarrett, stated to the court that his client had a "sublime motive" in entrapping the Armstrong girl. Stead then addressed the jury on behalf of himself and other defendants. His argument was on the basis that the end justified the means.

That the Great Eastern has been sold at auction for £26,000.

That a rumor that Thiebaw has been killed by revolting subjects is discredited.

That Lord Salisbury is now able to attend to official business.

That the French have won another victory over the Black Flags in Tonquin.

That the Tacoma mill company yesterday discharged ten of the Chinamen in their employ and there were thirty white men on hand to take their places. The company will discharge ten of the Chinamen daily and fill their places with whites.

That Portland comes up smiling with this item: It was George Huitt who took a pistol up to kill a chicken and his brother John caught the bullet in the stomach. John will die and the chicken still lives.

That at The Tacoma yesterday the last Chinaman was discharged, and white labor has supplanted the Mongolian. The Chinamen are being discharged everywhere about this city, and the indications are that the Mongols will be "scarce as hens teeth" about the first of the month. —*Ledger.*

From Granite Creek.

Mr. H. Booth, who arrived down on Tuesday from Granite creek, brings very favorable news from the mines. About 500 miners are now at the mines, and others constantly coming in, many of them old Cariboo miners. These latter state that Granite creek is A 1, and the only strike of any importance since the famous Cariboo goldan diggings. Six miles of the creek and the benches are all taken up, and big things are expected from them next year, though now men are making from $10 to $30 per day with rather crude methods.

Bear creek has not yet been thoroughly tested, though the companies are still working. Cariboo miners says that this also will be found to pay rich. Every one is in high spirits, and the country is being thoroughly prospected, confident that there are other creeks as rich as that of Granite. The latter will take several years to work out, and is one of the easiest worked creeks ever found in British Columbia.

The Canadian Pacific Opening.

Mr. Van Horne, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway passed through St. Paul a few days ago, and left information there to the effect that the railway he represents would be open from ocean to ocean through the Rocky mountains next spring, when the last spike is to be driven by the minister of railways at the British Columbia terminus of the road. The opening of the road is much sooner than expected by many Canadians. The opening is taking place at a most opportune time for the Canadian conservative government. At the next session of the Canadian government at Ottawa, the Canadian Pacific railroad syndicate will doubtless ask for further aid for the establishment of a line of steamers from British Columbia to China, to run in connection with the railway, which it is now being claimed by the syndicate and the government will, in the absence of a well settled country to run through, insure the success of the railway.

THE JAMES BAY TRAGEDY.

WAS IT ATTEMPTED MURDER OR SUICIDE!

Statement of an Eye-Witness.

Numerous theories are extant with reference to the shocking tragedy on the James Bay side on Wednesday night; but most of them will, we think, be found very wide of the mark. The patient was restless throughout the night, and yesterday morning the surgeons extracted the ball from his back. During yesterday he was kept under the influence of opiates. About six o'clock in the morning Mr. James Lascelles entered the field across which Mr. Hicks stated one of his assassins ran after shooting and robbing him. About thirty feet from the fence, and forty feet from where Captain Moffitt first saw Hicks lying, a pistol was found. It is of the British bulldog pattern and is quite new. Five chambers had been recently discharged and one was still loaded. The weapon was handed to the police. Some distance down the road the black silk cravat or scarf of the wounded man was found by Captain Moffitt a few minutes after the shooting. A diamond pin which Hicks was known to wear in this scarf was missing. Hard by lay an empty buckskin purse, such as the early miners used to carry their gold dust about in; one or two letters addressed to Hicks, and his hat, a hard black felt. A ball had entered the crown at the back and passed entirely through and had come out at the front. The crown where the bullet entered was cracked and smelled strongly of gunpowder. His gold sleeve buttons were gone from his cuffs, and when he was taken into the house he said the robbers had taken them. The field across which one of the men is said to have run was examined yesterday. No unusual marks were discovered on the fence or on the ground; but the fence of an adjoining field showed signs of some one having scaled it. It was stated in *The Colonist* yesterday morning that Mrs. James Lascelles, hearing the firing, looked out of the window and

SAW TWO MEN ASSAULT

and shoot another and then run away. A *Colonist* representative visited on Mrs. Lascelles yesterday morning and received from her the following circumstantial account, which, if correct, puts an entirely different face on the horrid occurrence:

MRS. LASCELLES' STATEMENT.

I went to bed early yesterday evening, being an invalid. My cough was troublesome and I could not sleep, so I raised the blind of the bedroom window that looks out on the road where the robbery occurred. About 10 o'clock, I should think it was, a bright flash was reflected on the bedroom wall. Thinking it was a flash of lightning, I listened for the thunder, but instead heard a moat unearthly scream, as if from some person in mortal agony. It sounded more like the

DESPAIRING CRY OF A CRAZY MAN.

