









pointed commissioner to hold a... court was packed this afternoon... H. the defaulting bank clerks of V... placed side by side in the dock...

NANAIMO. Sept. 29.—An cowardly murder... mitted last night about 9 o'clock... about four miles from this city...

valero, an Italian miner, living in... at some one knocking at his... and immediately a man...

the murderer, up to this hour... to town to-day on foot from... distance, having a full...

ALMO, Sept. 30.—The officers and... of Myrtle Lodge, No. 9, K. of P... end divine service on Sunday...

PIEMONT PASS.—Mr. Johnny... of Galiano Island, has brought over... some fine ripe strawberries...

ABANTINE REGULATIONS. An Editor.—In order to further... the correctness of that report in the... and to allow any unsatisfied...

Quarantine Officer. Sept. 29, 1922. across the President of the United... issued a Proclamation for a...

AMONG THE EXHIBITS. Round and round the great crowd... looking into catalogues and making... comparisons. Frequent comments were...

Almost Defeated. Sept. 30.—The Cabinet of... Wales had a narrow escape to... a vote of want of confidence...

For Over Fifty Years. ENGLAND'S SOUTHERN SHIPYARD... been over fifty years by millions of mothers...

THE PROVINCIAL FAIR.

The Civic Holiday and the Glorious Weather Proves a Splendid Combination.

An Attendance of Upwards of Eight Thousand—The Public Satisfied With the Show.

Valuable Loan Collections Added to the Art Gallery—An Extensive Exhibit.

Additional Notes on the Chief Attractions of the Various Departments.

To-day's Splendid Programme—The Seattle Band to Play—Ring and Track Events.

Citizens' day, the third of the annual fair... of the British Columbia Agricultural Association... proved an emphatic success...

The spacious grounds and buildings were... of a capacity quite sufficient to accommodate... all with comfort...

Large as was the number of visitors to... the fair grounds, yesterday afternoon... the week of the late William Poole...

Those who heard the music last night... were unanimous in their expressions of... satisfaction. On all sides the remark...

Some admirably designed and artistically... executed works of the gold and silver-smiths... are calculated to attract the eye...

The morning was spent in the main... building, but at one o'clock the sound... of the band out in the yards attracted...

Among these was the display of... H. CUTMERE & CO., who have, just to the left of the main... entrance, a neat exhibit in the shape...

Passing to the right, there is found... the exhibit of fine NATIVE WOOD WORK... shown by Messrs. Muirhead & Mann. This...

consists of doors and casings in panelling... and cathedral class. Two beautiful... mirrored mantels, some fine window...

Near this exhibit is one of... VEHICLES made by John Weston, of Victoria. There... are a car, finished in black, and one...

Here the Maple Farm Apiary has an... exhibition of a good collection of honey in jars... The color is good and the light clear.

THE LIVERPOOL BAKERY. This house, which is situated on Pandora... street, has a considerable and varied... assortment of plain and fancy bread...

There is a special collection of wreaths and dried... flowers, and also some artistic and original... colors and others in their normal condition...

HOME MADE SYRUPS AND PRESERVES. Mrs. J. H. Brownlee, of Mount Toimie... does herself the highest credit as a careful... housewife in her exhibits of home...

This establishment has upon the second... storey an extensive assortment of work... which it does exclusively with the aid...

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perhaps, the largest and most varied on... the grounds. There are on his list the... Percheron and Dillon Papillon, imported...

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From the DAILY COLONIST, Oct. 1. THE CITY. The Last is Found. Provincial Officer McNeill has the... station advertised as lost from Macaulay Point...

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among them, first showing them how to fell... the trees, and afterward to work the wood... up into various utensils, which before...

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BRADLEY'S Baking Powder. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard. The distinguished and able services rendered by the honorable gentleman in behalf of our work will never be forgotten and we take this opportunity of recording our high estimation of his character and labors.









IRISH ISSUES.

to Issued by the National Federation—Success is Near, but Funds are Wanted.

of McCarthy Made Magistrates—Argyle Replies to Gladstone.

Sept. 30.—At a meeting of the Federation yesterday, Justin McCarthy, a manifesto was addressed to the National Federation in America and Australia. It was addressed to the national an auspicious time, and from an position. Our demand for justice is advanced by the power of the another stage that is decisive and final.

and should inspire renewed efforts, for it shows the way as the result of a general election the supreme question was Home the electors of Great Britain and after six years' experience with a hostile House of Commons, and by coercion, have established an nation founded on the principle that must be given the just demands without loss of time. We are of the sincerity of the Liberal not only because of the course but the Liberals since Gladstone adopted rule, but also because their interest and a permanent settlement can cordially accept. Legislative applied to other proposals would labor lost.

do not forget the declaration of Mr. Vincent de Paul informed the Warden of his religious scruples against working to day. The warden replied for instructions, and Sir John Thompson replied exempting the Jewish convicts from working. Two other vessels have arrived at Grosve Isle from Antwerp, and are now being fanned.

Archbishop Tache's memorial has been published. It is an extended document, and goes over the old rights of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, and asks that their representatives be heard by the Privy Council. A day will shortly be appointed, at which the Provincial government, as well as Archbishop Tache's friends, will be allowed to present their cases.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—Hon. Messrs. Bowell, Chaplain and Tupper have been appointed Commissioners to meet the members of the Newfoundland ministry at Halifax at the end of this month for the purpose of settling disputes between the two colonies.

OTTAWA, Oct. 4.—John Ennis, general manager of the Allan Line, Liverpool, Archer Baker, European traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific, and Thomas Moore, editor of Land and Water, left for the Pacific coast to-night.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Messrs. Ferguson and Desjardins Elevated to the Senate—The Supreme Court.

More French Records Relating to Canada to be Obtained—Governor Schultz's Advisers.

New Location for Victoria's Quarantine Station Recommended by Engineer Gamble.

OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—At today's meeting of the Cabinet, John Ferguson, ex-M.P. for Welland, and Alphonse Desjardins, member for Hochelaga, were created Senators. The latter appointment makes a vacancy in the House of Commons.

A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will likely be appointed next week. Judge Strogg will probably be promoted. Robert Sedgwick, Deputy Minister of Justice, is spoken of for Judge Strong's place.

Archivist Brynner goes to Paris shortly to look up old French records relating to Canada. It appears that Lieutenant-Governor Schultz is not in antagonism with his advisers, but withheld his signature from an order-in-council at Premier Greenway's request and a permanent settlement can cordially accept.

In the Jewish calendar, this was the day of expiation. The Jewish convicts at St. Vincent de Paul informed the Warden of his religious scruples against working to day. The warden replied for instructions, and Sir John Thompson replied exempting the Jewish convicts from working.

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THE LIBERT-GOVERNORSHIP.

A Deputation of the Provincial Government Endorse the Appointment of Mr. Dewdney.

OTTAWA, Oct. 4.—Very little of a definite character is obtainable regarding the Lieut-Governorship of British Columbia. It is understood there are only three gentlemen whose names are under consideration—Senator Macdonald, and Messrs. Mars and Dewdney. The cabinet has not formally taken the matter up.

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THE CASE DISMISSED.

Hon. Mr. Justice Drake Gives His Decision in the Matter of Regina v. Potts.

Evidence for the Prosecution Not Sufficiently Strong to Require Testimony in Contradiction.

His Lordship Has Something to Say in Regard to Methods of Police Procedure.

The much-discussed case of A. S. Potts, of the Colonists staff, charged with an indecent assault upon little twelve-year old Grace Walker, was before Mr. Justice Drake for trial yesterday afternoon, the result being that Mr. Potts was acquitted, and that upon the evidence of the Crown, and that of the defence, it was unnecessary for counsel for the defence either to put his witnesses in the box or present his answer to the testimony of the prosecution.

Almost everyone in Victoria is familiar with the circumstances under which the information against Mr. Potts was laid. It had been reported to the Colonists that a number of little girls, whose ages ranged from 7 to 15 years, were being led into paths of immorality by certain occupants of rooms in a public lodging house. In fact, it was asserted that the children had so far progressed under their skilled tutors of evil as to be guilty of acts of deliberate viciousness calculated to shock even hardened men of the world.

Mr. Potts was detailed to investigate the truth of these reports, and for that purpose Mr. Grace Walker, by appointment, in the presence of Mr. J. M. Macoun, agent of the British Behning Sea Commission, at that time occupying apartments at the house in question, Grace Walker told her story, which tended to corroborate the reports in circulation.

Then an account of what had been learned was published in the Colonist, and names, dates and particulars given by Grace Walker, but not appearing in print, were furnished the city police, members of the Colonists staff going to considerable personal inconvenience to assist the municipal officers in the labors of procuring evidence concerning the persons pointed to in the expose.

No prosecutions in this direction were instituted, and a week or so later Mr. Potts was summoned to appear in the police court, charged with the offence of having upon Grace Walker. Mr. Macoun having in the meantime left for the North, and the police magistrate having sent the case for trial, Mr. Potts gave bonds, and nothing more was done until Mr. Macoun's return on H.M.S. Melopene on Sunday week. Arrangements were then completed for a speedy trial, and yesterday afternoon Mr. Justice Drake gave his decision.

Mr. A. G. Smith, appearing as Attorney-General, appeared for the Crown, Mr. A. L. Belyea (Belyea & Gregory) representing the defence, and Mr. D. M. Eberst (Eberst & Taylor) watching the case in Mr. Macoun's behalf.

