

A DISGUSTING SCANDAL.

Glasgow Poor House Officials Sell the Bodies of Deceased Paupers to Medical Students.

And Cover Up the Transaction by Giving Forged Certificates of Burial.

The Damage by the Floods in Spain—Men Charged With Robbing the Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Glasgow has had the reputation of being the best governed city in the British Isles and the municipal administration in all its departments has been held up as a model of efficiency and integrity.

This record has been rudely broken in upon by the discovery of a disgusting scandal in the city poor house. Facts have come to light which show that a traffic has been going on in bodies of dead paupers. One of the officials has made a practice of selling the remains of dead inmates to the medical schools.

When a pauper died and no friends appeared to attend to the funeral, the driver of the hearse would be directed to deliver the subject to the medical students, who paid the driver five shillings for each body, and would give a heavy bribe to the poor house officials, while the latter covered up the transaction by giving forged certificates of burial.

It is alleged that, in some cases, when friends of the deceased attended, empty coffins would be sent to the graves and buried in their presence, the bodies having been previously taken out and disposed of to the medical schools.

The disclosure was made to the police by a driver who had been driven from the service of the poorhouse. A search was made and several graves were found to contain neither coffins nor bodies. The people of Glasgow are horrified by these disclosures. The city government will prosecute the poorhouse officials implicated in the evil practice, and in the meantime, to prevent their repetition, it has been decided that every pauper, claimed or unclaimed, shall have a decent burial.

DAMAGED BY THE FLOODS IN SPAIN. MADRID, Sept. 17.—It is estimated by the authorities of Almeria, capital of the province of that name, that 2,000,000 piastres will be needed to repair the buildings and streets damaged by the floods.

YESTERDAY evening, there was a renewal of the storms in the province of Toledo, and much damage resulted. Infants Isabelita and Don Francisco of Asturias each contributed 15,000 to the stricken districts.

AN ill-fated Expedition. BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Zanzibar dispatches say that Lieut. Estensson and sixty-five survivors of the Salowak expedition have arrived at Bagamoyo.

China and the Powers. LONDON, Sept. 18.—A Shanghai despatch says it is announced that the Chinese Government is not aware of any threatened naval demonstration upon the part of the powers of the combined powers.

Holland's Budget. THE HAGUE, Sept. 18.—The chambers today received from the government the budget for 1892. It shows a deficit of \$1,000,000. The sum of \$2,085,000, previously assigned for military expenses, is not mentioned in the new budget, and the government is convinced that until 1892 no measure in that direction will be necessary.

Robbing the Dead. MADRID, 18.—At Consuegra, to-day, two men were arrested, charged with robbing the dead. The prisoners had in some instances acted as the receivers of stolen goods. It is now estimated that the damage by the floods will amount to \$4,000,000. As a result of the floods, the river Arguillo has changed its course to a considerable extent.

AMERICAN NEWS. "Tanner," the Famous Racer. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18.—A special to the Post from Cincinnati, says: "Tanner, the famous racer, who ran the Folk Badger race at Latonia, has been located. Mr. Lyon Listen, a prominent citizen of Covington, returned, this morning, from America, and before leaving this city he had the good luck of being admitted to the stable where the horse was stabled. The horse, he says, was in the collar of a heavy stable, and was by the merest accident that succeeded in getting a good glance at the animal. Mr. Listen at once recognized the horse, from the well known saddle marks, etc., also the marks on his legs, which came in contact with a barb-wire fence. Detectives, he says, are scouring the country about this section, as the Brannon brothers, owner of the horse, reside near Anderson.

Devastation of European Vineyards. CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Edward S. Clayburn, a prominent vineyard owner, of California, who is in this city on his return from a European trip, says in an interview: "I traveled through all the famous grape growing sections in Spain, Italy, France and Germany, and am convinced that inroads of 10 years the old world would have to rely on this country almost for its supply of first-class wine. I had read a good deal about the devastation among the European vineyards, caused by phylloxera, mites, the black and brown rot, and other diseases of the vines, but I had no conception of how paralyzed the grape vines are in France and Italy, nearly three-fourths of the vineyards have been wiped out by phylloxera within five years, and the remaining fourth is rapidly succumbing to the plague. Five years ago Spain produced six times the amount of grapes that were harvested last year, and the situation in Germany is almost as bad. "It will not be long," concluded Mr. Clayburn, "before the United States will lead the world in the production of grapes and wine."

The Cattle Quarantine Law. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—It is probable that as soon as the new system of inspecting cattle for export has been thoroughly tested, American cattle will be allowed to enter British ports free from the 30 day's quarantine now imposed. The enforcement of the inspection laws, recently enacted, have put the United States on the same footing as Canada. Secretary Rusk says that no active steps had been taken to induce Great Britain to abolish the quarantine. This will not be done until the new system of inspection has been thoroughly tested. After it is shown that American cattle are equal to other cattle, England will be asked to put aside the quarantine, and Secretary Rusk is confident that the request will be granted.

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The Sealing Question. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A Government official, who is familiar with the Behring's Sea question, in speaking, this afternoon, of the complaint made by Sir Julian Pauncefote, that this Government had violated the *modus vivendi* in regard to the killing of seals, said that the question was on the construction of the treaty of June 18th, 1891, which allowed the North American Commercial Co. to take 7,500 seals. The treaty went into effect June 16th, to expire May 2nd, 1892, and the question is, whether the company was to be allowed to take 7,500 seals after June 15th, or if the treaty allowed it to capture this number of seals during the entire season. The official said that no trouble was anticipated in settling the difficulty.

Prices Paid for Salmon. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Some good-sized orders for new red Alaska salmon have been placed at \$1.05 delivered here, to arrive by sailing vessels, and \$1.10 is reported to have been obtained for fancy salmon.

For the World's Fair. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Department of State has been officially notified that a royal commission has been appointed by the British Government to obtain and distribute full information by which the products of agriculture and manufacturing and agricultural industries of Great Britain and its dependencies may be procured and forwarded to the World's Fair at Chicago.

Australia Wins Again. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—Billy Smith, of Australia, and Tom McCarthy, of Boston, fought for a \$1,000 purse, to-day, before the California club. It was a smashing fight from the start. Smith landed very heavy blows on McCarthy's ribs and jaw, but his opponent gamely stood up and took his punishment, endeavoring his utmost to uproot Smith, but he always managed to get out of reach. In the 7th round Smith landed terrific blows over McCarthy's head, and fell to the floor. He struggled to his feet at the last moment, and tried to defend himself from Smith's onslaught. Again Smith knocked him down by a blow to the head, and again McCarthy gamely got up on his feet, but only to go down for the third time, after receiving a awful punishment on face and body. He remained down at call time, and Smith was awarded the fight.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS. Big Land Owners. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—W. B. Chaffey, one of the men who founded Ontario, San Bernardino County, arrived here yesterday. He is now located with his brother in Australia. He came by way of Suez, and spent several weeks in England. Chaffey Bros. have grants of land in Australia amounting to 400,000 acres. They are taking water out of the river with centrifugal pumps, and running it through great canals and lateral ditches. They have brought out over five thousand English settlers. One of their grants is for 250,000 acres along the Murray River, in Victoria. The other is for the same amount in South Australia. On the Murray river they have thirteen large centrifugal pumps working along a distance of fifteen miles. The town of Medina has been built up with 4,000 people. The region about is cut up in small tracts, and the colonists are raising grapes, lemons, prunes, figs, apricots and grapes.

To Appraise the Hats. LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18.—J. C. Ainsworth, William Banning and Andrew Young, all residents of this place, were today appointed appraisers by the U. S. district court to appraise the hats, in order to determine the amount of bail that will be required by the claimants to deposit.

Not the Man. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 18.—Charles M. Carmon has been arrested here, suspected of being the man who shot mining superintendent S. Galavotti, of the Debeck mine, above Nevada city, yesterday. "Five or six other men from Coville Station were today arrested on the same charge, in order to determine the amount of bail that will be required by the claimants to deposit.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE. VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, Sept. 18.—J. T. Johnston, charged with embezzlement, was sent up for trial, this morning, he being refused a major Oppenheimer has agreed to advance to the trustees of the Y.M.C.A. a sum to enable the work of completing the front of their new building to go on.

It is stated that the Vancouver Electric Street Railway and Light Co. have made an offer to sell their plant to the city at the actual value of the plant, plus ten per cent. per annum, from Sept. 1st, 1891. It is probable that a committee of the city council, appointed to take the matter up, will lay a proposition before the council, at an early date, whereby this valuable property will be acquired.

Finland's Cruelty in a Russian Prison. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 17.—Horrible disclosures were made at a recent trial in Kief, arising from the death of a prisoner in the jail. A post mortem showed that the man had been horribly beaten. Twelve ribs were broken. At the trial, the warden confessed that, by order of the inspector, they had beaten deceased with sticks and stones wrapped in rags, and he declared that such a punishment was common. "The inspector was sentenced to exile in Siberia and six wardens were sentenced to hard labor for life." The former has eluded the police and fled to America.

Timely Warnings. GREAT and timely warnings are shown by keeping Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry on hand. It has no equal for cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery, colic, cramps and all summer complaints or looseness of the bowels.

A BUDGET OF FRESH NEWS.

Arrival of the Batavia from China, and Japan—Laud-Slip on the Yangtze.

Gold Seekers Violating Graveyards—The Japanese Rice Crop a Partial Failure.

The Upton line steamship Batavia, Capt. Hill commanding, reached port yesterday after a rough and consequently unpleasant trip. She left Hong Kong on August 21st, calling at all Japanese ports, from which she brings the latest advices. Her passenger list on the present voyage includes the names of Captain and Mrs. Waterhouse and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Whyrnark and servants. Mr. Whyrnark is well known in commercial circles, filling the important position of chief manager of the Upton line. The steamer list was composed of Chinese, 49 for this port, and eight Japanese.

New season team formed the bulk of the cargo, 220 tons, which are for this port, 100 tons for the Sound, 450 tons for Portland and San Francisco, and 850 tons for the Eastern markets. The packages of tea numbered 7,000, and there were besides, 7,450 sacks of rice and articles of general merchandise. The discharging of the Victoria and Sound freight will be completed by noon to-day, when the Batavia is expected to proceed to Portland.

Further Railroad Consolidation. MONTREAL, Sept. 16.—It is reported here that the Canadian Pacific, Great Northern and "Soo" lines will consolidate. Sir Donald Smith and E. S. Clouston, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, have gone to St. Paul, where they will confer with Lord Stephen, President Van Horn and James Hill.

Imperial Trade. MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—The cables from London say that colonial circles are much pleased with the proposed address to the present year of the Imperial Conference, and that they are endeavoring to devise a similar action by strengthening the hands of Lord Salisbury in terminating the obnoxious clauses in the Zollverein and Belgian treaties, and also encourages the Imperial federationists in their attempt to devise a plan for closer trade relations with the Empire.