I also heard a report as of a pistol. I said to my husband, "There's a crazy man outside shooting himself." He awoke, and then another shot was fired and the screaming was renewed. It was terrible. I sprang from the bed and looked out of the window. The light was dim, but I could distinctly see a tall man, wearing an overcoat, walking on the grass at the side of the road. He was coming pretty fast and going towards Captain Moffitt's. He was uttering the same unearthly screams that had first taken my attention. He was walking unsteadily, as if he had been hurt. When he got opposite my window there was another flash. I saw it as plain as day. It seemed to come from his own hand. Then

HE FELL FORWARD ON HIS FACE,

got up again and walked in a half-bent position for a short distance. There was another flash and a report and he fell again. I looked towards Captain Moffitt's house and saw him running down the road towards where the man lay. While the scene I have described was going on

THERE WAS NO ONE IN SIGHT

except the wounded man, whom I afterwards learned was Mr. Hicks. If any other person had been there I should have seen him. I am positive the flash came from the hand of the man who afterwards fell in the road.

It was also stated in yesterday's *Colonist* that Mr. Hicks drew $1800 from one of the banks on Wednesday, and that it was stolen from him. On inquiry it was ascertained that the injured man did not draw any money on Wednesday, and that he has not had at any time money on deposit at either of the four banks in this city. An English money order for about £5 was paid him on Tuesday at the Bank of British Columbia. It was also said that he was to leave for England yesterday. Inquiry at the overland ticket offices showed that he not purchased tickets or secured passage.

Mr. Thos. Earle of the Alert Bay canning company paid Mr. Hicks $260 sixteen or seventeen days ago, for services rendered. Subsequently the injured man went to Portland, returning several days ago to make arrangements for a trip to England with his wife. All arrangements were apparently made on Wednesday and in the evening a number of friends gathered at Captain Moffitt's to say good bye. As 8:30 o'clock in the evening Mr. Cudlip was engaged by Mr. Hicks to drive him from Campbell's corner to Capt. Moffitt's. He remained in the house about five minutes and remarking that he wished to pay a bill to Dr. Praeger, was driven to the skating rink. He remained there half an hour and then left in company with Mr. Braund, of Mr. Charles Morison's, for the Oriental hotel. There he met Dr. Praeger, but did not pay the bill, remarking that he would do so in the morning. Two suspicious looking men were observed to be watching Mr. Cudlup's back on Johnson street, and the circumstance was reported to the police.

Gentlemen who were on intimate terms with Hicks scout the idea which began to obtain late yesterday afternoon that he shot himself. It seems to be an admitted fact, however, that he had very little, if any, money, and that the arrangements he professed to have made for his departure to England were never made at all. If the suicide theory is admitted (and we must say it seems the most probable) the act will be traced to the shortness of funds of the unfortunate man and his inability to longer keep up appearances.

DEPOSITION.

Mr. Edwin Johnson, S. M., proceeded to the wounded man's bedside yesterday afternoon and took his deposition. In effect he stated that the first shot was fired from behind and passed through his hat, the men being some feet away. They then closed with him; tore off his scarf, which contained a diamond pin; jerked a silver watch from his pocket, leaving the chain in his hand; took a buckskin bag which contained about $200 in gold and $1,600 or $1,800 in British Columbia bills, mostly fifties, from his hip-pocket, removed the gold sleeve-buttons from his wristbands, and after shooting him in his stomach ran away. Questioned as to where he got the money, Hicks replied, in England, which he left in March last, and had carried it about with him ever since.

HIS CONDITION.

Everything that can be done to alleviate the suffering of the injured man is being done. He is receiving the best of attention, and if good nursing and medical skill can bring him about he will live. But his situation is desperate; the ball, apparently, passed through his body and inflicted a wound which may prove mortal. Still the surgeons have hopes, but will not express a decided opinion at present. If inflammation should set in the case will be hopeless.

THE WEAPON.

The pistol with which the deed was accomplished, as well as the conical bullet taken from Hicks' back, is in Superintendent Bloomfield's hands. The ball is slightly flattened on the head, showing that it must have struck a rib in passing through. The cartridge shells found in the discharged chambers are of English make. The pistol is of American manufacture and of a pattern not sold in this city. It is new and the police think it was bought in Portland. Stress is laid by the police on the statement in the deposition that the men were several feet distant from Hicks when the first shot was fired, while the place where the ball entered is discolored with and smells strongly of powder.

INTERIOR HIGHWAYMEN

Captured by the Provincial Police.