Grace Walker was the first and really the only witness for the prosecution. She was in the box from 2 o'clock until 4:30 and during the entire two hours and a half, evincing such a degree of calmness and self-possession, which did not once lose her remarkable self-possession, weighing every question and every answer with the deliberation and intelligence of a woman of mature years. She described in detail her visit to Mr. Macoun's rooms, and adhered to her story told in the police court, of his having taken liberties with both herself and her friend Jenny Hill, on the day previous to the meeting with Mr. Potts. Her story of the alleged assault was also substantially as that at the preliminary investigation, although in minor details, such as in regard to her smoking on the day in question, and her acquaintance with the women of the demi-monde, and in connection with her friendship with Jenny Hill, she contradicted herself. In the main, however, her testimony was consistent, and she made a general expression as she left the stand, was "What a wonderfully sharp child!"

Then Mrs. Walker, her foster mother, entered the box. She knew, she said, that the little girl was being visited by Mr. Potts, and she had taken her to her room, and she had made no objection as these women said nothing improper to the child at any time. If they had she would have told of it. Her evidence was in substance that she and the first she knew of it was when Jenny Hill came to the house. When asked in cross-examination if she had not taken Jenny Hill home with her from the city Ball a few days after the day in question, she admitted that Jenny Hill had gone home with her and Grace and remained until her father came for her at about 5 o'clock. In the meantime they had spoken about the evidence in the trial, and she had given her father had taken her to her room, and she had made no objection as these women said nothing improper to the child at any time.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The Hebrew settlement at Montefiore, 25 miles above Cape May, N.J., founded by Baron Hirsch, is in danger of being wiped out by a forest fire. The flames started on Saturday in the woods between Belle Vain and Woodbine, and swept through the timber with resistless fury. The Hebrews and other settlers turned out to fight the fire, but it is thought that only Mr. Gracole or very wealthy and owned considerable real estate in the State of Washington, although a resident of Bloomfield, Prince Edward Island, Canada, for the next show.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—An appeal has been made to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the famous breach of promise suit of Mary E. Bolander vs. Robert N. Crowell, which was recently tried in the Circuit Court at Washington, and which caused such a sensation in the Northwest. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$10,000, and the appeal is based on the ground of excessive damages and other reasons. Crowell was very wealthy and owned considerable real estate in the State of Washington, although a resident of Bloomfield, Prince Edward Island, Canada, for the next show.

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CABLE NEWS.

M. M. Stanley's Opinion on Britain in Africa—The Labor Question Discussed.

British Naval Movements in Hampton Roads—The Author of "Vie de Jesus" Dead.

Tennyson Better—Spurgeon's Brother Ill—Michael Davitt's Latest—A Big Yankee Swindle.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The miners' member of Parliament, W. Bart, who is also Under-Secretary to the Government Board of Trade, in his monthly report to the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Confidence Association, refers to the labor troubles in America. He repeats his conviction that the labor problem is in its very essence a moral problem. "Higher character, nobler character, nobler conduct are wanted all around the world," he says, "and the laborer is being honestly and fairly treated, strikes and their evils would quickly disappear. The fault is not wholly on one side, nor on the other."

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Walsh Disestablishment Makes Trouble for Gladstone—The London Mayoralty.

Low Churchmen in London Make a Very Public Demonstration Against Ritualism.

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Maritime Agricultural Enterprise in the Northwest—Michigananders Coming.

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The Poet Laureate Slowly Sinks to the Rest He Has so Longed For.

The End Attained While Surrounded by Numbers of Sorrowing Friends.

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The household at Aldworth for some hours at the bed side at half-past seven o'clock, waiting for his death. Sir Andrew Clark, Dr. Dobbs, Lady Tennyson, Hallam Tennyson and an old family servant are in the sick chamber.

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THE SEALING

Schooners Offered for Reason Why—Indifferent of the Sealers.

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He interviewed many interested in the sealing, and he contended that the right to hunt in water to all and influenced by have followed the business as becoming dependent.

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The Rosie Olsen, now has been ordered to be sold to the sealers, and the sealers in the other were not within the present sealers' claim that the sealers to rule the lot.

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# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1892.  
THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED).

The firm of Ellis & Co. having been merged into a limited liability company, the COLONIST, from this date, will be published under the name of "The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company." There will be no change either in the policy of the paper or in its business management. The source which has made the COLONIST the leading paper of British Columbia will continue to be pursued. No pains will be spared to improve its news department, and to make it the best advertising medium in the province. The late firm have been greatly encouraged by the appreciation their efforts to give the public as good a newspaper as the circumstances of the province permitted have met with, and the patrons of the COLONIST may feel sure that the object of the new firm will be to keep abreast of the times, and to give them a paper that will maintain the reputation of this city and this province both at home and abroad. The business of the COLONIST in all its departments will be conducted as liberally, and with as sincere a desire to accommodate its patrons, as it has been hitherto, the management being unchanged.

### THE EXHIBITION.

The exhibition this year, considering the circumstances under which it was held, has been a surprising success. It was not until late in the season that it was believed to be possible to get up an exhibition this year at all. The prevalence of the smallpox and the panic which it created, made it quite probable that travel would not be resumed and that business would not return to its wonted channels this year. This, of itself, was a great drawback. Then when the preparations were commenced and the prospect brightened, the power house was burned down and there seemed but a poor chance of the injury done being repaired sufficiently to allow the cars to run before it would be too late to have the exhibition, and it could easily be seen that without the tramway the exhibition could not possibly be successful. But the Board of Management were not to be discouraged. They were determined not to allow the year 1892 to pass without an exhibition, and they went about making their arrangements energetically. The farmers, manufacturers, gardeners and others cordially co-operated with them to as great an extent as, on the whole, could be expected. And the outcome of their combined efforts was an exhibition better than any that has yet been held in the province, and one that British Columbia has good reason to be proud of. The number and the variety of the exhibits were a surprise to all who took into consideration the extreme youth of the province and the number of its inhabitants. The show of manufactures particularly was most encouraging, and the display made by other branches of industry was, considering the many drawbacks and discouragements which all concerned had to contend with, really surprising.

The determination arrived at by the Association to have the exhibition next year earlier in the season was, in our opinion, a wise one. The best time for a holiday, all will have to admit, is in the holiday season, and the province is about the 10th of August in as favorable a position to make a good show of its products, natural and manufactured, as at any other season of the year. We fully expect, therefore, that next year's exhibition will, in every respect, far surpass any before held in the province. Intending exhibitors will, we trust, begin their preparations early. They should do this rather for the honor of the province and to make its capabilities known to the world, than for the money and other prizes they may hope to gain. Public spirit and pride of country should impel them to make the province appear to the best advantage at its annual show.

The President of the Association and its Board of Management are entitled to every credit for their disinterested exertions in getting up this year's exhibition, and we feel quite certain that they will make every effort to give the province, next year, as fine an exhibition as its varied resources will permit.

### THE HIGHEST LAW.

Whenever the Times attempts to expound the law or to pass an opinion on its intent and purpose, it is sure to show both its ignorance of the principles of law and its want of reasoning power. It now professes to be indignant that the Attorney-General should pretend that "the Health Act passed prior to the Municipal Act authorizes the suspension by an order in Council of an important section of a more recent measure, when the municipal acts of a series of years have repealed all statutes inconsistent with or repugnant to them." It also characterizes the Health Act as an obsolete enactment of a defunct form of legislature.

These, it must be remembered, are the dicta, not of a lawyer who has made a reputation for himself at the bar, but of an amateur, who takes a delight in dabbling in the law, and who appears to think that because he can talk almost as learnedly as Dogberry he should be taken as an oracle on legal questions. The simple and proper course for the Times to take in such a matter is to consult a lawyer of standing and then publish his opinion on the points it attempts to discuss, not as its own, but as coming from a professional man of good repute. Such an opinion from such a man would be worthy of respect, but it seems to us that the opinion of the Times' amateur is not worth a straw.

It is quite evident that the Health Act

was enacted to meet an emergency which every community since the formation of society has had to face, and which every Government, as long as human affairs remain as they are, will have to provide against. It, therefore, can never really become "obsolete." The time will never come when men will not be required to guard against some form of plague in some way.

It does not require very deep thought to see that the Health Act is founded upon a principle which men have for ages acknowledged to be beyond controversy, sound. It is this: "The public safety is the highest law." When imminent danger threatens the public, it is the first duty of the state to guard against it in every way, and at any cost. It must not suffer the law, or even men's most cherished rights, to stand in the way of securing the public safety. So general and so natural is this principle that men act upon it almost instinctively. When, for instance, a town is in danger from fire, men do not hesitate to do what, under other circumstances, would be the most flagrant violation of law. Those engaged in extinguishing the fire without a scruple, break into a man's premises, use his property, and, if the conflagration becomes serious enough they do not hesitate to pull down or to blow up his house in order to prevent its spreading. No one protests against this, for the very sufficient reason that the safety of the public requires the destruction of the valuable property.

All this and a great deal more is done when property only is in danger, but when a community is threatened with a visitation of a contagious and deadly disease, life, which is the dearest possession of mankind, is menaced. If private rights are not allowed to stand in the way of the work of extinguishing a fire they surely should not be suffered to hamper a Government in its efforts to save life.

