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TEA Try our New Sea-
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Tea. The finest of
all Teas grown. All packages branded
"R. H. J."

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1891.

VOLUME XXXIII, NO. 49.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE

Russia Jealous as to the Amerer's Proposed Jewish Congress—Rampant Radicals.

Slave Trading in Africa—Princess of Wales to be Absent on Her Husband's Birthday.

Royal Betrothal—The Cork Election—A Big Row Apparently Imminent—A Dying Prince.

The Amerer's Visit to England. LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Foreign Office is elated over the news that the Amerer of Afghanistan will be a visitor to England in the spring. Every effort will be made to suppress the rumor that the Amerer is a spy, and that his visit to England is a mere ruse to enable him to purchase some comfortable winter garments in London, to be worn during his journey. The visit of the Amerer is of great political importance, and the announcement of his intention has, it is said, already created considerable irritation at St. Petersburg.

Contemptible Partisanship. LONDON, Nov. 6.—When the fire occurred in the palace of the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham, the Mayor of King's Lynn responded to a call for help by sending the fire brigade that town to aid in suppressing the flames. The radicals who have raised an issue as to the Mayor's action, and are seeking to have him formally censured on the ground that his unauthorized aid on behalf of the property of his Majesty's household put the town to a great expense. The Loyalists are indignant at the raising of such a point, and are taunting the radicals with using the issue for political purposes, and propose to present him with a testimonial, as an offset to the objections of the radicals. The repairs at Sandringham are nearly completed.

Slave Trading in Africa. LONDON, Nov. 5.—The British East African Company have wired to their agent at Zanzibar to send special couriers to the interior with instructions to Captain La Guard to hold his ground and fight the Slave Traders. The company have decided not to abandon the region from all accounts, and can be made a place of practical settlement for Europeans. Since the great Exeter Hall anti-slavery meeting, \$4,000 have been subscribed for the suppression of the slave trade. The friends of American missions are working so energetically that it is probable the fund will reach \$150,000 before Christmas. Cynics who sneer at the company as philanthropic, and who are hesitating to give their sudden interest in questions generally regarded to the domain of sentiment, are being shown, in the advanced price of the company's stock since the Uganda boom began. The improved finances of the company will enable them to speedily put several of their districts in a condition to be self-supporting or even profitable. Meanwhile there is some reason to fear that the Arabs will be some day overwhelmed by La Guard and his little army. Nothing has been heard from La Guard since May, when he wrote that he had succeeded with much difficulty in again uniting the native Protestants and Catholics. It is known that, shortly after fighting and the silence which has reigned since that time is considered rather ominous. If it shall prove that La Guard was routed, the company will not hasten to reoccupy Uganda, but will confine its operations to the adjoining districts near the coast, on the pretence that, by so doing, they will be closing the eyes of the slave raiders. As a matter of fact, since the closing of the Zanzibar slave trade, nine out of ten heard from La Guard Red Sea ports and smuggled across to Arabia, in spite of the efforts of British boats to maintain an efficient patrol.

Tranquillity in Brazil. LONDON, Nov. 5.—Official advices have been received from Rio Janeiro to the effect that tranquillity prevails everywhere throughout Brazil. The commercial outlook is also represented to be a hopeful one, and an extension of the peace is expected. This news has had an encouraging effect as an offset to the gloom of the past few days.

International Jewish Congress. LONDON, Nov. 5.—It is reported that Baron Hirsch is arranging for an international Jewish congress, to be held in 1892 in London. The object of the proposed congress is to consider and, if possible, solve the Jewish colonization question.

Counting the Cork Vote. CORK, Nov. 5.—John E. Redmond, the Parnellite candidate, has successfully objected to the admission of representatives of Flavin, anti-Parnellite, to the counting of the ballots on Saturday, on the ground that the required legal notices had not been given. A rival meeting was held to-day in the cattle market. They were attended by much howling, but no bloodshed.

Typhoid Fever Among Jockeys. PARIS, Nov. 6.—An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out at Chantilly. It is chiefly confined to English jockeys and trainers. There have been several deaths and considerable excitement prevails as to the spread of the disease.

Russian Redemption. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.—The Russian government is treating with the bank of France for the purchase of silver bullion to the amount of 100,000,000 roubles for coining money to be used in the redemption of treasury obligations.

Prince of Wales' Birthday. LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Jubilee programme on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Prince of Wales' birth, November 9th, includes tenants and county balls, which the Prince will attend. The rumors current for some time, that one of

the daughters of the Prince of Wales was about to marry the Viscount Chelsea, heir of Earl Cadogan, strengthened by the additional report that Lord George of Wales is betrothed to the Duke's eldest daughter, Julia. Both the Duke of Clarence and Prince George are at present guests of Earl Cadogan and attend ball at Bury St. Edmunds, to-night. The attentions of Prince George to the lady with whom his name is so happily coupled, have been very marked of late.

Japan's Earthquake Sufferers. LONDON, Nov. 5.—A despatch from Shanghai states that a fund for the sufferers by the recent earthquake in Japan has been started in that city.

Rapidly Sinking. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 5.—The Grand Duke George, son of the Czar, is rapidly sinking.

A Journalist Driven From Russia. LONDON, Nov. 5.—News has been received that Joseph Pennell, in the employ of the London Illustrated News and of the Scribner, was arrested at Bendishie, Russia, and, after being confined 26 hours, was ordered by the Governor of Kiel to leave the country.

The Mahal and Egypt. CAIRO, November 5.—Deserters from the Mahal state that he is certainly about to undertake a forward movement against Egypt, and that the dervishes are collecting numbers of war for that object.

The Cork Election. CORK, Nov. 5.—The police authorities have made a search in several houses to-day to ascertain whether deadly weapons were unlawfully kept. It is known that many of the partisans on both sides are armed, and it is feared the election may be attended by something worse than bruised heads and injured limbs. The Parnellites are circulating a ridiculous-looking caricature of Tim Healy being whipped by McDermott. Healy is represented on his hands and knees with McDermott belaboring him. It is labelled "A cowardly cut-throat." It is a caricature, but it is extensively distributed to voters claiming to tell briefly what Parnell did for Ireland, and calling upon them to aid in punishing his murderers. A great feature of the streets in the number of people going about with their heads and arms tied up.

The Princess of Wales Abroad. LONDON, Nov. 5.—Much comment is caused by the assured absence of the Princess of Wales from the celebration of the Prince's 50th birthday, to be celebrated next Monday. The Princess is with the Czar and Czarina in Livadia, and could not be back in time if she desired.

Death of a Wesleyan Divine. LONDON, Nov. 4.—A despatch from Bathurst, New South Wales, announces the death at that place of Rev. Wm. Kelyack, ex-presiding officer at the Australian Wesleyan Conference.

Investment in Valparaiso. LONDON, Nov. 4.—The latest advices from Valparaiso state that there is no diminution of the popular animosity against Americans, and that no real effort is being made to bring any Chileans to justice for the killing of the American sailors. While the American negotiations are progressing the Junta has ordered the Chilean war vessels to be ready for service, and the forts defending Valparaiso harbor are being strengthened. The new steps are taken very quietly, as if with a view to avoid attracting attention. The Baltimore maintains great vigilance, and Capt. Schley is evidently on the lookout for a breach of the American flag. The select council should the situation not culminate before the 18th inst., the new President, probably George Mont, may bring matters to a settlement. Mont is believed to be the best disposed of any of the revolutionary leaders. The correspondent of the London Times at Valparaiso is said to be a writer who has been noted in the past for his hostility to the United States. The Times are inclined to believe that the reverend gentleman's opinion is expressed in an unfavorable comment in London, as calculated to stir up trouble between the United States and England.

A Terrible Clerical Confession. CHRISTIANA, Nov. 5.—A remarkable scene was witnessed in the parish church of St. Avanger, on Sunday, when the pastor, Lars Ofteidal, solemnly declared from the pulpit, as his astonished congregation that he was compelled by the passage of conscience to make a confession. He went on to say that, while he had passed among them as a man of God, he had frequently transgressed the law of morality, and had even committed crimes. His life had been a terrible mockery, and the strain had finally proved too great for him to bear. He could find relief only in publicly declaring before God and man. These statements caused a profound sensation. All the more as the pastor's life had been, to all appearances, a most open and straightforward one. Many are inclined to the belief that the reverend gentleman had become deranged, and that he is accusing himself of uncommitted faults. Ofteidal is not only a minister, but a politician of some note. He has been the election of Fløwer, Russel, and Boles ought to cause the utmost rejoicing among Democrats, they should not forget that with these things come the obligations to be true to the people, honest in the advocacy of our principles, and decent in all things.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Returns received up to last evening state that the Legislature will be a tie on a joint ballot. The Democrats have a majority of two in the Senate. The Herald's returns from the State say the Senate is a tie, and in the House the Republicans have the Democrats 59. Flower's plurality is given as 46,446. Associated Press returns show that 45 Democrats are elected to the Senate and 47 to the House. There is some doubt about two Republicans and one Democrat in the Assembly there is a tie. On these figures the Republicans have a majority on joint ballot. On the city ticket the Democrats elect the Mayor, Charles F. Bishop; re-elect the comptroller, commissioner of public works, judge of the municipal court, and justices of the peace. The Republicans elect the judge of the superior court and the overseer of the poor in the district where a new ward is under the new charter, will stand eight Democrats and one Republican. The board of aldermen will stand 13 Democrats.

NEW JERSEY. NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Almost complete returns from New Jersey show that in the next Legislature the Democrats will have a majority of 35 on a joint ballot.

PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Complete figures from fifty-three, and estimates from the other four counties show a Republican plurality of 50,000 to 35,000. Only ten counties in the state gave majorities for the holding of a constitutional convention.

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THE U. S. ELECTIONS.

Grover Cleveland's Opinion as to the Outcome—Tariff Reform not an Obsolete Issue.

President Harrison Congratulates McKinley on his Success After a "Manly Appeal."

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, to-day, gave his opinion as to the result of Tuesday's elections, as follows: "Any one who still thinks that tariff reform is a settled or obsolete issue, or that the importance of sound and safe money is a question upon which the people can be blinded, is either wilfully wrong or dangerous. It is only those who are blind who must regret the defeat of Governor Campbell. He has been a brave and honest official. This and the splendid canvass he made entitled him to success. While the election of Fløwer, Russel, and Boles ought to cause the utmost rejoicing among Democrats, they should not forget that with these things come the obligations to be true to the people, honest in the advocacy of our principles, and decent in all things."

CANADIAN NEWS. SUSPECTED MURDER. CALGARY, Nov. 5.—The body of Constable Harris of the N.W.M.P., was found last night on the bank of the river with a bullet in his head. He has been missing for two weeks and it was thought he had deserted. Foul play is suspected and the matter is being investigated. He was one of the escort that took the prisoners Shultz and McDermott to Stony Mountain and had just returned from Winnipeg.

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BRAZIL'S REVOLUTION.

Causes which Led up to the Crisis—Da Fonseca in Antagonism to Congress.

The Government has Succeeded in Restoring Order—Business Continues to be Uninterrupted.

Count D'Eu Said to have been Connected with a Movement to Restore the Empire.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—By Valparaiso cable come advices from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, regarding the causes leading up to the present trouble. It seems to have had its origin in a row in the legislature. The Chamber and Senate passed a bill to establish the responsibility of the President for his different acts. President Da Fonseca refused to accept what he termed dictation as to his rights by Congress, and ordered the troops under arms, which violently excited the population. Bands of the Government's opponents assembled, shouting their disapproval. Many fights took place between them and the soldiers, and broke out all over the city. The troops under orders fired upon the rioters, killing many. Martial law was proclaimed, censorship over the press established and telegraphic communication stopped. Da Fonseca then made an address to the troops, and finally succeeded in quelling the riots. The army chiefs then asked Da Fonseca to resume the functions of dictator. He demurred, and the Senate refused to accept his resignation, and his position regarding the senate and dissolving the congress. He said the dictatorship would last until the political revolutions were ended, and the law-makers kept their peace with the republican ideas. He disclaimed any intention of prolonging it after peace was restored throughout the country. A telegram from Porto Alegre says the authority of the dictator is not recognized there. Alagoas has 30,000 population. Republicans there say they will not tolerate a dictatorship and demand armed opposition to Da Fonseca. They say he wishes to restore imperial rule, with himself as emperor. The navy has pronounced in favor of Da Fonseca. Rio is now quiet. It is believed the revolt will be put down and peace restored at an early day.

The Herald's Rio Janeiro correspondent says: The fight so long maintained by congress on one side and President Da Fonseca and the government on the other, has reached its culmination. The present state of affairs has been a difference over financial affairs. Measures passed by the legislature were vetoed by the chief magistrate, and changes advocated by the president voted down by congress. The power of the chief executive. The fact that Fonseca is a military man has led many to fear, or pretend to fear, that the military might prove a permanent obstacle to the progress of a civilizing congress while it has passed a law fixing the process of impeachment of the president. Da Fonseca vetoed the measure. His veto was overruled by congress. What has happened since was made known Da Fonseca became excited and thereupon dissolved congress. Martial law was proclaimed throughout Rio Janeiro and the other states forming the movement. What has happened since one can say. The feeling here is one of great fear of what may follow. The dissolution of congress may result in the choice of an other president. Da Fonseca was chosen by the people, but by congress. In the case of an uprising Da Fonseca will have the army and navy solidly at his back. The opposition to military rule continues very marked.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 5.—The congress of Brazil having refused to ratify the plan for settlement of the boundary dispute with the Argentine Republic, the question has been referred to the Executive Council, which is acting as arbitrator. The department of state has received a cablegram from Minister Conger, confirming the report of the dissolution of congress and the declaring of martial law. The news has been received with great concern here, in view of the importance of American interests in that country and our close relations with it. There is reason to believe that the revolutionary movement, being upheld by a considerable party which seems anxious to re-establish monarchical government in Brazil. The movement will probably lead to ordering some of our naval vessels to points where trouble is threatened.

THE PARIS MURDER CONFESSES. PARIS, Nov. 6.—The dock laborer, arrested on suspicion of having murdered the man whose headless body was found in a cellar of the Rue Charonne, having been confined in the hospital, he was interrogated and made a complete confession of the crime.

With Concealed Weapons. LONDON, Nov. 6.—Patrick Brady was arrested on suspicion of being the assassin of the Archbishop of Queensland, the afternoon he had a revolver and cartridges concealed in his hat.

The Archbishop of Aix. PARIS, Nov. 6.—The Archbishop of Aix will defend himself in person before the court of appeal.

Returns of Emigrants to Brazil. LONDON, Nov. 6.—Eighteen hundred Brazilian emigrants have landed at Southampton. They went to Brazil from Bradford, Leeds, and other places in England, and tell harrowing stories of suffering. Nine of the party died in one day, and the survivors were too weak and sick to bury the bodies, which were pounced upon, and partly devoured by vultures. The party of which these 18 were the remnant, left England in March last.

Death of Farnell's Estate Agent. DUBLIN, Nov. 6.—The sudden death of Mr. Kerr, agent for the property and affairs of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, at Avondale, will cause some delay and confusion in settling the estate. Kerr had everything at his finger ends and no one else.

Rehearing of Troublesome Chinese. SHANGHAI, Nov. 6.—Several Chinese have been beheld at Wuch Chang, by order of the Viceroy, for posting placards inciting to violence. Ever since the capture of the British gunboat Asperic notified the Viceroy that in case of further attacks upon foreign residents, the gunboat would shell his palace, comparative order has been maintained.

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Tranquillity in Brazil. LONDON, Nov. 5.—Official advices have been received from Rio Janeiro to the effect that tranquillity prevails everywhere throughout Brazil. The commercial outlook is also represented to be a hopeful one, and an extension of the peace is expected. This news has had an encouraging effect as an offset to the gloom of the past few days.

International Jewish Congress. LONDON, Nov. 5.—It is reported that Baron Hirsch is arranging for an international Jewish congress, to be held in 1892 in London. The object of the proposed congress is to consider and, if possible, solve the Jewish colonization question.

Counting the Cork Vote. CORK, Nov. 5.—John E. Redmond, the Parnellite candidate, has successfully objected to the admission of representatives of Flavin, anti-Parnellite, to the counting of the ballots on Saturday, on the ground that the required legal notices had not been given. A rival meeting was held to-day in the cattle market. They were attended by much howling, but no bloodshed.

Typhoid Fever Among Jockeys. PARIS, Nov. 6.—An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out at Chantilly. It is chiefly confined to English jockeys and trainers. There have been several deaths and considerable excitement prevails as to the spread of the disease.