Mr. Roycraft, superintendent of police, has received advices from Mr. Tunstall, government agent at Kamloops, to the effect that the highwaymen who recently "held up" several persons in Eagle Pass have been caught and are now in jail. One of them proves to be a man named Brand, heretofore believed to be highly respectable, and two accomplices named Major and Halsey. The two last were caught at Nicola, and Brand and another man named Kelly were caught at Farwell. Kelly, after an examination, was discharged, his chief offence appearing to be being found in bad company.

Nanaimo Items.

(Free Press.)

Mr. James Kaye, schoolmaster at North Cedar, came to the city last evening with the news that Charles Fiddick, eldest son of Mr. Samuel Fiddick, had shot himself through the thigh with a rifle. Dr. Davie immediately left for Mr. Fiddick's with Mr. Kaye. Mr. Kaye could give no further particulars of the accident, and Dr. Davis had not returned when we went to press.

No trace has yet been found of the whereabouts of Aaron Woods, who so mysteriously disappeared from Wellington several days ago. A report is current to the effect that a Chinaman met a dominion official on the Comox road and told him that "one dead man stop him there," pointing into the bush. The official followed the Chinaman for a considerable distance, when it became apparent that the Mongolian was following the official. After a walk of a mile or two the pair reached the office at Wellington, the Celestial feeling "heap good," for he could see his comrade's dwelling. The sequel is that the Chinaman had lost himself, while the official thought he was alluding to the missing man—Aaron Woods. We refrain from publishing the parting scene.

Last week the fence and outhouse belonging to Mr. George Campbell were burned, the fire originating from ashes being used by Mr. Price to fill up an unused well. The damage was small....On Saturday night, as M. J. Jones was returning from work at shaft No. 1, he noticed that a fire had been lighted alongside one of the cabins recently occupied by Chinese on Wingfield crescent. As he approached the fire a tramp-looking chap made himself quickly and beautifully scarce.

A Curious Tramp.

John Thomas, a colored man 62 years of age, appeared on our streets yesterday, and told his interesting history. He had been a slave. At the close of the war he started in business for himself by renting a small farm. About twelve years ago he made up his mind to travel. Having heard lectures about the different parts of the union, he desired to visit them and see for himself. He has walked into every state and territory of the union, with the exception of Texas, and he is very proud of it. He has been nearly a year travelling from Louisiana to Puget Sound. After he goes through British Columbia he will visit Texas, and when his journeys are completed he will publish a book containing a sketch of his life, and an account of what he has seen. He makes his own clothes of whatever material he can find, and his appearance is funny enough. His outside garments are a huge vest with a red flannel back, a pair of canvass trousers, a large white hat, and a pair of shoes made by himself from the uppers of old boots, sewed with strips of buckskin. He does not know the alphabet, yet his conversation abounds with bits of wisdom and raw philosophy. He claims that the fashionable people make a great mistake in travelling abroad, when they have such a vast country of their own to visit and explore. Thomas is a happy, child man with but one idea, which he is developing with admirable persistence.—*Post Intelligencer.*

Marine.

The ship Geo. J. Stetson with 2801 tons of V. C. Co.'s coal, sailed Tuesday for San Francisco.

The ship Astoria, Capt. Anderson, arrived Tuesday, and will load V. C. Co.'s coal.

The bark Cassandra Adams has been chartered at San Francisco to load V. C. Co.'s coal.

The steamship Barnard Castle sailed on Saturday with a cargo of Wellington coal for San Francisco.

The ships Belvidere and State of Maine are under the shutes.

The bark Southern Chief will arrive here on Tuesday next, complete her cargo of Chinese, and sail for Hongkong on Thursday.

The steamer Wellington passed up yesterday afternoon for Departure Bay.

The steamer Alexander arrived down yesterday afternoon from Burrard Inlet, Departure Bay and Oyster Bay, having left at the latter place a number of tons of spikes for the Island road.

The Pilot left last night with a bark bound for Burrard Inlet to load lumber.

The Pilot will to-morrow tow down the ship Belvidere, coal laden from Departure Bay, for San Francisco.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29. — Sailed—Ship Two Brothers, Seattle; ship Commodore, Nanaimo.

New Westminster.

(Columbian.)

On Monday another shipment of 760,000 eggs was received at the fish hatchery from Harrison river. There are now in the hatchery about 2,800,000 eggs, which will be increased, it is expected, to 4,000,000 before the season is over. Mr. Mowat, the superintendent, reports that the eggs in the hatchery are doing much better than last year. The weather and the temperature of the water has been much more favorable, and unless some unforseen disaster occurs it is reasonable to expect that there will be a larger percentage of fry.