Everyone must see that the law which is enacted with the special object of keeping off deadly disease, and of regulating the community in which it gets a foothold, must of necessity give those engaged in the work of life preservation most extensive powers. They must not be hindered in that work, and every member of the community must be compelled to do what they consider the public safety requires. Neither laws nor private interests should be permitted to impede the health authorities or to place obstacles in their way.

These considerations show the foolishness and the shallowness of the Times in speaking of the Health Act as an ordinary statute. It is an extraordinary law, enacted to meet an extraordinary emergency—"a desperate remedy for a desperate disease." It, for the time being, and for the purpose of preserving the public health, makes the Government despotic. It transforms, as long as it is in operation, limited authority into arbitrary power. To complain of its invading private rights and superseding public bodies is therefore most unreasonable. It was to invade private rights and to override the authority of inferior legislative and executive bodies that it was enacted. If ordinary power, exercised by the regular authorities, were sufficient to meet the emergency and to ward off the threatened danger there would be no need of a Health Act. But the citizens of Victoria, with the experience they have had, would, we are very sure, be most unwilling to trust the regular authorities, having no other than their ordinary powers, with the work of stamping out the smallpox or keeping out the cholera, and dealing with it if it should make its appearance in the province.

### A STUPENDOUS UNDERTAKING.

Every one is ready to admit that the World's Fair is a stupendous enterprise, but very few have anything like a clear idea of its stupendousness. The volumes of description of the Fair grounds, the Fair buildings and the arrangements that are being made for the accommodation of the millions of visitors who are expected to visit Chicago and the Fair next year, give one but a very hazy notion of the greatness and the grandeur of the Exposition. Perhaps the best way of forming an intelligent opinion of the vastness of the undertaking is to consider carefully what it is going to cost, and even then one despairs of getting anything like an adequate conception of the proportions of the World's Fair.

A building with grounds which costs one million of dollars is regarded by ordinary people as something almost, if not altogether, magnificent. The edifice which costs ten millions of dollars to build and furnish must be indeed grand, inside and out. Twenty millions of dollars, one would think, ought to build a handsome city. Well, this World's Fair is calculated to cost those who have undertaken to build it, a great deal more than twenty millions of dollars. It is estimated that before the World's Columbian Exposition is put on good working order, the company that builds it and runs it will have contracted liabilities to the extent of thirty-eight millions of dollars.

This is not a calculation made by some amateur who cannot have an accurate knowledge of the affairs of the company, but the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Ackerman, the auditor who has access to, and who has closely examined, all the accounts of the huge concern. That official estimates the liabilities of the company as follows: Capital stock, city bonds and exposition bonds, \$14,000,000; construction, \$19,000,000; operation, \$4,000,000; total, \$37,000,000.

It will be asked how in the world do the projectors of the Fair expect to recoup themselves for this immense outlay? Mr. Ackerman makes no secret of their expectations. He estimates receipts to be: Capital stock, \$5,000,000; city bonds, \$5,000,000; Exposition bonds, \$4,000,000; congressional appro-

priation, plus premium on souvenir half-dollars, \$5,000,000; gate receipts, \$12,000,000; salvage, \$1,000,000; ceremonies, \$150,000; admissions from now until May 1, \$350,000; privileges, \$5,000,000; total, \$38,100,000. Thus we see Mr. Ackerman expects that the Company will be able to profit left of nearly ten per cent. on the capital stock.

There is, as the reader sees, a very large element of speculation in Mr. Ackerman's calculation. How, for instance, does he know that the gate receipts will amount to twelve millions of dollars, or anything like twelve millions? Many things may occur to spoil his calculation and transform his estimated profit into actual loss. The cholera, for instance, may revive in New York next summer and cause foreigners of all nations to shun the United States; a war may break out between the United States and some maritime power which will make taking a voyage across the Atlantic a very risky piece of business. What is more likely than that the projectors may have greatly overestimated the desire of the people of other countries to visit America, in order to see what civilization has done for the western hemisphere? Many such conditions and events, unforeseen and unthought of, may spoil their plans and ruin their project. The risks they run and the chances they take are almost as immense as the project itself. When everything is taken into consideration, it is impossible not to admire the energy and the enterprise of the men who would engage in so vast an undertaking. Before the gates of the Exposition are opened for the admission of visitors the Company must have expended considerably more than thirty-three millions of dollars. When this is considered, the intelligent reader will see that the World's Fair must indeed be an immense affair.

### WHOLESALE CORRUPTION.

The Pension Fund of the United States is, perhaps, the greatest instrumentality for bribing and corrupting a people that was ever devised. The number of persons who benefit immediately and directly by the administration of that fund is 876,078. Allowed that, on an average, three persons participate in the bounty extended to each pensioner of the State, this makes more than two millions and a half of United States citizens to whose support the country contributes. The influence which this obnoxious of pensioners and their hangers-on exercise in political contests must be simply immense. The money divided amongst them was in the year ended June 30, 1892, \$199,132,257. Every cent of this sum came out of the pockets of the wealth-producers of the United States. Many of those who receive the pensions are greatly better off than the tollers who pay the taxes. "Criticism of the pension rolls," says an American contemporary on the Republican side, "is based upon the fact that thousands whose names are upon it do not actually need the money a generous people give them on the theory that they do need it, as well as upon the well known principle of social science that the acceptance of bounty, especially if undeserved or not needed, lowers the moral tone of the individual. But the case of the United States is a good deal worse than this, for it is well known that pensions are given as much—and perhaps more—to gain and to secure political support, as to contribute to the maintenance of persons who have done their country good service and their relatives supposed to be destitute. The pension policy of the Republican party is intended to corrupt the persons who benefit by the nation's bounty, as well as to make them mendicants."

### "SIR ORACLE."

The Times has become dogmatic and lays down the law with the air of an oracle. It speaks as one having authority, and not as a mere newspaper scribe. This is what it says with an *ex cathedra* air worthy of an archbishop: "There is no power in the hands of the Government to set aside the enactments of the Legislature."

How did it find that out? We have heard of Governments getting power from Parliament to suspend the action of very important enactments. The Habeas Corpus Act is properly considered one of the most important and the most valuable statutes ever enacted by any Legislature. Were it not for this law Governments could send men to prison on suspicion of having committed crimes, and keep them there until they pined to death. But power has been given to governments, time and again, to suspend this act, which is very properly considered one of the most valuable safeguards of British liberty. Our contemporaries should think a little more and learn a great deal more before they undertake to lay down the law.

### THE TRUE REASON.

The Times says that Dr. Davis some time ago resigned his position as Health Officer because Vancouver refused to obey one of his regulations. We do not see why the Times should go out of its way to look for reasons for Dr. Davis's resignation at that time. The cause of his asking to be relieved of his duties as Health Officer was the picture he draws in not an attractive one, but the reader may be sure that it is true to nature. He says:

"The Russian loves uncleanliness for its simplicity and also for the feeling of unfettered homeliness it conveys. 'Our affection for dirt,' says one of our celebrated journalists of the day, 'is a Pan-Russian trait.' 'So thoroughly accustomed are we to filth,' exclaims the most respected journal in Russia, 'that many people go so far as to doubt whether any useful end could be furthered by annihilating it.' Dirt is enshrined in the tenets of the various native sects with which the Byzantine theory is honeycombed, and Count Leff Tolstoy, the latest prophet arisen in the land, raises uncleanliness to the rank of a sacramental rite by conferring upon it the approval of philosophy and the sanction of religion. Everywhere, even in St. Petersburg, the inhabitants of the enormous buildings which harbor more inmates than many a European village, live as if their first duty in life were to propagate disease germs, as insects propagate the pollen of flowers."

Then as to the condition of the buildings in which they live, and the quality of the water and other beverages which they drink, Lanin says:

"The establishments for the preparation of *quass*, a beverage brewed from yeast-bread and other ingredients, are described as filthy. No one is bound to drink *quass*, but unfortunately the water is not one bit better than its substitute. No city, no town, no village, no hamlet in Russia can be truly said to possess drinking water pure enough to satisfy the requirements of the most tolerant sanitary officer of western Europe. This statement is based on articles, reports and digests of physicians, journalists, clergymen and statisticians, which now lie before me in scores."

The condition of the poorer classes in the great cities, and the inns and public houses is something awful. The hygienic condition of the yards, streets and public places is on a level with that of private dwellings; and the excreted refuse of houses, which, in European towns is made to disappear as rapidly as possible, is left in violation of all laws, a subject of the most repulsive nature. It is a sacrifice to the unclean gods. Death from drowning in the cesspools of Russian streets is not an uncommon occurrence. It is no wonder that the cholera swept away the population of whole districts, if there is any truth in Lanin's description of the way in which the people live. If they and their surroundings are as he describes, the cholera in Russia is an object lesson for the inhabitants of every civilized nation in the world. It is another of the many proofs that dirt is the great feeder of cholera and consequently that cleanliness is the only effectual precaution against its attack. The cholera and other deadly epidemics were once looked upon as mys-

terious visitations of Providence, sent to punish men for their sins. Modern enquiry has proved that they are visitations of Providence, punishments for the persistent violation of one of the laws by which the universe is governed. But science has taken away the mystery. It has shown that if men suffer from cholera it is their own fault, that all they have to do to send it away and to keep it away is to "Wash and be clean." But the cleansing is to be no mere "lick and a promise," but a thorough cleansing, inside and out, of the house and premises, as well as the person. Nature, which is one of the many names of the Ruler of the Universe, has ordained that one of the conditions of health—and the principal condition—is cleanliness. This law applies as well to communities as to individuals. Dreadful punishments are attached to the violation of this law, and these punishments cannot be avoided except by obedience to the law. In this matter, as in many others, Nature is inexorable. Those who break the law must suffer the punishment. From this it will be seen that there is more truth in the saying, "Cleanliness is next to godliness," than many people imagine. The truth is that, as far as it goes, cleanliness is godliness; for it is obedience to one of the great laws ordained for the well-being of mankind.