Russian Redemption. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.—The Russian government is treating with the bank of France for the purchase of silver bullion to the amount of 100,000,000 roubles for coining money to be used in the redemption of treasury obligations.

Prince of Wales' Birthday. LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Jubilee programme on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Prince of Wales' birth, November 9th, includes tenants and county balls, which the Prince will attend. The rumors current for some time, that one of

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Russia Jealous as to the Amerer's Proposed Jewish Congress—Rampant Radicals.

Slave Trading in Africa—Princess of Wales to be Absent on Her Husband's Birthday.

Royal Betrothal—The Cork Election—A Big Row Apparently Imminent—A Dying Prince.

The Amerer's Visit to England. LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Foreign Office is elated over the news that the Amerer of Afghanistan will be a visitor to England in the spring. Every effort will be made to suppress the rumor that the Amerer is a spy, and that his visit to England is a mere ruse to enable him to purchase some comfortable winter garments in London, to be worn during his journey. The visit of the Amerer is of great political importance, and the announcement of his intention has, it is said, already created considerable irritation at St. Petersburg.

Contemptible Partisanship. LONDON, Nov. 6.—When the fire occurred in the palace of the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham, the Mayor of King's Lynn responded to a call for help by sending the fire brigade that town to aid in suppressing the flames. The radicals who have raised an issue as to the Mayor's action, and are seeking to have him formally censured on the ground that his unauthorized aid on behalf of the property of his Majesty's household put the town to a great expense. The Loyalists are indignant at the raising of such a point, and are taunting the radicals with using the issue for political purposes, and propose to present him with a testimonial, as an offset to the objections of the radicals. The repairs at Sandringham are nearly completed.

Slave Trading in Africa. LONDON, Nov. 5.—The British East African Company have wired to their agent at Zanzibar to send special couriers to the interior with instructions to Captain La Guard to hold his ground and fight the Slave Traders. The company have decided not to abandon the region from all accounts, and can be made a place of practical settlement for Europeans. Since the great Exeter Hall anti-slavery meeting, \$4,000 have been subscribed for the suppression of the slave trade. The friends of American missions are working so energetically that it is probable the fund will reach \$150,000 before Christmas. Cynics who sneer at the company as philanthropic, and who are hesitating to give their sudden interest in questions generally regarded to the domain of sentiment, are being shown, in the advanced price of the company's stock since the Uganda boom began. The improved finances of the company will enable them to speedily put several of their districts in a condition to be self-supporting or even profitable. Meanwhile there is some reason to fear that the Arabs will be some day overwhelmed by La Guard and his little army. Nothing has been heard from La Guard since May, when he wrote that he had succeeded with much difficulty in again uniting the native Protestants and Catholics. It is known that, shortly after fighting and the silence which has reigned since that time is considered rather ominous. If it shall prove that La Guard was routed, the company will not hasten

PLAICE CO. Dnt. d by the Owen Electric Appliances

WATER. The splendid cake that was raffled, last evening, by the Ladies' Committee of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, was won by Mrs. James Hutchison.

WATER. The sloop Verred, of Seattle, owned by Charles Thornyde, is under detention by the Victoria customs authorities, for alleged irregularities. She was let me yesterday evening, and the subject matter of complaint will be required into to-morrow.

WATER. A quiet wedding took place, yesterday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. Phillip Tomet, Cordova Bay, the contracting parties being his youngest daughter, Miss Agnes Esther, and Mr. Phillip J. Jenne, of this city.

WATER. A splendid specimen. Messrs. Harry and Charles Berryman, of the Occidental hotel, returned from a few days' shooting yesterday and brought back with them good bags. At Swan Lake they shot a splendid specimen of a golden pheasant, feet from tip to tip of the wings. The bird is pronounced the greatest beauty in its way that has been taken for years.

WATER. A missing sailor. Sergt. Levan and Officer Redgrave searched the steamer Mexico after she arrived in port, last evening, for a missing sailor of the bark Lehn, now loading salmon at the Victoria wharf. The sailor has been missed from the bark for the past five weeks or so, and from information received from different parties it was ascertained that he left here for Port Townsend, just in time to meet the steamer on her way North. A thorough search was made by the officers, last evening, but it was found to be futile, as the man who was on board had stowed away, in some secluded hole, that might have taken hours to locate.

WATER. A salivage curer. /Not long since the city of Victoria, British Columbia, has indeed, so far as its damage went, it being scarcely a hundred dollars. The damage from water, however, poured on by the firemen is stated at about \$6,000. The Commercial Journal says that the city is not unlikel to be called upon by the insurance companies to reimburse them for this damage. We mention this case because it is a sample of what frequently occurs in numerous other places here in Victoria, and because it illustrates the value of a good salivage curer in towns of any considerable size.

WATER. A salivage curer. A salivage curer should, in some form, be an adjunct of every fire brigade. Its service may save more in a single fire than its cost for a whole year.—Montreal Insurance Chronicle.

WATER. Police Court. George Miller took in His Honor Judge H. H. Spence yesterday. And he'll pay A five dollar bill, Or else George will Go to jail.

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THE PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

The Habitation of Animals, Birds and Fishes, Visited and Described.

How a Graceful Evolution From a Shapeless Mass is Brought About Yesterday afternoon, a COLONIST reporter visited the Provincial Museum, and found in that institution, young as it is present in, a very great deal to interest and instruct him.

In the early part of the year 1886, Mr. John Fannin, the present curator of the museum, started a small exhibit in the room at present occupied by the Superintendent of Education. He had, at that time, a fairly large collection of native birds and some small animals, and the few people that visited the place did so with the collection, forgetting that it was the property of a private individual, were not very favorably impressed with it.

Before entering into a description of the contents of the museum, it will be well to advert to the different sections of the building. Room No. 1—Animals and birds. Room No. 2—Minerals and fossils. Room No. 3—Indian curios. Room No. 4—Marine curios. Room No. 5—Snakes and scorpions. Room No. 6—Stuffing and mounting. Room No. 7—Washing and preparing.

Leading from No. 2, is devoted solely to Indian curios, and to a great many tourists and the most interesting part of the museum is the most remarkable exhibit in a loon and blanket, made from the fleece of the mountain goat, by Sk-winnish Indians.

There are Hydan paintings, West Coast sea heads of stone, a very fine collection of glass beads, a pair of Indian hunters after otter, in a canoe, occupies a foremost place, and attracts a visitor's attention at once by reason of the life-like pose of the figures.

Now one is among the marine curiosities, and there is a fine collection of the wonderful things that old ocean produces and keeps alive. Enormous crabs, weighing twelve and fourteen pounds, are the most striking objects to be seen, with many varieties of a snail.

Preserved in bottles also are interesting exhibits, consisting of salmon eggs, showing the young just about to hatch. A specimen of a peacock butterfly, with a collection of the tooth of a mammoth, weighing fourteen pounds. It is just as well that, as the animal takes the trouble to explain, such animals are now extinct.

Here are all the specimens of provincial snakes, not of course, including the human snake, but every other species. The rattlesnake, the only poisonous reptile in British Columbia, occupies the place of honor, and is kept in a glass jar. There is, in this collection, every color of the rainbow, from jet black to pure white, and from deep blue to a similar shade of red.

Here is Mr. Fannin's sanctum sanctorum, and this is the room that his animals and birds are sent out to the museum. With a bare skin, plenty of wood, and Excelsior padding, he makes a deer or a bear appear again in its natural haunts.

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Dr. James S. Matthews was examined as to the medical condition of plaintiff. He had attended the trial throughout, and had heard the evidence of the medical and other witnesses. A diagnosis of the brain would produce mental disease, so-called. The plaintiff was afflicted with a disease that incapacitated him from business. The symptoms the doctors described would probably be those of insanity, but the effect of using intoxicants would be to increase the mental troubles of plaintiff, and this would probably be patent to other people.

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At 6 o'clock last night the s.s. Mexico arrived from Northern ports with a very large number of passengers, mainly composed of returned Alaskan miners and the people interested in the salmon industry, and a cargo, the lists of both of which are given below.

The Mexico brings down a good deal of news from the North, the principal items of interest being the results of this season's mining on the North Yukon district. Sixteen miners returned from the gold fields of the Yukon. This makes about thirty who have returned this season, and there probably will not be a half-dozen more who will be returned.

Among those who returned is Wm. H. McPherson, who has spent four consecutive seasons in search of the yellow metal in the "Frozen North," and during that time has gained a very good general knowledge of the country and especially in the vicinity of Forty-Mile creek, where most of the mining has been done. He says that until the past season the principal mining was done on the bars, which were not yielding very good returns on account of the facilities for working them being limited, but that they were now worked, so prospecting in the gulches was commenced quite extensively, and resulted in finding excellent prospects in Franklin and Nugget gulches, and quite a number of claims were located and worked.

Mr. S. H. Perrin, one of the passengers, is President of the Chilcot Salmon Packing Co. He, together with Mr. McLaren, of the McLaren Packing Co., states that the bulk of the prospecting of the season has been done by him, and the runs, though numerous, have not been very heavy. The results have not generally come up to expectations.

Lieutenant Dodd, of the U.S.S. Thetis, who is on his way to Washington, D.C., on official business in connection with the seizure of the American schooner Hattie Gage, which his vessel seized and towed into Sitka, last month, for infringement of regulations, is now on his way after being returned. The captain of the schooner accompanies him.

Several of the returned miners are greatly annoyed at the grasping attitude of the Alaska Commercial Company lately. Mr. J. O. Gaskell, an old hand, said to the reporter: "This company enjoys a monopoly of the entire river, controls all of the trading posts, and judging from its actions it does not wish to see the country developed. It has done this because the exorbitant charges on supplies. But few men can make more than a stand-off. It is my opinion that if this company had opposition the supplies would be reduced about one-half, and the result would be that a large number of men would go into that section and could afford to do considerable prospecting with a certainty of making a rich find, but owing to the present condition of the country, it is not likely to prosper unless a man has considerable capital to start with."

The health of the miners has been very good this season, there being little or no sickness. Collector of Customs Hatch, who has come down on the Mexico on an inspecting trip, intends, before returning home next season, to attempt to formulate some regular means of communication with his minor districts, as he is at present considerably handicapped in his official duties by the poor means of transportation to those places.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1891.

FAIR AND OUTSPOKEN.

The Americans are not all blind to the true cause of the hatred of the United States and everything American, exhibited by the people of Chili, since the conclusion of their civil war. They saw that while it was going on the Americans, for some reason or other, did not sympathize with them in their struggle against the constitutionality of their civil war. They saw that the Representative of the United States had become an open partisan of the Dictator, and that he believed that the warships of the Great Republic were doing what they could to give aid and comfort to their arch-enemy Balmaceda. The Americans ought to be sympathetic with the Chilians, for they know how they felt when they saw people whom they believed to be their friends, and who ought to be their friends, sympathizing with the Southern and giving them material help when they were straining every nerve to preserve the Union. So strong was their feeling of indignation and resentment that after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century they have not quite forgiven those who cheered the Southern when they were successful, and showed that they were grieved and disappointed when in the end the Northern were victorious. There appears to be a good deal of human nature about the Chilians, and it is reasonable to suppose that they feel now towards those who looked coldly upon them in their day of need and placed impediments in their way, very much as the Americans did when their cruel war was over, toward some Englishmen and Canadians who were loud in their expressions of sympathy for the South. The Argonaut evidently sees the true cause of the present unpleasantness in Chili, and knows how to make allowances for the soreness which Chilians of all classes exhibit. It says:

"It has become very evident that Patrick Egan, United States Minister to Chili, has succeeded in getting the government into a very unpleasant complication. The accusations which the Chilians make against Egan are of practical complicity with the Balmaceda Government, and of using his official position and the name of the United States to supply the Dictator with information as to the movements of the Congressional forces. Whether these accusations are true or not, the mere fact that they can be made shows that Egan has not acted with the discretion and dignity befitting his position. As to the complication leading to war with Chili, it is not probable that the Junta is to be blamed, but that is not unusual with half-baked governments. Even the Junta must see that it is madness for them to think of war with the United States. When they cool off, they will make reparations for the murdered seamen of the Baltimore."

This is more sensible than the sort of brag in which some of the American newspapers indulge in declaring that Chili should be well-thrashed and made an example of because it will not submit tamely to be hectored by a man who does not know what his duties as the representative of a great nation are, or if he knows them grossly and openly disregards them.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

The newspapers have of late been filled with accounts of the famine in Russia. We are told that millions in that country are now starving, that the scarcity of food is causing the greatest suffering, that the people are using the most insubstantial and unwholesome substances as substitutes for bread, and that in spite of what men of all classes are doing to relieve the distress, large numbers are daily dying of starvation and of diseases brought on and aggravated by starvation. There is little or nothing said about the area over which this scarcity and suffering exist. The general impression is that there is famine in the whole of Russia, but that the suffering is greater in some parts of the country than in others.

A correspondent of the North-American Review, who has just come from Russia, asserts that the suffering from want of food in that country is greatly exaggerated. He says: "There are more than two million square miles of territory in European Russia inhabited by more than ninety millions of loyal subjects of the Czar. Out of this enormous area the crops of 1891 are but five oblasts or provinces, to my knowledge, comprising less than 90,000 square miles, and inhabited by about eight millions of people. This area is almost entirely certain restricted regions. It means no more. There are districts of Ireland in which the potato crop is deficient this year. There is a territory covering two millions of acres, called Oklahoma, a road, in your own great country, where there are no crops, and where human beings are dying of starvation. But Ireland is not famine-stricken in 1891, nor are the United States, nor is the Russian Empire. The ukase of the Czar, forbidding the exportation of rye and oats, has been made the pretext for this monstrous report. That ukase was issued for military reasons, and economic reasons. Since August last more than 300,000 Russian troops—a majority of them Cossack cavalry and light troops—have been moved into Southwestern Russia from the east. There are now 640,000 troops of all arms established for precautionary and disciplinary purposes between Odessa and the Caucasus. To secure the comfort and efficiency of this vast body of troops, the Russian Government gave orders months ago for the concentration in these provinces of adequate supplies of grain of the necessary kinds; and it was notorious that the Jew grain-brokers always try to raise the domestic price, especially to the Government, of grain when they see an unusual demand by forced exportation, and the ukase forbidding such exportations was suggested by the able Imperial Finance Minister Viscounsky, approved by the Czar, and issued."

The writer is, evidently, strongly pro-Russian and anti-Jewish, so his rose-colored account must be taken with some grains of allowance. If he had added, that certain grain speculators in America, seeing that

it would be good policy in them to create the impression that there would be an unusual demand, this year, in Europe for bread-stuffs, took means to have the rumors about the awful famine in Russia and the consequent scarcity in Germany and other European countries raised and freely circulated, he would have accounted for much of the exaggeration that he found on this side of the Atlantic. But making every allowance for the sensationalism, that is only too prevalent, and the tricks of the grain speculators, there can be no doubt that there is, at this present moment, great suffering in Russia, caused by the failure of the crops. All the accounts that we read of the famine in Russia, cannot be lies.

SENSATION MONGERS.

The American news caterer is altogether too fond of sensation. He is not satisfied to state the plain truth in a plain way. The plain truth is altogether too plain for him. He must add to it and ornament it, in order both to magnify his office and, as he thinks, to suit the popular taste and meet the popular demand. He has been doing this so long and so audaciously that the judicious reader of the newspapers has much difficulty in deciding what credit to attach to any item of telegraphic news that comes from an American source. The modicum of truth that underlies the sensational statement, it is sometimes impossible to discover.

The favorite topic of the sensationists, just now, is Chili. According to them, there will be war between Chili and the United States, in a week or two. The Chilians are angry and violent, and are ready to fight at a moment's warning, and the United States is indignant, and is preparing to give the cheeky South American Republic a good thrashing. It is very seldom that nations take leave of their senses altogether, and the thoughtful and intelligent newspaper reader feels quite certain that there is hardly a possibility of Chili and the United States being so foolish and so blind to their true interests as to fight about what is, after all, a trifling matter. He knows that whatever may be the misunderstanding just now between the two nations it will be cleared away by the usual methods in a very few weeks. The Chilians know that they cannot do injury to foreigners without making due reparation, and the Government of the United States will not resort to force until the Chilians refuse, point blank, to give them the reasonable satisfaction they demand. If the news caterers possessed only a moderate share of common sense they would place a curb on their imagination and not give their statements so fanciful a form that sensible people must reject them with disgust. This nuisance of sensationalism is becoming intolerable, and is doing the newspapers any amount of harm. People are beginning to lose faith in what they see in the telegraphic columns of the American press.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The subject of Municipal Reform is occupying the attention of the people of the United States. The cities of the Great Republic are not well governed. The people do not get the comforts and the conveniences they require, their municipal officials are not efficient, and much of the money raised as taxes from the citizen's goes graven knowers where. The want of good city government is so pressing and so generally felt, that thoughtful and able men, in the United States, are trying to find a remedy for municipal mismanagement. The Forum for October, and the North American Review for November, contain able and interesting articles on this very important subject.