On Sunday night the drill shed was nearly filled with people who came to witness the immersion of persons about to be received into the Baptist church. After a sermon on baptism by the Rev. Mr. Lennie, in which he claimed that immersion was the only true and scriptural mode of administering the rite, eight persons were immersed in a tank constructed for that purpose.

DOUBLE DEATH.—The family of Mr. F. J. Murray, on Pembroke street, have met with a double bereavement. Two of their fine children are lying dead in the house and three others are very ill. The family lately came here from Portland.

THE BURGH MYSTERY.—An important witness in the Burgh murder and piracy case has reached Nanaimo and will arrive in a day or two.

FOR THE INLET.—The steamer Maude is again in service, and in her new condition will leave for Burrard Inlet ports this morning at 7 o'clock.

A FINE assortment of Juvenile Toy and Gift Books, soon to arrive for the Christmas Holidays—Hibben & Co.'s. ‡

CANADIAN Diaries for 1886 at Hibben & Co.'s. ‡

HALL SAFES for sale at Hibben & Co.'s ‡

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

CABLE NEWS.

ENGLAND.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 38.—It is believed the time of the Genesta's trip across the Atlantic was twenty days and ten hours, and beats the best yacht record. The wind during the voyage was north northeast to west, with occasional strong heavy seas, which greatly retarded her progress. Twice the Genesta was hove to, and the whole trip was made under reefed trysails. The only accidents were the breaking of the main [illegible] and a slight disarrangement of the steering gear. The best runs were as follows: On the 12th inst., 238 miles; 13th, 240 miles, and 14th, 200 miles. The crew of the Genesta speak of their treatment in America with the utmost enthusiasm.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 28.—The yacht Genesta, defeated in the recent international yacht race for the America's cup by the American yacht Puritan, arrived here at nine this morning after a voyage across the Atlantic. She came into port flying three first prize flags, won in her contests with American yachts. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the crowds on board the men-of-war and yachts in the harbor, and cheer after cheer greeted her as she sailed into port.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Mr. Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, resumed his address in the Armstrong abduction case immedi

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1885.

A PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY.

Since the subject of establishing in this province a university for a higher education than is at present obtainable here was first broached there has not been heard a dissentient voice upon it. That such an establishment is a necessary and important step in the advancement of a progressive country is not only self-evident, but forces itself upon one with the knowledge of the imminent flow of immigration from Canada east of the Rockies, from whence will come, unless we endeavor to keep pace with the times, those who having had the advantage of superior educational facilities will not only be prepared to supplant British Columbians in the instructions of youth in schools, private and public, but better able than they to cope with competitors in every walk of life. None here wishes to see this; but it will be inevitable unless we bestir ourselves. The resolution passed at the last meeting of the public school trustees has set rolling a ball which should receive renewed impetus from every hand. There in it was proposed that the Dominion and provincial governments, aided by the municipality of Victoria, should endow a college or university on the basis upon whichsimilar institutions have been so successfully fostered in this east. The only growl against the project has emanated from the Columbian which, grasping at the shadow instead of the substance objects to its being taken as a matter of course that the site of such an institution should be at Victoria, which complaint, being interpreted, means that it should have been at New Westminster. The endowment and erection of such a contemplated college will not fail on a side issue such as this; for it is a subject that in these days of almost universal education has but to be mooted to bear fruit. Here, it may, as yet, be but an idea; but in other portions of the Dominion it is a reality. There it is not an experiment but an important requisite; and if there, why not here? The objection that we cannot properly be compared in this respect to the more advanced provinces forms the strongest argument in favor of the scheme; for we are equally part and parcel of the same Dominion and have the same necessities and ambition as the rest of Canada,—and if we have not, the more do we stand in need of an institution that will help to instil in us the desire to keep in the van of cultured civilization. The resolution as passed by the Victoria school trustees was not necessarily imperative as to the exact locality of the proposed university. In naming Victoria as the place of its establishment, the Columbian complained that the site selected should be central. If geographically central it would be remote indeed; but if commercial and social centralization is what is desired, then the university should be at Victoria as originally suggested. We will go further and advance what we consider as another argument in favor of this location. After the successful establishment of such a college, what is there to prevent, under federal provision, the optional inclusion with ordinary studies, of that most noble branch of learning,—the faculty of medicine; and by affiliating say, the Royal Hospital, with this part of the university, render the relation of immeasurable benefit to both institutions? Thus it will be seen how the inauguration in British Columbia of such a university will be but the first step to more rapid advancement. Home growth is what we want, and is what we can have if we but make the effort. The establishment of theological and legal colleges will naturally follow in due course, either affiliated with, or part of, the university proper. With Dominion, provincial and civic aid (in grants of land or money) there is no reason why such a college should not be founded in the very near future. The want is already here. The question is, when and how shall it be supplied?