### A CAPTIVE'S TALE.

Two Prisoners Taken by the Russians Make Their Way to Victoria.

The Walle Walla, from San Francisco, had among her passengers two of the crew of the schooner Maria, seized by the Russians of Copper Island, on August 21. Donald McCuish and Andrew Thompson are the first who made their escape, and although they landed in Victoria penniless, they are happy in the fact that they are not in the hands of the Russian authorities at Petropavlovsky.

### SEALERS CREWS OBLIGED TO PROVISION THEMSELVES AND ALLOWED TO ESCAPE.

McCuish, who was seen by a COLONIST reporter yesterday afternoon, said that the Maria was seized about 15 miles off Copper Island, her close proximity to the shore being due to the fact that her chronometer was out of order, and that the captain did not know his exact whereabouts until the fog lifted. They were seized by the Kotick, and at the time had about 600 skins on board. The crew of the Maria were, on September 1, taken to the Russian fort on the island of Petropavlovsky, where, on September 3, they were joined by the crew of the Carmolite—that schooner having been seized in the interval and brought in by a prize crew. The captain of the Carmolite put in to obtain news from other sealers, but dropping right into the enemy's hands. The number of prisoners was subsequently swelled by two boats' crews from the Annie C. Moore.

### THE GAL.

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A TOURNAMENT PROMISED. The members of the Victoria Chess club met for their first regular game on Saturday evening. Thirty players being present and the time being very pleasantly whiled away. The first tournament will be held in about two weeks.

### FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

THE TROUBLES AT HOMESTEAD TO BE VIGOROUSLY CONTINUED. HOMESTEAD, Pa., Oct. 3.—The iron and steel workers realize that the fight at Homestead is to the death, and will assess all members to raise funds. The four men arrested Saturday for treason have been released on bail. Another was arrested to-day, but the remaining 28 have fled. The return of the imprisoned men this evening was the cause for much rejoicing in Homestead. It is likely the Amalgamated Association will scatter broadcast a circular detailing the treason charge and urging workmen to rally to the support of the locked out men with financial aid. The men feel that they have strong ground for an appeal to the country, and propose to make the most of it.

### IRISH CAMPAIGN FUND.

A COMMITTEE ORGANIZED AND A CIRCULAR DRAFTED BY TORONTO SYMPATHIZERS. TORONTO, Oct. 4.—(Special.)—Last evening, at a meeting held for the purpose of organizing a central committee in Toronto to receive subscriptions in aid of the campaign fund of the national party, it was decided to issue an address to the people, together with a report of Hon. E. Blake's address in reply to the welcome recently given him in this city. This will fully set forth the reasons for making the appeal. Hon. Frank Smith and Hon. R. H. Blake were appointed joint treasurers of the fund.

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### GERMANY'S ARMY.

ITS STRENGTH TO BE IMMENSELY INCREASED BECAUSE OF RUSSIAN AND FRENCH UNDERSTANDINGS. BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The National Zeitung states positively that the new Army Bill will add 95,000 men to the German army on a peace footing. The additional annual expense necessitated by the provisions of the bill, says the National, will be sixty million marks, while eight million marks will be asked to meet expenditures for army reforms in 1893-1894. The strength of the standing army will be increased to about 580,000 men. The annual number of recruits will be raised from approximately 160,000 to about 240,000 or 250,000. Should the peace treaty between Germany and Russia be concluded, Germany would have in twenty years an available force of more than 4,000,000 trained soldiers or about the same number that France has, although the French army on a war footing is some 350,000 men stronger than the German army. Military authorities believe that this increase in numerical strength is the necessary consequence of the present understanding between France and Russia. With these understandings the two countries could put as many soldiers in the field as can the three powers of the triple alliance, and the brunt of their attack would undoubtedly have to be borne by Germany.

## A SEASON OF SUCCESSSES.

The Albion Cricket Club Hold Their Annual Meeting—The Army Defeats the Navy.

Duncan's Horsemen Organize a Polo Club—Yachtsmen in a Tight Place.

Sullivan is not Yet Satisfied—Victoria Has a Champion Cyclist.

CRICKET. The annual general meeting of the Albion Cricket Club was held in the Council Chamber, at the City Hall (by kind permission of Mayor Beaven), on Saturday evening.

There was not as large an attendance as was expected, seeing that the club numbers some 75 active members; but no doubt, the closing of the Agricultural Exhibition had much to do with it. The chair was filled by Dr. Wade, and the secretary-treasurer's reports, presented to the meeting, were read in favor of the club. They were gone over and passed by the meeting, and can be seen by members at the office of the secretary.

The following office-bearers were unanimously elected for the coming season: President—F. H. Worlock. Vice-President—Ven. Archdeacon Scriven. Secretary-Treasurer—John Earmann. Assistant Secretary-Treasurer—L. H. Hardie.

The committee were balloted for, and the following named gentlemen will look after the interests of the club for the next year: Dr. Wade, Messrs. F. Schwengers, H. J. Martin, J. L. Medway and W. H. Danby.

It was unanimously decided to defer the election of a captain and vice-captain until the first week in March, and it was also decided to have an annual dinner at an early date. Messrs. Taylor, J. E. Martin and W. H. Danby being appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

During the past season a large number of matches were played, and, considering that it was the club's first season, a very fair showing was made. The gentlemen who promoted the club, and who are now engaged in forming the Albion C. C., they filled a manifest vacancy in the cricket world, not only of Victoria, but of British Columbia. A very active season is looked forward to next year, and already several important fixtures have been as good as arranged.

A full report of the games played, averages, etc., will be made at the annual dinner. IRELAND MEETS DEFEAT. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The gentlemen of Ireland finished their second innings for 177 runs this afternoon in the international cricket match at Manheim, thus losing the second game to all Philadelphia by 23 runs. The totals for both innings are: All Philadelphians, 328; Ireland, 177. Gentlemen of Ireland, 515.

A ball was given in honor of the visitors by the Germantown Cricket club at Manheim to-night.

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## THE RING.

SULLIVAN NOT SATISFIED. NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A reporter of the United Press called on champion James J. Corbett this morning with regard to a dispatch from Boston in which John L. Sullivan, ex-champion, is quoted as saying that he was desirous of having "another go" with Corbett. Corbett said: "I am surprised to hear Sullivan wants to fight me again. I had an idea he had retired from the ring. If, on the other hand, as a matter of course, I will give the challenge from him precedence over all others."

### FAILED TO CONNECT.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 3.—(Special.)—A number of young, middle-aged and old men went over to Liverpool yesterday afternoon to witness a prize fight which was to have come off, but did not, for some reason not explained.

### BATONS VS. BARE KNUCKLES.

TORONTO, Oct. 3.—A prize fight with bare knuckles was to have taken place Saturday night, between two local pugilists named Bill and Sheehan, but a posse of police arrived on the scene just as the men were entering the ring, and dispersed the crowd of about two hundred sports. They used to arrive too early to make arrests, and they used to arrive too late to make arrests.

### THE BATTERY BOY'S VICTORY.

As the result of a private quarrel James McGee, an athletic looking young member of "B" Battery, and Tom Sayers, a gallant tar from H. M. S. Melampus, agreed to settle the question of general supremacy within the ropes of a regulation ring, and yesterday afternoon a quiet piece of turf, not very far from the city limits, was the scene of a lively and most enthusiastic sports event. McGee and Sayers do not happen to be the names under which the pugilists generally travel, but as the cognomens have a fighting favor about them from them they will do as well as any others. The match was made up on Saturday last and \$100 was put in the stakeholder's hands by the backers of each man.

A pugniculous looking young tar from H. M. S. Warpite was chosen referee, and a 10 foot ring having been pitched, the referee stepped inside and announced to the 100 or so blue-jackets and half-dressed civilian spectators, that the Queensbury rules would govern the contest, and ten rounds would be allowed the better man to declare himself so. Not a word was spoken as the men stepped to the centre and shook hands, and after putting up their gloves a moment or two before they were at it hammer and tongs.

Round 1.—McGee went to grass from a vicious swing of Sayers'. The Battery man was up in 12 minutes and in some vicious exchanges he landed heavily on Sayers' ear, bringing the blood. The latter, however, had his revenge ten seconds later, knocking his opponent through the ropes with a right hand swing, but not being able to get up in a second and gave as good as he got until the Melampus man again drove him over the ropes. McGee on regaining his feet went at his man, and after terrific fighting, time was called with both men short of wind.

Round 2.—McGee seemed the fresher on coming to the scratch, and giving Sayers no time to recover, he sailed in, landing a hard right and left. McGee's head was up, and he landed heavily on Sayers' ear, bringing the blood. Sayers went down, but was soon on his feet to go down again before McGee's savage onslaught. The Melampus man tried hard to keep his opponent away, but the latter would not be deterred, and Sayers to mother earth for the fifth time, when he acknowledged himself vanquished. Time of battle—6 minutes and 11 seconds. Considerable time was spent in the result, the blue-jackets thinking that their man would be an easy winner, but the verdict was received with that good grace which invariably characterizes the finish of any sport in which English tars participate.

