





trick. Received his information from Vernon. Was not on in the presence of the...
22nd of July last...
He had a deer on his hand...
The man employed at making from \$5 to \$10 a day each.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1889.
FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, Sept. 10.
LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.
The Alaska Steamer.
The steamer Corona leaves the Sound on the morning of the 12th inst., and will sail from the port on the afternoon of the 12th or the morning of the 13th.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1899. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. BY W. H. COLLIER, J. H. BELLIS & CO., THE COLONIST BUILDINGS, GOV'T ST.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY. PER YEAR (POSTAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF CANADA) \$10.00. PER QUARTER (POSTAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF CANADA) \$3.00. PER MONTH (POSTAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF CANADA) \$1.00.

ADVERTISING RATES: TRANSIENT ADVERTISING - Per line one insertion - First insertion, 10 cents; subsequent insertions, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line per week.

WHAT THE QUEEN GETS. The Contemporary Review for August contains a very interesting article on the Civil List and Royal Grants from the pen of Henry Dunckley, L.L.D.

YANKEE BOUNCE.

A Mr. Hill, who it appears is one of the American "scientists" who held their meeting in Toronto a few days ago, read a paper before the Economic and Statistical Section of the American Association which has given great offence to many patriotic Canadians.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

To Be Brought Before the Court. The corporation has received a writ summoning it to appear in the case of the Provincial Government vs. the city, action brought to recover the portion of the school-teachers' salaries due from the city.

Lord Stanley's Visit. At his last meeting the City Council, Mayor Grant stated that Lord Stanley, Governor-General of Canada, would be in Victoria on or about October 1st.

New Residences. Tenders were invited by Mr. John Teague, architect, for the erection of two-story frame residences on the lots facing Douglas and Bee streets.

Pets for the Park. The park manager yesterday received twenty-two monkeys. One was the Australian marmoset presented by Capt. Townsend.

Condensed Despatches. A. M. Davis, a prominent organ manufacturer of Bridgetown, Ont., dropped dead in that town last evening.

THE LICENSING BOARD.

Hon. A. N. Richards, P.M., Mayor Grant and Alderman Harrison sat at a licensing board at noon yesterday in the City Police Court, to hear and dispose of applications and transfers of liquor licenses.

BUGOYNE BAY. The weather is delightful. Mr. S. Maxwell is busily engaged preparing the golden grids for the game, and the sound of this busy instrument is not without its melody to both the old and young of the valley.

DELTA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. The prize list of the Delta Agricultural Exhibition is published. The exhibition is to be held at Ladner's Landing on the 1st of October.

ESQUIMALT ECHOES. A few new notes from Victoria's seaside suburb. Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Minister of the Interior, and Mrs. Dewdney paid Esquimalt a visit yesterday afternoon.

PERSONAL. D. H. Vail, of San Francisco, is at the Grand Hotel. E. B. Trimmens returned from Vancouver last evening.

AMERICAN NEWS.

"Sunset" Cox Dead. NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Hon. S. S. Cox died at 8:27 this evening. Samuel Sullivan Cox was born in Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1824.

Atlantic City Flooded. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—It is feared that Atlantic City has suffered severely this morning by the sea and several pavilions and bath houses and portions of the board walks were washed away.

Tidal Wave as News. NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The surf at the bathing beach was very high again early this morning, and doing damage across the roadway and along the beach.

The McAllister-Killen Fight. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Joe McAllister, champion heavy weight pugilist, was defeated by Willie Killen of St. Paul, champion of the Northwest.

Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall. NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—A. B. Tappan was to-day elected Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall, in place of Sheriff Flack, resigned.

AMERICAN NEWS.

St. Louis Flooded. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—The water in the Mississippi river is rising rapidly, and it is feared that St. Louis will be flooded.

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CAN NEWS.

SEP 10.—Hon. S. B. ... The Ohio university at ...

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1890. AN OLD TRICK—BEWARE!

A PROPOSED LAW REFORM.

The proposal to establish a Court of Criminal Appeal in Great Britain does not emanate from amateur reformers.

CABLE NEWS.