Speaking of taxation, about which almost every one in every city thinks that he knows a great deal, Professor Elliot, in the Forum, says: "In the first place, the incidence of taxes upon the subjects of a political economy, and very few American legislators know anything about it. More than that, very few Americans, in any profession or walk of life, know anything about it. The colleges and universities of the country are greatly to blame for this condition of things. They never began to teach political science in any serious way till about twenty years ago. The generation of men now in their prime either never studied any political economy at all, or studied it in one small text book for a few hours a year. This means that they are ignorant about it in the intervals of professional or business occupation after they had entered upon their life work. The number of living Americans who have any thorough and systematic knowledge of the principles of political economy, including the incidence of taxes, is absolutely insignificant; and these few are mostly either professors or business men who have been also life-long students. The average business man and the average professional man have never given any attention to the science, except, perhaps, to some little part of it, like the doctrine of protection, which has temporarily had some political interest."

Professor Elliot would be surprised to find, in every town and village in the United States and Canada, men who would undertake, at a moment's notice, to give him lessons on the principles of political economy and the incidence of taxation. They would show him how very far astray he is in regarding the subject a difficult one, and in saying that there are few on this continent who have mastered it. These gentlemen have found a royal road to the knowledge of political economy which Adam Smith, C. W. Elliot and other old fogies could never discover.

But taxation is not the only subject connected with the government of municipalities which, in Professor Elliot's opinion, requires great skill and special training to deal with efficiently. He has a word to say about streets and other public works, which every intelligent householder would do well to consider carefully. He says: "I turn next to the case of highways, in-

cluding paving, lighting, and cleaning. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the intelligence and skill which are needed in modern cities for the right conduct of this department of public work. The services of engineers of the highest intelligence and skill, and of the highest professional honor and business capacity, are constantly requisite. In the great European capitals, these departments of municipal service are admirably managed by men trained in schools long famous, especially for the planning and direction of such public works, and kept in service, like officers of the army and navy, during good behavior and efficiency. There is not a capital in Europe, I had almost said there is not even a small city, which does not immeasurably excel in the care of its highways, the best governed of American cities."

Here we have what Professor Elliot considers the first essential of municipal reform. In every service in which special knowledge and training are required, the best men procurable should be employed and their positions should be permanent. Water supply, sewers, sanitary arrangements, as well as highways, should be under the supervision of capable men who understand their work and take a pride in doing it well. "Before municipal government can be set right," he says, "municipal service must be made a life career for intelligent and self-respecting young Americans; that is, it must be attractive to well trained young men who enter it—as they enter any other profession or business—meaning to stay in it, learn it thoroughly, and win advancement in it by fidelity and ability." With a permanent staff of such officials to depend on, the work of the city councillors would be made comparatively simple and easy, and would be productive of infinitely better results than can be attained under the present rude and clumsy systems of city government.

THE LAW DEFIED.

Some months ago, it will be remembered, the working-men of Tennessee rose almost in a body against the employment of convict labor in mines. The government of the State contracted with the mine-owners to supply them with so many convicts at a rate far below the usual remuneration for free labor. The Governor entered into an arrangement with the strikers and their sympathizers to call an extra session of the Legislature within a given time to enact a law making it illegal to let convicts out by contract. The Governor was as good as his word. He convened the Legislature as he promised, but the makers of the law refused to enact the statute demanded by the free working-men. The mine-owners applied to the Government for a supply of convicts, and they got what they wanted. The free labor party did not say much, but when they were ready they made raids on the mines, broke into the enclosures where the convicts were kept and set them free. The guards who had charge of convicts did not make any resistance. In fact resistance would have been useless, for the raiders came in such numbers that they would have speedily overpowered them. As many as five hundred convicts have been released and let loose upon the community since last Friday evening. The liberated men are supplied with citizens' clothes, so that they can not be readily discovered by their dress. The work of freeing the convicts has, it is said, only commenced. The men are determined to release every convict leashed out to do the work of a free man. What the State authorities intend to do in this grave crisis no one seems to know. The country people almost to a man side with the miners, and assist them in violating the law. The mischief which is sure to result from liberating so many criminals can hardly be calculated. The Government which permits such open defiance of the laws as is now being practised in Tennessee with impunity can hardly be called a model Government. The law which permits a Government to hire out convicts in platoons is no doubt a bad law, but it should either be enforced or repealed in a constitutional way. No country can afford to allow the law to be openly set at naught. But this is what is being done to-day in the State of Tennessee.

OUR CLIMATE.

British Columbians, when they see the grass still green in their fields and the flowers still blooming in their gardens, are apt to forget that the people of the whole Dominion are not so highly favored as to climate as they are. When they feel the warm sunshine and see the gentle rain descending on the soft earth, they do not realize that a great part of Canada is now clothed with a thick mantle of snow, and that the ground under it is made by the frost as hard as stone. The frost, which has not yet made its appearance here, has, in the East, put a stop to vegetation, and forced the people on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains to cover themselves with furs when they take their walks abroad. Yet growers here complain of the weather, and men and women lately from the East growl about the dampness and chilliness as if they had been reared in the tropics. As if they were at home now, their noses would turn blue if they ventured out of doors, and they could not go to see a neighbor who lived two or three blocks away without wrapping themselves up to their ears. It is astonishing to see how forgetful people are, and how little they value the advantages and the comforts they enjoy in the mild and delightful climate of this Pacific Province. If they could, in a moment, be transferred to some part of the Dominion two or three thousand miles east, they would realize the contrast, and appreciate the blessing of being where frost is hardly known and where snow is a rarity.

A SEVERE ATTACK.

DEAR SIRS.—My children were taken ill with ulcerated sore throats bordering on diphtheria. I had nothing in the house but Egan's Yellow Oil, which I used in the usual way. I am sure if I had not been for it, they would have developed into diphtheria. It is a splendid medicine. MRS. E. CAMERON, Moore's Falls, Ont.

AN INSPIRED UTTERANCE.

As there is talk of making Mr. Chapleau Minister of the Interior, there can be no harm in reproducing what the Toronto Enquirer, the leading organ of the Conservative party, said about the proposal to appoint him Minister of Railways and Canals. Much of what the Enquirer said about the inexperience of that change applies with even greater force to Mr. Chapleau's transfer to the Department of the Interior. In its issue of the 28th of last month, the Enquirer, in an article on "Cabinet Reconstruction," said:

"While the prospective changes are yet unannounced it is natural that speculations should be indulged in as to the form they are likely to take. In this connection a good deal is being said and written about the position of the Secretary of State, many of whose friends believe that he should be given charge of the Department of Railways. Under present circumstances we are inclined to the opinion that a change as indicated would be a mistake. Whatever view might have been taken in this respect when the Ministry was being formed, the events of the recent session have completely altered the situation. The investigation before the Public Account Committee disclosed a state of affairs in connection with an important branch of the State Department that requires to be remedied with a steady hand. The long experience and intimate knowledge of the department possessed by Hon. Mr. Chapleau, no one else is as well qualified to carry out the needed reforms. There was abundant evidence to the effect that the Minister with the wrong-doing in the department, but it having arisen under his administration, he owes it to himself as well as to the public to see that the reforms are thoroughly carried out. The printing and stationery branches, and we have no doubt this will be the view taken by the honorable gentleman himself."

PROPOSED CHANGES.

It is pleasant to learn that some of the difficulties of reconstruction have been surmounted. Mr. Chapleau, it appears, is no longer on the warpath. But if the news our Ottawa correspondent sends us is to be relied upon—and his information is generally correct—the peace will not be of long continuance. The Premier will, if we are not very greatly mistaken, find that the people of the part of the Dominion west of Lake Superior will not either cheerfully or submissively accept Mr. Chapleau as Minister of the Interior.

The Department of the Interior has to do chiefly with the Northwest. The condition and circumstances of that section of the Dominion are peculiar and, require special knowledge on the part of the man who has so much to do with the direction of its affairs as the Minister of the Interior. Mr. Chapleau knows very little more about the Northwest than he does about the interior of Africa. He is par excellence a politician. His forte is intrigue and wire-pulling. He is an expert in estimating the weight of political influence and in adjusting conflicting political interests. He has no taste for the dull, dry drudgery of the departments, and no capacity for it. Now the Department of the Interior wants for its head a workman in the highest sense of the word—a man who knows what his work is, and who is both able and willing to do it. It is admitted on all hands that the future of the Dominion depends, in a very great measure, upon the way in which the affairs of the great Northwest are administered. That vast region is administered, and the most is to be made of its resources, if the Northwest is neglected or badly managed the Dominion will, for an indefinite period longer, stand still; if its affairs are carefully attended to, and the right policy inaugurated and vigorously carried out, it will prosper, and the whole of Canada will feel the stimulus of its advancement. No one man in the whole Dominion will have so much to do with retardation or furthering this most important work as the Minister of the Interior, whoever he may be. This is why the representatives and the people of the Northwest, to a man, are most desirous that the Minister placed at the head of that department shall be a man who is keenly alive to the importance of the work he has to do and the responsibilities that he undertakes. They want to see a man in the office who is acquainted with the Northwest and who has a more than ordinary interest in its speedy development.

The general opinion in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia is that the Hon. Mr. Chapleau is not the man for the position. We venture to say that, of the fifteen supporters of the Government which these provinces and territories send to Parliament, not one will approve of the choice of Mr. Chapleau as Minister of the Interior. This is saying too little. It would be nearer the truth to say that there is not one of them who will not protest, more or less vigorously, to his being appointed to the position. Every one who knows the kind of man that Mr. Chapleau is cannot but foresee that if he is placed over the Department of the Interior the administration of Northwestern affairs will be an administration by deputies and clerks, and this is the sort of administration, of all others, that the Northwest does not want.

We submit that it is only fair that the supporters of the government, west of Lake Superior, should be consulted in the choice of the man selected to be the head of the Department of the Interior. It would be very bad policy indeed to place in that position a man whom they did not approve and who would not efficiently and zealously perform his very important duties. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that Mr. Abbott is proving himself to be, would commit such a very serious mistake as this.

It is difficult to see why Mr. Dewdney should be displaced to make room for a Minister in almost every way so objectionable as Mr. Chapleau. The present Minis-

ter of the Interior, as far as we can learn, is performing his duties efficiently. His administration is evidently satisfactory to the people of the Northwest. The prejudices created by his rapid advancement are wearing away, and there will always be jealousies among ambitious politicians. If the exigencies of the political situation require the shelving of Mr. Dewdney, could not some better place be found for him than the governorship of British Columbia? He is now almost a stranger in this province, and, as the Government must know, those most immediately interested, and whose wishes are entitled to some consideration, desire that Mr. Mara shall be Mr. Nelson's successor. The genial member for Yale District is, if we do not mistake, the choice of nearly every representative of British Columbia, in both the House of Commons and the Senate, and we are sure that his appointment would be acceptable to the great majority of the people of the province. This certainly cannot be said of the appointment of Mr. Dewdney. The prospect of that gentleman's being the next occupant of Government House is not by any means pleasant to many of the residents, both of Victoria and other parts of the province. The appointment of Mr. Mara, popular as it is in every part of the province, and supported by so many men of position and influence, has been for some time considered a settled thing, and we believe that if the Government consults its own interests it will not disappoint those who wish to see Mr. Mara elevated to the position which he undoubtedly merits and which he is so well qualified to fill.

There need be no apprehension of loss to the Province on account of the Crofter colonization scheme. If carried out on the lines proposed every difficulty can be surmounted, and the scheme will be self-sustaining. Yours, &c. ALEX. BEGG, C. C. for B. C. Oct. 28, 1891.

THE CROFTER QUESTION—NO. 5.

TO THE EDITOR:—In discussing this question it would be desirable to meet and explain the various objections which are advanced against the Crofter colonization, many of them, however, are imaginary, and "Will of the wisp" like, appear only to lead the follower astray. One of these is an idea which has been introduced into the effect that the settlement of Crofters on the West Coast of Vancouver Island would interfere with the labor market and displace other workmen. The supposition is fallacious. They do not come with the intention of interfering with any existing industry in the province. They will be formed into separate, self-sustaining communities in the Coast Range, a Coast remote from present settlements. They will, by their labor, add to the wealth of the country at large, by the value of their exports, which will be drawn chiefly from the inexhaustible stores of the Pacific. They will become consumers of the products of the farm and extensive customers in the consumption of all goods required by ordinary settlers. They will create a new and special industry—that of the deep-sea fisheries, which will necessarily require a multitude of collateral assistants and handicraftsmen in connection with its operations.

Take for example Port San Juan, where a fishing station may be established. Before settlement can be effected at that place, houses must be erected to accommodate the fishermen, their families and others in the community. But before houses can be built sites will have to be prepared. Trees will have to be cut down and the land cleared. The same work, the timber growing on the required sites is of quality good enough, and of quantity sufficient to supply material for the building; and the sawed stuff will bear equal value in the coast as in the interior, which the trees would be cut. A saw mill would be required to cut the lumber for dwellings, store houses, sheds, wharves, etc. Carpenters and other mechanics would be needed for various kinds of work. This must be advanced certain stages before the arrival of the first settlers. Whoever performs this preliminary work must be paid for their labor. The same work, which would be repeated in the initiation of every new colony. But all this does not look like interfering with existing labor in the province, except so far as it provides work where there is no work to be done.

When the fishermen arrive they will, without unnecessary delay, proceed to ply their vocations on the mighty deep. Boats, properly equipped, will be ready for them. The proposed joint stock company, already referred to, will be prepared to handle the fish when landed by them, will take the same care of the fish as catch according to a fair market value, as may be agreed on. The additional cost of preparing the fish for market, whether sold, dried, smoked or salted will also have to be borne by the fishermen. Here is the material aid of the company's capital comes in to advantage and strengthens the whole undertaking. It will be their business to provide stoves for the drying of the fish to the markets already arranged for by them, and which can be reached by the various lines of railway ready for such business. It is not beyond the bounds of probability that Enquirer prognosticate that the hundreds of thousands of visitors from all parts of the world at the Chicago Exhibition in 1893, as well as the permanent residents of that great city, will have a constant supply of fresh fish for their daily use from British Columbia. That, to say the least, would be a first class advertisement. Yet, in all this, we fail to see any advantage to the Crofter Scheme interferes, to the detriment of existing labor in the province.

THE CROFTER QUESTION—NO. 4.

TO THE EDITOR:—From the remarks already made on this subject it should be evident that the Crofter colonization, from the induction and settlement of a few families at first, is designed and capable of great extension through its numerous ramifications. Results of the greatest value and importance to the Province, to the colonists themselves, and to other settlers who surround them, may be expected from such a complete organization. The division of labor will necessitate a number of branches or departments, each having special work to perform, and improve only to the advantage of the whole. This system of progress and co-operation, under the supervision of competent managers, who will not be above lending a hand at the work, and who very likely will have an interest in the profits arising from their department, will induce and stimulate greater activity. It may be found advisable to arrange details in such a way that every working member of the colony will have a percentage of the profits on his labor. Should this be so, idleness and discontent, and strikes, will not be heard of in these new settlements. With already existing colonies, the men, out of their wages, will be able to provide for their families, pay up their advances, and soon become the absolute owners of their boats, nets, lines and dwellings.

There is nothing chimerical or Utopian in the plan herein shadowed forth. It only proposes to do similar work to that which has been performed by others under much more unfavorable circumstances for hundreds of years past. Those fishermen on the western frontier will, under this system, have the advantage of such moral and material support as cannot fail to inspire them with energy and self-reliance. Unlike colonists arriving under the ordinary mode of prosaic immigration, who are obliged to do the best they can under the circumstances, and "elbow their way amongst those already employed here, the Crofters, fishermen, as well as all who will be required to labor at industries connected with their work, will open up a new field for themselves as labor co-workers; and they will have the paramount advantage of being guided and assisted in establishing themselves in their calling with certain remuneration for their labor from the beginning.