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Through the courtesy of an evening contemporary we learn that at a meeting of the Knights of Labor on Thursday night *The Colonist* was "severely censured" for "its statement that prosperity and happiness reign," here "while in the majority of cases there are only poverty and dissatisfaction." Further, we learn from the same resolutions that "the utterly demoralized state of the labor market in this province in mainly due to these treacherous statements of the said *Colonist* newspaper, and the inefficiency of the local government." The Knights of Labor as a body are doing much good. Their course has been characterized by moderation and no suggestion of violence has emanated from them. To the attitude of the Knights of Labor here and at the east is due, in a great measure, the act which imposes a tax of $50 on every Chinaman entering the province. That act is now on its trial. It is being practically tested, so far with success. The customhouse statistics show that only about 70 of the obnoxious race entered the province during a period when some 700 or 800 took their departure. Above 2,000 others are preparing to go. We have asked for this act a fair test, not because it is regarded as perfect, but because it is the first concession that the Ottawa members, the local government and the labor organizations have succeeded in obtaining from the central government. Had they asked for a larger measure of relief parliament might have refused to grant any. Next session more important concessions may be obtained; but it would be wrong, if not ungrateful, to condemn the act before it had had a fair chance. Now, while we are disposed to award the knights a great deal of praise for their exertions to rid the country of an undoubted evil, we must join issue with the resolutions in so far as they assert that in this province "in the majority of cases there are only poverty and dissatisfaction." Man for man, we doubt if there is a province in the Dominion where there is as little real poverty as in British Columbia. The distress at the east for the past two years has been appalling. Strong men, delicate women and fragile children have been forced to beg from door to door and from passers-by for food and clothing. In nearly every large city soup kitchens were maintained last winter and thousands of the unemployed were relieved daily. Upon every road leading to the country from the great centres of population gaunt-looking tramps were seen begging their way to the next town in search of employment. Will the Knights of Labor venture to assert that such scenes have ever been witnessed here? That there is a deserving tramp or beggar in the province? That an organized system of relief has become necessary? That, as a rule, the condition of all classes here is not infinitely better than at the east? The further statement that *The Colonist* has been the means of bringing about an "utterly demoralized state of the labor market" is equally fallacious. The cessation of railway work has thrown upon this market a larger supply of labor than it can profitably absorb. This glut will shortly regulate itself. In some cases where Chinese were formerly employed white men have taken their places, and there is reason to hope that there will soon be very few of the Celestial element engaged at any work that a white man is willing to perform at a higher rate of wages. The allusion to the "inefficiency of the local government" is not, in our opinion, justified by the facts. The acts passed at the instance of the local government in 1884 had as much influence in shaping the policy of the Dominion on the Chinese question as any other pressure that was brought to bear and the local government were entitled to better treatment at the hands of the Knights.

CURIOSITIES, ANCIENT OR MODERN, bought, sold or exchanged. Indian totem poles, figures, masks, bowls, tools, Indian dress, &c., in carved stone, wood, ivory, bone, &c. Mineral specimens, old coins, shells or Indian relics of any kind. Correspond with Nathan Joseph & Co., 641 Clay street, San Francisco. 6mdw*

THE EARTH'S CHANGES.

The Glacial Epoch and its Results—Climatic Changes.

(Correspondence Nouvelle Revue.)

During the whole period of the primary rocks and the formation of coal strata tropical heat prevailed from latitude 35 degrees to latitude 80 degrees—to polar regions, that is. The temperature was uniform over the whole earth. During the first half of the secondary period, that of jurassic rocks and chalk, the climate remained the same; the same plants and the same animals are found all over the globe. During the second half of the period, however, the climate began to cool somewhat. The coniferous trees made their appearance. Though tropical plants were still to be found in England and Denmark. Even to the middle of the tertiary period there was equality of climate in all latitudes; but the temperature in Europe fell very gradually, and it is certain that at the end of the tertiary period there was no ice on the globe—not even at the poles or at the top of the highest mountains.

With the quarternary period a great change took place. The reindeer were to be found in all parts of Europe, the cold was excessive, and the great Swiss glaciers extended to the South of France. The glacial epoch was in full swing, and the uniform temperature formerly prevailing had been destroyed. Then a reflex action began; the glaciers, and with them the reindeer and mammoth, retreat as slowly as they advanced. At the farthest point of the glacial extension the cold became so intense that a sea of ice covered half Russia, all Prussia, Hanover, Holland and a part of England.