Melbourne Sends \$50,000 for the London Strikers. Burns, the Strike Leader, Denounces American Workmen.

WITH CLOSED DOORS.

Inquest on the Body of the "Ripper's" Latest Victim. Precutions to Prevent the Medical Testimony Being Made Public.

KAMLOOPS TOURNAMENT.

The Amities Defeated After a Close Game. The Victoria Team Will Play Their Opponents Again This Afternoon, the Townsends Retiring.

THRILLING INCIDENT.

A Boy Carried up by a Rope Hanging from a Balloon. PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—A very exciting and thrilling incident occurred here this evening.

CARIBOO ELECTORS.

Endorse the Mineral and Railway Policy of the Government. The Chief Justice and Attorney-General have issued a resolution of condolence with the Family of the Late Premier.

STUPIDITY AND IGNORANCE AT A PREMIUM.

Fault has been found with British official proceedings. It is said that they are too hurried. This cannot be said of the way in which criminal trials are conducted in the United States.

WESTMINSTER SPECIAL.

Serious Accident at the Royal City Planning Mills. Opening of the Presbytery of British Columbia—List of the Delegates Present.

THE STRIKE RESUMING WORK.

Several more men have conceded the demands of the strikers and sent the articles returned this morning. The strikers are as resolute as ever in the stand they are making.

THE NEW TOMATO LEAGUE.

Archbishop Croke and Parnell had a long conference in Dublin today over the new tomato league. The league is expected to follow from the conference.

WESTMINSTER NEWS.

Passengers from down the river bring word that the Mongolians there are becoming very lawless, and are looting and robbing.

THE BLOOD TELLS THE TALE.

The counsel for defence in the Cronin case has asked leave of the Court to have analyzed by experts the blood stains on the trunk in which Cronin's remains were carried to the catch basin.

THE HEROINE.

The heroine, bearing in the story, the name of Miss Helen Knowlton, is supposed to be none other than the celebrated Prima Donna, Clara Louise Kellogg.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The story reveals the inside workings of some of the great Metropolitan Daily Newspapers, and shows how pluck, brains, and luck will enable a young man to rise to the highest rank in journalism.

THE MURDER OF THE RIPPERS.

The Ripper's latest victim. Precutions to prevent the medical testimony being made public.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1890.

A SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

Friday night's telegram let in a little light on the true inwardness of the great London strike. It appears that the Dock Companies acted as a sort of middlemen between the dock laborers and the ship-owners. The owners of the vessels were not allowed to make any bargain they could with the dock laborers. They had to pay the companies for loading and unloading their vessels. How much the price they charged for the work exceeded what was given to the men is not said. It is likely that a very considerable percentage of the money that goes through his hands. But the strike has appeared, just as the companies have consented to permit the ship-owners to deal with the men directly. This seems to please the men and the shippers do not appear to think it a very great hardship. It is surprising that this solution of the difficulty was not arrived at sooner. The arrangement comes to seem the most satisfactory, as well as the simplest. The ship-owner pays for the work done and makes the laborer bargain in can with the dock laborers. The men under this system will have the satisfaction of knowing that they get all the money that is paid for the work they do. No rich company gets a share of what ought to be their wages. The strike has been, to this extent, successful, because the demand of the men was as reasonable as to enlist on their side the sympathy of many disinterested people. Cardinal Manning, the Lord Mayor of London, and Sir John Lubbock would not think of interceding for men who had taken an unreasonable stand and who resorted to violence to accomplish their object. Neither would the strikers receive substantial aid from the crowd that lined the London streets if they had been extortionate and the rise they asked for was unreasonable. The mass of the people in London are moderate and what is extortionate. Particular trade organizations who contumacious and aid men who seek an increase of pay at the expense of those who have an equal right to consideration, but the people as a whole soon arrive at a decision which is substantially just. We have seen that the great majority of the people of Great Britain sympathized with the dock laborers and from all that we have seen and heard we conclude that their sympathy was not misplaced. The laborers as a class are very poor; their pay has not been what you can see on this side of the water regard as sufficient, and it did seem that the dock companies ought to have the very strongest reasons for the course they pursued when they refused the request that appeared so moderate. The whole subject will no doubt be well ventilated and the public will be long in getting the grounds on which the dock companies based their refusal, and be able to judge whether they were sufficient or not. To condemn them as many do without having heard what they had to say is unjust as well as unreasonable.