Murdered his Daughter. WINNIPEG, Sept. 17.—A settler, named Westford, of near Stockholm, near Whiteford, chopped the head off his three-year-old daughter, yesterday, with a broad axe. He went insane after the death of his wife, last Friday.

A Horrible Accident. WINNIPEG, Sept. 17.—Samuel Oabron, a respected farmer living near Carleton, south of Brandon, met with an untimely death Monday evening. He was driving a binder, when his horse took fright and he got entangled in the machine, the knife severing his throat. He only survived the accident a few hours.

Locomotive Engineers. MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held a joint meeting yesterday. Several hundred delegates from the various branches of the Brotherhood were present. Winnipeg and Brandon were represented. The proceedings were private.

Football. TORONTO, Sept. 17.—A London cable says the Canadian-American football teams scored the second victory of their tour, yesterday, defeating a strong Lincoln City team by two goals to one.

The Printing Bureau Scandal. OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—The search-light was again turned into the printing bureau scandal, this morning, by the head of Lister, of Lambton. During the session a lively scrap ensued between Messrs. Foster and Lister, over the evidence of J. Brooks Young in the case of the late English Paper Co. vs. Berthume. Lister said that this went to show that Young had made statements on that occasion wholly different from what he gave before this committee. Mr. Foster objected to the evidence being taken up before the court as irrelevant, and Dr. Sproule was supporting the objection, when Mr. Lister sprang up and declared that this evidence was most important, and that it was a compromise. Then Mr. Foster demanded of the chairman if there was any protesting against backguarding in this committee. He pointed the table, saying that if anyone said that he knew Lister did not have this evidence, he repeated what was false. Mr. Lister repeated his charge, in which he seemed a proxy of rage, and for a moment the two men leaped across the table, shaking their fists at one another and threatening, while Clark Wallace stood between and tried to secure order. A little later Mr. Lister withdrew and the two men were pressed for time, which rendered it impossible to do more. When in the middle of the rapid they saw a light flash across their course and Helstrup at once turned the boat broadside and they again jumped to jump on to the log as they were on their way back coming down Ottawa, the entrance of which was reached in the evening, but as they were pressed for time they concluded to shoot the rapids that night. When in the middle of the rapids they saw a light flash across their course and Helstrup at once turned the boat broadside and they again jumped to jump on to the log as they were on their way back coming down Ottawa, the entrance of which was reached in the evening, but as they were pressed for time they concluded to shoot the rapids that night.

A CLOSE CALL. Hurled to Almost Certain Destruction in a Seething Rapid. Among the many narrow escapes from drowning, that of Messrs. Charles Helstrup and Hugh Campbell, two well known prospectors who arrived yesterday from the trading post of Mr. Lister, on the north end of Cortez Island, they went up there some five days ago, and the steamer was to call for them again in a week's time. On the morning they started out for the north end of the island, and a canoe with two men went on their way back coming down Ottawa, the entrance of which was reached in the evening, but as they were pressed for time they concluded to shoot the rapids that night. When in the middle of the rapids they saw a light flash across their course and Helstrup at once turned the boat broadside and they again jumped to jump on to the log as they were on their way back coming down Ottawa, the entrance of which was reached in the evening, but as they were pressed for time they concluded to shoot the rapids that night.

RAINMAKER RUGGLES. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The real inventor of the rain-producing process has been discovered in the person of General Daniel Ruggles, of New York, Va., to whom a patent was issued about ten years ago. He served in the Mexican war, and at the breaking out of the civil war cast his fortunes with the South, and came out of the army impoverished and broken in health. He is now over 80 years of age, and for a number of winters has been endeavoring to enlist aid from Congress to make the

very experiments that have been made, and to continue, under the supervision of General Dyer, the experiments in California. He finally secured the assistance of Senator Farwell, who offered an amendment to the general appropriation bill, whereby \$10,000 was set apart for the proposed experiments. It was stipulated in the amendment, however, that the experiments should be conducted under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture.

It is understood that a party of Washington capitalists, satisfied that the invention has proved a success, have offered General Ruggles \$75,000 for his patent, their idea being to sell it either to the general government or to the several states. It has been ascertained that 17 of the 44 states of the union, particularly those of the far west, are subject to severe droughts, and they would probably be willing to pay liberally for the use of the invention.

CAPITAL NOTES. Withdrawals from the Government Savings Banks Continue to Exceed Deposits.

A Toronto Barrister Applying for a Divorce—Proceedings in the Senate.

(From Our Own Correspondent) OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 18.—The Marine Department states that the rock is not marked on the Admiralty charts reported by Thos. Eldon, R.N.M., as existing, and a cable was sent N. W. from White Point, Northwest Coast, Gilford Island.

The deposits in the government savings banks for August were \$288,000; withdrawals, \$370,000.

In the Senate, amendments to the Bala de Chaleurs Railway bill, and the bill transferring ownership to provincial control, were under consideration to-night. McCarthy and other members spoke strongly against the bills.

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log it was smashed into a thousand splinters, but the log, with the weight of the men as well as the log, continued to crush. Campbell, however, was lucky enough to reach the shore, but not before he had been washed down the rapids to almost certain death. He managed to get hold of a log on the log pile which he was swept and with great difficulty held on until Campbell was washed down the rapids to almost certain death. They were many miles from human habitation, and no one to get away from their wretched clothes they spent the night exposed to rain and a gale of wind. In the morning at low water when the log pile was constructed, they all went to the log pile which he was swept and with great difficulty held on until Campbell was washed down the rapids to almost certain death. They were many miles from human habitation, and no one to get away from their wretched clothes they spent the night exposed to rain and a gale of wind. 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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

To Open the Exhibition.

His Honor Lieut-Governor Nelson has consented to formal open the B. C. agricultural exhibition.

A New Magazine.

Tenders are invited by Mr. J. H. Innes, not stockbroker, on behalf of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty for the erection of another brick powder magazine on Cole Island, Esquimalt harbor.

Mechanics Bazaar.

A grand fancy fair, sale of useful and ornamental articles, supper and concert is to be given at Mechanics to-day, and to afford Victorians an opportunity to have there, a 'bus will leave Bowman's stable at 4:30 o'clock, returning after it is over.

W. C. T. U.

A meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held, yesterday afternoon, in Temperance Hall, Mrs. Spofford presiding.

On September Thirtieth.

The last day of September has been fixed as the date of the Wolff family concert in aid of the Jubilee hospital.

Who Has Sense Room?

The indications are that lodgings will be at a premium during the week, and all who can place rooms at the disposal of visitors would be wise to give their names and addresses to Mr. W. P. Lindley at once.

Condon's Make It.

The Pacific Mail steamer China arrived at San Francisco, early on Sunday morning, from Hongkong and Yokohama.

New Time Schedule.

The new time schedule on the Esquimalt tramway line comes into operation to-day.

Accused of Being a Smuggler.

Assistant United States District Attorney Sullivan has filed a libel against a small boat, supposed to be named the Amia, of British Columbia.

The District Telegraph.

The Victoria District Telegraph Co. have now located 500 boxes in the city, which are being put in position as quickly as possible.

Three in a Snatch.

Three more sealing schooners have joined the fleet in port—the Pioneer, Wanderer and Ventura—each of which came in yesterday morning.

The Police Journal.

There was a large assembly of string men in yesterday's police court, there being 13 cases in all.

Did Not Get War.

Supt. Hussey, of the Provincial Police, received a telegram from Officer Stephenson, of Wellington, just before the Nanaimo train arrived, yesterday.

Arrest Two Men on Train.

Arrest two men on the train, to-day, one of them a boy, light hair, dark coat and vest, dark suit in pants; the other 27 years old, ginger hair, thick set, dressed in a suit of steeling forty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Officers McNeil and Hunter at once hurried to the E. & N. station, just in time to see a man with 'ginger hair' go by. Thinking that the two would be found together, he was not molested.

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a ticket for Seattle. The money was found on the prisoners, who give the names of John Johnson and Duke Walters. They will be taken to Wellington, to-day.

Sever Pipe.

In report of proceedings of City Council, appearing in yesterday's COLONIST, a general statement is made as to defective sewer pipes. Mr. Carmichael's analysis only referred to one lot of pipes. Those already laid have all passed inspection.

Officers Installed.

Waverly Lodge No. 145, O. O. F., M. U., met last night, and installed officers for the ensuing half year as hereunder: J. F. Smith, N. G.; F. H. Coles, V. G.; J. S. Floyd, Secretary-Treasurer, and J. S. Wade, lecture master.

The Empress of China.

The Empress of China is expected in port on Monday or Tuesday next on her round-the-world trip. She has a full list of passengers and a general cargo. In the steership are 100 Chinamen, who are all Chinese population of Victoria. They will be landed at the Outer wharf.

At an Exam.

The bazaar and inebriation of the Christ church cathedral ladies auxiliary came to an end yesterday, when the tables of good things were well patronized, and many thanks were tendered to the ladies.

The Favorite Returns.

The sealing schooner Favorite, Capt. Charles Spring owner, Capt. J. McLean, master, made her way to port through pouring rain, last night, and anchored in the inner harbor. She had taken 1,700 seals on her last voyage, on July 19th, when she was ordered away by H. M. S. Porpoise.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church.

The contractors are putting the finishing touches on the new St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, preparatory to the opening services next Sunday. The ladies' Aid are also very busy engaged in preparing for the sale of work, on Tuesday afternoon, in the public hall, Victoria West.

Sailors' Romp.

In contradiction of the statement that the contest between W. D. Ross and Alexander Boston, in a sailor's romp, had been declared over, the announcement is made that the money is now all up and the articles of agreement duly signed.

Following are the dates fixed for the holding of the various agricultural fairs in this province:

Full Moon.

The Almanac says, new moon, September 23rd; first quarter 11th; full moon 17th.

THE OAR.

Ed. Hanlan publishes the following challenge in the New Westminster Ledger: "While O'Connell and myself are in British Columbia we are anxious to give the public as much boat racing sport as possible during our stay, which will be necessarily short. Mr. Leary and myself have expressed a desire for a brush with us, and we will gladly accommodate them, double or single. If double, the race could be rowed on Monday, 27th inst., for stakes of, say, \$500 a side, distance three miles, over the same course as next week's regatta, or any other near Westminster."

Those Sewer Pipes.

VICTORIA, B. C., September 18th, 1891.

TO THE EDITOR.—Referring to a paragraph that appeared in your publication yesterday, headed "Bad Sewer Pipes," from which would appear to the public that the pipe supplied to the public by the City Council was of inferior quality, I beg to state that the pipe supplied to me on behalf of the B. C. Pottery Co. was of the best quality, and was not inferior to any other pipe supplied by me from the Chief Engineer.