Under such a state of affairs—planted in the midst of a community of friends, earning a comfortable livelihood, securing homes for themselves and families, and having plenty of capital to "back" them, what is there to induce them to desert those homes and bright prospects, as some pessimistic characters have predicted they would? Surely nothing so suitable for them in any other part of the Province—nothing so good in the neighboring territory—nothing that could entice them to go to any other portion of the Dominion. Once fairly settled in their new homes, there will be no desire to leave these choice spots, snug harbours, lovely

glens, sheltered by mountains as grand as those they left behind. It need not be expected that the new settlers can accomplish the great work before them without strenuous and persistent efforts; nor need they expect to find the west coast of British Columbia entirely a paradise. There is broken weather and heavy storms on the North Pacific coast, as well as on the Atlantic; the general condition of the Pacific fisherman will, however, be vastly better in the land of his adoption, than those he lived under in the land of his birth.

There need be no apprehension of loss to the Province on account of the Crofter colonization scheme. If carried out on the lines proposed every difficulty can be surmounted, and the scheme will be self-sustaining. Yours, &c. ALEX. BEGG, C. C. for B. C. Oct. 28, 1891.

THE CROFTERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have been much interested by a perusal of Mr. Begg's letters on the Crofter question. I think the public should thank your able correspondent for his exertions and his very lucid exposition of, at least a part of, the scheme, which are all deeply concerned in the settling up of the Crofters, who will appear to be benefited by a perusal of Mr. Begg's letters. I am sorry that Mr. Begg has not seen fit to enlighten us on one important point. He has failed to tell us in what way he and the gentlemen who lately accompanied him to the province, expect to be compensated for their exertions. Rumor has it that they have applied for the free grant of an enormous acreage of Crown lands, which they propose to occupy when this rumor reached my ears I experienced a rude shock as I had been led to believe that the philanthropists were purely and simply in the Crofters' behalf. I have been mistaken and am sorry to have been so. I had heard that Messrs. Begg & Co. about to engage in a huge land speculation using the Crofter scheme as a lever to raise them to wealth and importance. ENQUIRER.

THE CROFTERS' FRIENDS.

TO THE EDITOR:—I wish to perpetrate a pun, I should say Mr. Begg, in his answer to my inquiry, begs the question. His badinage would be the very thing which the Broder Bones of a minstrel company; but I can assure him that questions which affect the public lands cannot be dismissed with a flippancy of the Crofters' friends. I have years and standing. Mr. Begg does not deign to deny the truth of the rumor that he and his "Co." have applied for a large acreage of the public lands in return for their exertions in behalf of the Crofters. I said that I experienced a rude shock when I heard that Mr. Begg and his associates, while ostensibly promoting the coast in the ordinary settler's behalf, had kept an eye open to advance their own interests, which shocked because I had been led to believe that the Crofters' representatives were actually solely by philanthropic motives. If I have been mistaken—if it be true that these gentlemen have asked for and expect to receive large tracts of crown lands in return for their "services," then I say that the fact of their application for such lands shocked. Messrs. Begg & Co. may claim upon the British government or on the Crofters; but they have none at all upon this government, which should, and I think will, be allowed to see the demand—if any grant of government land. That the Crofters should receive moderate grants of land goes without saying; but their "friends" should look beyond the province for their remuneration. INQUIRER.

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THE WELLINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR:—In your issue of the 5th inst., appears a report of the trouble the S.S. Wellington passed through recently, and among other things I notice that from me, on the steamer Marie casting off November, I was written in such a way that I cast a reflection on the captain of that vessel. I wish to state emphatically, on behalf of the crew, that the captain and the officers and crew, the day of the 5th of November, did not do anything else but leave my ship, in such weather as surrounded us at that time. Captain Sohjett did the only thing possible under the circumstances, and I never for a moment thought that he could have acted differently to what he did. And furthermore, you will allow me to publicly thank the captain and crew of the Marie, who did everything that men could do to relieve our almost entirely hopeless condition. Yours, etc. COLIN SALMOND, Capt. S.S. Wellington.

Well Recommended.

DEAR SIRS.—I am happy to say I have used your Compound, and I have to recommend it to all my friends around here. ALAN G. McLEOD, Souris, Man.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

In the Chilcotin Country and Mapped Out Department. The Luxuries of Civilization. Fatal in the Case of Buck.

Mr. O. Fletcher, D.L.S., on the 13th May last to an apartment as Indian reservation country, returned to the evening last, bearing evidence. During the past week, he travelled over a lot of country, has, perhaps, never had been as far as upper Chilcotin, and with some very tough experience is a hard one to travel, a camp everything had the good. However, with plenty of good food, and a few workers things went as well as expected under the circumstances. The report of a full time in the Chilcotin, was also on the Fraser, settlers better things. The ranch grass being in bloom was a lack of meadow, and the stock in the splendid high level to 1,500 acres in all brought under cultivation of the Crofters. I said that I experienced a rude shock when I heard that Mr. Begg and his associates, while ostensibly promoting the coast in the ordinary settler's behalf, had kept an eye open to advance their own interests, which shocked because I had been led to believe that the Crofters' representatives were actually solely by philanthropic motives. If I have been mistaken—if it be true that these gentlemen have asked for and expect to receive large tracts of crown lands in return for their "services," then I say that the fact of their application for such lands shocked. Messrs. Begg & Co. may claim upon the British government or on the Crofters; but they have none at all upon this government, which should, and I think will, be allowed to see the demand—if any grant of government land. That the Crofters should receive moderate grants of land goes without saying; but their "friends" should look beyond the province for their remuneration. INQUIRER.

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INDIAN RESERVES.

In the Chilcoot Country, Surveyed and Mapped Out by the Department.

The Luxuries of Civilization Prove Fatal in the Case of a Young Buck.

Mr. O. Fletcher, D.L.S., who left Victoria on the 13th May last to survey the lands set apart as Indian reserves in the Chilcoot country, returned to town on Tuesday evening last, bearing evident traces of hard work. During the past five months he has travelled over a lot of country where a white man has, perhaps, never before been seen. He had been as far as Tala Lake in the upper Chilcoot, and with his party had experienced very tough experiences. The country is a hard one to travel, and from camp to camp everything had to be packed, in many cases with the greatest difficulty. However, with plenty of provisions, a couple of good guides, and a few excellent workers things went as smoothly as could be expected under the circumstances. He reports a full time in Lower Chilcoot, but as the cable ferry was about to be started on the Fraser, settlers were hopeful of better things. The country was found to be very fertile in abundance, but there was a lack of meadow land, which noted against stock in winter. He noticed splendid high level flats from 50 to 500 acres in extent, which, if brought under cultivation, would be capable of immense yields. The different tribes of Indians encountered were peculiar in their habits, especially the Etnah's band, who were known as the wild men. But wild as they are, they rejoiced at the capture of their murderous chief, whom none of them respected, and all feared. Reserves were laid out at Tala Lake, Soda Creek, Kishie Creek, Chimer Creek, Cunin Lake, Highland Valley, and along the Fraser, and the Indians everywhere spoke highly of the Indian superintendent. Settlers throughout the country are complaining of the rapidly increasing number of the Indian horses or caynes. The quality of the animal is deteriorating as the herd spreads, and wild in nature, ravenous feeders, and useless for any purpose, as most of the animals are, they resort to eating up the bunch grass and herbage. The survey party had a death at one of their camps. A hungry Indian entered one evening and asked for food. The cook took pity on the child of nature, and proceeded to dispense the hospitality of the tent. The redskin surprised everybody by the rapidity with which he stowed away the good things set before him. He seemed very particular attention to a dish of "plum pudding" clearing it in a few minutes, and, thoroughly gorged, lay down to rest. He died next day "from an over-indulgence in plum pudding," as a backwoods jury would put it, in a mood for trifling, and was buried by the surrounding tribes. While the body lay in state bouffes were lighted, candles were burned, feasting and fasting were indulged in, and the orgie generally is described as a most extraordinary one. Fletcher has great hopes for the future of the interior.

GLASGOW GOSSIP.

From an Old Friend Across the Water—A Victoria Author Makes His Mark.

Disastrous Storms—Cold, Rain and Wind—Buffalo Bill and His Condemners Indians.

Rev. T. Somerville, writing to the Colonist from Glasgow, under date of October 19th, says: "In the Colonist, which arrived this morning, there is the report of an interesting discussion in the House of Commons on the pension of Mr. Wallace, late Postmaster, Victoria, in which Mr. Prior is reported to have said in answer to a question: 'I do not know where Mr. Wallace is. I don't think he is in Victoria.' Strangely enough, Mr. Wallace was here when the paper arrived, and was very much amused by the ignorance of his whereabouts. I have threatened to deliver him up to the House at Ottawa when it meets again. Mr. Wallace, since his retirement, has been going to and fro, but he has now settled in his own home at Kelowna. He is now in the city, and is indicating the extension of Glasgow his house at Kelowna is built on the knoll to which he, used to make a journey on the Saturdays to gather brambles.

There is taking place now a movement by virtue of an act of Parliament which still further illustrates the growth of our city. Around the city there were formed little villages, which gradually became towns, and now they are practically been parts of the city. But they had each a provost and magistrates of its own—burghal penalties—but now they are to form part of the city—Greater Glasgow, as it is called, with a population of over 700,000. The elections are now going on, and when they are over, instead of a town council of 45, we will have 70.

What sort of weather you have had here it has been miserable ever since July. In the olden days the grub along the road used to be coffee, beans and bacon—then beans, bacon and coffee—then beans, coffee and beans. There has been about as much variety in the weather—rain, wind and cold; cold, wind and rain; cold, rain and wind. There has just passed over us a terrible storm. Chimney stalks and window pots are scattered all about, and the stable walls lie mingled together in the dust. Steamers have lost funnels, and ships are in on shore. The grain has not been gathered in many parts; indeed, in some it has not been cut. The wind and rain have played havoc with it; some has been scatted from the stocks and some swept away in the flooded streams. When I went out in the morning a family of six in the neighborhood of the Mendocino Quintette Club here on the 18th of December. The club is practically the same and quite as good as it was last season. The vocal talent is changed; that's all.

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Inland Revenue and Customs Receipts for the Month of October. The following are the Inland Revenue Receipts at Vancouver, for October, 1891: Spirits, \$4,140 00; Tobacco, 2,380 75; Cigars, 236 70; Fettes, 1,329 94; Total, \$8,127 39. During the corresponding month in 1890, the receipts amounted to \$5,148.08, the increase being \$2,979.31. CUSTOMS RETURNS. Subjoined is the amount of revenue collected at the Customs House, Vancouver, during the month of October, 1891, and during the corresponding month of last year: 1891, 1890. Duties, \$22,069 86; Other Revenue, 2,340 48; Total, \$24,410 34. The increase is thus \$2,872.76.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Comox at the Mercy of Wind and Water—Fatal Accident at Nanaimo.

Kokislah Shooting—Houses Moored to Stumps.

WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 5.—N. B. Gavran, who has been exploring and surveying for the Provincial government for the past six months in Okanagen returned yesterday. His report, which will soon be handed to the government, will be very interesting. Another new steamer, the Sunburn, has gone into the river trade between Westminister and Mission making daily trips. John Berry and Eddie Lambert eloped this morning by steamer Yosemite, for Victoria, where they hope to get married. Little is under sixteen years of age, and her father objected to her being so early married. The father was out of town when the lovers eloped and on his return laid an information against Berry for abduction.

VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, Nov. 5.—Mr. D. M. Eberts, solicitor for the Vancouver Water Works, came over from Victoria this morning for the purpose of affixing the seal of the company to the agreement between it and the city. This was done, and everything is now arranged. The city will be possessor of its own water works when the cash is paid over.

There is nothing new in connection with the Chinese lepers. They made attempts to get assistance from Christown, but were refused admission to the houses of their own countrymen. KOKISLAH. KOKISLAH, Nov. 5.—The Chinaman who was shot here on Tuesday night is much better and is considering the seal of the company. His wound is still at a large. He gave himself up to a person who had no authority to detain him and has not been seen since. His name is Joseph Blair, and he has been living here for some time for about a year. No one seems to know anything about him before he came to this settlement. He is a man about 25 years of age. The Chinaman was known to visit the saw Blair lived with a squaw here before the latter became jealous in consequence. There is a special posse of police scouring the woods for him.

THE LATE TUG SUIT.

TO THE EDITOR:—In the suit of the United States against the tug Pilot, according to the report of the case in the Colonist, this morning, "Judge Hanford" has decided in favor of the plaintiffs, viz. the U. S. This to my mind is a most extraordinary proceeding, and citizens of British Columbia will well what is to come next. Here is a vessel, virtually bound from San Francisco to Nanaimo, and she is carrying a cargo of coal for the Pacific and her owners to get out of paying pilotage and other little incidental expenses at San Francisco by clearing to Nanaimo direct. "Take out a clearance for Port Angeles," says the collector of customs, and the vessel the "Valley Forge" is made to have been on a coasting voyage from one American port to another. Sir, I need not point out the absurdity of "Judge Hanford's" decision, but I think the following will show that the "learned judge" is not acting on precedent. In 1878, the "Tug Alexander" one night, picked up the American ship Josephus, on the Strait of Fuca, bound from San Francisco to Seattle and towed her to Port Townsend for the purpose of entering the customs at that port. To make a long story short, the tug was cleared to go to Seattle, and her master was informed that his vessel was under seizure for violating the towing laws of the United States, and that fine of \$1000 was to be paid before the Alexander could get clearance. I need not tell you that the owner of the Alexander and myself were taken all aback at the pleasant piece of news, "but as there was no help for it, we had to do the best we could, and that was by procuring bonds," until the case was referred to the Treasury Department at Washington. The bonds were procured and deposited with the collector of customs, and the Alexander got her clearance, nothing more was heard of the matter, if my memory serves me right, until 1881. Having occasion to go to Port Townsend to be paid for the cargo, I found that the Alexander could not get clearance, and the reason given was that the collector of customs (Buse) had instructions from Washington to enforce the payment of the fine imposed in 1878, unless it could be clearly shown that the vessel was on a coasting voyage from one Vancouver Island side of the Straits when the latter was taken in tow by the former. This having been proved to the satisfaction of Mr. Buse, the Alexander was released, got her clearance, and went on her way rejoicing, and nothing more was heard of the matter. Sir, you will see from the foregoing the great discrepancy there is between the ruling of the collector of customs, and the decision of Judge Hanford, at Seattle, and more especially so when it is conclusively shown that in the former case the vessel towed was really coasting, while the latter was not coasting, and went on her way rejoicing, and nothing more was heard of the matter.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Stephenson Gives an Interesting Account of How they Run Sports "at Home."

A New Cricket Club for Victoria—Football Booming to the Fore.

Yesterday, Charles Stephenson, the Australian oarsman who raced against Hanlan, last week, was asked to give his opinions on sport and sporting men generally in his native country, and in answer to the query, said: "People outside Australia are sometimes at a loss to understand why it is that my countrymen are often foremost in the sporting world, and I think I can answer the question satisfactorily. You see, in most parts of this country, and more especially in Canada, your weather is the first and greatest obstacle to constant practice. Down here we get into a boat, or on a horse, or on a bicycle, or on a field, or out after game on the 1st of January, and never need abandon any sport on account of the weather to the year's end, if we were so minded. There is absolutely no bar to constant practice, although, since I have been in America, I have heard people contend that the weather is often too hot for comfort. None of our many famous trainers are of this opinion, and they hold the opinion that, provided a man is strong and well-built, the more healthful exercise he takes, even in the warmest weather, the better for him. In some of our big cities, such as New York, London, and 100,000 people, I can assure you that I have often known a clean sheet from drunkenness on police-court registers day after day, although the metropolitan police are very strict and vigilant. And you may laugh, but doctors attribute this fact to nothing else as that the innumerable facilities and encouragements held out for indulgence in athletics of every class.

THE RING. MONTECAL, Nov. 5.—The fight between Andy Welch of Buffalo, and Billy Hawkins of Winnipeg, is off. Welch skipped town Tuesday night, and has not been heard of since.

THE OAR. NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 5.—A man named Fox, from up country, is willing to put up \$500 on McLean, for a race with Hanlan, three miles, the latter to give McLean 200 yards start.

WRESTLING. Joe Beacher of Nanaimo has issued a challenge to any man on Vancouver Island to wrestle for \$25 a side, in either catch-as-catch-can, Greco-Roman or Cornish style, at 136 pounds, both men to weigh in ten hours before the match.