THE WASHINGTON ELECTION.

Washington Territory has commenced its first State election campaign. The Republicans have chosen their ticket and published their platform. They have chosen for their ticket a good one and cannot be beaten, and they consider that their platform expresses the sentiments and convictions of the great majority of the electors. The party is in first rate fighting condition. It begins the campaign confident of victory. This is a great point. Those who feel sure that they are going to win are pretty sure to gain the day. If they have anything like the confidence of the Republicans, they will win. For Governor, ex-Governor Ferry, a citizen of Seattle and a native of Illinois; for Lieutenant Governor, Charles E. Laughlin, who is an Okanagan man, and came last from Nevada, where he held office; for Secretary of State Allan Weir, he is a Californian and is lawyer and editor in Port Townsend; for Treasurer, A. A. Lindsay, a native of Wisconsin, living now in Union Ridge, Clark County, is a farmer; for Auditor, R. M. Clark, Reed—one of the old timers, he is a Kentuckian man, and is now filling the office in the Territory; for Attorney General, W. G. Jones, of Spokane Falls, he is a lawyer by profession; for School Superintendent, E. U. Byron, of Chehalis County; for Land Commissioner, William T. Forrest, of the city of Chehalis, he is also a lawyer, and is well spoken of. The candidates for Congress are: Wilson of Spokane Falls. He comes from Crawfordville, Indiana, and has been for some time public life, and has a clean record. The Crown Law Officers' Opinion.

THE CROWN LAW OFFICERS' OPINION.

The question of the constitutionality of the Jesuits' Estates Act was submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown. Their answers to the questions put to them are short and to the point. They are as follows: LAW OFFICERS TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE, JULY 9. We have taken the matter into our consideration and in the public interest we are of opinion that the Act is unconstitutional and that there are no grounds for reference to a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. LAW OFFICERS TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE, JULY 9. We have taken the matter into our consideration and in the public interest we are of opinion that the Act is unconstitutional and that there are no grounds for reference to a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. LAW OFFICERS TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE, JULY 9. We have taken the matter into our consideration and in the public interest we are of opinion that the Act is unconstitutional and that there are no grounds for reference to a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

THE EXAMINER'S TELEGRAM.

TO THE EDITOR.—In your Sunday issue an item headed "The Victoria Lie," in which you assert that a dispatch from this city to the San Francisco Examiner, dated August 29, 1890, contains a statement of the truth. I beg to differ with you, as I have proved to the satisfaction of the public in every particular, having in my possession the names of five well-known people here who had agreed to take shares in the enterprise. I consider your proposition of the article as a lie as most unfair. As a matter of fact I sent the dispatch to the Examiner, knowing that it was correct. As for the "lively indignation" among the speakers, which was spoken of in your issue, there is only one or two who are in it that are making any fuss. These give the prominence you give to them in your issue, and you will do me a slight reparation for the injury inflicted. W. P. LINDLEY, Cor. San Francisco Examiner.

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AMERICAN NEWS.

Burning of a Large Brooklyn Sugar Refinery.

A Quantity of Gas in a New York Sewer Ignited.

Steve Brodie's Trip Over Niagara Falls Doubled—Several Men Killed by Lightning in Georgia.

THE OTTAWA IDIOT.

The telegrams from Ottawa to the United States newspapers are seldom to be relied upon. The correspondents at the Dominion capital are very far from being scrupulous. When they cannot get reliable information from men in authority, they fall back upon their imagination for matter to put in their despatches. Their lies are often outrageous, and they rely upon an unintelligent and undiscriminating public swallowing everything they say without thought or inquiry.

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AMERICAN NEWS.

The Loss of Life Now Placed at About 160.

Six Million Litres of Petroleum in Flames.

Many Killed and Injured by Flying Bullets—The Noise of the Explosion Heard Twenty Miles Away.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

The Lord Mayor and Cardinal Manning Write a Letter.