Further Evidence for the Prosecution—The Accused Parties Returned for Trial.

Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Fried were, yesterday morning, brought up in the Provincial court, on remand, charged with the abduction of Hattie May, a girl of some fifteen summers. The interest manifested in the case from the first time it was called in court, continues unabated, if yesterday morning's gathering in court be any index of public feeling.

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A PIONEER OF THE PIONEERS.

John Kurtz, One of the Veterans of the Pacific Coast, Passes Away.

An Eventful and Adventurous Life in California, Nevada and this Province.

John Kurtz, a pioneer of the pioneers, and the friend of all who enjoyed the pleasure of knowing him, departed a busy, useful and adventurous life, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Jubilee Hospital.

While Mr. Kurtz had aged much during the past few years, and was growing noticeably feebler each month, few suspected that the dissolution was so close at hand; the news of his death comes as a sudden and personal bereavement to hundreds in this province, of whose resources he was so proud and so worthy an advocate. The deceased was a man of unsurpassed geniality and rare kindness of heart, and while none was fonder of a good practical joke or more ready for one, his humor found expression only in a playful and whimsical manner, and all displeased no one. Publicly spirited to a degree, his name will ever remain associated with those who gave life, vigor, every thing he possessed, to the upbuilding of the California State militia. The late pioneer was born of German parents, in Philadelphia, Pa., 59 years ago. He received a liberal education in his native city, where he started life as a druggist's apprentice, and in 1847, sailed for California, then just beginning to come before the world as a country of glorious possibilities. In the infant city of San Francisco Mr. Kurtz embarked in the tobacco business, in partnership with a man named Drinkhouse. The business was a profitable one, and the young Philadelphia soon became recognized as a leader in every movement for the public good. He was one of the organizers of the California State militia, in which he held the rank of captain of a company, and also of the San Francisco fire department. He was a member, and an outspoken one, of the vigilance committee of 1850, in partnership with a man named Drinkhouse and another named Drinkhouse, who had usurped the civil government, and fanged San Francisco as a desperate collection of thieves and cut-throats as ever were found in one locality.

Attorney General Davis, who had just entered the court, said he would not take up any time in replying to his learned friend, but would simply say that the case of the State vs. Kurtz, was a simple one, and that the evidence adduced was not sufficient to warrant the detention of the accused.

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in the house until the following Wednesday afternoon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taylor, witness said that the conversation with Mrs. Chenelle was outside the door. The girl was the one who was pleading to be let in, saying that her father was cruel to her.

Provincial Constable McNeil, who was called in to see the girl, was questioned as to whether she was kept until the police court proceedings, and witness replied that she would not remember, as there was a great deal of confusion at the time.

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Acres in battle here that hour Marshal Ney light flank of the allies...

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL. At St. James' church, James Bay, yesterday...

Contract Awarded. The contract for Mr. Clark's house, corner Boyd street and Luxton avenue...

A Broken Arm. Mr. William Wilson, of the firm of W. & J. Wilson, Government street...

Property Sales. Charles Green & Co., the new firm of auctioneers on Yates street...

Action For Conspiracy. An action for conspiracy was preferred by Mr. Wilson Pymper, of Nanaimo...

Justice Followed Fast. Richard Frinck, a young man of Esquimalt, who thought to profit by a friend's love for liquor...

Taking in Tacoma. Yesterday opened dark and dreary, with every prospect of rain...

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for October. Rome, the Eternal City, which in these progressive times...

Mr. McNeill's Imprisonment. Officer McNeill, of the Provincial Police, returned from Wellington last evening...

Committed for Trial. Alexander Carmichael and John Morris, the young men arrested by Officer R. H. Walker...

WAS A CITY OF ACES. When I believe no one that I Londoner of churches, it was aces...

Browned in the Narrows. A double drowning accident occurred at the Narrows, yesterday afternoon...

The Lights Fantastic. There was quite a large gathering at the Phantasmagoria last night...

For Over Fifty Years. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers...

SPORTS AND PASTIMES. Des Brisay Wins the Boat Race Under Protest. Yesterday's race for the Championship of the James Bay Athletic Association...

THE CHILLIWACK FAIR. The eighteenth annual exhibition of the Chilliwack Agricultural Society...

HE BOSSED THE PRESIDENT. Abraham Lincoln was always the friend of the man who did his duty...

CRICKET. Although the weather seemed beautifully uncertain, yesterday Mr. Martin's eleven met and played an interesting match with the Victoria eleven...

MR. MARTIN'S ELEVEN. Schwengler, b. w. b. Goodwin... Scroggs, b. w. b. Goodwin... Martin, b. Goodwin...

MR. GOODWIN'S ELEVEN. Hibben, b. w. b. Goodwin... Wainman, b. w. b. Goodwin... Wainman, b. w. b. Goodwin...

COLLEGE VS. CHOR. The match between the Corrig College eleven and the Cathedral Choir...

B.C. AGRICULTURAL SHOW. Preparing for the Great Event of the Year. The buildings receiving the finishing touches...

Active preparations are being made for the great event of the year—the annual show of the B.C. Agricultural Society...

THE MOUNT TOLMIE RECEPTION. A successful and pleasing affair. If anybody has had a lingering doubt of Victoria's growth...

Wreck on the Union Pacific. Boise City, Idaho, Sept. 18.—A Statesman special from Pocatello, Idaho...

Hurricane at Iquique. New York, Sept. 18.—An Iniquitous squall was a hurricane struck that town on September 15...

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION. The Great English Prescription is a most successful medicine...

NOTICE. AFTER this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife...

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The Cod That Helps to Cure The Cold. The disagreeable taste of the GOD LIVER OIL is dissipated in SCOTT'S EMULSION. OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

B. C. AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. WILL HOLD THEIR ANNUAL EXHIBITION IN THEIR NEW BUILDING AT THE DRIVING PARK VICTORIA, B. C. Sept. 29 and 30, Oct. 1, 2 and 3.

Royal Agricultural & Industrial Society OF B. C. EXHIBITION AND GRAND WESTMINSTER. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 29, 30, 31 Sept. and 1 Sept. 1891.

RUPTURED AND DEFORMED PEOPLE. ESTABLISHED 1871. Chas. Clueth's MANITOBA N. W. TERRITORY AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION. The Great English Prescription is a most successful medicine...

NOTICE. AFTER this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife...

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1891.

ALTOGETHER TOO FUNNY.

ED 28 YEARS.

ing Skin Disease Suffering Cured Cures Remedies.

of the CUTICURA REMEDY... it would have saved immense amount of suffering...

A Resolvent

Skin Purifier, Internally and Externally... CUTICURA, the great CUTICURA SOAP...

SIDES AND BACK.

and uterine pains and relieved in one minute... CUTICURA...

EN ONLY!

of FAILING MEMORIES and NERVOUS DEBILITY... CUTICURA...

AL WAFERS.

of a physician who has a life long experience in female diseases... CUTICURA...

REGULATES

THE Bowels, Bile and Blood... CUTICURA...

French Cure,

or money refunded... CUTICURA...

POWDER.

of the factory above, and an prepared... CUTICURA...

ARTRIDGES

the best materials used... CUTICURA...

TISDALL

W. VANCOUVER... CUTICURA...

MAY CONCERN.

D, Importers and Dealers... CUTICURA...

M

made marks, and name... CUTICURA...

W. VANCOUVER.

W. VANCOUVER... CUTICURA...

W. VANCOUVER.

W. VANCOUVER... CUTICURA...

W. VANCOUVER.

W. VANCOUVER... CUTICURA...

fore not so easy as some people may imagine for Canadian electors to tell whether they are waiting for an honest man or not...

But the electors are to blame if, when they find that their representatives have been guilty of doing what is dishonest and dishonorable...

The Times is angry because the Government has, in the appropriations, treated Victoria well. The forty-one thousand odd dollars which it gets in gold and wormwood...

THE DICTATOR'S ESCAPE.

The way in which Chili's Dictator escaped the pursuit of the Congressional Government must tend to complicate the relations between that country and the United States...

OUTSIDE OPINION.

A London telegram, which appeared in yesterday's issue, shows what effect the disgusting revelations that have been made in Ottawa have had upon our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic...

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

As the expiration of Lieutenant-Governor Nelson's term is approaching, people are naturally wondering who is to be his successor...

THE NEW LAW.

When Mr. Abbott's Bill, respecting frauds upon the Government becomes the law of the land, the hoodlums and those desirous of becoming hoodlums will find robbery the people a risky business...

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...

CONVERTED ELECTIONS.

We hear a good deal about the by-elections, and about what is to happen when they take place. Well, a great many seats are in jeopardy, and much depends upon the election trials and of the by-elections...

In Quebec the number of contested elections is 35-22 Liberals and 13 Conservatives. In Nova Scotia 16 seats are to be contested in the courts-5 Liberal and 11 Conservative...

It is more than likely that the members returned for the great majority of these constituencies will be confirmed in their seats. But there will, no doubt, be a good many by-elections...

OUTSIDE OPINION.

United States newspapers have commented upon the Canadian scandals-some judiciously and some very foolishly. The San Francisco Chronicle, of the 14th inst., contains a moderate and sensible article on the subject...

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

As the expiration of Lieutenant-Governor Nelson's term is approaching, people are naturally wondering who is to be his successor. Several gentlemen have been named-some eligible and some ineligible, some possible and some impossible...

THE NEW LAW.

When Mr. Abbott's Bill, respecting frauds upon the Government becomes the law of the land, the hoodlums and those desirous of becoming hoodlums will find robbery the people a risky business...

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...

or allow to be accepted by any person under his control, an offer, proposal, gift, loan, promise, compensation or consideration.

Persons who, for a consideration, withdraw tenders for work or services, and those who offer inducements to others to withdraw, commit offences to which the same penalty is attached as is imposed on those who offer and receive bribes.

The recent revelations have shown that such a law as this is greatly needed, and the Premier is to be commended for having so promptly secured the enactment of a measure, which, if it does not make those who serve the Government and those who have dealings with it, honest, will cause them, for fear of punishment, to discontinue the reprehensible and demoralizing practices...

OUTSIDE OPINION.

United States newspapers have commented upon the Canadian scandals-some judiciously and some very foolishly. The San Francisco Chronicle, of the 14th inst., contains a moderate and sensible article on the subject...

CLEAR-HEADED AND EAR-SIGHTED.

Mr. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, has a level head. He appreciates the value of the magnificent forests of the Pacific coast. He knows what their value is at present, and he sees that they-or what remains of them-will be greatly more valuable in the not distant future...

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 100 acres of land...

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THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA

Revised and amended, in connection with a Year's Subscription to



THE DAILY COLONIST

By arrangement with the publishers, Belden Bros., of Toronto, for the exclusive control of the field of British Columbia, we are enabled to offer the Encyclopaedia Britannica, in 10 volumes, in connection with a year's subscription to THE DAILY COLONIST at the following remarkably low prices:

CLOTH BINDING, \$30.00. SHEEP, \$38.00. MOROCCO, \$42.00

HOW TO GET IT.