COLUMBIA LODGE. A New Branch of the Sons of Saint George Established in this City.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the members of Milton Lodge No. 311, and Ottawa Lodge No. 354, was held at the Ioanlander Hall, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of instituting a new lodge of the order. The meeting was called to order by P. D. G. W. President, B. O. Oatway, Secretary, and G. W. Secretary, Leonard Leigh, acting as secretary. The new lodge starts with a roll of about 40 members, most of whom were initiated on Wednesday evening, and a number have signified their intention to join at the next meeting. This makes the third lodge of this strong and popular order that has been instituted in Victoria during the last eight months. Its members are composed of Englishmen and the sons and grandsons of English parents, the object being the relief of the sick and distressed brethren, furnishing them with free medical attention, and providing for the widows and orphans of deceased members, and also for the purpose of social intercourse. The following Deputy Grand Officers instituted were: P. D. G. W. Oatway, D.D.G.W. President; Dearborn, D.D.G.W., Vice-President; T. Bradbury, D.D.G.W., Past-President; L. Leigh, D.D.G.W., Secretary; E. Hallett, D.D.G.W., Messenger; Jones, D.D.G.W., Chaplain; Lumbley, D.D.G.W., Inside Sentinel; Smith, D.D.G.W., Outside Sentinel; and the following members were then elected: W. F. Fullerton, P. Pres.; John Moore, W. Pres.; R. H. Bassett, W. V. Pres.; W. J. L. Hamilton, W. Secretary; Frank Todhunter, W. Ass. Secretary; Sidney Stone, Treasurer; J. H. Messinger, W. Ass. Messenger. The first business of the new lodge was the name. It is to be known as "Columbia," that name receiving a majority of the votes cast. A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Messrs. Messinger, Richards and Morrow, for their valuable assistance. It was also decided that the lodge adjourn until Wednesday, 11th, when the minor officers will be appointed and other important business transacted.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Stephenson Gives an Interesting Account of How they Run Sports "at Home."

A New Cricket Club for Victoria—Football Booming to the Fore.

Yesterday, Charles Stephenson, the Australian oarsman who raced against Hanlan, last week, was asked to give his opinions on sport and sporting men generally in his native country, and in answer to the query, said: "People outside Australia are sometimes at a loss to understand why it is that my countrymen are often foremost in the sporting world, and I think I can answer the question satisfactorily. You see, in most parts of this country, and more especially in Canada, your weather is the first and greatest obstacle to constant practice. Down here we get into a boat, or on a horse, or on a bicycle, or on a field, or out after game on the 1st of January, and never need abandon any sport on account of the weather to the year's end, if we were so minded. There is absolutely no bar to constant practice, although, since I have been in America, I have heard people contend that the weather is often too hot for comfort. None of our many famous trainers are of this opinion, and they hold the opinion that, provided a man is strong and well-built, the more healthful exercise he takes, even in the warmest weather, the better for him. In some of our big cities, such as New York, London, and 100,000 people, I can assure you that I have often known a clean sheet from drunkenness on police-court registers day after day, although the metropolitan police are very strict and vigilant. And you may laugh, but doctors attribute this fact to nothing else as that the innumerable facilities and encouragements held out for indulgence in athletics of every class.

THE RING. MONTECAL, Nov. 5.—The fight between Andy Welch of Buffalo, and Billy Hawkins of Winnipeg, is off. Welch skipped town Tuesday night, and has not been heard of since.

THE OAR. NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 5.—A man named Fox, from up country, is willing to put up \$500 on McLean, for a race with Hanlan, three miles, the latter to give McLean 200 yards start.

WRESTLING. Joe Beacher of Nanaimo has issued a challenge to any man on Vancouver Island to wrestle for \$25 a side, in either catch-as-catch-can, Greco-Roman or Cornish style, at 136 pounds, both men to weigh in ten hours before the match.

COLUMBIA LODGE. A New Branch of the Sons of Saint George Established in this City.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the members of Milton Lodge No. 311, and Ottawa Lodge No. 354, was held at the Ioanlander Hall, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of instituting a new lodge of the order. The meeting was called to order by P. D. G. W. President, B. O. Oatway, Secretary, and G. W. Secretary, Leonard Leigh, acting as secretary. The new lodge starts with a roll of about 40 members, most of whom were initiated on Wednesday evening, and a number have signified their intention to join at the next meeting. This makes the third lodge of this strong and popular order that has been instituted in Victoria during the last eight months. Its members are composed of Englishmen and the sons and grandsons of English parents, the object being the relief of the sick and distressed brethren, furnishing them with free medical attention, and providing for the widows and orphans of deceased members, and also for the purpose of social intercourse. The following Deputy Grand Officers instituted were: P. D. G. W. Oatway, D.D.G.W. President; Dearborn, D.D.G.W., Vice-President; T. Bradbury, D.D.G.W., Past-President; L. Leigh, D.D.G.W., Secretary; E. Hallett, D.D.G.W., Messenger; Jones, D.D.G.W., Chaplain; Lumbley, D.D.G.W., Inside Sentinel; Smith, D.D.G.W., Outside Sentinel; and the following members were then elected: W. F. Fullerton, P. Pres.; John Moore, W. Pres.; R. H. Bassett, W. V. Pres.; W. J. L. Hamilton, W. Secretary; Frank Todhunter, W. Ass. Secretary; Sidney Stone, Treasurer; J. H. Messinger, W. Ass. Messenger. The first business of the new lodge was the name. It is to be known as "Columbia," that name receiving a majority of the votes cast. A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Messrs. Messinger, Richards and Morrow, for their valuable assistance. It was also decided that the lodge adjourn until Wednesday, 11th, when the minor officers will be appointed and other important business transacted.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1891.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Manitoba law, intended to do away with denominational public schools, has been declared by the Supreme Court of the Dominion to be invalid.

There are three more sub-sections, the object of which appears to be to make the first one more restrictive and more binding.

In Ontario, separate schools are regarded with dislike by a large proportion of the people, and if it depended upon the popular will they would not exist for a year longer.

Every now and then we observe some sorely pressed newspaper correspondent or some severely criticised public man, inveighing with more or less bitterness against anonymous writers and anonymous writing.

We will, we hope, be pardoned when we say that most of this condemnation of anonymous writing is wretched nonsense or senseless clap-trap.

Of course, what we have written relates to the discussion of public subjects. When private character is attacked, or the private affairs of an individual commented upon, it should always be over the signature of the writer, or in some way that the writer can be held legally responsible for what he asserts.

tion to some evil that threatens the community, who dislike publicity and who may not wish to expose themselves to the anger or the malice of the men whose delinquency of duty they comment upon.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

Some interesting calculations have been made as to the quantity of wheat that was raised in the whole world, last year.

The wheat crop of the whole world, in 1890, is estimated to be 2,255,000,000 bushels.

We find, as might be expected, that the United States is the greatest wheat-producing country in the world.

It is not surprising to find that the United States crop was, last year, 399,262,000 bushels.

France produced, last year, 338,902,124 bushels.

Canada and the Argentine Republic are pretty nearly equal as wheat-producers.

Per Cent. Europe 33.0 North America 29.0 Asia 14.0 Australia 2.0

The number of acres under wheat in the world is not given, neither is the yield per acre.

The acreage, yield per acre and total yield of the United States for the past four years, are as follows:

1887..... 27,397,324 11.8 440,505,000

For Over Fifty Years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children when teething, with perfect success.

UGANDA.

A telegram, in Friday's issue, informs our readers that the East African Company has decided not to abandon Uganda.

The question of the abandonment or the occupation of Uganda is one of so much importance in the estimation of the British public that the London Times has made it the subject of a long leader, and has given much space to the advocacy of the needs of the country, and of the necessity of aiding the East African Company to continue to occupy it, and to protect its inhabitants from the slave hunters and the men who, if they had their will, would persecute to the death the many converts to Christianity which the missionaries have made in the country.

The probable and almost inevitable result of such a step as this would be the immediate massacre of the native converts and European missionaries in that country; a state of anarchy followed by the re-establishment of the Mahomedan and Moslem rule in the worst form, the ruin of the prospects of the Imperial East African Company in East Africa, and the entire collapse of the policy and scheme as regards the slave trade or the development of the African continent, the Government have so courageously and hitherto so successfully followed. Indeed, our withdrawal from Uganda might well assume the proportions of a national disaster.

We learn from this correspondent's letter that the East African Company had come to the end of its resources, and that it could not continue to do the very important work it had undertaken and performed so successfully unless it received help from either the British Government or the British people.

Uganda is a kingdom situated on the north and west shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza. It is about 300 miles long by 60 broad, and its population is estimated at 2,775,000.

It can easily be understood that it must be very difficult for a handful of white men to retain the ascendancy in a country so far inland, and consequently so difficult of approach. The representative of the Company in the country is Captain Lugard.

Such a withdrawal would be nothing short of a national calamity. It would mean not merely the loss of a great amount of capital already expended, but the destruction of the influence and prestige which has shown a disposition to accept Christianity.

The Earl of Aberdeen has set a good example to capitalists and land owners in British Columbia. He has purchased a large tract of land in the Okanagan valley for the express purpose of promoting the settlement of the district.

What the Earl of Aberdeen has done is a noble and a praiseworthy thing. He has purchased a large tract of land in the Okanagan valley for the express purpose of promoting the settlement of the district.

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William Harcourt would not consent to such an agreement the matter was dropped. It is likely that the railway will be built very early. As the Times says, it will not take very great sum of money to build a road over five hundred miles of country where the right of way costs nothing.

PARNELLIAN PROSPECTS.

It is quite evident that the Parnellite Party will soon cease to exist. The remnant of it that now disturbs Ireland has disgusted men of all parties.

The fact, their conduct has done what may be regarded as irreparable injury to the cause of Home Rule itself.

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of the clutches of the speculator and the landgrabber. This province wants actual settlers—men who will themselves redeem the land from the wilderness and make it productive.

ALREADY!

Brazil is already going the way of all South American republics. It has had its first revolution. The President and Congress did not agree. The President dissolved Congress.

The leading men of the provinces hastened to bow to the rising sun. They congratulated General Fonseca on the ability he displayed in maintaining order, and declared their willingness to do all in their power to aid him to govern the country.

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THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

To THE EDITOR:—Absence from the city prevents my writing before, as it had been my intention. I had thought that "Fossil" might have rattled his dry bones in answer to my former letter.

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of building water works will not then be spent on building roads or purchasing a cemetery.

A NEW DEMAND.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have read Mr. DeCosmos' speech, as reported by the Times and have been delivered before the Aldermen. The subject of the discourse was the Victoria and Saanich railway.

By the terms of a by-law passed by the ratepayers in 1889, the Victoria & Saanich railway company secured a bonus of interest on \$50,000, for the first four years, for a period of 25 years, and exemption from water rates and municipal taxation for a period of 10 years.

The company, beyond securing the charter, had not taken the first step to place themselves on a proper footing in the financial world. The same deficiency occurs in the case struck by the absence of all evidence that the company, beyond securing the charter, had not taken the first step to place themselves on a proper footing in the financial world.

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superficial perusal of Dr. Croll's "Climate and Time" ought to have shown the writer that these epochs are manifestly due to the gradual breaking up of extraordinary evaporation and consequent extraordinary condensation produced by eccentricity extending over thousands of years.

FINANCIAL AND CEREAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Stringent at 7 per cent. 7 was 10 and the lowest 5. 4 posted rates 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; for 60 days, and 4 3/4 to 4 1/2 for 90 days.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Latest New York Markets—Henry Clew's Circular for Week Ending October 31st.

Much Expected from the Anticipated Large Drafts Upon the American Cereal Crops.

New York, Nov. 6.—Money closed stringent at 7 per cent. The highest rate was 10 and the lowest 5. Exchange steady; posted rates 4.81 to 4.84; actual rates 4.80 1/2 for 60 days, and 4.83 to 4.83 1/2 for demand. Governments quiet; currency sixes, 111 bid; four coupon, 116; extended twos registered, 99 1/2 bid. Pacific R.R. Bonds closed as follows—Union firsts, 107 1/2 bid; Union sinking funds 105 1/2; Centrals 106 1/2 bid. The coal stocks, St. Paul, Atchafalaya, Chicago Gas, Sugar Trust, Union Pacific, Wheeling and Kansas, Lake Erie and C.C.C. and St. Louis were about the only stocks that displayed any activity of moment on the stock exchange this morning. Prices opened irregular and continued irregular throughout the morning. The changes for the most part were fractional, and the dealings developed no feature of interest. There was considerable covering in the first hour, especially in Delaware and Hudson, which advanced 1 1/2, and the rest of the list advanced slightly in sympathy; but in the second hour, prices were weak. At noon they showed little change as compared with yesterday's figures. After 12 the market was excessively dull, and continued so up to the last hour, when the "bears" made a vigorous drive at the whole list. They hammered the leading stocks without stint and to aid them in forcing values down circulated a number of reports of an unfavorable nature; among them was a report that Jay Gould had suddenly expired, and another that he was dangerously ill. In addition to these it was rumored that a Chicago bank was in trouble and that a large failure in London was impending. One of the heaviest dealers in the closing hour was Addison Cammack, who gave orders to sell ten thousand Lackawanna and ten thousand Reading. These orders further tended to demoralize prices. It was ascertained on enquiry at Mr. Gould's residence at Irvington that there was absolutely no foundation for the reports concerning his health; but nevertheless they had their effect on the market before their contradiction could reach all the street. The higher rates for money to-day had an adverse influence on the market. The drain ranged from 1/2 to 4 per cent. Drexel, Morgan & Co. called in a large amount of their call loans to-day. Closing prices: Pac. Mail, 83 1/2; W. U., 81; Northern Pacific, 28; Northern Pacific, pfd., 71 1/2; Northern Pacific 1st mortgage bonds, 116 1/2; Canadian Pacific, 87; Oregon Improvement, 24 1/2; Union Pacific, 39; Missouri Pacific, 59 1/2; A. T. & S. P., 41 1/2; Oregon Navigation, 70; Central Pacific, 30; Texas Pacific, 11 1/2; Great Northern, pfd., 110; Manitoba, 112; Fargo Express, 138.

Henry Clew & Co.'s New York Financial Circular, dated New York, October 31st, says: The interest in the stock market is almost entirely confined to the "room traders." The outside public are absent or listlessly waiting the operators of large means and large transactions are waiting for prices to drop—although some think they are buying some speculatively quietly—and London, though doing most of the business, is hesitatingly vacillating that it affords no real support to the market, the trouble there being that purchases are constantly made in expectation of a rise at New York, which will only follow the appointed selling, quickly follows the buying. The constant attacks of the "bears" fail to produce any general or important yielding in prices. This suggests that there is confidence enough in the present position in holding, and probably also that margins are in good shape. These considerations make it probable that, if the "bears" are intent upon persisting in their efforts to break prices, they may find it to be a long undertaking and one that will need to be kept up until holders are willing to sell from sheer weariness of waiting. The capitalist leaders see nothing in the situation to induce present buying, while they are by their real views as to the future. Prices are certainly not temptingly low; some are high, all things considered. The great factors calculated to encourage a rise are, as yet, mostly unripe, and it is not wise to discount them too far in advance. Before the most active period of crop forwarding is due, some adverse accident may arise that would damp the ardor of the market; and it is regarded as quite possible that such influences may originate in London, where the money market is likely to take an unfavorable turn and where further trouble may develop out of the increasingly demoralized condition of Argentina upon the protracted apparently strained effort of the Bank of England to keep the money market easy is suspected to be possibly due, among other things, to a wish to protect the important class of houses dependent upon South American interests. These are among the considerations that make the leaders of speculation willing to defer buying until they are nearer to the mature effects of our large crops. Quite unexpectedly, the market is unfavorably affected by ominous symptoms of a freight war—one of the last things to be thought possible in view of the largest tonnage of agricultural freight waiting to be moved that has been known in the history of the country. The Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio are accepting reduced rates, and to meet their cuts the Great Trunk and the Canadian Pacific are making still larger reductions. It is hardly to be supposed that the other trunk lines can long withstand these attacks upon their business, and the case will be the more difficult to handle from the fact that the Canadian lines stand outside the operation of the Inter-State Commerce law. In a few weeks, the supply of freight will so far exceed the ability of the roads to handle it, that the strongest of all motives to maintain rates will be brought into play, and this affords a reasonable hope that this reckless competition may soon come to an end; but nevertheless there is at present an uncertainty about the results which is calculated to create caution in buying. Simultaneously with the advance in the Bank of England rate to four per cent, came a news that Russia has forbidden the export of all kinds of grain. This, if true, would carry the implication that, in view of our abundant crops, the United States will be drawn upon for a large portion of the supply of cereals which has ordinarily been contributed by Russia. Should this prove to be the case, our crops would naturally bring higher prices than have been counted upon, and the addition to our exports would be upon a very important scale. If, therefore, the report of the action of Russia should be confirmed, we may anticipate a corresponding increase in the imports of gold and a movement of grain to the sea-

E. M. JOHNSON,

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC

MONEY to lend on Freehold Security at Current Rates. RENTS AND INTEREST punctually collected and accounted for. CONVEYANCES, Leases, Mortgages prepared and transactions of every nature in connection with Real Estate expeditiously carried out. PROPERTY SALES effected strictly on Commission.