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AMERICAN NEWS.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. The "Colonist" Offers to New Subscribers to the WEEKLY, And to old ones who renew promptly, A magnificent \$400 Rosewood Case

PIANO!

As a premium, during the months of September, October, November and December, of the present year. EVERY PAID-UP SUBSCRIBER At the 1st of September, 1889, renewing for one year, will be entitled to a ticket.

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER For One year is entitled to a ticket.

The Piano is now on view at ROBERT JAMIESON'S Bookstore, Government street, and is open for inspection at any time during business hours. The instrument is from the well-known house of

MASON & RISCH, TORONTO,

and is guaranteed to be first-class in every respect. The following names are given of prominent people, copies of whose letters of appreciation of the Mason & Risch Piano may be seen at R. Jamieson's store:

- THE LATE DR. FRANZ LISTZ. HERB MULLER-HARTUNG, Director Royal Orchestral School, Weimar, Germany. MADAME ALBANI, the renowned Prima Donna, London, England. C. S. BRYCE, Esq., St. James' Palace, London, Organist to Her Majesty's Chapel Royal. DR. A. C. MACKENZIE, London, the eminent Composer of "The Rose of Sharon." DR. W. C. SHELLE, Organist in Ordinary to Her Majesty, Hampton Court Palace. FRANKLIN TAYLOR, Esq., Premier Prof. of the Piano-forte, Royal College of Music, London. HERB WILHELM GANZ, the well-known Composer and Pianist, London. HERB LEDERITZ, Director of the Wagner Orchestra, London. JAS. FITZGERALD, Esq., F. S. C., Conductor of the Victoria Choral Society.

The Drawing will take place on NEW YEAR'S EVE, And will be under the supervision of a Committee selected by ticket holders.

CASORIA

for Infants and Children. "Casoria is well adapted to children... It is a safe and reliable medicine... THE CENTRAL COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, LTD. THOMAS ALLSOP, HENRY S. MASON, CUYLER A. HOLLAND, DIRECTORS. HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency. MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

JUST ARRIVED!! TWO CARLOADS OF Buggies, Road Carts, Demopats, &c.

These Buggies are built by the BRANTFORD CARRIAGE CO., Brantford, Ont. (A branch of the Cortland Carriage Co., Cortland, N.Y.), and are undoubtedly the BEST BUILT AND HANDSOMEST RIGS EVER IMPORTED INTO BRITISH COLUMBIA. We guarantee them all to be A. 1. Call and examine, or write for Catalogue. Prices very moderate and terms easy.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Cor. Government and Johnson Sts, Victoria, B. C. SPECIAL. FOUR CASES MEN'S FINE SHOES Just Arrived! ERSKINE'S Boot & Shoe Emporium 132 Government Street. Cor. Johnson.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS. JUDGE FINN, when urged to carry arms, declined to do so. He said: "No! I do not and will not carry arms, because when it is known that the judges of the courts are compelled to arm themselves from an assault offered in consequence of their judicial action, it will be time to dissolve the courts, consider government a failure and let society lapse into barbarism." This is a weighty saying and worthy the most serious reflection.

Among the American newspapers which characterize the claim of the United States to exclusive jurisdiction over Behring's Sea, as altogether groundless, is the Christian Union. It ridicules the notion that the Government of the United States are justified in violating the law of nations in order to preserve the fur seals from destruction. It says: "Protection of seals upon the high seas is something over which we have no more authority than any other nation. As to the numerous claims attributed to the Assistant Secretary of State, that we have a right to the seals in open seas because they have been bred in our waters, the same principle would establish a claim of the Northern States to authority over the robins when they go south in the fall."

THE PARIS EXHIBITION is proving the most successful of all the World's Fairs. It is worthy of its success. It is a wonderful collection of the works of industry and art. It is the greatest exhibition that has ever been presented to mankind, and it is no wonder that millions from all quarters of the world are flocking to Paris to see what has to teach. The present Paris Exposition is the eighth of the international exhibitions, and the fourth that has been held in Paris. The first Exhibition of the World's Industry was held in London thirty-eight years ago. It was looked upon as a wonderful enterprise. But it was only the first of a series of great exhibitions. The following statistics regarding the exhibitions appeared in a late number of the New York Post:

Table with 4 columns: City, Yr., Number Exhibitors, Number Visitors. Rows include London 1851, London 1862, London 1873, Philadelphia 1876, Paris 1878.