This work is only sold with a year's subscription to THE DAILY COLONIST, which may be paid at the rate of \$2.50 cash and \$2.50 per month for the cloth; \$3.20 cash and \$3.20 per month for the sheep; and \$3.50 cash and \$3.50 per month for the morocco.

The above prices do not include the delivery by carrier. Where paper is delivered by carrier, \$10 will be deducted from each price, and the usual charge for the paper made by the carrier in the usual way.

Five volumes will be delivered on the signing of the contract, the remaining five when half of total price has been paid.

Sample copies of the various bindings may be seen on application at this office. The city carriers, accredited agents of THE COLONIST, and postmasters in interior towns, only are authorized to make contracts for the paper and the Encyclopaedia.

For \$2.50 cash and \$2.50 per month for one year you will receive the very best encyclopaedia published, and the leading newspaper published in British Columbia for one year, in the bargain.

By special arrangement, we are also enabled to make an offer to subscribers to

THE WEEKLY COLONIST

whereby they can also secure, if desired, this remarkably cheap and valuable edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

FOLLOWING ARE THE TERMS: CLOTH, \$22. + SHEEP, \$30. + MOROCCO, \$34

The terms for payments will be as follows: One-half cash on the signing of the contract, and the balance on the delivery of the second five volumes.

WHAT IT CONTAINS.

It is the most complete and diversified library of entertaining 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 WORK IS ILLUSTRATED

Its seven thousand pages are filled with fine pictures, and it contains over 8,500,000 words. The information compiled in this "Cyclopaedia" represents the careful work of over 1,000 of the ablest writers of the nineteenth century.

For further particulars, apply at the office or address HELLIS & CO. "THE COLONIST," VICTORIA, B. C.

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The Colonist. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1891.

A LOVER'S TRYST.

Come into the garden, Maud! I am waiting here alone, And my heart is warm for your presence, love, Though my feet are cold as stone...

CALCATRON'S REVENGE.

Of course you remember that affair which caused so much gossip, four or five years ago, at the wedding of Antonin Leroux, the banker's son, and Mademoiselle Combe aux Fontaines...

Mr. Leroux believed like a true aristocrat. When the catastrophe was reported to him, he turned red in the face for an instant, but recovered himself immediately...

"Do not excite yourself, my friends, a mere money loss is not mortal, and I do not want a trifling disappointment to cast a gloom over a day like this..."

"He is a plucky dog," muttered a philosophical guest, "but all felt the situation a painful one, and most of the guests breathed more freely on finding themselves outside the house..."

"Wait a minute, please," he exclaimed, "I think I know the person you suspect..."

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Desroches, the unfortunate woman who slept in her own bed. I am not very intimate with him, but we once had business relations with each other..."

"I have just returned from a short visit to Victoria," Messrs. Norwood and Fries are to Cowichan lake for a week's hunting; they hope to shoot some of the elk which have been seen in that neighborhood lately..."

"The next day Leroux was visited by an officer, and on seeing the librarian's signature, he clenched his fist and wished his officious friend with the furie..."

"Count Calcatroni, if you think of going to your horse now, I advise you to change your plans, or within fifteen minutes you will be seated in a cab between two police officers..."

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Speculation as to Who Will Succeed Lieutenant-Governor Nelson as Carey Castle.

Reorganization of the Cabinet—Col. Prior Mentioned as Minister of Militia.

It is reported that the late Lieutenant-Governor Nelson has no more aspirations for a portfolio than he has of making a trip to the coast...

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PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Amusing Schooner Bold.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 18.—The schooner U. E. would be severely condemned by United States district court for smuggling Chinese and opium, was sold to-day by Deputy United States Marshal Lord of Tacoma for \$1000...

SAINT JOHN, N.B., Sept. 18.—A team belonging to T. M. McClintock ran away this morning with a wagon containing his two sons, aged eight and ten. The younger was thrown on the wheel and his head caught in the spokes...

SAINT JOHN, N.B., Sept. 18.—About 150 prominent Californians, from over 30 counties, are to meet here on an immigration convention, Monday next...

SAINT JOHN, N.B., Sept. 18.—The Oakland board of trade has received a communication from C. B. Richards, of San Diego, stating that it is the purpose of the iron and steel company now putting in a plant in San Diego to build either on Puget Sound or at Oakland the largest iron works in the United States...

SAINT JOHN, N.B., Sept. 18.—A bold attempt to rob Pullman passengers was made, early this morning. The passenger train, which leaves Sacramento at 2.30, while between Davisville and North Bend, was stopped by two masked robbers...

SAINT JOHN, N.B., Sept. 18.—The steamer Umatala, Victoria, cleared for Victoria, Sept. 18. The steamer Umatala, Victoria, cleared for Victoria, Sept. 18. The steamer Umatala, Victoria, cleared for Victoria, Sept. 18...

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PLAIN TALK TO RUSSIA.

England Will Under No Circumstances Permit the Czar to Retain Control of the Baltic and the Dardanelles.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Sultan has deemed the moment opportune to emphasize the entente between the Czar and the Franco-Russian alliance by conferring upon M. Ribot, the French foreign minister, the grand cordon of the order of Osman, and upon Mme. Ribot the decoration of the Nicholas-Chefakak, an order for ladies founded by the late Czar...

Associated with this news the British foreign publisher, the London Standard, reports that White, the British ambassador at Constantinople, to the effect that said Pasha has been expelled from Constantinople, with a note referring to the incident, which has become known as the 'Mitylene incident'...

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THE WESTMINSTER SOUTHERN.

Re-Organization of the Road Completed in Fine Shape—From New Westminster to Portland—List of the New Officers and Directors.

While President James J. Hill of the Great Northern was in Washington he completed the re-organization of the Great Northern line from New Westminster to Portland. This movement is regarded as important by railroad men throughout the West...

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Directors in London: T. D. GALPIN, T. ALLSOP, W. WALTER.

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

Local Directors: HENRY S. MASON, C. A. HOLLAND.

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Advertisement for THE VICTORIA COLONIST. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25 1891.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1891.

THE EXODUS.

The Liberal newspapers are still man- uering about the "exodus." They appear- ly forget the time when they protested against the foolishness and injustice of the Conservative politicians, who attributed the exodus that existed a few years ago to "Grit" mis-government. They then saw very clearly that the Government had nothing to do, one way or the other, with the emigration of Canadians to the United States. The causes of that emigration they ascribed were beyond the control of govern- ments, and it would continue as long as the conditions remained as they then were, no matter what party ruled the Dominion, or what policy it followed. And the exodus proved that they were right. The exodus has gone on, and it will go on, let governments do what they may. It began while the Liberals were in power, and it continued all through the Conservative administration. It will no doubt slacken and stop some day and take a northwestern direction, but when that day will come no one at this present moment can see.

But Canadians are not alone in deploring the emigration of the rural population of large sections of the country. Men and women born and brought up in that Paradise of many Liberals, the United States, are leaving the homes made for them by their fathers and are seeking new ones in the big cities of the United States. The New York Sun hits the nail on the head when it says:

"As to annexation, it is enough to say that if Vermont and New Hampshire and Maine and Northern New York do not increase in population, although they are within the United States, there is no reason why the neighboring regions of Canada should fare differently if annexed. The great crop in all those regions on both sides of the line is men, and men will migrate from places where they are superfluous to those where they are needed."

This is the truth. If the Maritime Provinces and Quebec were parts even of the United States, their young people, as they grow up, would become restless and discontented and would go to seek their fortunes where life was, as they believed, pleasanter and fortunes could be more easily obtained.

BALMACEIDA'S CRIMES.

We see that the United States papers continue to commend Admiral Brown and the commanders of other warships belonging to neutral nations, so-called, for having afforded an asylum to Balmaceda and his creatures, and for having assisted them to escape to a place of safety out of the reach of the arm of Chilean justice. They regard the act as a humane one, and one, in every respect, justifiable. The writers of these articles could not surely have reflected upon what Balmaceda was attempting, when he compelled good citizens and lovers of their country to take up arms and to resist him to the death. If they had done so, and if they had taken time to think, they would, we venture to say, look upon Balmaceda as unworthy of either sympathy or help. If they had made the enquiries necessary to come to an intelligent conclusion with respect to the nature of the conflict which Balmaceda had provoked, we cannot understand how they, as lovers of freedom, could justify a servant of the Republic of the United States in interfering to aid in his escape. This is what the Junta says about what Balmaceda had done and what he was endeavoring to do, as recited in the London Times:

"He had protected administrative officers who had tampered with elections. He had employed the police to direct and organize mobs. He had violated the rights of public meeting and repeatedly broken the pledges given by ministers. In particular, he had been guilty of extensive usurpations on the clearest constitutional privileges of the Legislature. He had seized upon and held himself as the power of the nation. He had created offices and paid salaries to the officials without the authority of Congress. He had kept in power a Ministry which they had censured and to which they refused to vote the necessary supplies. He had ignored their refusal, and in direct and flagrant contradiction of the express provision of the constitution, he had levied taxes without the consent of the Legislature, and had raised with the proceeds military and naval forces not sanc- tioned by the Chambers. Amongst the consequences of the infringement of the Chilean Constitution—infirmitations which have, for the most part, a strangely familiar ring to English ears—was, says the Con- stitutionalist Declaration, a dismaying financial condition seriously compromising the honor of the State. They pointed in the judgment of the signatories, to but one possible conclusion—the conclusion, that the President cherished a premeditated plan against the fundamental institutions of the Republic and purposed to substitute his own personal rule for the legitimate sov- ereignty of the people."

If a British sovereign ever showed a dispo- sition to do any of the arbitrary acts which it is, known Balmaceda committed this tenure of the throne would not be worth a week's purchase; and if a President of the United States had perpetrated some of the smallest and apparently least im- portant of the offences against the Con- stitution that Balmaceda was guilty of, he would, before he had time to call a single engine to his support, be impeached and hurled out of the Presidential Chair. Yet there are men, calling themselves good United States citizens and sound Republi- cans, who take the folded usurper by the hand and treat him as if he were an honest man and protect him from the just vengeance of the people whom he had betrayed, and whom he would have robbed of their freedom. Such sentimentalism is in the worst sense, silly. Balmaceda tried to be a tyrant. He was false to the people whom he had sworn to serve, and he—if any man ever did—richly deserved a castrator's doom.

THE COASTING TRADE.