What then, was the cause of this change from uniformity to excessive cold over so large a portion of the earth's surface? And how is it that the extent of the cold region, after having reached its maximum, gradually retrested? We attribute the change to the deflection of the earth's axis from the perpendicular, and then its gradual return towards its old position. In the case of a perpendicular axis the climate will be nearly equable all over the globe; there will be some difference in different latitudes, owing to the fact that the sun's rays are only vertical at the equator, but it will be comparatively small. There would be no nights long enough in any part of the planet to leave time for the formation of a large quantity of ice. Consequently, all we have to do to account for the ages of time when the climate, as geology tells us, was the same all over the world, is to imagine the earth with a perpendicular axis in place of an axis at an angle with the plane of the ecliptic, as it is now.

The angle to-day is 23 deg. 27 min. 9. sec. But the Chinese astronomer Choo Kung, who measured the angle 1,100 years before Christ made it 23 deg. 54 min., and subsequent measurements, made in B. C. 350, 250 and 50, and in A. D. 461, 620, 880, 1,000, 1279 1437, 1800 and 1859, by celebrated astronomers, Greek, Chinese, Arabian and French, give the angle as follows at the respective date: 23 deg. 41 min., 23 deg. 46 min., 23 deg. 41 min., 23 deg. 39 min., 23 deg. 36 min., 23 deg. 34 min., 23 deg. 32 min., 23 deg. 31 min., 23 deg. 30 min., 23 deg. 27 min., 87 sec., 23 deg. 27 min. 33 sec. A succession of figures like these convey little meaning to the unmathematical mind, but the meaning is clear nevertheless. The obliquity of the axis has diminished steadily for the last 3000 years, and the diminution amounts in all to 26 min. 27 sec., showing that its tendency now is toward the perpendicular at the rate of 48 sec., every 100 years. This means that the polar circle is being reduced at the rate of 1,333 meters, or roughly, 1,466 yards, every century, or 14½ yards every year, the temperate zone being increased proportionately. It will take the axis 176,946 years to move at its present rate through the distance which now separates it from the perpennicular.

As long as the axis remained perpendicular; the climate, as has been said, was uniformly hot, and in Greenland and Spitzbergen pomegranates grew. One day the axis began to change. At first it had a slight effect. For ages the modification was trifling; even at the teritary period there was still no ice, and snow, when it fell, soon disappeared. But by degrees the zones were traced. Round the pole the change was already complete, and radiation of the earth overcame the solar heat, and the night and the day, so that masses of ice were formed. The quartenary period was entered; man appeared in our Continent; the angle of obliquity of the axis being about 15 degrees, and the polar belt, about 1,000 miles in extent, finished at the southern part of Spitzbegen. The glacial epoch had begun. What then was the maximum of the inclination of the axis when our earth was divided into two belts of extreme cold (when glaciers covered the greater part of Europe) and torrid heat? Not less, certainly, than 35 degrees—probably nearer 40 degrees. Taking, however, 35 degrees, and assuming that the deviation of the axis proceeded at the same rate as its return is going on now, the 262,000 years elapsed between the first movement and the day when the axis began to return. The check seems to have taken place at the end of the quarternary period, when the earth had assumed much about the same general conditions that we see today. It necessarily required other thousands of years to effect a change of climate in the opposite direction. The alternation is clearly manifested in the geological strata by the immigration and emigration of the reindeer. There would elapse, then, since the axis began its backward movement until now—assuming 45 degrees to be the maximum of inclination—86,554 years, which with the 176,946 years that have still to be traversed ere the axis become once more perpendicular, would give 262,500 years as the total period between the first movement and the moment of extreme inclination. Already the glacial period is considered as at an end in Southern Scandinavia and the Swiss glaciers are nothing to what they were. Nevertheless, 50,000 years must still elapse before glaciers disappear.

As to the age of man upon the earth, assuming that he did not appear until the lower stages of the quarternary period, in which his bones first are found, it is certain that the climate was much warmer in Europe then than it is now. On my calculations man has been 223,108 years on earth, and 349,054 years have passed since the axis of the earth first moved out of the perpendicular.

KINGSTON, Oct. 14.—Gen. Middleton inspected the Royal Military College yesterday, and in the evening was presented with a highly complimentary address, alluding to his bravery in the Northwest in flattering terms.

THE BORES.

There's the man who lets you shake his limpy hand—
He's a bore.
And the man who leans against you when you stand,
Got his gun;
There's the man who has a fear
That the world is, year by year,
Growing worse—perhaps he's near—
Bolt the door.

There's the fellow with conundrums quite antique—
He's a bore.
And the man who asks you "What?" whene'er you speak,
Though you roar.
There's the man who slaps your back
With a button-bursting whack—
If you think he's on your track,
Bolt the door.