WHAT RIGHT has the Times to dictate to the electors of Lillooet respecting the choice of a representative? It is a non-resident newspaper, and has no business to be putting in its oar. Lillooet for the Lillooetians is the principle which it advocates, and since it is not a Lillooetian, it has no right to say one word about the election that is to take place in that part of the province. We are surprised at one country's inconsistency. If the electors of that district are not to choose a non-resident for a representative, we are quite sure they will not submit to be lectured by a non-resident as to whom they shall elect. According to the Times, a non-resident has no right to ask the electors of Lillooet for their votes; and if that is the case, it is the merest impertinence for a non-resident to interfere in any way in its elections. The consistent, the Times after this will let election matters in Lillooet and all other places outside of Victoria severally alone. We are pretty sure that the electors of Lillooet will be able to manage their election very well without the interference of the champion of resident representation.

MISCELLANEOUS. STARTLING EVIDENCE. Of the Cure of Skin Diseases when all Other Methods Fail.

Parisian's years, covered face, head, and entire body with white scurf. Skin red, itching, bleeding. Hair all gone. Spent hundreds of dollars. Found relief in CUTICURA. Cured by CUTICURA Remedies. My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading thence to my forehead and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my sight altogether. It spread all over my face, and my hair fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms, neck, and chest, until my arms were just one scurf. I covered my entire body with my face, head and arms; the skin would thicken and swell, and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of CUTICURA Remedies, and bought two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I used one change and after I had taken four bottles I was cured. I had used one of the best of CUTICURA Remedies, and one of CUTICURA SOAP. I was cured of the disease within five years. I thought the disease would be very deep, and I had to be cured by CUTICURA. I cannot express my joy. I suffered before using the CUTICURA Remedies. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my sight. I have used a number of CUTICURA Remedies, and have used the CUTICURA Remedies, and all have restored my health from their use. Wm. H. ROSA, Rockwell City, Calhoun Co., Iowa.

IT STOPS THE PAIN. Back ache, kidney pain, weakness, rheumatism, and muscular pain, and all other ailments, are relieved by CUTICURA. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It is a sure cure for all these ailments.

Mortgagee's Sale. I am instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by Public Auction, at the Sale Room, Store Street, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, at TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON. The property known as the 150-MILE HOUSE, containing 107 Acres, the well known Hotel, and Lots 11, 12 and 14, Group 1, Cariboo District, Containing 480 Acres. Ten per cent. of the purchase money may be paid by the Auctioneer, when the property is knocked down, for the balance for children, execution of conveyance to the purchaser. Deeds and papers relating to the property. For particulars apply to Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Holmeas, at Victoria, B. C., or to the undersigned. W. R. OLARKE, Auctioneer.

A GOOD EXAMPLE. The American Government is exploring the waters of its territory on the Pacific coast to discover where fish are to be found. Lieut. Commander Tanner is doing the work in the steamer Albatross. He is reported to have made many discoveries of great value. He found the haunts of some very valuable fish, and his trawls have brought to the surface dozens of the deep water existence, which has hitherto unsuspected. He has discovered fish oyster beds, from which a plentiful harvest may yet be gathered. It is to be hoped that the Dominion Government will do for the waters of British Columbia what the Government of the United States is doing for California and Alaska. The sea near the coasts of the mainland and islands should be prospected. It should not be left to private enterprise to find where the best fishing grounds are situated and what fish inhabit the waters of the province. Such an expedition as that which Lieut. Tanner is conducting would not cost much and it might be productive of very great advantage to the province and also to the whole Dominion. Such explorations are necessary to the proper development of the fisheries of the coast. They are valuable, too, from a scientific point of view. We trust that one will be set on foot on the Pacific Coast by the Dominion Government before this time next year.