The interview of the Committee of the Board of Trade with the President of the E. & N. Railway Company, must have cleared away from the minds of many a good deal of misapprehension. As regards the railway freight rates, Mr. Dunsmuir showed very clearly that they compare favorably, from the customers' point of view, with the rates for the same distances of the Canadian Pacific, or any other railroad on the continent. This is the more singular, as the Island road is a short one and not connected with any other. The rates on railways so circumstanced are generally proportionately higher than on long lines, or on short roads that form part of a great system. It is evident from the compar- isons made at the interview that the users of the E. & N. Railway have no reason to complain of the rates charged.

It seems to us that the committee, when it went to urge upon the Messrs. Dunsmuir the necessity of providing more and better steamboat accommodation for the East coast of the island of Vancouver, should have been prepared to show them that the traffic, actual and prospective, between Victoria and Comox and intervening points, would warrant their going to the expense of providing more and better steamboat accommodation. But it does not seem that they had any information to give them on this head. Of course it is a fine thing to be patriotic and public-spirited, but it is not to be expected that business men can be induced to go into a business enterprise unless there is some prospect, near or remote, of its becoming profitable.

It is certainly surprising how fast business grows in a new country. It often happens that undertakings which, when they are started, appear altogether too large and too expensive for the country at its then stage of advancement, soon begin to grow and prosper, and in an astonishingly short time need to be improved and extended. This may, and probably will, be the case with the coasting trade on the east side of this island, and if the committee were in a position to prove by facts and figures that the traffic warrants the E. & N. Railway Co. in making the changes which they believe to be necessary, their work would be much easier and a great deal more likely to be successful. It is just possible that, although the steamer at present engaged in that trade does not pay, a boat that goes faster and has better accommodations might pay well; but before men can be expected to invest their money in a better and a bigger boat, they must be shown how it can be made to pay. It seems to us that in this very important matter the want of accurate information prevents those who turn their attention to it, coming to such conclusions as business men consider rational.

It is easy to say that this should be done and that should be done, but it is by no means so easy to do it. It is worth doing. It is not to be expected that any individual or any company will continue for any length of time to carry passengers and goods from one point to another, no matter how much the service may be needed, at a loss. There must be present profit or the prospect of profit in the not-distant future, or capitalists will refuse to engage in the enterprise. The steamboat service between Victoria and Comox does not pay at present and it is evidently Mr. Dunsmuir's opinion that it cannot be made to pay for some time to come. The only way in which the required improvements can be secured, he thinks, by giving a better boat a good subsidy. He has expressed his willingness to put a boat which will cost \$100,000 to construct and equip on the route, for a subsidy of \$12,000 a year. This appears to be a large sum, but it is for the Government to consider if the advantages, direct and indirect, which the province will derive from the service, will not be worth more than that sum annually.

The very small sum which the steamer gets for carrying the mails was a surprise to the members of the deputation. A great deal more money is given for a smaller service in other parts of the Dominion. All that the railway company and steamboat owners get for carrying the mails is somewhere about \$1,500 a year. If ten times that sum were given there would be some inducement for men of enterprise to give the people of the east coast and the islands adjacent thereto all the steamboat accommodation they require for many years to come.

THE SAME OLD SIXPENNE.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser, after being tolerably civil for some time, and minding its own business fairly well, interferes in a Victoria matter and, as usual, interjects to misrepresent and falsify. It untruthfully says that "There is a violent discussion going on now between the Victoria Colonist and Times with respect to which of them is entitled to the credit of obtaining the really liberal appropriations granted by the Dominion Government for various purposes in Victoria." This, as our readers know, is, as far as the COLONIST is concerned, a downright lie. The COLONIST claimed no credit in the matter, and we defy the Advertiser to produce from our columns a single sentence which even insinuates that the appropriations were obtained through the influence of the COLONIST. We are not in the habit of making boasts of that kind. We gave the members for the city credit for obtaining justice for Victoria, and did not say a single syllable, violently or mildly, respecting what we had done to help them. We leave to egotists like the editor of the News-Advertiser to be everlastingly thrusting their own personality on the readers of the papers they publish. Notwithstanding their efforts to blow their own trumpets the

public soon find these men out and estimate them at their true value.

The Advertiser man prescribes a sermon on the lie he has concocted. Every one can see how much a sermon, having an impudent falsehood for its text, is worth. The conclusions he arrives at contain just as little truth as the text from which they are evolved. One of them is the following:

"Not, however, until now were we aware that the bulk of the subscription list and the fatness of the advertising patronage of the newspapers of that city (Victoria) also depended upon the efforts they put forth to the same end, or, perhaps, we should say on the success that attended their attempts to obtain a reputation for having achieved it."

The citizens of Victoria judge newspapers as they judge public men—on their merits. They know too much to be deceived by either journalistic quackery or pretensions of dullness.

We did hope that the News-Advertiser, seeing that it had gained nothing, and could gain nothing, by wantonly misrepresenting its contemporaries and attacking them without provocation and without reason, had resolved to mend its manners and to pursue a wiser, as well as a more politic course, but we have been disappointed. With it, as with many others whose natures are crooked and who have contracted bad habits, the proverb about the Ethiopian and the leopard holds good.

IS IT TRUE?

It would seem like carrying scepticism an unreasonable length to express any doubt as to the truth of the report of Balmaceda's death, that reached us yesterday. But there have been so many reports, all of them so plausible and all bearing such an appearance of certainty, that it is hard for the newspaper reader to place confidence in any of them. We were first told that the Dictator had been murdered by a mulatto while crossing the Andes, on his way to the Argentine Republic. Many believed this account, but it turned out to be untrue—at least it was soon discredited. Then we were told that Balmaceda had been taken on board an American man-of-war and conveyed in her to a port of Peru. The particulars of the escape were given, and no one seemed to think of doubting a report so probable and so perfect in all its details. We are now required to reject the account as a pure fabrication from beginning to end, and to believe that Balmaceda committed suicide in Santiago, and that he left a letter behind him informing the world, among other things, that Mr. Egan had given him good advice. This story may be true, but it is not on the face of it half so plausible as the narrative of his escape in the guise of a drunken sailor. We would not be at all surprised if the next batch of dispatches informed the world that the report that the ex-dictator had killed himself is a canard, and that either one or the other accounts is the true one, or that no one knows where Balmaceda is or where he is likely to turn up.

Then again, what has become of the five millions of dollars that, the telegrams told us, he had salted away in Europe? That immense sum has now vanished and we are told that Balmaceda died a poor man. We have seen in a sketch of the life of Balmaceda, more reliable in every way than a telegram, that the late President of Chile, before he was elected, a rich man, it is not likely that his riches while he was in office had taken to themselves wings and flown away. South American Presidents do not generally get poor during their term of office. The world will, we presume, be very very long find out whether this last report of the fate of Balmaceda is true or not.

AN EASTERN STRIKE.

The strike of the Ottawa lumber mill hands does not seem to men in this part of the world as surprising. The strikers declare that they did not get more than the average than one dollar and five cents, a day, and for this pittance they were compelled to work twelve and a-half hours. This gives eight cents and not quite a-half for each hour's work. In Ottawa nine dollars a week is considered good wages for a man strong enough to handle heavy lumber. What the men want, and what they have struck work for, is more wages and shorter hours. The demand is not unreasonable. How a man can support a family, even in an Eastern town where living is cheap, on a dollar and five cents a day is a mystery to us. Lumbering must be a very poor business indeed if twelve hours and a half honest work are not worth more to the mill-owner than one dollar and five cents or even a dollar fifty.

Wages, it seems, have been lowered in Ottawa of late. The men were considerably better paid last year. They are now contending for their former rate of wages and a day or ten hours. The strike has evidently been managed in a very clumsy manner. The men have had no organization, or a very loose one. Previous to the strike they made no demand, and they did not give the mill owners notice of what they intended to do. The strike was as much a surprise to the employers as it was to the rest of the community. Owing to the want of combination and concerted action among the men, their influence, as a body, has been wasted, and the suddenness of the strike looks as if they wished to take the mill-owners at a disadvantage. They have, therefore, less sympathy than they would have had if they had conducted their movement in a more business-like way and showed that they had some consideration for the interests of the employers, and, indeed, of the industry which gave them their living—such as it was. Some of the strikers, too, have acted in a disorderly way and assumed a threatening attitude. This rendered the interference of

the military necessary, and had a bad influence—from the strikers' point of view—on the community. But in spite of the mistakes which the men have made, the movement is looked on with favor in eastern Canada. People generally consider that the men have been underpaid and over-worked, and they feel for them and wish them to succeed.

Several gentlemen, clergymen and others, have attempted to bring about a better understanding between the men and their employers, but their efforts have, so far, not met with much success. The employers still hold out, declaring that the wages they give are as high as they can afford to pay, but they have not convinced the men, or, indeed, the public, that they are right.

It seems to us that if the men had been better organized and had conducted the movement in a more business-like way they would most probably have obtained terms as good, or nearly as good, as those that they are now holding out for without being under the necessity of calling a strike at all. Their terms do not appear to be unreasonable, and if the employers had been allowed the opportunity of considering them coolly, like any other business proposition, the probability is that they would have agreed to them, with perhaps some not very important modifications. But employers, like the rest of mankind, do not like to be driven even to do what is reasonable and right. And when men are angry and agitated they are not in a proper frame of mind to consider difficult and perplexing business questions. As it is, however, the feeling of the public is so strongly in favor of the strikers that we believe that the employers will find it necessary to make important concessions, and that an agreement will be arrived at before very long.

NERVOUS NATIONS.

The peace of Europe must hang on a very slender thread, indeed, when it can be disturbed by such apparently trifling acts and incidents as have of late created agitation and alarm. A distinguished lady visits Paris and the world holds its breath to observe how she will be received. It is believed that if people of that city, who are not by any means friendly to the nation to which she belongs and, in a sense, represents, do not treat her with proper respect, if some excitable and ill-conditioned persons insult her as she passes through the streets, or if any kind of indignity is offered her by the paid creatures of unprincipled politicians, no one can be sure that there will not be war between the two most powerful nations of Europe in less than a month. This lady was the Dowager Empress of Germany, and it appeared at one time that the question of peace or war in Europe depended upon the way in which she was treated by the Parisian mob, or, perhaps, the Parisian gauds.

A few days ago a few officers of the British navy landed on an island in the Mediterranean Sea, not far from the entrance to the Dardanelles, and the rumor went round the world that war in Europe was imminent—a war in which it was most probable that all the great powers would be involved on one side or the other. This report that the British had occupied a part of the island of Mytilene was believed to be true for forty-eight hours or so in every part of the civilized world. It alarmed very many, and had an effect on the money and other markets everywhere. Even the performance of a German opera in Paris was regarded with anxiety in many parts of the continent, lest it should be interrupted by circumstances dangerous to the peace of Europe. It was the cause of considerable disturbance, but the excitement was happily confined to the French capital. But no one was sure that some unfortunate accident would not have happened or some rash deed done that would act on the feelings of the two jealous and combative nations like a spark on gunpowder, and precipitate a war, the effects of which would be felt by every nation on the face of the globe. Such is evidently the state of feeling in Europe that cool-headed men of experience believe that the peace may be broken, any day by some word or some circumstance in itself of little appearance too unimportant to deserve serious attention. The nations of the earth are to-day in an exceedingly "nervous" state, and are startled and alarmed by any sight or sound which is at all sudden or unusual. How long this strained condition may last it is difficult even to conjecture. There is no indication that the situation will be soon changed. The war cloud is still black, it still lowers, and the storm may break out at any moment.