There's the man with his everlasting pun—
He's a bore.
And the man who makes alliterative "fun"
Worse and more!
There's the man who tells the tale
That a year ago was stale—
Like as not he's out of jail—
Bolt the door.

—*Chicago News.*

Handy Things to Know and Keep.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Here are some figures and rules very handy to know and have at hand, in the mind or on paper. We advise every young reader to learn most of these "by heart" so thoroughly as to always think of them in an instant. Do it while your minds are young and impressible, and they will stay by you like the marks made in the clay of brick, or dough of bread or cake, before it is hardened by heat. Older people who do not preserve their papers can cut this out and keep it handy for ready reference:

A rod is 16½ feet, or 5½ yards.
A mile is 320 rods.
A mile is 1,760 yards.
A mile is 5,280 feet.
A square foot is 144 square inches.
A square yard contains 9 square feet.
A square rod is 272¼ square feet.
An acre contains 43,560 square feet.
An acre contains 4,840 square yards.
An acre contains 160 square rods.
A section, or square mile, contains 640 acres.
A quarter section contains 160 acres.
An acre is 8 rods wide by 20 rods long.
An acre is 10 rods wide by 16 rods long.
An acre is about 208¾ feet square.
A solid foot contains 1,728 solid inches.
A pint (of water) weighs one pound.
A solid foot of water weighs 62½ pounds.
A gallon (of water) holds 131 solid inches.
A gallon of milk weighs 8 pounds and 10 ounces.
A pint (of water) holds 28¾ solid inches (28 875).
A barrel (31½ gallons) holds 4½ solid feet (4.211).
A solid foot contains nearly 7½ solid pints (7 48).
A bushel (struck) contains 2,150 solid inches.
A bushel (heaping) contains 1¼ struck bushels.
A struck bushel contains about 1¼ solid feet.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR.

A Kind Offer which was Declined with Thanks.

(New York Sun.)

"Father," he began, after taking the old man out back of the barn, "your years are many."

"Yes, my son."

"You have toiled early and late, by the sweat of your brow you have amassed this big farm."

"That's so, William."

"It has pained me more than I can tell to see you, at your age, troubling yourself with the cares of life. Father, your declining days should be spent in the old armchair in the chimney corner."

"Yes William, they should."

"Now, father, being you are old and feeble and helpless, give me a deed of the farm and you and mother live out your few remaining days with me and Sally."

"William," said the old man, as he pushed back his sleeves, "I think I see the drift o' them remarks. When I'm ready to start for the poorhouse I'll play fool and hand over the deed. William,"

"Yes, sir."

"In order to dispel any delusion on your part that I'm old and feeble and helpless, I'm going to knock down half and acre of cornstalks with your heels."

And when the convention finally adjourned William crawled to the nearest haystack and cautiously whispered to himself:

"And Sally was to broach the same thing to me at the same time. I wonder is she's mortally injured, or only injured for life."

A Disturbed Actress.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 14.—Quite a sensation occurred here last evening during the performance of "Virginius" by the Frederick Warde company. Miss Mittens Willett (Mrs. Henry Aveling) in the role of Virginia, dashed before the curtain and, in avery excited frame of mind, announced that she would withdraw from the cast, as she had been brutally assaulted behind the scenes by her manager, Robert C. Hudson Later she appeared before the foot lights and offered a sort of apology, and the performance then proceeded.

A New English Cruiser.

St. James Budget: A valuable addition to the royal navy left the ways on Tuesday at Chatham. The Severn, which had been for twenty-six months upon the stocks here, belongs to the class of swift twin-screw steel cruisers that includes the Thames and Mersey; and she is of 3,730 tons, and about 6,000 horse power. Smaller than vessels of the Bacchante type, and nearly approaching in size to the Leander and her three sister-ships, she will carry more guns, it is hoped, be able to steam at least a knot and a half faster than the cruisers of either model. Her estimated speed is, in fact, eighteen knots, and if expectation be fulfilled, she will be the fastest cruiser in the service, with only about two exceptions. The heaviest part of her armament will probably be two thirteen-ton breech-loaders, but she is designed to also carry twelve smaller guns. Her hull is unarmored; but she has a revolving tower that is plated with ten inches of iron, and an under water deck of steel three inches thick. Her bunkers will carry coal enough to enable her to steam for three weeks at ten knots, and her cost will, it is believed, be a little over £156,000.

The Babies Cry for It.

And the old folks laugh when they find that the pleasant liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, is more easily taken and more beneficial in its action than bitter, nauseous medicines. It strengthens the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels, while it arouses them to a hearty activity. For sale by Messrs. Langley & Co., Victoria. 6dw

BADGES FOR ALL SOCIETIES, police, firemen, &c.; also, presentation prizes or charms in gold, silver or metal, sold at society prices at the agents of the Universal Badge Manufacturing Co. Nathan Joseph & Co., 641 Clay St., San Francisco, California. Workmen, K. of P. and most any other solid gold badges, Price $1 each, sent by mail or C. O. D. 6mdw*

AN ACCIDENT.