### YACHTING.

THE CRUISE OF THE EDNA M. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer gives the following account of the homeward voyage of the pretty little yacht Edna M., which brought Messrs. George D. Ruddy, David Boyd and H. M. Burpee to this city, a week or so ago: "On Sunday morning the Edna M. sailed from Victoria, and the entire fleet of the yacht club was down to see her off. The course on the coast was down through the islands. On Tuesday night the boat anchored off Anacortes. The next day she encountered a severe gale—the equinoctial storm—but passed through it bravely. Wednesday night found the little vessel in Port Townsend harbor, and on Thursday night she cast anchor off Mukilteo, and opposite Whidby Island. Alight of her lay the schooner Moonlight, of Seattle. Wednesday night the crew of the Edna M. awoke to find that she had dragged her anchor fully two miles. They turned out in a hurry and hoisted the mainsail and the jib. Just then a squall struck her, throwing her on her beam ends, while the water poured into her at an alarming rate. She righted, however, and weathered the storm bravely. When finally they beat their way to their old anchorage ground it was 4 o'clock on the morning. Looking across on Whidby Island they could see the Moonlight, where she had gone aground on the rocks. On Friday, the trip from Mukilteo to Seattle was uneventful."

### GERMANY'S ARMY.

ITS STRENGTH TO BE IMMENSELY INCREASED BECAUSE OF RUSSIAN AND FRENCH UNDERSTANDINGS. BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The National Zeitung states positively that the new Army Bill will add 95,000 men to the German army on a peace footing. The additional annual expense necessitated by the provisions of the bill, says the National, will be sixty million marks, while eight million marks will be asked to meet expenditures for army reforms in 1893-1894. The strength of the standing army will be increased to about 580,000 men. The annual number of recruits will be raised from approximately 160,000 to about 240,000 or 250,000. Should the peace treaty between Germany and Russia be concluded, Germany would have in twenty years an available force of more than 4,000,000 trained soldiers or about the same number that France has, although the French army on a war footing is some 350,000 men stronger than the German army. Military authorities believe that this increase in numerical strength is the necessary consequence of the present understanding between France and Russia. With these understandings the two countries could put as many soldiers in the field as can the three powers of the triple alliance, and the brunt of their attack would undoubtedly have to be borne by Germany.

### GERMANY'S ARMY.

ITS STRENGTH TO BE IMMENSELY INCREASED BECAUSE OF RUSSIAN AND FRENCH UNDERSTANDINGS. BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The



**The Colonist.**

FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1892.

**REGINA VS. POTTS.**

The case of the Queen vs. Potts ended as any man of common sense who was acquainted with the circumstances knew it must have ended. As no offences had been committed, there was no evidence to support the charge. How the prosecution came to be instituted has been from the first a mystery to us. Information was given to the city editor of the Colonist that improper practices were carried on in one of the lodging houses of the city. To Mr. Potts the business of enquiring into the truth of that information was assigned. He at the time appointed proceeded to make his investigations, and he embodied the result in an article that was published in the Colonist. On the same morning he went to the Police Magistrate and informed him of what had come to his knowledge. The sergeant of police on duty was present when Mr. Potts made his communication to the Police Magistrate, mentioning the names of the persons implicated. It is absurd to suppose that a man guilty of the offence with which he was afterwards charged would in this open manner take the steps he considered necessary to bring the offenders to justice. This is not how persons guilty of innocent assault act. Our readers will be as surprised as we were to learn that the Chief of Police proceeded against the man who had made the matter known. The reporter who, in the course of his business and in the interest of public morals, found out what was going on, was made the object of a cruel prosecution and forced to bear the odium of a disgraceful charge, while the persons named as concerned in the misdoings were allowed to go unwhipped of justice. Mr. Potts, being guilty of no other crime than that of discovering and exposing iniquitous practices, was when the matter was enquired into by a competent judge, immediately acquitted. The carefully concocted story, which was expected to fasten on him an abominable crime, would not bear examination, and he was shown to be, as all who are acquainted with the facts on which the charge against him was based believed, guiltless of any intention to do wrong. We cannot say that Mr. Potts had a narrow escape, for we were sure that the charge against him would not bear examination, but we do say that he was cruelly, and without the slightest necessity, made to endure much suffering.

**IMPARTIAL TESTIMONY.**

No one who has observed the course hitherto pursued by the Vancouver News-Advertiser, will think of accusing it of being unduly favorable to the Provincial Government; yet after carefully considering the criticisms of the Times with respect to that Government's interference in the municipal affairs of Victoria, it says:

We believe from the remarks of the Premier and some of his colleagues (in the City Council) that they themselves were reluctant to carry out the course pursued and hoped the Council would work out the problem for itself. But we are not inclined to condemn the Government in the manner that the Times does, nor, we think, will any fair-minded man do so, even though he may be a political opponent of it. It is to be deprecated that such a matter as this should be brought into what is called "politics" at all, and any true friend of Victoria will best serve the city's interests by letting it be understood that all that has to be considered in regard to the subject now under discussion is the best way in which the city may be extricated from the difficulties with which it is surrounded. It appears to be the want of Victoria at the present time is a little more brain power in its civic rulers, together with some decision and determination to help themselves instead of appealing to others.

With regard to the matter of interference with the City's affairs the Advertiser says:

The Government did not go to the City, the latter went to the Government. Nor did the Premier make the mistake of taking upon himself to declare the method proposed was, either legal or practicable. Of course he gave it as his opinion that there was no insuperable difficulty in arranging the matter on the basis which he and his colleagues suggested, and at the same time, as a lawyer, he stated that he thought the arrangement would not be in excess of the power vested in the Government under certain contingencies not in contravention of the Municipal Act. But he was very careful to suggest (indeed to require) that the City Council should consult its own legal advisers.

The rejoinder of the Times is the weakest kind of twaddle about the defeat of the by-laws and the attitude assumed by the minority of the Council. We believe that nine citizens of Victoria out of ten will agree with the conclusion arrived at by the News-Advertiser, that the want of this city at the present time is a little more brain power in its civic rulers. It was owing to the want of such power that they have fallen into the hole, out of which they find it impossible to get without aid from the outside. If they had brain power and the disposition to exercise it for the good of the city, there never would have been any reason to call in the aid of the Government to prevent the spread of the smallpox, there would never have been any clashing with the Provincial authorities, and the Mayor and Council would not have allowed the financial affairs of the city to get into a most disgraceful muddle.

The Times ought to see that the whining school boy plea, "It wasn't me, sir," will not avail the Council in its present humiliating situation. It is wholly to blame for the difficulties out of which the Mayor and the minority obstinately refuse to be extricated. If they only were the sufferers, it would be easy to laugh at them and to allow them "to stew in their own juice." But as the inhabitants of the city must suf-

fer the consequences of their stubbornness and their stupidity, they must not be permitted to pursue their policy of obstruction much longer.

**SUCCESSFUL SO FAR.**

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, Mr. Stanhope, as our readers have been informed, was inoculated with the cholera virus. After the operation had been completed, he set about trying its efficacy. He went into the cholera hospital in Hamburg, he slept between two cholera patients, he handled the bodies of persons who had died of cholera, he drank water known to contain cholera microbes, yet he remained in perfect health. As far, then, as his case is concerned, inoculation may be considered a preventive of cholera. But here the doubt suggests itself, was he susceptible; was it possible for him to catch the cholera under any circumstances? It is well known that there are persons who seem proof against nearly every contagious disease. They live where it is, they nurse those ill with it in many ways, and yet they escape unharmed. It is quite possible that Mr. Stanhope may be one of this class. The efficacy of inoculation cannot be proved by one case or by ten cases. It will have to be proved by a series of experiments on a great many persons in different states of health and under different circumstances. It is greatly to be hoped that the experiments which are now being made will all turn out as this one that Mr. Stanhope has tried, and that a sure preventive against cholera will be discovered. Mankind will then have one deadly enemy the less.

**SOMETHING NEW.**

The usefulness of electricity is extending. It does many wonderful, and many great things, but it has in Ottawa been made to do a somewhat humble but very useful service. The Ottawa experimenters have harnessed electricity to a cooking apparatus and made it do good work. A dinner was the other day, in that city, cooked entirely by electricity. Not only were the meats and vegetables boiled and steamed and roasted by electricity, but the bread was baked by that agency. One of the ways who enjoyed the unique banquet asked if the ice cream of which he partook, was also prepared by electricity. The reply was that the freezer was worked by an electric engine. The inventor of the cooking apparatus is Mr. Ahearn, of the firm of Ahearn & Soper. The details of the process of cooking by electricity are not given, but the cooking was well done. The success of this experiment has set the theorists at work. They are already talking about utilizing great waterfalls and rapids to generate electricity for the purpose of supplying the cooking stoves of continents with heat. The Hamilton Spectator says that "the power of Niagara can be sent to Hamilton at a price which will be made available here for the operation of machinery and railroads, for the lighting of streets and houses, for the cooking of food, and most probably for the warming of houses." We live in an age of wonders. It would not surprise us, if in the course of a few years, stores are opened in every city and village in which the careful housewife can, for a very small sum, buy stored electricity enough to light the rooms, cook the food and run the sewing machine for, say, a week.