NOT WHITEWASHED.

As we fully expected, the report of the majority of the sub-committee of the Committee of Privileges and Elections is, in the Opposition, declared to be a "white-washing" report. We would like to know precisely what is meant by the term "white-washing." If those who use it so freely mean by it that the committee have tried to palliate any offence that Sir Hector Langevin, or any one else, is admitted to have committed, or that they have endeavored to find excuses for anyone, or have explained away acts, or have attempted to make them appear other than they really are, we are sure that all who read the report carefully and without prejudice, will come to the conclusion that the report does not deserve to be stigmatized by the epithet "white-washing."

The report is, in the first place, as cold and as colorless as a judge's address. In the part of it in which the charges against Sir Hector Langevin are discussed there is not one unnecessary word. The evidence in support of the accusations is examined and the character of the principal witnesses commented upon with the view to

find the degree of credibility that ought to be attached to their statements. There is nothing unfair or in any way improper in this. On the contrary, every word that was written was necessary to enable the persons to whom the report was submitted to come to a just and, indeed, an intelligent conclusion in the premises.

The sub-committee find that the charges of personal corruption against Sir Hector Langevin are not only not proved, but disproved. There are no facts to support those charges, and the character of the principal witness is such that his testimony should be strongly corroborated by facts and circumstances before any intelligent man would be warranted in believing a single word that he said. The committee, however, do not say this. They just tell Parliament what Mr. Owen Murphy is, and what he has done, and has left the readers of the report to draw their own conclusions.

There is certainly no whitewashing in all this. The minority of the sub-committee, though evidently disposed to think the worst and to say the worst of Sir Hector Langevin, do not go so far as to state that the charge preferred by Owen Murphy is proved. Part of the summary of their report, published in the Toronto Mail, is as follows:

"Regarding the alleged payment by Murphy of \$10,000 to Sir Hector Langevin, the minority report states that Murphy's statements are partially corroborated by the entries in the books and by the cheques produced, but as the evidence is conflicting, Messrs. Mills and Davies do not feel justified in reporting the charge proved."

The Toronto Globe itself, in an article which does not discuss the findings of the sub-committee by any means fairly, is constrained to say: "We freely admit that, excepting Murphy's, the direct evidence against Sir Hector is not strong." So, according to the Opposition's account-in-chief, Sir Hector Langevin did not need "white-washing." The direct evidence against him is not strong, and every one is free to put any interpretation he pleases on what he considers the indirect evidence. What, therefore, may be said of the report of the minority with respect to the charges against Sir Hector Langevin, it cannot fairly or truthfully be described as a "whitewashing report."

It may, however, be contended that the report does not go far enough. The members of the committee may not have thought it to be part of their duty to enquire how it was that gross frauds could have been committed during a series of years in connection with the business of the Department of Public Works without the knowledge of the Minister, who was supposed to have the control of its affairs. This is the problem which the people of Canada wait to see solved. They find that the Department was for years a nest of corruption, and that a set of rogues, through either the complicity or the incapacity of the officials, have been able to cheat the people out of large sums of money. They also find that the Department of Public Works has been perverted into an instrument for fraudulently collecting public money to be used in debauching constituencies. Of this there can be no doubt. Thousands upon thousands of dollars voted by Parliament for the construction and improvement of useful public works, have been stolen out of the Treasury by these rogues, official and unofficial, to be used for "political purposes." The people of Canada have been doubly wronged by the abominable conspiracy. They have been robbed of their money, and a considerable proportion of the plunder has been expended in demoralizing the electors. In old times the highway robber used to plead in extenuation of his crime that he robbed the rich to give to the poor. The Jack Shepherds of our day rob the people in order that they may have something to give to help to elect men who are either so stupid or so unfaithful as to permit them to thrust their hands deep into the public chest as often as the opportunity can be made for them. The robbers of to-day are meaner and many times worse than the robbers of the ruder age.

It is very little to the people of Canada whether the men who allow the Murphys, the McGreevys, the Connells and the rest of the tribe of plunderers to prey upon them are knaves or imbeciles. The fact that has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt is that the robbers have been committed, and that the robbers and their accomplices have by a devilish ingenuity contrived to degenerate the people with their own money. If the sub-committee had said something about the system of iniquity which the late revelations have brought to light, their report would have been more acceptable to honest Canadians of every party, and would have done something towards raising the people and the politicians of this country in the opinion of their kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic. For not the least effect of the scandals has been to lower Canadians in the esteem of the people of other English-speaking countries.

The first duty of the public men of Canada is to take away the reproach which the evil deeds of the men implicated in the scandals have brought upon their country. They must insist upon having an honest government and clean public offices, let the consequences to individuals and to parties be what they may. The people of this Dominion are not in the humor to regard whitewashing, in any form, with complacency or approval, and they care very little even for logic which has not for its object a thorough administrative reform.

A long petition has been signed at Port Townsend by shipping men, protesting against the removal of Capt. Chaney, port captain for the Union Pacific Puget Sound system, and it will be forwarded to headquarters at Omaha. A purse is being raised by employees to buy and present Capt. Chaney with a five hundred-dollar diamond

A BREACH OF FAITH.

The British Government have, it appears, found out that the North American Commercial Company has paid but little attention to the condition of the *Modus Viendi*, which limits the number of seals to be killed by them this year to 7,500. If the English diplomats were as shrewd as they ought to have been, they would have seen that the stipulation permitting the Company to kill seals in order to provide food for the Indians, gave them an opportunity to exceed the limit, of which they would be certain to avail themselves. Every seal killed for food wore a very valuable skin, and what was to hinder the Indians, after they had eaten the seals' flesh, selling the skins to the Company at its own price? This would not be considered a violation of the terms of the *Modus Viendi* by the sharp Americans, but it seems that the British authorities are not of the same opinion. We read that the Americans acknowledge that they have exceeded the limit, but the particulars are not given. We cannot see what excuse they can offer for the breach of faith if they do not plead that they were justified in considering that the seals killed for the use of the Indians, were not intended to be included in the 7,500, and that they had a right to obtain in addition the skins of the seals so killed. We hardly think that this sharp practice will be regarded by the British Government as allowable and that they will decide that killing more than 7,500 seals for any purpose whatever was a breach of the agreement. If they take this view of the case, the *Modus Viendi*, not being observed by any means fairly, is no longer in force, and it is questionable whether any seizure made under it, since the breach of its provisions by the North American Company, is valid. An agreement that does not bind both parties to it can hardly be called an agreement at all. And it is never contemplated that the British should be bound by the *Modus Viendi*, while the Americans should be left at liberty to do as they please.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Why is it that the people of Victoria are compelled to wait for their Japan letters until after they have been sent to Vancouver? If the business men of one of the cities must wait until after those of the other get their mail, it should be the Vancouver merchants. Victoria is the first port of call on this side of the Pacific, and it is, commercially, by far the more important city. It is therefore most unreasonable that the mails for Victoria should be carried to Vancouver and sent back here a day, or, perhaps, two days, after the Japan steamers arrived at this port. Merchants here complain bitterly of the inconvenience and the injustice. The Victoria mail should be landed in Victoria direct from the steamer that carries it across the ocean.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various goods such as flour, wheat, sugar, and other commodities. Includes items like 'Flour, Portland roller', 'Wheat, per ton', 'Sugar, per lb.', etc.

The Latest Bow.

Of late there is noticeable in ultra-fashionable circles a revival of the somewhat archaic courtesy with which the pretiest of misses a century ago were wont to acknowledge compliments or bestow recognition. In place, however, of the ungainly stinging of the shoulders by means of a vertical depression of the knee custom is graciously disposed to insist upon the more courtly French obeisance, consisting of a profound inclination of the head, combined with a low and stately dip. It was said of Talleyrand that one bow from him was worth a dozen straight. His elegant were his gestures and so perfect his self-control. The French bow, when rightly given, is a poem in mo-

THE TOWER OF VICTORY.

Completion of the Monument at Newburg After Nearly Two Years' Labor.

The Tower of Victory at Washington's headquarters in Newburg, work upon which was recently completed, is the outcome of a movement which was originated in the years 1880-81, the primary design being to mark by a fitting monument the spot where the Continental Army disbanded, as well as the encampment grounds at New Windsor and those of Fishkill. This design, however, was subsequently changed to a single monument at Newburg which should commemorate the whole. Work was begun upon the structure, says the New York Herald, early in the spring of 1880, and the tower itself was completed in October of that year. There wasn't enough money, however, and things were at a standstill from that time till the appropriation of thirty-two thousand dollars was made by the national government. The latter was to pay for the four bronze gates and the four bronze statues that adorn the niches on the exterior of the memorial. The design represents a tower of victory, built of stone, of a rectangular form. Its dimensions on ground lines are thirty-seven by thirty-two feet, and its total height is fifty-three feet. Four large archways open into the atrium, one on each side. In the center of the atrium, upon a polished pedestal of red granite, which stands upon four large steps, is a life-size statue of Gen. Washington. This is the work of William Rudolf O'Donovan, of New York, and the statue is said to have cost ten thousand dollars. Mr. O'Donovan was a resident of Washington in the act of sheathing his work.

From the ground floor of the tower two narrow spiral staircases (one for ascent and one for descent) lead to a belvedere or open outlook, capable of holding about one hundred persons. The view from the belvedere embraces a broad expanse of river and mountain scenery, with outlying valleys. North and South Beacon, upon whose towering tops the signal fires were lit during the revolution, are directly in front, while to the right is seen the northern gate to the Highlands, and West Point in the distance. The belvedere is surrounded by an iron and tile roof, affording protection from sun and rain. The roof is supported by thirteen massive columns, upon which the shields of the thirteen original states do not seem to be eventually placed. The interior walls are also provided with recesses for the reception of bas reliefs and medallions, which can be supplied in the future. Resting in niches on the east and west walls of the structure are four bronze figures representing the four arms of the service in the continental army in the revolution—the dragoon, the artilleryman, the rifleman and the line officer—each of whom is dressed in the exact uniform of the time. On the east side of the tower is set a bronze tablet, with its figure of peace in relief. The tablet bears this explanatory inscription:

"This monument, erected under the authority of the congress of the United States and of the state of New York in commemoration of the disbandment under proclamation of the continental congress of October 17, 1783, of the armies by whose patriotic and military virtue our national independence and sovereignty was established, stands as a memorial to the keys of the Tower of Victory have been handed over to Mr. John H. Martin, superintendent at Washington's headquarters, by Lieut. John Bidle, of the Engineer corps, stationed at West Point, who received them from the contractor last week.