[New York Times.]

No one ever knew where the child came from, or even its name.

One day a sloop freighted with brick was unloading unpaid, and as had on deck was tossing bricks, two by two, to another man on the dock. All of a sudden a wee little chap, not more than 2 years old, came toddling along, got right in the way, and was knocked over by the flying bricks.

Bill Forster, who was handling the load, was a rough man. It had not been exactly his fault that the child had been knocked down, still he felt very sorry for it. The little fellow's head was badly cut, and he was stunned. He was carried into the cabin of the sloop, and there lay quite motionless. The captain of the sloop sent to the police station, and the surgeon came. The child was carefully examined. The surgeon said the case might be a serious one and that the little boy had better be taken to the hospital. Forster had a sister who worked in a laundry, and at once he sent for her. Molly Forster hurried down to the wharf, took the child in her lap, and listened breathlessly to what the surgeon said.

The cabin of the brick sloop was not a handsome place to look at. It was dirty and smelly, hot and close. Molly Forster set about making it tidy. She opened the little windows of the cabin, and kept off the crowd who were swarming in the narrow quarters. She fanned the child, laid it on a coarse pillow, having first spread her clean apron over it, and bathed the poor baby's head, trying to staunch the flow of blood from the wound. "If," said the surgeon, "you could keep the child perfectly quiet for a while it would be all for the better. I am afraid to jolt him in the ambulance. Maybe he will come to before long. It is rather cooler here on the river than in the hot wards of the hospital. Can you take charge of him until I come back? I will see you this evening." Molly had already torn up her handkerchief and bandaged the child's head. Now she followed the surgeon's directions. The doctor was a humane man, for when he left he put a half dollar into Molly's hand and told her to buy some ice to cool the water she was using on the bandages.

Molly Forster fanned and fanned that little sufferer, and bathed its head, and was tender with the child. About sunset the surgeon came again, and just then the child opened his eyes. Molly was his savings bank. Brother and sister contributed to the child's support. In a month Bill was richer than he had ever been in his life. Then he insisted that Molly should rent a better room. The one she lived in, he said, looked out on a dingy, dreary back yard. "It tends to reason," said Bill "that a baby should see horses and trucks and things a-moving about in the streets. It makes them lively."

"Little Bill"—so they called him, Molly insisting that her brother's name should serve for the child—improved, but too slowly for big Bill. The police surgeon was called in. Bill Forster insisting on paying him a fee. The opinion the doctor gave was a gratified one. "There is many fest improvement—not, perhaps, as rapid as I should wish. You are a capital nurse, ma'am, and I am sure your kindness and attention will help the child. He will come round, I believe."

The cool weather came, and with lowering temperatures the doctor hoped the child would gain strength. The cicatrice on the head had quite healed. Slowly the little boy seemed to acquire new words. Molly wondered at them at times, and thought that she had taught them to the child; but then again the little fellow's adopted mother was startled by words she felt quite certain the child had picked up somewhere else. These new words came to the child at first vaguely. He would repeat them over and over again, at first hesitatingly, then giving them a slight emphasis, as if to fix them on his mind, something like a little bird that pipes the first faint tune it has heard.

The child was more awake now. This change delighted Molly. It never was fretful. The child would lay quiet, with its blue eyes wide open for hours, without a whimper.

So it went on for another week or two. Bill, who was always coming and going, when he left New York for a trip up the river, was happy, for the child was bettering fast, so he believed.

It was an October evening when, as the brick sloop was being brought up to the wharf, Bill saw Molly leaning against one of the big wooden posts of the dock. Bill was busy with the hawser, but at once he saw that his sister did not have the child in her arms; more than that, she was crying.

Bill choked down his grief—he seemed to know at once what had happened. One last hope there was. Maybe it was so cool that Molly had been afraid to bring the child with her.

"Bill," said Molly, sobbing, "the poor little fellow has gone to—to heaven. It was last night. He called to me and said: 'Good-night, mud-der; good-night, far-der—now I am going walking in a garden—good—good-night.' Oh, Bill, he had never spoken so long a string of words before—then he played for a moment with a ring on my finger, and then he added, 'God bless far-der and mud-der,' and then he looked so lovingly at me, and around the room a-t searching for you—and then he died—so quiet! Bill! Bill! don't you take on so! It was an accident, and God was a little child have no fault to find with you."

Bill kept right on in the good way he had planned for himself, and never swerved a hair's breadth. Molly was his

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