FOR SALE:

AN IMPROVED ESTATE—480 acres more or less; 250 acres cleared; nine miles of fencing dividing the property into suitable fields. The character of the land is about 250 acres alluvial deposit, with clay subsoil; 80 acres alder, maple, cedar and balsam, vegetable deposit; clay subsoil; 150 acres level park-like land, some pine woods, etc., etc. Two Trout Streams run through the property, mill site and cataract on each running from a beautiful lake. There are several springs on the property. Part of the property is suitable for townsite subdivision. Coal is known to exist on the property, also Fuller's earth and Terra Cotta Clay. Garden and two orchards, about 200 fruit trees. Sawmill complete, water power, in full running order; capacity 12,000 feet per diem, leased for two years at \$400 per acre and \$50 per thousand stumpage. Two-story dwelling, 10 rooms. Dwelling house, 4 rooms, stables, hay loft, etc.

Blacksmith's shop building, used as a stable. Cottage used by mill hands. Barn, 100x24; sheds all around same for sheep and stalls for cattle. Fowl house and enclosures: wash house and wool shed. Root house, turkey house, tool house, extra chicken shed, carriage house and stables, stalls for four horses and space for four carriages; hay loft 60x20, etc. Cottage of three rooms, well finished. Railway siding to the property, one hour's journey from Victoria. The fishing and shooting are good. Distance from Salt water about four miles. The whole property is well watered, with good roads and gates on the land. Heavy ground has been raised. The climate is all that can be desired, and the neighborhood is settling up with a most desirable class of settlers. To Gentlemen Farmers this property offers an opportunity seldom met with. For cards to view, price, terms and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

TO LET.

8-Room House, bath, hot and cold water; Churchway, close to town; \$25 per month. 7-Room House, 1 1/2 Acres, Stables, etc., \$22.50 per month. 9-Room House, North Park St., \$18 per month. 6-Room House, New, Niagara St., bath, hot and cold water, etc., \$20 per month.

E. M. JOHNSON, Corner of Broughton and Government Streets, Victoria, B.C.

perusal of Dr. Croll's "Climate ought to have shown the writer epochs are manifestly due to the effects of extraordinary evaporation consequent extraordinary extended periods of years. So far from having said that evaporation "very scanty," he, on the contrary, pointed out that in consequence of evaporation the evaporation is enormously great, and the condensation in aphelion is greatly great, resulting in a stupendous snow and ice, which slowly formed that very ice cap situated the last glacial epoch, and breaking up of that ice, geological surfaces of Northern America, present universal evidence of which the Gulf stream, and the northern return branch in the North Atlantic, and with such force as to be equatorial current far enough Atlantic to compel it to infringe America, somewhat south of the equator, in which case the North Atlantic would be deprived of a very important source of warmth. So far then from the fact that "we may conclude is nothing whatever in this glacial epoch which affords probability of any serious climate in the northern continents, much more that could produce an ice writer and reader may be assured my hesitation, that not only the glacial epochs in their due sequence (so long as the present conditions exist), but that they produce, as they have produced, "serious climatic changes in the future, and also ice sheets, over again the British Isles, "horresco referens"—the office of Mr. Herald.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

ER FOR OCTOBER, 1891.

ESQUIMAULT, B. C., Nov. 3, 1891. Pressure—The mean atmospheric pressure reduced to sea level was 30.038 greatest pressure 30.450 occurred on the 3rd, and the least m. of the 15th, giving a monthly range of 0.412. The mean temperature was 1.3 above the average, and on the 13th. The highest temperature recorded on the 6th, and the lowest 1st, giving a monthly range of 10.7. The coldest days were the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. The mean humidity was 96. The mean amount of cloud was 1 cloudy, 25 partially clear days. Rain fell on 18 days to a depth of 1.65 inches, being 1.45 inches less than in 1890. Total miles in wind was 3,776. Mean velocity without regard to direction was 2.58 miles per hour. Most windy at 28 miles, mean velocity of 1.05 m. Greatest velocity in one hour 8 to 9 p.m. of the 23d. On 12th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. On 12th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. On 12th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. On 12th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

PERIAL TARTAR SINKING POWDER STRONGEST, BEST. J. LILLET, Toronto, Ont.

YON & HEALY, 111 N. W. 1st St., Chicago. Sole and Exclusive Agents for the Dominion of British Columbia.

ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION. All Medicines used over 30 years in cases. Cures SPERMATORRHEA, GONORRHOEA, EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, etc.

LTZE POWDER. Imported direct from the factory at the above, and an approved for.

ED CARTRIDGES. Only the best materials used. OX of my own brand, Schultze's delivered to any address in Victoria.

RE FITS! I do not mean merely to stop them but have them return again. I mean have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY, etc., a life-long study. I worked upon the worst cases. Because others have failed upon a very important study. It is therefore, the report of the action of Russia should be confirmed, we may anticipate a corresponding increase in the imports of gold and a movement of grain to the sea-

board which it will require the utmost capacity of the railroads to accommodate. The two foregoing factors—providing the one relating to Russia should prove real, may therefore, be regarded as introducing new elements of much importance to the course of the Stock Market. New York, Nov. 6.—Flour fairly active and a trifle steadier. Wheat opened active, and 3/4 to 1/2 higher on buying by local "bulls" and higher cables. The market continued firm throughout the morning and, after midday, further advanced, on the report that Russia will issue her prohibition of wheat exports, on Nov. 15th. The late cables were also higher, and in the first dealings the market was excited and strong, closing 28c to 29c higher. Spot closed strong and 2c higher. Spot sales of No. 2, Red, Winter at 1.08; No. 2, Red, Winter, 1.07 1/2; do. December, 1.08 1/2; do. January, 1.10 1/2; do. February, 1.12 1/2. Sugar raw, quiet, but firmer on reports of frosts in Germany and the Brazilian political complications. 89 test muscovado 3c.; 96 test centrifugal 3 1/2-6c.; refined steady; cut loaf and crushed 5 1/2-8c.; powdered, 4 3/8c.; granulated 4 3/16c. to 4 5/16c.; cubes 4 5/8c.; mould "A C" 4 3/8c.; confectioners' "A" 4 1/8c. Coffee spot lots dull; fair Rio Cargoes 15c. Futures closed low. Rio or Santos Nov., \$11.94; do. Dec., \$11.70; do. Jan., \$11.40; do. Feb., \$11.25. Hops continue strong. Pacific Coast, 1891, choice, 18c. to 19c.; common to prime, 14c. to 17c.; common to choice, 12c. to 16c. Nothing doing in London. Petroleum closed 57 1/2. Tin flat and dull. Strait spot \$19.75; Jan. \$19.80. Copper heavy. Lead nominal. Domestic pot \$4.40. Spelter unchanged. Iron neglected. CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Cattle receipts, 10,000. Market about steady; common to extra shipping steers, \$2.75 to \$3.00; stockers and feeders, \$1.15 to \$3.50; cows and bulls, \$1 to \$1.74. Texas, \$1.25 to \$3.25. Hog receipts, 35,000. Market weak and 10c. lower; heavy, \$3.95 to \$4.25; mixed and medium, \$3.80 to \$4.20. Light, \$3.40 to \$3.95. Sheep receipts, 5,000. Market firm; poor to choice, \$2 to \$3.25; lambs, \$3.60 to \$5.40. New York, Nov. 6.—Broadstreets state that Montreal reports favorable prospects, with fair activity in most lines, including a better demand for grain. The weekly receipts at four Canadian cities aggregated \$21,954,758, this week, an increase of 19 per cent, compared with last week. The Dominion reports 43 business failures this week against 37 last week, and 37 the same week last year. The total number of failures from January 1st to date is 1,557 against 1,369 last year.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York, Nov. 7.—Money closed at 4 per cent, at which rate it was offered. Loans throughout the morning ranged from 4 to 5 per cent. Exchange closed steady. Posted rates at 4.81 to .84; actual rates, 4.804 for sixty days; and 4.83 1/2 for demand. Governments quiet; currency sixes, 111 bid; four coupon, 116 bid; extended 2s, registered, 99 1/2 bid. Pacific R. R. Bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 107 1/2 bid; Union sinking funds, 100 1/2 bid; Central, 106 1/2 bid. Trading was more active during the two hours of business, to-day, than in the same hours of yesterday. The sales to noon amounted to 210,211 shares. The market opened weak, the first prices, as a rule, being fractionally lower than those of last evening. The early dealings developed considerable activity, and when the selling was continued some support was apparent in some of the leading stocks. During the earlier part of the morning trading was limited, with prices feverish and irregular. In the closing hour, there was considerable covering on the part of an unfavorable Bank Statement. This statement was fully verified when, at 11:30, the Bank Statement was published, showing a decrease of \$6,333,375 in the reserves. Prices declined steadily throughout, and closed at about the lowest point. The decline ranged from 1/8 to 2 per cent.

New York, Nov. 7.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat trading in options to-day was on a moderate scale, while prices were irregular. The fluctuations were confined to fractions. The foreign market was steady, and while this market responded in the early dealings with a slight advance it weakened toward the close, the final figures being 1/2 to 3/4 cents lower than yesterday. Spot lots closed easier. Spot sales of No. 2, Red, Winter at 107 1/2; do. Nov., 107; do. Dec., 107 1/2; do. Jan., 110; do. Feb., 110 1/2. Sugar was firm with moderate amount of trading. 89 test muscovado, 3c.; 96 test centrifugal, 3 1/2-6c.; refined, moderately active and steady; cut loaf and crushed, 5 1/2-8c.; powdered, 4 3/8c.; granulated, 4 3/16c. to 4 5/16c.; cubes, 4 5/8c.; mould "A", 4 3/8c.; confectioners' "A", 4 1/8c. Coffee—Spot lots easier; Rio or Santos, 15c.; futures firm and higher; Rio Grande and Santos, Nov., \$11.85; Dec., \$11.30; Jan., \$11.50; Feb., \$11.30. Hops strong; Pacific Coast, 1891, choice, 18c. to 19c.; common to prime, 14c. to 17c.; 1890 hops, 12c. to 16c. for common to choice; nothing doing in London. Petroleum closed 51 3/8.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Cattle receipts 37,000. Market steady. Dressing and shipping steers, \$2.55 to \$3.00; stockers and feeders \$1.50 to \$1.60; cows and bulls, \$1 to \$2.25. Hogs—Receipts 30,000. Market weak and 10 cents lower. Heavy, \$3.65 to \$4.15; mixed and medium, \$3.40 to \$4.10; light, \$3.30 to \$4.20. Sheep—Receipts 20,000. Market firm, poor to choice, \$2 to \$5.25.

The city council of Chicago has instructed a committee to draft an ordinance limiting the height of buildings to twice the width of the street, provided that this height shall in no case exceed 135 feet. The Canada Life has increased the maximum limit of assurance on a single life from \$25,000 to \$30,000. The fire underwriters at Halifax, N.S., have passed a resolution, that after the 16th inst. they will not insure any building or stock situated within three hundred feet of oil, in quantity exceeding that prescribed by law.

The World Enriched. The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

A Severe Attack. DEAR SIRS.—My children were taken ill with ulcerated sore throats bordering on diphtheria. I had nothing in the house but Hagar's Yellow Oil, which I used with great benefit. I am sure it had not been for it the disease would have developed into diphtheria. It is a splendid medicine. Mrs. E. CANNON, Moore's Falls, Ont.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Lord Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's Banquet—Something Regarding His Anticipations.

Meeting of Liberal Unionists—Great Enthusiasm—Free Fights at Limerick—Seceded from Brazil.

Conversion of Brazilian Bonds.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 9.—A decree has been issued repealing the law for the conversion of Brazilian 5 per cent paper bonds into 4 per cent gold bonds.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to the Times from Rio de Janeiro says: It is reported that in Rio Grande do Sul code telegrams from that district are prohibited. Local dispatches are subject to censorship. The government line to Porto Alegre has been cut. All other provinces are sending congratulations to the president. Rio Grande do Sul is a great grain-producing province, is largely colonized by Germans, and commands an army of 50,000 men of German origin. Martinez, who was banished during the last revolution, but was afterwards allowed to return, possesses great influence, and if he is nominated for President of Rio Grande do Sul, president de Fonseca will be powerless to crush him.

Empress of Japan Sailed. HOKE KONG, Nov. 10.—The S.S. Tai Chow sailed for Hongkong at 9 p.m. and the C.P.R. Empress of China left here this afternoon.

Seceded from Brazil. LONDON, Nov. 10.—A despatch from Pernambuco states that the Province of Pernambuco has seceded, and that of Bahia is expected to do so.

Series of Accidents at a Fair Fight. ROMA, Nov. 10.—A fearful accident is reported from Castellamare, Italy. A temporary circus stand erected on the occasion of a bull fight, suddenly collapsed while crowded with people. Five hundred persons were buried in the debris. One hundred persons were injured, 20 seriously, the remainder being rescued unhurt.

Fierce Fight in Limerick. LIMERICK, Nov. 10.—This city was the scene of a fierce conflict, in which the British and the Irish were engaged. Four soldiers were seriously wounded with knives, and six civilians were arrested.

Independent Pernambuco. LONDON, Nov. 10.—There is no longer any attempt to deny that the Province of Pernambuco has joined the Province of Rio Grande do Sul in proclaiming its independence. Great excitement prevails at Rio Janeiro and throughout Brazil. It is reported here, to-night, that Marshall Da Fonseca has been informed that he is suffering from a disease which will soon cause his death, and that he has expressed his wish to resign the reins of power.

Great Electrical Unrest Meeting. LONDON, Nov. 10.—A great general gathering of the Liberal Unionist, or anti-Gladstone party, and for which arrangements have for many months been in progress, opened this morning in the Gentlemen's Concert Hall, Peter street, Manchester. The great political interest which prevails in view of the prospect of an early dissolution of Parliament, was manifested by the immense attendance, delegates being present from every county in the Kingdom, and Wales, the large towns especially sending large contingents. The gathering was presided over by Sir Henry James, who, in a long speech, strongly denounced the Gladstonian element, referring to the present condition of the life-saving committee, which was made the subject of the action of the Liberals that deserted from Gladstone's banner and prophesied that at the next general election Gladstone would be left with a miserable minority.

Terrible Cyclone in the Bay of Bengal. LONDON, Nov. 11.—Full reports of the cyclone which swept over the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, show the loss of life to be nearly two hundred. The Andaman Islands form a group in the Bay of Bengal, about 180 miles south-west of Cape Negrais, bounded on the coast of the Great and Little Andaman Islands compose a group, and they are separated by Duncan's passage, where a number of native coasters and fishing boats are wont to ply. On the 27th of October the cyclone of Monday, Port Blair, on Chatham Island, is the head-quarters of the convict settlement, the latter being naturally the most important industrial centre in the Andaman Islands. The greatest loss of life occurred, and it is believed here that when the final returns come in it will be seen that considerably over 200, and possibly 300, were victims of the cyclone's fury, for the population of Port Blair station is over 14,000 souls.

More About Salisbury's Speech. LONDON, Nov. 10.—Lord Salisbury created a decided sensation by his speech at the Guildhall last evening. His positive declaration that he had no thought of evacuating Egypt was regarded as a direct challenge to Mr. Gladstone on that issue, which Lord Gladstone had raised at Newcastle. The Lord Mayor's banquet is non-partisan, but ministers usually take the opportunity to drop significant hints of what their policy is to be, especially in regard to the Egyptian question. As most of those present at a Lord Mayor's banquet generally are Mr. Gladstone's remarks at Newcastle have been received with much interest. The applause which welcomed Lord Salisbury's emphatic declaration was not a surprise. Lord Salisbury said: "There is not a single word in the history of the European Empire which contains within it anything injurious to the prospect of peace. It is industrial competitions which in these days create chaos and confusion. The great subject of consideration at these times of commerce expiring next year. The great thing is what tariff will the various nations adopt in respect to each other."

Italy and the Papacy. ROMA, Nov. 9.—Premier Rudini in his speech at Milan thus alluded to the Vatican: "We have in our midst the papacy, which sometimes assumes a threatening attitude, but its sphere of action is limited to the exercise of spiritual power, not only by the law, which cannot be lightly contravened, but also by the almost unanimous consent of those who are themselves most religious. The country's ecclesiastical policy has now become traditional. The honor and strength of the kingdom of Italy must be scrupulously maintained. The deplorable incidents produced by a few short-sighted persons will not make us deviate from our policy. Strong in the present and confident in the future, we fearlessly guarantee the full liberty in Rome." Rudini's remarks concerning the papacy have produced a bad impression at the Vatican, the programme tended to make the pope only the first subject of the king. The pope will prepare a sharp note in reply.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Text of the Charges Presented by the Petitioners Through Their Counsel.