It is probable that the structure will soon be formally accepted by the state government. There is no probability that any celebration will mark the completion of the memorial. The fact of the matter is that the trustees of Washington's headquarters do not seem to like the design or appearance of the structure and never did, and this dislike is quite largely shared by Newburg people generally.

An Associate for the Kaiser.

A story circulated at the time of the Emperor William's death is just now again being repeated. The tale is something dramatic about it, and recent events lend to it an air of probability. The old emperor on his death-bed sent for his grandson, and explaining to him the difficulties of government and the possibility that he might be emperor while still a young man, made him promise to associate his younger brother in the administration of affairs. The young prince gave the promise, which was exacted, perhaps, because the emperor foresaw the premature death of his son, or because he had that idea of parental government which has always been so strong with the family of the Hohenzollerns. And now, it is said, the time has come to redeem the promise. The emperor has sent for his younger brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, and ordered him to quit the active service of the navy and prepare himself for more important and increasing functions. He has also ordered his elder brother's place whenever the emperor cannot preside in person at state ceremonies or receptions. He is to be a kind of regent or lord lieutenant to the emperor.

The Latest Bow.

Mrs. Robert Carter has been able to return to her home from the Jubilee Hospital, yesterday, where she underwent a very painful operation, performed by Drs. Davis and Hannington. The operation was the removal of two large tumors from Mrs. Carter's breast. She is now doing nicely. Capt. Miner, of the schooner Henry Dennis, which arrived at Seattle from Alaska several days ago, brought down with him several excellent specimens of coal from Unger Island, in the Shumagin group. The coal is like lignite coal, and is pronounced first-class. It is convenient for shipping, is to be had in an inexhaustible supply, and its development would be profitable. The coal is very clear, burns well, and Capt. Miner will probably endeavor to interest capital in the development of the deposit.

SCENE

Boomers and Guthrie C and

GUTHRIE, C has arrived at the blocked with women, boys part of the wide open. are here with to arrive, bris homes. The are still the Hotels, print taxed to their lishments, esp are seafaring leaving to the The land to row noon cost 1,101,885 acres their lands, and, not on sooner, a good sized lead for two time does not dia land, as been deducted 28,000 acres. This makes 5, ty-five men G morning the

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SIB

The follow the report of mitted to the Elections, th charges again. The only evi & Co., paid and Langevin, out- count Sir Hen ment as the on- vember, 1887. sion, and it was wards he says a discussed, poses would be mented. Sir Hector's he told whether re- money as the d immediately a was paid to an opinion, were a Murph's q while Murph's ments in his d pear therein. sion in which said that it mu 1887. Another su- been paid to M. to. He averred- ally told him, cost \$25,000 on then, that he p Langevin him- substantial. K. Connolly de- payment, on L. Langevin's sta- "In answer to said O. E. Mur- told him that he and also to m- making in all t- the said Nich- me, director o- and especially a- sume of \$5,000, any sum of m- 50,000 Lang, \$5,000, and the- Hector to Nic- Greedy denies t- the alleged pay- As to the den- in his de- In view of the incriminating a- respecting: give Robert McGree- tricity the fac- ty of these re- came to Quebe- 27 or 28 year- had become tre- Commissioner- he held from t- and in Decem- New York, in- money which- amount, with- embroiled, ma- which he ne- never returns- of the money- St. (Mercuries, Las K. Connolly management of York, giving h- some funds al- commissioner f- This cheque, I- did not succeed- he arrived in Q- to have remain- a short stay in- land and Engla- ca, who has re- back to St. Cath- in June, 1887, his own admin- every transact- of his travelers- erment or to- ed. Robert McG- news connection- ties the statu- tations were at- years by tarro- from him was worth sitting so elen- gant were his gestures and so per- fect his self-control. The French bow, when rightly given, is a poem in mo-

THE BANK OF B. N. A.

General Meeting of the Proprietors on September 1st—A Satisfactory Balance Sheet.

Position of Exceptional Strength, Comparing Well With That of Any Other Bank.

A general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of B. N. A. was held on Tuesday, September 1st, at the offices of the bank, 3 Clerken's Lane, E.C., Mr. E. A. Hoare in the chair. The attendance was very small.

The secretary (Mr. A. G. Wallis) having read the notice convening the meeting—

The Chairman said: Gentlemen—I am moving the adoption of the report, I have, in the first instance, to draw your attention to the charge we have introduced in our usual procedure by the publication of a balance sheet, which we have not previously done at this time of the year.

This Court has decided to do in anticipation of a possible wish on the part of the shareholders for a more frequent statement of the bank's position. The chief banks in this country are now pledged to a more frequent publication of their figures, and it is the desire of the Court to conform as far as possible to the wishes not only of the shareholders, but of the public in this respect.

It may not be generally known that by the Canadian Banking Act all chartered banks of the Dominion are compelled to publish in great detail a monthly statement of accounts. This bank has, in conformity with that Act, been accustomed to a publication of its accounts as frequent as that upon which the London banks have now determined, namely, on the last day of each month.

It is not, of course, possible to include in the monthly statement the figures of the London office, but nevertheless it will be interesting to you to learn the net result of the position of the bank as submitted to the Dominion Government.

I find that during the present year the proportion of specie and notes of the Dominion Government, constituting the immediately available assets of the bank, to the notes issued, and Government and other deposits payable on demand, constituting the immediate liabilities of the bank, has been as follows upon the dates named: January 31, 39 per cent., February 28, 39 per cent., March 31, 37 per cent., April 30, 35 per cent., May 31, 35 per cent., June 30, 35 per cent.

These figures, I may say, are entirely normal, there being but little variation from year to year. They show, I think it will be admitted, a position of exceptional strength, and will compare well with those of any other banking institution in Canada, or in any other country.

To return to the figures in the present balance-sheet, the changes between the present time and December 31st are not remarkable. There is an increase of \$116,000 in the deposit and current accounts, and a decrease of \$81,000 in the bills payable and other liabilities. Cash and specie show a decrease of \$36,000, while current and short-term securities show an increase of \$334,000.

This latter considerable increase has arisen in the ordinary course of business, and has no special significance. Our investments in Canada show an increase of \$10,000, being the amount which was invested in accordance with the statement of the chairman at the last annual meeting. The premises account still stands at \$28,000, showing no change. By the way, I may say, to the pleasure of meeting you, however, it is probable that there may be an increase under this head, owing to the purchase of a town-site at Vancouver, upon which it is our intention to erect suitable bank premises.

The future of Vancouver now appears sufficiently assured to justify the Court in making the outlay. It is also quite possible that additional expenditure may be incurred with the same object at other places which may appear suitable to the Court. It has always been the policy of the Court to keep the total under the heading of Bank premises down to a figure as low as possible, and the result is that the proportion which the premises account of this bank bears to its paid-up capital is quite unusually low, being, in fact, less than 9 per cent. I may remind you, in this connection, that the holders in the principal banks in this country are accustomed to a very much larger proportion than that. In fact, I believe that there is only one leading bank in England which shows a proportion of premises account to paid-up capital of less than 20 per cent., while most of them range from 20 to 25 per cent. in this respect—some of them being even higher.

The Court is satisfied that the total amount of the premises account of this bank is thoroughly covered by the value of the premises. I do not think there is any other item in the accounts which call for comment from me. In June last, our general manager, Mr. Grindley, came to this country in connection with his private affairs, and although his visit was limited to a few days, he was good enough to place a considerable portion of his time at the disposal of the Court. This opportunity of verbally discussing matters of importance was very gladly taken advantage of by the Directors, and proved most valuable, and our only regret is that it had not been found possible in the past to arrange for such visits more frequently. We feel confident that the shareholders, no less than ourselves, are deeply indebted to Mr. Grindley, whose wise and prudent management, and zeal in the service of the bank, cannot be too highly estimated. As to the future, there appears good reason to hope that the crops in Ontario may prove better than they were during the last year or two. It is perhaps early to speak with certainty, but there are indications of a more favorable result being realized this year. In Manitoba and the Northwest there has been viewed seriously in some quarters, but it is too early yet to say what amount of damage, if any, has been done by it. Our latest cable advices are to the effect that the original estimates made on the injury done may possibly prove to have been exaggerated. Certainly it is to be hoped that this is the case, and that Canada may bear her full share in supplying the necessities of the European harvest. I now beg to move that the report and accounts herewith presented be received and adopted.

Mr. R. H. Glyn seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously, the proceedings thereupon terminating.

THE HOLY COAT OF TREVES.

(London Times.)

Trarvas, Sunday, Aug. 23.

By 6 a.m., and I have no doubt long before, Trier was alive with pilgrims flocking to view the Holy Coat. Their arrival at the station and march to the Dom was an impressive sight. Two extra siding stations have been prepared for these accommodations, and refreshment bars, provided with waiting rooms. Sixty thousand, I am told, are expected to arrive to-day. They come under the direction of the parish priest, who, in full canonicals, and often with the incongruity of a garish umbrella, preceded by two robed acolytes, bearing banners, takes his place at the head of the procession, which, divided into two lines, single file, women generally on the right and men on the left, begins chanting the Ave Maria, or a special litany for the occasion, and proceeds to the Dom. The pilgrims seem of a well-clad, hard-worked peasant class, and very devout. I saw one procession of some hundreds of miners from Saarbrück or Saar-louis, each group in a uniform peculiar to his mine. Their singing was better than most of the others. I confess I felt much more impressed than I expected to be by the sight of so many thousands devoutly chanting and telling their beads as they passed to the shrine of a relic, no doubt of great antiquity, if not of undoubted authenticity.

As they pass under the window of the Trierischer Hof some of them chant in a low, monotonous sing-song, but others sing with a vigor reminding one of our more familiar Salvation Army. All the women carry baskets containing refreshment, mostly bread and sausage; and although refreshment houses abound, I should not think the peasant pilgrims would enrich the proprietors much by their custom. In the shops everything pertains to the absorbing topic of the Holy Coat. Charms, medals, banners, rosaries, pictures, brooches, pocket-handkerchiefs, and even eau-de-cologne bottles, tobacco pouches, match boxes, cigar-ash trays, pinouches, and numberless other unallured articles, bear representations of the fabled sacrosanctity. The processions with their almost endless way to the Dom Platz, where, with untiring patience and after hours of waiting, they get nearer the Cathedral door. There is no pushing or trying to get out of turn. Some of them sing to pass the time; but, by weary waiting and very gradual progress, they eventually attain the object of their pilgrimage, and no doubt the abatement and blessing that follows. It seemed to me as impressive even to hazard a forecast as to when the crowd that filled the Dom Platz could pass through as to arrive at an approximate number of those passing. The Dom opened at 6 a.m., and will remain open possibly till midnight. The pilgrims rarely spend a night here, but ample accommodation is offered. New-built and empty houses have been utilized. Shake-down straw beds with a rug or two for covering, placed by the side on the floor, about 12 in each room, are offered at 6d. a night.