**THE ATLANTIC FISHERIES.**

Now that Mr. Gladstone is in power, the Americans expect that Great Britain's foreign policy will again become weak and vacillating. They evidently think that it will be very easy to make Mr. Gladstone nervous. They have therefore commenced to revive the Atlantic Coast fishery question, of which very little, indeed, had been said during Lord Salisbury's administration. The Oregonian, not to be out of the fashion, gives its readers the old American version of that question. It is, however, candid enough to tell its readers that the only privileges allowed American fishermen in the Atlantic ports of what in 1818 was British America, were shelter for a limited time, leave to repair damages, to purchase wood and to obtain water. It, however, does not go so far as to "inform its readers that the Americans made in this treaty a formal renunciation of the privileges they had previously enjoyed in British waters, and that their contention now is that they have some kind of right to exercise and enjoy the rights and privileges which by that treaty they had renounced. Their whole contention is so flimsy and so unreasonable that we are surprised that any one can have the audacity to raise it with a serious face.

The Oregonian repeats the old story that because British fishermen are allowed the privileges in American waters which they claim that they have a right—pardon the word—to exercise to accord those privileges by the Dominion Government is inhospitable and not in accordance with the comity of nations. But the Oregonian does not know or it forgets that British fishermen do not fish off the American coast, and that they do not want any accommodation in American harbors. In point of fact the Americans have ruined their own inshore fisheries by wasteful and imprudent practices, and they want to have the opportunity of doing the same thing for the Canadian inshore fisheries.

Our Portland contemporary makes a mistake when it says that after Confederation, and while Prince Edward Island was an independent colony, Americans were allowed the use of its ports in contravention of the terms of the treaty of 1818. The fact is that when representations were made to the British Government

that American fishermen were treated with undue indulgence by the Prince Edward Islanders, a British ship of war was sent to cruise off the island, and the terms of the treaty were never before, in those waters at any rate, so stringently carried out. Capt. Hardinge required every fishing vessel on the coast to comply with the fishery regulations, and if an American schooner remained an hour longer in an Island harbor than she had a right to, she was notified to clear out without any loss of time.

But while Canadians insisted upon the honest observance of the treaty of 1818, they have always been ready to extend to Americans fishing privileges on fair terms; and when, without any sufficient reason, the Americans abrogated the fishery clause of the Washington treaty in the middle of the fishing season, the Canadian Government, without any compensation, permitted their fishermen to exercise the rights extended to them by the treaty for some months after it was abrogated. There has never been a time since then that Canadians have not been willing to come to an equitable and enduring understanding as to mutual rights in the Atlantic fisheries.

**THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.**

We were much surprised at a statement in a telegram published yesterday morning, from our special Ottawa correspondent, that the members of the Provincial Government had embodied their views in favor of Hon. Mr. Dewdney, in a memorial to Premier Abbott. This would have been a most unusual proceeding, and we have it on the best of authority that no such memorial ever had existence, but that, on the contrary, the members of the Government are divided as to the merits of the several gentlemen whose names have been put forward by their friends for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and that, the appointment not being one of local government concern, no effort has been made to reconcile the differences of opinion which exist.

**THE REASON WHY.**

The Argonaut of the 3rd inst. contains an article in which the writer accounts for the failure of many who purchase ranches in California, expecting to make fortunes in a short time by growing fruit. The article applies to this Province, and indeed to every new country, as well as to California. The reason why so many do not succeed who settle on the land with the intention of cultivating it is simply that they do not understand their business, and will not take the pains necessary to learn how to conduct it. There are a good many who believe that farming comes by nature, that anyone who is willing to work hard will make a successful farmer or fruit grower. There never was a greater mistake than this. Skill and intelligence and technical knowledge are required to ensure success in farming as in any other occupation. The settler who does not study agriculture or horticulture as a business may succeed in time, but it will be after his ignorance and his blundering have caused him to lose a great deal of both time and money. The requisite knowledge must be acquired, and it is folly to expect to succeed until it is acquired. It will not do just to tickle the land with a hoe or a plow, and then expect the harvest to be abundant. There are no good spots on the earth's surface where crops grow almost spontaneously, but generally the soil requires a good deal of coaxing before it will yield sufficient to support the cultivator in comfort and a little profit besides. There is no royal road to success in farming. Unless the rancher makes up his mind that besides working hard he must learn a good deal, he had better sell his ranch and try some occupation that is more understood.

But the knowledge is not hard to gain, although of the utmost value when it is gained. The difference between the rancher who gives his whole attention to his business, who thinks and experiments and observes, and the one who does not put brains in his work, is the difference between success and failure.

**LORD ROSEBERRY'S ESTIMATE.**

Lord Rosebery, two or three weeks ago, made a pleasant speech at the dinner of the Institute of Journalists at Edinburgh. There was under his pleasantries a vein of thoughtful remark which was appreciated both by the hearers and the readers of the speech. As is well known, the new Foreign Secretary is an enthusiast in the cause of Imperial Federation. He properly considers that the press can do a great deal towards bringing about that Federation, and he sees the principle which he prizes so highly at work in the Institute. He said:

But he would welcome that great institute if from only one point of view alone, and that was that it recognized the principle of Imperial Federation. In its constitution and in its membership in a way which must be gratifying to all who had the unity of the Empire at heart. That principle of Empire was one which had often been defied, but nothing was more certain than that it was imperceptible, and in associations like that, growing and making its way. No one in that hall would dream of making an institution of journalists which should be limited to these islands alone, and which should not comprise those empires beyond the seas in which lay the future and the salvation of their country.

Lord Rosebery was pleased to observe that the press of Great Britain is now paying a great deal more attention to the colonies than it used to do. "Some years ago," he said, "if they had ransacked all the papers of the country they would not have found a colonial telegram in them. Now they found that the Parliaments of the colonies were usurping the place of other subjects." This is to colonists an encouraging feature in the British journalism of to-day. The people of the Mother Country now look upon colonists not as poor relations, whose existence duty compels them not to ignore, but as kinsmen whose interests are bound

up with theirs and who are entitled to the respect and the consideration that are involved in true kinship. There is no doubt that the tie which binds colonists to the Mother Country is stronger now than it was some time ago, and this is what makes the idea of Federation so welcome to both colonists and the inhabitants of the Old Land. Lord Rosebery finds that his federalism meets with a hearty response both at home and in the colonies, and this is very likely why he and others are even more enthusiastic in the cause of Federation than they were some years ago. Many newspapers, both in Great Britain and in the Colonies, look upon the theory of Imperial Federation coldly, but there are also many which regard it with favor, and their number is increasing.

**THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.**

The Pan-Presbyterian Council is a significant indication of the tendency of the times. It shows that neither national boundary lines nor race distinctions can keep men who think alike, and who have a common object, separate. The Council is not a regular court of the Presbyterian Church. It is not convened by any central authority. It is simply a voluntary assemblage of Presbyterian divines and church office-bearers, who meet together to consider how best the objects which they all have in view can be advanced. The moral effect of such a gathering from a national point of view must be beneficial. The clergyman and church members from different lands, who meet together in council, realize in fact what they before held as a merely speculative truth, namely, that all Christians are brethren. They feel, when they are face to face with men of other nations and other races, that the differences which, when they did not know them, appeared so great, are really so small as to be hardly worth noting.

Peoples whose religious teachers know each other well and sympathize with each other heartily will not be apt to quarrel about trifles or to go to war without great provocation. The Pan-Presbyterian Council will, without perhaps being conscious of it, become a great peace society. It will make those who attend it more tolerant in a national point of view, and more liberal-minded than they would be if they had associated only with Presbyterians of their own nation and their own race.

Attending a Pan-Presbyterian Council must be to many ministers and elders almost a liberal education. They hear there questions discussed from different standpoints, and by men of different modes of thought. This itself is calculated to uproot many cherished prejudices and to give national pride a wholesome check.

It must be remembered that the Council did not confine itself to the discussion of threadbare theological questions or matters of Church work. Its members deviated from stale topics, of which they heard more than enough at home, and talked about matters that are of interest to all men everywhere. Important social questions were ventilated, and the condition of the Indian on both sides of the line was freely commented on, and the way in which he is treated, not only by churches but by governments, sharply criticized. Some American clergymen were surprised and some, shocked at the way the negro question was handled by British clergymen, and British clergymen may have had their views somewhat modified and their judgments softened by the representations of their American brethren of the North and the South. The treatment that Chinamen receive from professors of Christianity was the subject of a pretty free discussion at one of the sittings of the Council. It is satisfactory to see that all these and other subjects were treated in a manly way. The manly-pamby, goodly-goody style does not appear to be popular among the members of the Council. They were not afraid to face the facts as they are, and to call things by their right names. They, however, exhibited a broad and a Christian spirit, and if the native races and the Asiatic strangers were treated as they would have them treated, Christianity would not be under a reproach, nor would there be complaints of injustice and bad faith. From a purely secular point of view, we are quite certain that the influence of the Pan-Presbyterian Council will be altogether beneficial. What its effect in the religious world will be we do not presume to offer an opinion.

**THE FEDE AND GERMAN.**

Rome, Oct. 4.—The Pope yesterday gave an audience to Von Bulow, the new Prussian minister. Subsequently the Pope held a two hours private conference with the new minister. It is thought the subtle diplomatist will not be able to change the Pope's policy towards France, which will lead him to oppose the increase of the German army.

**DEED.**

HAZEBROEK.—In this city, on Oct. 3rd, to the wife of J. A. Hazebroek, a daughter.

SPRING.—In this city on Sept. 29, the wife of C. P. Spring, of a daughter.