And to Which the City is Required to File an Answer by Monday Next.

In the matter of the Municipal Act, 1881, section 255.

In the matter of an enquiry thereunder into the good government and conduct of the public officers of the city of Victoria.

PRELIMINARY LIST OF CHARGES. The petitioners in pursuance of the allegations contained in their petition, submit the following particular acts of extravagance and misconduct in the management of the city's affairs, to the consideration of the commissioners hereinafter:

1. By section 88 of the Municipal Act, it is provided that the Municipal Council shall have power to incur any liability beyond the revenue of the city, but that no such liability shall be incurred until the end of the year.

2. Under the provisions of sub-section 133 of section 96 of the Municipal Act, the Council may by laws authorize the borrowing of such sums as may be payable out of the annual revenue before the revenue for the year shall be received, but that no such borrowing shall be authorized until the end of the year.

3. Your petitioners also alleged that the Council have, on many occasions, diverted moneys voted by the ratepayers for special works, and that the same have been applied to other purposes than those for which they were intended.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

An Advance.

The directory published by Messrs R. T. Williams & Co., of this city, for the present year, 1891, contains 5,800 names, and that firm states that the directory for 1892 will contain over 10,000 names.

Mr. Vowell Returns Home.

After a prolonged trip among the Indians in the Kamloops district, Mr. A. W. Vowell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, returned to Victoria, on Saturday night, bringing with him satisfactory reports of the progress of the natives in that region.

The Civil Service Exams.

The civil service examinations will be commenced at 9 o'clock this morning in the council chamber at the city hall. The subjects for this morning are preparation, penmanship and orthography, and those for the afternoon arithmetic and reading. Candidates are requested to be in attendance sharp on time.

A Nice Nuzget.

A Chinaman who was racing around town, yesterday, looking as if he was on business of the highest importance, had in his wallet a nice twenty ounce nugget, of the finest quality. He placed it a little too high at several places where he attempted to dispose of it, however, and the valuable trinket still remains in his possession.

A Short Season.

The miners who, this year, tried their luck on the Lewis river or Upper Yukon have not much cause to be glad over the result of their hard labor. The number of days that they found it possible to work was twelve, out of the whole year. The reason for this is the persistency with which the snow and ice descended throughout the summer, combined with the heavy floods lasting for several months.

It Takes Time.

Architects who have submitted designs for the proposed Board of Trade building are wondering why it is that they have heard nothing from the committee in regard to the successful plans. For their benefit, as well as the information of the general public, the committee wish it known that so many really meritorious designs have been received that the work of deciding upon the superiority of any one is very difficult. A decision will not be reached for a week or more.

A Captain of a Captured Steamer.

Captain Deering of the sealing schooner Ethel, of San Francisco, is in the city. He arrived here on Saturday night, and will proceed to San Francisco by the next steamer to that port. The captain claims that a judgment against him, owing to a seizure by Judge Bugbee, of Alaska, was altogether illegal, and that the whole of the court proceedings were ultra vires, inasmuch as no offence had been committed by the Ethel when she was seized. He is anxious to procure bonds for the vessel's release on reaching the Bay City, and when he returns to Juneau will be prepared to fight the case out.

Police Court.

Swishes, four of the lowest degree. Were foolish enough to go on a spree. When asked, "Were you drunk?" they replied, "Full as goats." And squared with the Court for four five dollar notes.

John Hurley was the next victim.

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A Distinguished Visitor.

Ex-Governor George Bullock, of Georgia, visited the city yesterday. Mr. B. looked and several friends, and was shown around the city by the general agent of the U. P. R. here, of whose company Mr. Bullock is a government director. Owing to the shortness of his stay it was impossible for him to see much of Victoria, and an intended trip to Esquimalt and the warships could not be indulged in. However, with what little time he did see the city, he was highly pleased. They returned to the States yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bullock is an officer of the great Southern Express Co., and part owner of one of the largest cotton mills in Atlanta. He has held almost every important official position in his state, but since his resignation of the Governorship, has retired from politics altogether.

The Why and Wherefore.

On these muddy days, when bicyclists find the ordinance prohibiting them riding on sidewalks a very hard law, the same many of them of very great weight, are tramping unchecked over portions of the streets meant simply for pedestrians. Not content with littering up with mud and destroying those parts of the sidewalk over which they are at liberty to go, some teamsters, to avoid turning their floods in the muddy road, deliberately stink round on the wood and run their wheels over the nearest corner, along the boards, thus causing great inconvenience to passers by, and doing more harm to the sidewalk in five minutes than ordinary walking traffic could do in five years. Yesterday, a team coming out of the corporation pile sheds, on Pandora street, was seen to do this. Like the horse curb grievances spoken of in the Colonist, last week, it is becoming an intolerable nuisance, and should be stopped at once.

Playing Policeman.

Police Officer Smith and Taylor were taking a walk, in plain clothes, along the street, the other evening, when they were saluted by a rough-looking stranger, attired only in a suit of undereclothing—not very comfortable for a rainy, dismal night. He of the scanty attire addressed his remarks to Officer Taylor, in blissful ignorance of his vocation. Said he: "I wish you'd pretend to be a policeman in a minute or so, and go in that car and get my clothes. I went in for a minute or so, and they kept my clothes on me." It was an Indian cabin, and the officer, strongly suspecting that the shivering stranger had been supplying liquor to some genteel klotchman, complied. The clothes were produced, and in one pocket a bottle of whiskey was found. The white man was promptly arrested. He was taken to the police office, affairs at first, and demanded an explanation. "Why," said the officer, "you see I'm playing policeman, and I want you to supply liquor to Indians; so come along."

Complete collapse of the stranger.

"Oh, no, come off," this with a feeble laugh. "No, no, come on," and the obliging policeman displayed his badge of office. Complete collapse of the stranger.

A BIG ROBBERY.

Some clever Detective Work Lands Three Men In Gaol, Last Night.

Between the 19th and the 25th of October, seven hundred dollars worth of goods were abstracted from the barque Leba, as she lay alongside the wharf at Esquimalt. The stolen goods consisted of sixty cases of brandy, gin, sherry, jellies, pickles and jams.

The case was taken up by Officer Redgrave, last week, and it was sworn by Collector Milne as a special custom officer, to aid him in his inquiries. On Sunday night he went to Port Townsend, and, in company with Chief of Police Delaney, ferreted out a man called Bhisner, who had just returned from a trip north in the steamship Maxico. Further hunting discovered George Gravenor, a "pal" of the first prisoner, and when they were confronted with each other by Officer Redgrave and charged with the crime they immediately acknowledged their guilt.

They having had suspicions as to the disposal of the stolen goods, they were traced to them with having sold it to John Day, of the Esquimalt Hotel, and they "aqueled," and told him that they had. Then the history of the whole transaction, from the capture of the barque, to the arrest of the three men, appeared, from their statements, that they had sold Day the stuff at \$5 per case, and that they had taken it to him in three loads, with the connivance of the Esquimalt Hotel. Bhisner, who had arrived here with his prisoners last night, and at once got Captain Worrall of the Leba to swear out an information against Day, who was arrested last evening, and the other two men, John Day and Gravenor. The case will be heard to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE TITANIA.

An Uneventful Voyage—She Brings Out a General Cargo and Returns With Salmon.

The British ship Titania, under command of Captain Thomas W. Selby, arrived in Esquimalt at midnight (Saturday) with a full general cargo of merchandise from London, England, for Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and the Navy Yard at Esquimalt. The Victoria cargo is consigned to the Hudson's Bay Co. The ship had a splendid trip until reaching Cape Horn, where, for about 14 days, she encountered such heavy gales that she had to make good weather. The trip throughout was an uneventful one, the crew maintaining the best of health, the ship standing the weather splendidly. Several vessels were sighted on the way, the last being one in the Straits in tow of a tug boat, which the Titania passed in short order.

The trip out was made in 108 days. The vessel began to discharge her cargo of naval stores at midnight, after which she came alongside the Hudson's Bay wharf and unloaded her Victoria cargo. She will then be towed over to the Mainland, where she will begin loading. The return cargo will be salmon.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

Last night St. John's church was crowded to overflowing with a fashionable audience to hear Mr. Fred Archer give his organ recital on the new instrument. The performance was rendered in a manner that charmed and delighted everybody present, and the great success of the evening was his skillful manipulation, was fully demonstrated.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

CRICKET.

A meeting of a number of gentlemen interested in cricket was held in the City Hall, yesterday evening, and was well attended. Mr. J. C. Partridge, after giving a report on the cricket club, and young cricketers being present. Mr. Thos. Partridge was unanimously called to the chair. After fully explaining the objects of the meeting, Mr. Partridge went on to say that this club was not being formed in opposition to the Victoria cricket club, but simply because there was ample material for another first-class club in the city, on account of the increasing population. His remarks were followed by speeches from Dr. Wade, Mr. W. H. Danby, and others.

A NEW CRICKET CLUB.

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ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

H.M. NANT V. NICTORIA.

On Saturday afternoon a game of football was played between the Victoria Football Club and a team from H.M. Navy at Beacon Hill. The Victorians were represented by:—Howard and Foulkes—Back. Drake, Park, and Smith—Half-backs. Allan, Goward, Martin, Spring—Forward. Perfect—Goal.

Association Football.

The game was not a very good exhibition of Association football, the navy men being visibly at sea and out of practice. It was easy to tell that they would have been far from the best with Rugby, however, owing to the fine stand made by their half backs, their opponents had not by any means a walk over, and the score at the finish, which stood at four goals to none in favor of Victoria, was obtained only after a hard struggle for victory. The goals were kicked by Springs (2), Martin (1), and Goward (1). A mishap, by far the smallest as yet, occurred in the youngest player on the field, played a magnificent game throughout.

HON. J. H. TURNER RETURNS.

He Speaks on Many Interesting Subjects, and is Full of Hope for the Province.

The New B. C. Loan—How the Country is Regarded in England—Old Victorians.

Yesterday, Hon. J. H. Turner returned to Victoria from England after an absence of some months, and he was seen soon after his arrival by a Colonist reporter, with whom he had an interesting conversation. Mr. Turner is personally much improved in health by his trip, and looks younger than ever.

OUT OF OBLIVION.

A Far Away Yukon Miner Who Has Been One of Civilization for Six Years.

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An Objectionable Chinese Woman Endeavors to Land in Victoria.

The Umattilla arrived in port yesterday morning from San Francisco, and among those on board was a Chinese woman named Leong Kam Feng, with a man who claims to be her husband. The man had been refused to land, but was anxious that his partner should go ashore. The custom house authorities, however, objected to this. The character of Leong Kam Feng is, unfortunately for her, not very good. For years she has lived an immoral life in Victoria, being a conspicuous character in one of the Comorant street dives. About a year ago she is said to have married, according to Chinese custom, a countryman, and with him left for San Francisco. Here she was objected to on precisely the same grounds as are taken to her landing here. She was refused to land, and she was ordered to be deported to Victoria, and, as stated, arrived here on the 29th inst. She was refused to land, but was anxious that his partner should go ashore. The custom house authorities, however, objected to this.

HARPER VS. CAMERON.

Ninth Day—The Evidence Brought to a Close—Miners' Vicissitudes.

Counsel Addresses the Jury for the Defence, and Makes a Strong Case.

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ANOTHER GLACIAL EPOCH.

The Writer Says This is Getting to Be a Cold, Cold World.

Though the past winter has been mollerate in America the cold in Europe has been so great that Prof. Bonney, an English geologist, it is reported, has been led to think of such a permanent fall of temperature would restore the so-called glacial epoch? During the frost from November 25 to January 22 the mean temperature over the south-east of England was 2 degrees below the freezing point. Prof. Bonney concludes that a lowering of the mean by only 18 degrees Fahrenheit would again cover the British islands and the United States with an ice sheet.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Very Much Mixed. The Islander brought a heavy cargo last evening, consisting of one car whisky, one of bran, one of flour, one of eggs, and three of mixed merchandise.

A Novel Advertisement.

The Ames-Holden Co. are distributing to their business friends and acquaintances lead pencils, specially manufactured, and bearing their advertisement on the side.

Remained Until Friday.

John Day, who was charged in yesterday's case with receiving stolen goods of the value of \$700. No evidence was taken, the case being remanded until Friday, and bail in the sum of \$2,000 being accepted.

A Private Session.

The City Council held a special private session, last evening, to discuss the statement of complaint to be laid before the Royal Commission in a few days.

Necessary Repairs.

Yesterday, a large force of men were busily engaged in strengthening and renewing the supports of the big mast lights about the city. These supports have been standing since 1853, and lately have been getting very rickety.

Trial by Jury.

James Davis, charged with the larceny of a quantity of provisions from the Thistle, was yesterday asked to elect whether his case would go before a jury, or be decided under the Speedy Trials Act.

For a Worthy Object.

The collection taken up at the Thanksgiving Day service in the Reformed Episcopal church, will be handed over to the Royal Jubilee Hospital. There will be special music, and the singing is to be rendered by a full choir.

An Attempt to Land.

It was reported to the Customs House authorities, yesterday, that an attempt was made to land the objectionable woman who was refused admission here, a few days ago.

A Bad Accident.

John Gordon, a man well known along the wharves, broke his leg badly in two places yesterday. He was running down the rocks to the water's edge beyond the Indian camp, on Store street, when he slipped and fell heavily on his side.

Civil Service Examinations.

The preliminary Civil Service examinations held, yesterday, at the Council Chamber of the City Hall. There was a large attendance of candidates, and the following subjects were gone through: Penmanship, orthography, arithmetic, and reading.

Where All the Seasons Meet.

Truly British Columbia is a much-favored land, for here, in the morning of winter, summer still lingers. Although the almanac said it was the tenth day of November, Hon. Mr. Robson was able to pick strawberries, large and luscious fruit, in his garden yesterday.

A Chinese Missionary.

Chan Sing Kai, a Chinaman, who for some couple of years past has been doing missionary work in Vancouver and Westminster, arrived in Victoria yesterday on his holy tour to his Christian friends here.

PHILHARMONIC HALL.

Mr. E. Mallandaine, Jr., one of Victoria's rising young architects, has received instructions to remodel Philharmonic Hall, so as to make it more suitable for concert and dramatic purposes.

Death of A. J. Kirkpatrick.

Mr. A. J. Kirkpatrick, of Grand Prairie, an old settler in B. C., passed away, yesterday, at the residence of his friend Mr. Blackburn, 39 Fernwood Road.

Outgoing Passengers.

The cabin passengers who left, yesterday morning, on the Walla Walla, for San Francisco are: Mrs. E. McQuade and son, George W. Frimrose, J. S. Shillabeer, E. Burley, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Torrey, James W. L. Dodds, U.S.N., Mrs. L. Jones, S. Anderson, Geo. Morgan, C. E. Morley, Jess. Anderson and wife, Mrs. Potomash, Miss M. Lewis, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Fingley, and Dr. May.

The Seating Commissioners.

Sir George Baden-Powell wrote to a gentleman this city, yesterday, informing him of his arrival in Washington, D.C., and saying that he and Doctor Dawson would be prepared to enter into their work early in December.

S.P.R. Freight.

The Rat Portage Record says the rush of traffic to move the prairie wheat crop the other day, commenced on the C.P.R. in very earnest. Twenty-four trains were yesterday on the line, and it is estimated that it will require the C.P.R. to average fifteen trains a day passing Rat Portage for eight months.

A Youthful Trickster.

Yesterday, there was a scene of weeping and wailing at the Custom House, when a youthful miscreant was brought to book for attempting to smuggle the duties with well-concocted yarn about smuggling. The boy some days ago went to Collector Milne and told a long tale of a gang of smugglers who were carrying on operations near the Outer wharf.

How a Lad Struggled on Through Unknown Country, Under Great Hardships and in Terrible Pain.

Early in last March Mr. Paterson, the manager of a mine about Telegraph Creek, sent a lad in his employ, named Ferguson, in company with four Indians and a white man, up the Stikine River on the ice to attempt to secure the auriferous deposits on their perilous trip the ice showed signs of breaking up, and after a hurried consultation, the party decided to turn back and not risk a further ascent.

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Canadian Coal Trade Journal.

The initial number of the Canadian Coal Trade Journal is published in Toronto, bi-monthly, by W. W. Fox, formerly of the staff of the Mail. In its prospectus it claims to be the only journal in the Dominion devoted exclusively to the coal trade.