The first-class hotels are not full, and the Trierischer Hof is rather lamenting that its usual visitors are frightened away by the crowds reported to be here.

August 24.—Owing to the courtesy and kindness of Dr. Scheuffgen, the provost of the Cathedral, I was admitted to the building yesterday. The case is placed behind the high altar and reached by a flight of marble steps. Having got up the steps no time is given to examine the coat. It is smock-trunk-like in shape, with a hole for the neck and short half-sleeves. The appearance to a passer-by is very like that of old Chinese silk without any gloss, and the color a peculiar shade of brown. The light is not good for judging, and no time is allowed to examine it. When the stream of pilgrims coming out seems to disperse, thronging the streets, and how or when they get home I have not yet discovered. I should have said that at the bottom of the steps to the altar is an altar-box, in the interior of the Cathedral, and on the other side a like box "for the Holy Father the Pope."

An evening draws on the pilgrims find their way to the several railway stations. A few remnants of processions form on the left, but mostly they return as stragglers, but there is no shouting or disorder, and I have seen only one man who showed signs of having drunk too much.

Yesterday 41,000 persons passed through the Cathedral. An official at the bottom of the high altar steps registers the numbers as they go by—but not, I should say, with perfect accuracy. Next to the impression created on one's mind by the numbers is one of surprise at the perfect order kept by the pilgrims, and I was assured by Dr. Scheuffgen that there were only three policemen on duty about the building yesterday, and that all the people show a nervous and in some cases trembling anxiety in approaching the all-absorbing object of their journey. I saw one or two paralytic children, carried or helped along by parents, evidently in hope that some happy curative result might follow from the visit. The exhibition goes on daily, from almost sunrise till long after sunset; and thus it is expected to go on for some five weeks yet. No amusement beyond a waxwork show is provided. The peasant pilgrims spend little or no money beyond their railway fare. They bring baskets, oven socks, full of provisions of the plainest sort. They eat and generally do, indulge in a glass or two of German beer. They possibly buy a rosary or a medal, which they get touched by the coat in passing, and their expenses are at an end.

At present, at least, intending visitors need not be deterred from going by any fear of finding accommodation. The city of Treves itself is a most interesting one, and the sight of these thousands of pilgrims visiting the shrine of the Holy Coat at the end of the 19th century is a remarkable and impressive one, not likely to be seen again for years to come, if ever.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 22.—The number of entries for the Royal Agricultural Exhibition is double that of last year, and a great success is assured. Every available inch of room in the large buildings and every stall in the stock yards is occupied. The exhibits are magnificent in every division. Lieutenant-Governor Nelson officially opens the exhibition to-morrow. All arrangements are made for "American Day" on Thursday, when the great professional single scull race takes place and the championship lacrosse match. The oarsmen are all in splendid condition for the struggle.

Regina, Sept. 21. TOOK six bottles of Burdock Blood Purifiers for liver complaint, headache and general feeling, but soon felt better and healthy, having also a good appetite which I did not have previously.—Mrs. T. Davis, Regina, N. S. W.

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:

- Large Lot, 88x167, and garden; 8-room house; basement; hot and cold water; encaustic tile hearths; bath-room; gas, stables, hay loft and coach house, etc.; beautiful locality. \$7,500
HOTEL, 51 rooms, fully furnished with bar and all modern conveniences; ready for immediate occupation; the best business locality in Victoria.
One Acre Lot Facing the Straits, with Beach Frontage. \$1,500
4 1/7 Acres Edmonton Road; house, garden, orchard, water, outbuildings; first-class land; a pretty homestead. 6,000
400 Acres; Beautiful Farm: 200 Cultivated; houses, barns, orchard, stables, all in good order; facing the sea; 3 hours' drive from town. 30,000
Corner Lot and Buildings, Government Street. 45,000
3 New Houses and Two Lots: lot to good tenants, producing steady income. 8,500
Business Block, Government Street. 50,000
Two Building Lots, James Bay, Double Frontage, Street Cars, etc. 3,000
Three Acres and House, with Sea Frontage; 15 minutes drive from Post Office. 4,500
Water frontage—Burrard Inlet, 70 acres, more or less.
1,760 Acres—Farm and cattle run, stock, buildings, implements; a complete running concern; no reasonable offer refused for this property.
383 Acres land, Sooke District, part river bottom. 10
300 Acres Farm Land, about 65 to 70 acres cleared and cultivated; water frontage; 2 hours drive from town; good roads, pr. ac. 45
8-room house, and lot 50x135; garden and fruit trees. Price. 2,500
Farm and building, 98 acres, 3 miles from railway, Cobble Hill. Price. 2,500
6-room house and lot, 60x120, Meares St., near Vancouver. 8,000
4 1/2 Acres, more or less, Fernwood Estate, suitable for sub-division into building lots.
132 Acres, along water front and small clearing, West Saanich Road. Price per acre. 25
140 Acres, beautiful land, cleared, 3 miles from town, never-falling springs, water front, etc. Per acre. 800

SAWMILL AND PLANT; water power, houses, ship building sheds, steamer, all in running order; trading station; stock, etc.; capacity about 20,000 feet per diem; 3,000 acres of timber limits, and good-will of a long established business.

TO LET.

Three new Houses, Taunton St., Spring Ridge, 5 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, closets and cellar, each, \$15 pr. month. Six-room House, Hillside Ave., 1 minute from street cars. \$18 per month.

CULTURAL SHOW. of the Season—Preparations for the Event. In the office of the Association, it is daily becoming the close of the week of space will have been given to exhibitors would do in registering, other a great difficulty in ough very liberal pre-made by the manage- lar. The main building long and 110 feet wide, while the minor struc- stock yards and stalls, pious, and well adapted which they are intended, attractive and varied, made for good cattle— Jersey, Ayrshires, and graded stock, nine ered in each class. In there are 15 prizes of 14 for draught horses, 10 for Furcherons, 15 for general purposes, and 9 There are besides prizes umping and well decor- are expected to show on is made for the fol- show, Southdowns, re or Hampshire downs, nos and Norfolk downs a class. For Berkshire as, Elismeres, York- is, and Chester whites set down. Poultry is a well looked after. bred will be generally on ex- mance basins to the Turkey geese, ducks, rabbits, pigeons, etc., d a place on the as will also ex- produce, fruits of al plants, cut flowers, agricultural implements, miscellaneous articles, and fancy work will be year, and a highly in- will be that devoted ad microscopy. In ad- dition to interest and ch to amuse and enter- bicycle racing, athletic st. Freeman's tournament, on the card. Tram right to the grounds, on fee covers all to be side show changes, ing of weathers, the set in, so that visitors are all that can be de- water, special arrange- made with the various for reduced rates and ill of fare so attractive to bring together a large to British Columbia's

Table with columns for various locations and times, including Nanaimo Ry, BLE No. 14, and various railway routes.

and Sundays will be issued between all are, good for return not one and a half ordinary and daily to all points, including day of issues, is issued for a Single side, twenty-five cents in Victoria & Comox.

Interior or Exterior seats the Pacific Railroad line to take East and South. Route. It runs through every day in year to and CHICAGO (E. OF CARS) unimpeded. Drawing Room Sleepers. Of Label Equipment. Cars. constructed and in regulations are both for holders of Class Tickets, and gant Day Coaches. connecting with al and uninterrupted ser- vices can be se- through any agent of the and from all Points in America, England and and at any ticket office of concerning rates, time their details furnished on

BLACKWOOD, night and Ticket Agent, cor. Bastion, Victoria. Washington, Portland, Ore.

WESTMINSTER EN FETE.

The Royal Exhibition Formally Opened—Success of the Show Assured.

A Great Programme of Sports—The Victoria Four-Oared Crew Victorious.

Victorians Prize Winners in Many of the Exhibits—The Great Race Two-Day.

(From our own Correspondent.)

New Westminster, Sept. 23.—To-day, the Royal Exhibition was opened to the public. The weather proved fine and the water smooth. The arrangements of the management were excellent, and in consequence, the aquatic events and sports at the fair grounds were highly enjoyable.

The professional double scull between McLean and Murray, of Westminster, and Martin and Digney, of Nanaimo, was won by the former easily, in 23 minutes 14 seconds.

The senior single sculls were won easily by Johnston, of Vancouver, Watson, of Victoria, being a close third.

The senior four-oared race, between Vancouver and Victoria crews, was the best race of the day. Evans (bow), Waste, Campbell and Grant (stroke), formed the crew of the Burrard Club, and the Victoria crew consisted of James Bay Club.

The Vancouver crew had a new boat, eighteen inches longer than their opponents, and had the advantage of the inshore course. A good start was had, and for half a mile the boats were neck and neck.

The Victoria crew were then pulling 42 to the minute, which they kept up to the finish. They gradually forged ahead and won by five lengths, in 40 min. 27 3/5 sec.

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The Indian canoe races were the most exciting of the day.

At 1:30, the official procession marched through Columbia street, which was decorated and arched with hunting and evergreens, to the grounds where the exhibition was formally opened by Lieut. Governor Nelson.

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BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Mr. Fisher is making good progress. The other evening the members were entertained by Mr. Cooke, proprietor of our leading store.

Great interest is being experienced in our churches. The Church of England is about to build a handsome place of worship.

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CANADIAN NEWS.

The Montreal Exhibition.

Montreal, Sept. 23.—The Montreal exhibition is a great success, the attendance having averaged about 60,000.

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GLUMY PROSPECTS IN RUSSIA—TALK OF BRINGING BREAD FROM AMERICA.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 23.—Reports from Tampoff and adjacent provinces announce that the harvest has provided for reaping of the land and to furnish supplies of grain until January next.

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WAR MUTTERINGS IN EUROPE—AUSTRIA'S MILITARY BUDGET—SURVEYING THE CRISIS.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The Austrian military budget for 1912 is estimated at 1,100,000,000 florins.

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THE 'SPOTTER' NECESSARY.

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GAMBLING IN ENGLAND.

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ASIATIC JUSTICE.

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MERRY INDIANS.

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ROMANCE OF TWO BROTHERS.

Separated during the war, they have recently been united.

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SOMETHING ABOUT BLONDES.

An observing Gotham conductor says they are careless about their hair.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vanouver, B. C., Sept. 23.—A small steamer named the Alpha, owned in Westminster, was totally destroyed by fire, this morning, in English Bay.

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WELLINGTON.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.

TENDERS will be received on behalf of the Admiralty...

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ARCHITECTS.

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