FRYER.—In this city on Sept. 29th, the wife of J. Fryer, of a daughter.

HILLARD.—In this city on October 3rd, to the wife of J. Hillard, of a son.

MURRAY.—At 12 Ashley Gardens, London, Eng., on 11th inst., the wife of Sir Richard Murray, Bart., of Tourin Cappoquin, Ireland, of a daughter.

**DEED.**

PERRE.—In this city on the 28th instant, Shanon Perre, late of Comor, B. C., aged 60 years.

LYON.—In this city on the 18th inst., Mary Lyon, a native of Nabes, Bas Franche, France, aged 73 years.

MCCORMACK.—In this city on the 28th instant, Thomas McCormack, a native of Dunfermline, Scotland, aged 71 years.

GARDNER.—In this city on the 4th inst., at the residence of 24 Runboldt street, Edward Thomas Gardner, a native of Delaware, Ont., aged 33 years.

MAIRWICK.—At the residence of Mr. Joseph Clark, No. 172 View street, on the 3rd inst., Mary Mairwick, a native of Orkney, aged 84 years.

ELPHINSTON.—At the residence of his parents, No. 120 View street, on the 3rd inst., William Elphinstone, a native of Orkney, aged 84 years.

**M. QUAD'S HUMOR.**

The Senatorial Campaign opens with an Enthusiastic Meeting at Jack's Point.

Brother Gardner on Different Religious Denominations—He is Opposed to Discussions.

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THE ARIZONA KICKER.

OUR GREAT SPOON.—We shall be nominated to run for state senator in this district. If we had any doubts of it up to last Monday night we have had none since. We opened our campaign that evening at Jack's Point. It had been extensively advertised that we would speak there, and on our arrival we found a crowd of several hundred yeomen.

They were not exactly all yeomen. There were about 150 first class wretches belonging to the corrupt opposition, who had been coaxed, bribed or driven in like so many cattle to hoot us off the platform. We expected it and went prepared.

We were introduced to the audience by Captain Jack Scott, who paid us a beautiful and touching tribute. There sprang upbidders to our eyes as we listened to the story of our hardships and our determination to conquer or die. He compared us to Washington at Valley Forge, and the mighty cheer that arose from the audience could have been heard three miles away.

THREE BULLETS PASSED THROUGH OUR HEAD.

He spoke of our private graveyard, and the hiss of displeasure started by our narrow minded, esteemed contemporary, who was on hand in hopes to see us drowned, was drowned in a Niagara of applause. He alluded to the Kicker as the emblem of the mighty west, and to our mayoralty as the reign of peace and good will, and the heavens were rent with thunderous shouts of admiration. Our esteemed contemporary collapsed about that time, but as after events proved he was not yet entirely discouraged.

When we were led forward we began speaking as if we had summered and wintered with Henry Clay for the last dozen years. [Cries of "Put him out!"] While we knew it was to be the effort of our life, we were as cool and collected as on the day we split Jim Thompson's ears with a pitch and left hander. [Cries of "Shoot him off the platform!"] After we got down to the Revolutionary war we realized that we had our audience with us. [Yells of "Go hang yourself!"] When we got down to the ball of Liberty sent its notes reverberating across the continent the applause became so deafening that we had to pause for two minutes. [Another collapse by our esteemed.] When the applause died away we formed into this glorious Union of States, put George Washington at the head of the Continental army, and ordered just touch the British out of their boots. We probably piled it on a little thick, but everything good, but here in a political campaign. [Cheers for the speaker, which was us, mingled with the noise of a fight near the door.]

When we struck the war of 1812 the outbreak of enthusiasm lifted the roof two feet high. [Yells by our esteemed of "Why don't somebody shoot him?"] when we got along down to the Mexican war nothing could longer hold our audience. From our position on the platform we arose and began in progress at once, and were pleased to observe our esteemed contemporary crawling under a bench for safety. We had intended to bring matters down to the present date, but the enthusiasm of the audience prevented. When a majority of any crowd out this way makes up its mind that a speaker is bound on the goose question he needn't break any more suspenders in furnishing additional proofs. While we were waiting to go on three bullets passed through our hat and two dead jackass rabbits fell on our feet. In return for the compliment our crowd cleared the opposition off the grounds and rounded up six hangers, a couple of eyes, somebody's chin, four ears, thirteen pistols and a basket of knives. The meeting closed with a volcano of enthusiasm, during which we were carried around in triumph on the shoulders of Arizona patriots.

The caucus will be said to have fully opened. We realize that we are to be opposed by a vindictive and malicious minority, whose motto is, "Rule or ruin," but we firmly believe that we shall come out on top of the heap. We shall speak at Lone Tree on Monday evening, and we hope to be greeted by an audience just as full of ardor and enthusiasm. We shall fill 2,000 extra cartridges by stage tomorrow, and about seventy patriots will go over with us and help make the meeting a glorious success.

BROTHER GARDNER ON DOCTRINES.

"When a person am taken into his club as a member," said Brother Gardner, as the regular order of business was concluded, "we don't ask what his religion is. We don't even find out if he's got any

tall, though we hope he's at least a believer." It has somehow happened that we have got in a sprinklin of Methodists, a sprinklin of Baptists, a sprinklin of Unitarians and a few Universalists or Un-ited Brethren. While our bylaws expressly forbid any religious discussion among members, it has cum to my knowledge that dar am a good deal of dar dar dar. Dued, but it was only two days ago dar Waydown Bebeo, who am a regular built Methodist, got into a row with Elder Toots, who am a two story Baptist, an dey spill each odder's blood widout set-in de pint as to which was de best religion. I shall impose a fine of \$35,000 on each one, an dey will de same an-pended from dis club till de same an-paid up. It's no use of hev in bylaws onless we lib up to em.

"An now 'bout religion. I've tried moss' all kinds in my day, an I find 'em all 'bout alike. I went from de Baptist ober to de Methodist, an de Methodist sold me a blind mule. I left de Methodist becase a brudder borrowed my coffee mill an wouldn't return it. De Presbyterian doctrine suited me all right, but a brudder sold me a watch widout any wherese it. I jest got comfortably settled among de Unitarians an de Unitarian bigoted dar day had a foute an I take right. One of dese doctrine men has oved me three dollars borrowed money for a year, an de odder broke my wheelbarrow an lied about it.

"I've talk 'bout dis doctrine an dat doctrine, but I doan't go a red cent on doctrines. Dar' am no short cuts to heaven. If yo' wish to git dar' yo' got to go around all de elbous an climb all de hills. I've knowed men who war' great sticklers for doctrine, but de doctrine around in deir coat tail pockets to leave town between two days, so as not to say goodby to de sheriff. Heah am a case in pint. Waydown Bebeo an Elder Toots each claimed de only doctrine by which anybody could squeeze into heaven widout rubbin de hole in de wall. De bigoted dar day had a foute an I take right. One of dese doctrine men has oved me three dollars borrowed money for a year, an de odder broke my wheelbarrow an lied about it.

"I've got a doctrine of my own dat I'm libin by. I pay my debts. Keep sober, use my lary right, an de de de de de, try to speak well of anybody, an either speak de troof or keep my head abed. I'm seen at church on Sunday, turn up purty regular at Thursday evenin prayer meetings, an if anybody sticks me wid a dead nickel I melt it up to mend de holes in de washdial. If de old woman feels like gwine to de circus I take right. One arter we has seen de Bengal tiger we pases in to witness de performance. I has bin seen at cakewalks an horse races, an arter de co'n has been hucked at a huskin bee I has bin observed to take de old woman on my arm an lead de fust cotillon. Mabbe my religion has a good one on a wot'n pass me free de gates, but it's de best I've bin able to scratch up arter thirty yars o' lookin around, an I've gwine to keep peggin away wid it.

"I say to yo' all dat yo' may hev 'doctrines by de dozen, creeds by de score, an worship arter any fashion dat pleases yo' best, but doan' bring de arguments in heah. Doan' arty anybody! If yo' got de best doctrine de best religion, an if yo' got de bulge on de angel himself, keep shet. Keep all de advantage yo' kin git ober de odder feller. I doan't ax nobody to accept my sort o' religion. While dar's no patent on it, and while I'm willin to share it, I've jest as liberal 'bout all odder kind. We will now parlay an over de plecter to observe our esteemed contemporary crawling under a bench for safety. We had intended to bring matters down to the present date, but the enthusiasm of the audience prevented. When a majority of any crowd out this way makes up its mind that a speaker is bound on the goose question he needn't break any more suspenders in furnishing additional proofs. While we were waiting to go on three bullets passed through our hat and two dead jackass rabbits fell on our feet. In return for the compliment our crowd cleared the opposition off the grounds and rounded up six hangers, a couple of eyes, somebody's chin, four ears, thirteen pistols and a basket of knives. The meeting closed with a volcano of enthusiasm, during which we were carried around in triumph on the shoulders of Arizona patriots.

HAVING FUN WITH BILL.

"Gentlemen," said the old farmer as he came up the steps of the veranda, "I'm a Christian and a prayin man, and may the Lord forgive me for what I'm about to do!"

"What are you about to do?" asked one of the crowd.

"I'm about to ask if there is anybody among you who kin put on the boxin gloves and knock my son Bill in the middle of next week! I'll be twenty years old, and he's got a fit on to be a prize fighter. I've talked and talked, but it don't do no good. He's as sot as a mule, and nutthin will change him—till somebody comes along and knocks his chin off."