Upwards of one hundred friends enjoyed the afternoon tea at the Young Ladies' Institute, last night.

A Young Ladies' Institute, in connection with the R. C. Cathedral, was inaugurated, with Mrs. MacDowell as president, Miss M. Baines, secretary, and Mrs. T. Leonard, treasurer. At the time of organization the membership roll was small, but it has since rapidly increased, and now numbers some fifty names.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Work at the Blue Bell Lodge—Improving Navigation on the Columbia River. Kootenay River Navigation—Growth of Nelson and Other towns—Advantages of Alberni.

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At the meeting of the Chilliwack Railway company, Friday, the two feasible lines for the road were considered and a committee appointed to see about the right of way on both routes.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

New Westminster, Nov. 7.—At one o'clock, this morning, the west-bound freight ran into Rock Island, at the entrance to Furr's Tunnel, four miles from Harrison river, and five cars jumped the track, and were wrecked.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

LADNER'S LANDING, Nov. 7.—Thomas Franklin, who has been well and favorably known here for the last two or three years, died of typhoid fever, last Wednesday evening.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Several building operations are going on round the Union wharf, and a large house is being built for the convenience of the carpenters working on the new houses, which the company are putting up.

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Mr. T. Butler, who sold out his old claim to Mr. McCormack, has taken up a claim adjoining Evans Campbell's land up White Valley.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Capt. Armstrong, with eight men on the upper portion of the Columbia river, are busily engaged improving navigation. The Government has appropriated \$6,000 for this work, a large portion of which will be spent this fall, and the remainder next spring.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Mr. Wm. Heston, who had the contract for packing 15,000 lbs. of freight to the Wells, Pollock & Aylmer mining property, completed his work, and the mine now has all its winter's supplies in except the beef.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Nothing has yet been heard of E. A. Bienenberg and his party, who were reported to have been in the Skeena district three weeks ago by way of the Skeena river.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Friday was a busy day for the court officials. H. O. Wellburn, J.P., and W. H. Lomas, Indian agent, fined Indian Jimmy of Chemainus, \$25 and costs for being in possession of a stolen horse.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Pope is suffering from cerebral anaemia, due to his advanced age. "Hooding," says a dispatch from Washington, is a word which has been coined in the post office department.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Work at the Blue Bell Lodge—Improving Navigation on the Columbia River. Kootenay River Navigation—Growth of Nelson and Other towns—Advantages of Alberni.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

At the meeting of the Chilliwack Railway company, Friday, the two feasible lines for the road were considered and a committee appointed to see about the right of way on both routes.

HARPER VS. CAMERON.

The Tenth Day of Hearing Spent by Counsel in Addressing the Jury. Hard Facts on Both Sides—Insanity and Dishonesty Imputed.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

New Westminster, Nov. 7.—At one o'clock, this morning, the west-bound freight ran into Rock Island, at the entrance to Furr's Tunnel, four miles from Harrison river, and five cars jumped the track, and were wrecked.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

LADNER'S LANDING, Nov. 7.—Thomas Franklin, who has been well and favorably known here for the last two or three years, died of typhoid fever, last Wednesday evening.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Several building operations are going on round the Union wharf, and a large house is being built for the convenience of the carpenters working on the new houses, which the company are putting up.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Mr. T. Butler, who sold out his old claim to Mr. McCormack, has taken up a claim adjoining Evans Campbell's land up White Valley.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Capt. Armstrong, with eight men on the upper portion of the Columbia river, are busily engaged improving navigation. The Government has appropriated \$6,000 for this work, a large portion of which will be spent this fall, and the remainder next spring.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Mr. Wm. Heston, who had the contract for packing 15,000 lbs. of freight to the Wells, Pollock & Aylmer mining property, completed his work, and the mine now has all its winter's supplies in except the beef.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Nothing has yet been heard of E. A. Bienenberg and his party, who were reported to have been in the Skeena district three weeks ago by way of the Skeena river.

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SAM HOUSTON'S WIFE.

The Romantic Story Related by a Venerable Squaw. How the Great Hunter Tricked an Indian Rival in Order to Secure His Indian Bride—His Loyalty to the State.

SAM HOUSTON'S WIFE.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who has been making a tour of the reservations of the Kiowas, Comanches and Wichitas in that part of the Indian territory adjacent to the Pan-Handle, made the acquaintance of "Granny Houston," a venerable Indian woman who claims to be the widow of Gen. Sam Houston, the Texas patriot.

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"We were ushered," says the correspondent, "into a small wigwam, in the center of which sat the oldest living representative of the southwestern tribes, a small, shriveled creature, whose skin resembled a bag of leather, but whose eyes contained a surprising luster, considering that she had reached her one hundred and ninth year.

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"The braves were over in Texas on a big hunt, and White Moon was in front of the old chief's wigwam stretching and otherwise curing a various assortment of hides and furs for her father. The head chief was a great hunter, and kept his only daughter in constant employment. One forenoon, when thus engaged, a large white boat, containing one white man and three Cherokees, landed within a few paces of White Moon.

SAM HOUSTON'S WIFE.

"The other squaws which came forward to greet the strange Indians, and soon cooked a large meal of turtle and deer meat which the visitors appeared to thoroughly enjoy. After eating, White Canoe, as he was called by his Cherokee comrades, placed a gold chain around White Moon's neck and called her his little wife. Two days afterward the white man took the Indian girl in his boat on a hunting and fishing trip.

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"But there was a rival to White Moon's hand in the person of Little Wolf, an unscrupulous savage. The old chief, to settle the dispute in a peaceable manner, and anxious to keep on friendly terms with the Indians, and there word the chief's daughter, Little Wolf yelled with triumph; he knew that White Canoe would not be likely to take a scalp even under the circumstances. White Canoe remembered to have passed through a settlement of Cherokees some weeks previous, among whom he had observed various war trophies captured from the Cherokees and Arapahoes. He rode directly to the point and purchased a full paraphernalia, including what he afterward represented to the old chief as a dead Indian's war horse. Before the return of Little Wolf, White Moon and White Canoe danced on the bull hide, and were united.

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"Granny Houston then told the story of their wedded bliss, how they passed many moons together—White Canoe hunting and fishing, while she made a home for him in their wigwam. But this Eden was suddenly broken into by white strangers, who came to tell Houston of the outrages of the Mexicans on his people, and, leaving his wife in her possession, he rode south to fight in the war of Texas independence."

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A King's Bravery. King Humbert, of Italy, has been awarded a gold medal by the state commission "for civil valor," the occasion being the collapse of a house in Rome last January. His majesty climbed down a rickety ladder into the cellar ahead of everyone else and assisted in rescuing several persons who were badly injured from the ruins. To one poor fellow that was pinned down for hours by heavy timbers he gave wine and verbal solace, and to another man who feebly tried to thank him he answered: "Don't talk now, it will make you worse." The only moment when he seemed to think of anything but the scene around him was when he ordered a message to be sent to the queen, who was awaiting luncheon for him, not to be uneasy as he might not be able to return for some hours. The king did not leave the spot until all were brought out alive.

SAM HOUSTON'S WIFE.

The Crimes of "Hooding." "Hooding," says a dispatch from Washington, is a word which has been coined in the post office department. The latter carriers of the country are suspected of "hooding." To "hoodie" is to take more time in delivering or collecting letters than is absolutely necessary. The postmaster general and the superintendent of the free delivery service have held several conferences to consider plans for the prevention of "hooding." The superintendent says he has investigated enough to satisfy him that the evil has assumed serious proportions.

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ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character, is to be advertised in regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business Notices.

AMERICAN NEWS. Mare Island Navy Yard. VALLEJO, Nov. 9.—Admiral Irwin denies the statement that the force on Mare Island would be increased to rush the work on the war ships.

per cent per pound has the effect of placing an absolute embargo on the sugar grown on those islands, as far as the United States is concerned. I have abandoned raising cane on my Hawaiian plantations, and now devote myself entirely to coffee.

A Wyoming Scandal. New York, Nov. 9.—The Sun special from Laramie City, Wyo., says: Dudley Diggs, the office man at the rolling mills, and a prominent citizen, has sued for divorce.

Alarming Situation in Tennessee. NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Herald's special from Nashville, Tenn., says: The situation of affairs in Tennessee is becoming alarming. It has but one equal in the history of America, and that was when Carolina attempted to secede from the United States.

Wreck of the William Lewis. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The investigation into the wreck of the whaler William Lewis took place this morning before the United States District Court.

Important Boundary Dispute. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—The Indiana and Ohio boundary line question is assuming startling aspects. The survey which is being made under the direction of the National Government will probably establish the fact that the true line as declared when Ohio was organized into a State begins 12 miles west of the present boundary line at the north, and runs directly north to the present line between Ohio and Indiana.

Progress in Mexico and Brazil. WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 10.—The Bureau of American Republics is informed from official sources that there are now in operation in Mexico 10,183 kilometers of railway, equal to 6,325 miles. The Congress of the State of Nuevo Leon, in Mexico, for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of fibre plants, has exempted from taxation for a period of 20 years all lands devoted to that purpose.

The Sugar Question. NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Rosy-faced, smiling and bright Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, just returned from Europe, loomed up at the Hoffman House yesterday, on route for home. He said: "The general condition of Europe is such that I don't see how sensible men can take any stock in war scares.

she rather likes it, and that it tastes like lamb. Many cases are cited by older citizens in which a permanent cure of consumption has been effected by drinking the broth of dog meat, and eating the flesh of dogs.

Miner Charged With Murder. FAIRMOUNT, Nov. 9.—An officer is now on the way here from South Dakota, to take charge of Eugene Folger, wanted for murder. Folger was arrested at Blue Canyon mines, and brought in by Sheriff De Lorimer.

The Storm at Fort Townsend. PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 9.—The De Lion dry dock was driven ashore at Fort Hadlock this afternoon during a heavy wind-storm, and is now lodged on the beach awaiting high tide, when the tugs will endeavor to draw it off.

Boat Exploring on the Columbia Bar. PORTLAND, Nov. 9.—The tug Wallawa had a lively time at the entrance to the river, on Saturday. A huge wave rolled over the tug, dropping about 3,618 pounds of deep blue sea down into the engine-room, ripping out six panes of window glass.

Mr. Glave at Seattle. SEATTLE, Nov. 10.—Mr. J. Glave, who has just returned from an expedition into the interior of Alaska, yesterday called on Secretary J. W. Dodge, of the Chamber of Commerce, and several others of the trustees, to talk over with them the proposed opening of a pack trail from Pyramid harbor across the Coast range to the headwaters of the Yukon river.

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THE SAYWARD CASE.

Formally Opened in the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

Eminent Array of Learned Counsel—Senator Carlisle's Argument for British Sealers.

A Washington, D.C., dispatch of Monday says: "The United States Supreme Court Chamber was crowded, this morning, by distinguished members of the bar, present to hear the arguments in the Sayward Behring Sea sealers' case."

The Catholic prelates who attended the recent provincial council have issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of the Oregon province, which deals with important questions now before the church.

Among the many dangers existing in our newly formed society, dangers that threaten the early acquaintance of young men with each other in matters of faith, thousands of children are lost to the church on account of mixed marriages.

Christian friends, watch with a careful eye over the early acquaintances of your sons and daughters; forbid them any kind of associations that may ripen into dangerous friendships; prevent them by all means in your power from binding themselves by ties that would enslave them in a state of life where they could hardly fulfill their own Christian duties.

The prelates call the attention of parents to the Christian education of children. In this connection they regret that there are so many children who forget their obligations to their parents, who have lost their filial love, respect and gratitude to their parents, and who, at the age of 18 or 21, have come to the conclusion that father and mother have no rights over them, and they are no longer obliged to listen to the parental advice, commands and exhortations. Parents are also reproved for not properly educating their children.

Great Britain Likely to be Fiscally Isolated for Some Time—Merited Praise of Balfour.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall, last night, Lord Salisbury commented upon the legislation of the past session, which, he said, was satisfactory to the Government and acceptable to the people.

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MR. BLAINE'S STATEMENT. WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 10.—Secretary of State James G. Blaine, who was not present at the hearing before the Senate committee on the Behring Sea controversy, had been agreed upon by the United States and Great Britain to submit the Behring Sea controversy to arbitration.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. Address to the Friends in America—Union Essential—Must Organize Against Britain.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 10.—M. V. Gannon, President of the Irish National League of America, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, when approached upon the questions bearing on the Behring Sea controversy, that had been agreed upon by the United States and Great Britain to be submitted to arbitration, as the pre-ferred to say nothing whatever in regard to the matter.

W. E. Bergman, Medical Electrician, has removed to more commodious premises, 76 Yates Street, (opposite Moody's Block), where he has established Electric Baths, Medicated Baths, Steam and Vapor Baths, and is able to treat his patients with Massage and all kinds of Electric, Galvanic and Magnetic Appliances.

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and redoubling of efforts to make the Irish National League of America a mighty engine for good, not only for Ireland, but for the Irish race all over the world. Entirely non-political in America, says the address, the league will exercise marked beneficial influence in Irish affairs, and its power to render financial assistance will be far greater than will ever be derived from the spasmodic commission tours by Irish representatives. Its service to Ireland in the past has been incalculable, in spite of the many obstacles, and now, as an independent American organization, in should not heed the clamor of interested parties or stop by the wayside to quarrel with fellow-countrymen, but go steadily forward, endeavoring to bring order out of chaos, union out of division, and the ultimate freedom of Ireland.

THE R. C. BISHOP'S ADDRESS. Mixed Marriages Condemned—Importance of Christian Education.

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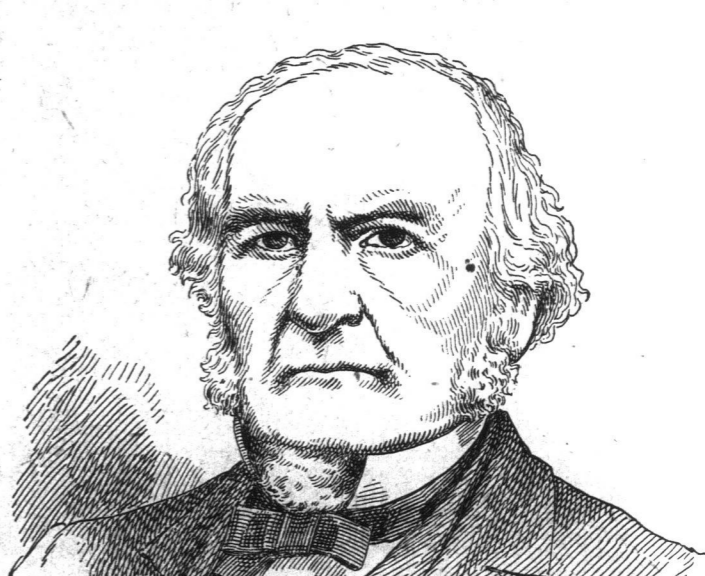
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THE GRAND OLD MAN.



Rt. Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, one of the greatest of living statesmen, speaking of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, said: "For scientific research and as an educational factor this great work has no equal."

The following is a list of the names of the authors of the various articles in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Revised and Amended, published in 1891.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, REVISED AND AMENDED.

It is the most complete and diversified library of entertainment and interesting literature ever issued from the press. You will find something to attract and interest you on every page. If you are fond of history, it contains the finest collection of histories in the world, embracing every nation of ancient and modern times.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica, Revised and Amended, will tell you in clear, understandable English, all about any science you may wish to study. Are you curious about mechanical inventions? The Encyclopaedia describes them all. Or perhaps you want information about some industry or mode of manufacturing? Again the Encyclopaedia is ready to your hand; a moment's turning of its pages brings the proper heading to your eyes, and there before you lies a complete and exhaustive account of the entire subject.

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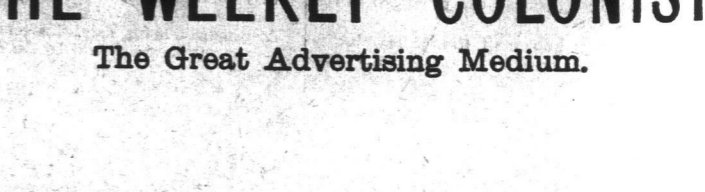
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Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium, 132 Gov't St., cor. Johnson St. The Great Advertising Medium.

THIRD NEWS OF THE STRIKE.

The Strike at After a Day. Yesterday, while the strike was in progress, the strikers were seen to be in a state of excitement.

Sam. Greer Acquitted. A team, at Wellington, was injured by a fall of a tree. The court imposed for the license and

NANAIMO, Nov. 10.—Nanaimo is virtually cleared off. The lodge is 161 for de continue; there are heard from; but the favor of declaring by a yeast and fight.

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