"Where is your son?" asked the man who had spoken before.

"Overs here in a place they call the rink. He's even blowin around that he's out to open a boxin school. Conspair him, but he thinks I don't know putty!"

"And you want someone to put on the gloves and crack his jaw?"

"I dew, and I'll give de cracker five dollars fur his work. Do you scrap, as they call it?"

"Just a little—just enough to make your son Bill see about a million stars while he is falling. I'm feeling pretty well this morning, and will go over and tackle William on the chin."

"Good! The five is yours if you do it. Hain't you a drummer?"

"Yes, I travel for a Buffalo house, but

that's no reason why I can't have some fun with your son Bill.

"Not a bit of it. Don't break his neck or anything, but put him to sleep, as they say. You know how to do it."

The drummer looked like an athlete, and from the confident smile on his face we had no doubt of his prowess as a boxer. The whole crowd went over to the rink, and Bill was found mending a rip in an old glove. He was long and lank. He had white eyebrows and a vacant expression in his turpise colored eyes. A number of the villagers dropped in, and pretty soon the drummer picked up a glove and said:

"Wonder if there is anyone around here who can box?"

"I believe my son Bill over thar does a little boxing. He took the old man as he happened in just then."

"Does he? Here—want to put on the gloves?"

"I don't keer," replied Bill, and he slowly got up and thrust his big sun-burned paws into a pair of gloves.

"Play him a couple of minits and then crack him," said a couple of minits and then crack him."

As the two squared off, Bill appeared as awkward as a haycock on stilts, but for all that the drummer failed to get in

him. After about a minute and while we were wondering why Bill didn't drop, the Buffalo man fell in a heap and lay like a log. It took us ten minites to bring him to, and he was rather ten to locate his surroundings and say:

"Some of you boys help me over to the hotel and then get a doctor to my jaw."

"I thought you was going to make Bill see stars," said the old man as he came up.

"You go away, old villian!"

"Gentlemen, listen to him! As I'm a Christian man and a prayin man, I had the oxen and cart all ready behind the rink to load Bill in and take him home to die. I didn't s'pose Bill could knock a grasshopper off a post. Won't some of the rest of you gentlemen put up your regular, as they call it, and alarm him to hush? It's five dollars fur the slammer."

But William waited in vain. No slammer appeared, and an hour later the old man passed the hotel on his way home and yelled at his oxen:

"Law, thar! Nero—get up, Buck! Where are you? Gentlemen, I'm mighty sorry, but I was deceived in Bill. Stand still, Buck! If any of the rest of you should feel like—"

But we rose up and threw chairs at him, and drove him away.

NO HAIR NEEDED.

"Now, gentlemen," began the fakir, as he arranged his bottles on a temporary table at the street corner. "I am here to sell the original and only Patagonian Hair Renewer. It has been in use for thirty-two years, and has been tried by millions of people, and yet I have never heard of an instance where it failed to act as warranted. If it fails to produce a growth of new hair on the head within six weeks I agree to forfeit \$500. I have deposited the money in the Second National bank and shall be here about three months. Who buys the first bottle for a dollar?"

"Look a-here, mister!" said an old man as he pressed forward, "want you down to Skinnerville last spring?"

"Skinnerville? I believe I was."

"Wasn't you sellin this same stuff down there?"

"Stuff? I was selling my Patagonian Hair Renewer, sir!"

"Was it wasn't you to look at my head?" continued the old chap as he uncovered a poll as small and shiny as a new dinner plate. "I bought a bottle of that stuff."

"Stuff! Do you mean my Hair Renewer?"

"Exactly. You warranted it to force a growth of new hair inside of six weeks. I used it. What's the growth? What's the new hair?"

"My friend," said the fakir as he grew very solemn, "do you recall the words blown into the glass?"

"No, I don't remember."

"Then let me jog your recollection. It says on every bottle, 'Not warranted in the case of an old baldheaded coon looking for a third wife.' Now, then, were you looking weren't you?"

"Yess, I was lookin, and I got her, and you can go to pot with your old whitewash!"

"My friend,!"

"And I got a hundred acre farm with her, and she's expectin a thousand dollars back pension, and if I was sixty-five years younger I'd lick yer outer yer butes fur a deceiver."

"Growth of new hair's been durned!" shouted the old man as he backed off. "Didn't need new hair, nor any hair at all. She'd bin lovin me fur twenty years, and jumped at the chance to hev me! Go to ballyhack with yer old Patagonian diavolter and don't never speak to me again!"

M. QUAD.

Killed by Robbers.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 5.—This city was thrown into intense excitement, this morning, by the report that, last night, five miles south of Dany, in the Southern portion of this county, two white men, named Ben Watkins and J. D. Davis, and a negro, were killed by a band of four robbers and horse thieves. Watkins and Davis kept a country store, and the supposition is that the men attempted to rob it, and that while resisting them, Watkins and Davis and the negro were killed. A telegram received from Edwards, fifteen miles from the scene of the murder, says that the robbers' horses were found near that point. They are supposed to have taken an early train for Vicksburg.

NEWS OF THE WESTMINSTER.

The Westminister Chief Huston Fined Five.

Mainland Lumber Co.—Knights of Nana.

Special to the Colonist.

YANCO.

YANCOVEE, Oct. 5.—Mainst. Leonard and P. is a yacht last evening the boat became unsteady on the rocks near P. mainst narrowly escaped. The Rugby football on Friday night.

A recently escaped convict, who was carrying a quantity of vegetables from the mainst, made his escape. He was a cloak for his name, M. Roseman, and was a German. He was appointed German business here owing through cholera, and Mr. Goldstein, head of the Opera House, general manager, vice.

The bark Highland morning with bitum paving.

The yacht C.P.R. was on the shore at En and a hole stove in was circulated that for her yesterday when it was learned that the and wish diffently the failed to report the m

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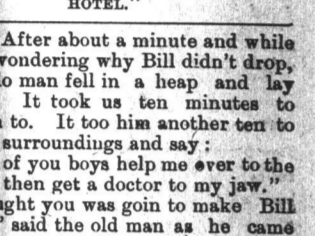
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YOU BOYS HELP ME OVER TO THE HOTEL. After about a minute and while wondering why Bill didn't drop, to man fell in a heap and lay to it. It took him another ten to surroundings and say: "If you boys help me over to the then get a doctor to my jaw." "I thought you was going to make Bill said the old man as he came to away, you old villain!"

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M. QUAD. Killed by Hebers. Miss, Oct. 5.—This city was to intense excitement, this morn- report that, last night, five miles Deny, in the Southern portion of y, two white men, named Ben and J. D. Davis, and a negro, by a band of four robbers and as. Watkins and Davis kept a store, and the supposition is that tempted to rob it, and that while then, Watkins, Davis and the h killed. A telegram received rds, fifteen miles from the scene near that point. They are sup- have taken an early train for Vicks-

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Westminster License Board and Chief Huston - Mr. Kerer Fined Five Dollars.

Mainland Lumber Combine Breaks up - Knights of Pythias at Nanaimo.

Special to the Colonist.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 5.—A. F. H. Tuck, with Messrs. Leonard and Hutchings, was sailing in a yacht last evening in Smuggler's Cove...

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 5.—The License Board held the stormiest meeting on record to-day, over the Levi license case.

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NANAIMO, Oct. 5.—The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias at a late session last evening, voted \$200 for a banner to be completed next session of Grand Lodge.

KAMLOOPS, B. C., Oct. 5 (Special).—There was a brilliant opening of the Inland Agricultural Exposition here to-day.

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SLOAN, As the result of a summer's prospecting in the Slokan country, Mr. E. Steel has

staked eight claims in different sections of the noted camp. He now exhibits specimens from his claims which mining men pronounce some of the best they have seen from that country.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS. Arrangements in Progress to Provide Better Accommodation for Those Unfortunates.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, under the signed trading name of "HOOSON, TAYLOR & CO." at Saturna Island, B. C., as quarry proprietors has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

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SALE OF LAND. Mr. George Byrnes will offer for sale by Public Auction, at his auction room in Victoria, on Friday, the 21st Day of October

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Advertisement for 'Old Chum' tobacco, featuring the brand name and 'Cut Plug' and 'Plug' varieties.

Advertisement for 'Scott's Emulsion', describing it as a 'Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda'.

Advertisement for 'Scott's Emulsion', featuring an illustration of a man carrying a large fish on his back.

Advertisement for 'Wason Co., Antler Creek', mentioning 'Rock Drills' and 'Air Compressors'.

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Advertisement for 'Pennyroyal Wafers', describing them as a 'Prescription of a physician who has had a life's experience in treating female diseases'.

Advertisement for 'Diek's Patent Belts', highlighting their 'Great Durability' and 'Enormous Driving Strength'.

Advertisement for 'R. & J. Dick', located at 'Greenhead Works, Glasgow', and 'CITY WATER LOTS'.

Advertisement for 'E. G. Prior & Co.', 'Importers of Iron, Hardware, Agricultural Machinery and Vehicles of All Kinds'.

Advertisement for 'See Erskine', 'His Rubbers are the Best and Cheapest'.

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Advertisement for 'Hagyard's "Yellow Oil"', 'Cures Rheumatism'.

Advertisement for 'Freeman's Worm Powders', 'Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual dose-destroyer of worms in Children or Adults'.

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Advertisement for 'Johnston's Fluid Beef', 'The Only Meat Preparation that Makes Strength-Giving Beef Tea'.

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