CANADA MISREPRESENTED. Our neighbors across the line, while they cannot justify the course which their Government is pursuing with respect to the treatment of British sealers in Behring's Sea, try to produce the impression that, bad as it is, it is not worse than the treatment which American fishermen receive in what are claimed as Dominion waters in the east. The Oregonian, which is generally well informed, makes this mistake. It says in its remarks on what it calls "The Fishery Tempest": "The members of the Dominion Parliament ought to know that there is no substantial difference between the seizure of British sealers under the law passed by the last Congress and the seizure of our American fishing vessels under a strained and obsolete construction of the treaty of 1825. New England claimed that the three-mile limit should be measured from headland to headland, and that, under the broad interpretation of the treaty, the American fishermen proclaimed in 1820 between England and America, the American fishing vessel was as fairly treated by the British Government as an American consular vessel." Our Portland contemporary does not, we presume, contend that because American fishermen were treated badly by the British on the east coast of America, it is therefore right that the British should be subjected to wrong and outrage by the Americans on the west coast. It is surely too intelligent and too fair-minded to teach the doctrine held by some peculiar people that two wrongs make one right. But it does, whether intentionally or not, leave the impression on the mind of its readers that the Behring's Sea seizures are a kind of reprisals for injuries done to American fishermen in the east.

THE ORGAN PHILOSOPHER. Our Yate-street contemporary has become quite a philosopher. He has, in effect, taken for his text, "Tories and Liberals are born, not made," and has treated its meaning in an entirely original way. He says that they are not made, but that they are made by the circumstances of their birth. He says that they are not made, but that they are made by the circumstances of their birth. He says that they are not made, but that they are made by the circumstances of their birth.

BOUND TO BE AHEAD. The Americans are determined to outdo the Canadians in the matter of laying a cable to Australia. A committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has recommended uniting the continent of America with Australia by a cable. The estimated cost is \$10,000,000. The total distance is 3,711 miles. It is made up in this way: From San Francisco to Honolulu, 2,100 miles; from Honolulu to Tutuila, 2,271 miles; from Tutuila to North Cape, New Zealand, 1,700 miles. Three hundred miles are allowed for slack and irregularities at the bottom of the ocean. The bed of part of the Pacific is said to be favorable for cable laying. The cable between San Francisco and Honolulu will be a bed of soft mud. The coral reefs in the southern latitudes may be hard on the cable. The greatest depth between these two points is 3,322 fathoms. The reasons for engaging in this enterprise are partly military and partly commercial. The late difficulty in Samoa impressed the citizens of the United States with the importance of having better and more rapid communication with the islands of the Pacific than now obtains. One of our San Francisco contemporaries writes that there had been cable communication with Samoa or some point near that group, the American Government would have saved some \$5,000,000 worth of property that was destroyed there. If the United States Government had known exactly what the Germans were doing in Samoa, sooner than they did, the trouble would have been all over before the storm came that destroyed the cable. The cable, if more likely, there would have never been any need of sending war ships there at all. One of our California contemporaries becomes quite enthusiastic when it contemplates the commercial advantages which will follow uniting California with Australia by cable, it says: "Finally, the wire to Australia is a commercial enterprise. The communication which it will establish between the continent of Australia and the island of New Zealand, and toward a community of origin, is a commercial enterprise. It is a commercial enterprise. It is a commercial enterprise."

FRANQUIET NEGOTIATIONS. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes as if he had received his information with respect to the understanding that exists between Great Britain and the United States regarding the Behring's Sea difficulty from an authoritative source. From the tone of his letter he would have the readers of this paper believe that he knows all about it. He says in effect that there is really no dispute between the two nations with regard to the jurisdiction over the waters of Behring's Sea. They are agreed to disagree about the matter. The United States claims sovereignty over the sea by virtue of its deed of purchase from Russia. England does not admit the validity of the deed. She claims that the United States under its "colorable" claim to exercise exclusive jurisdiction until such time as an amicable settlement is arrived at. But it does not seem in any violent hurry to press for such a settlement, and in the meantime British Columbia sealers are exposed to outrage and loss. A knowledge of this fact does not appear to affect the easy-going diplomat very seriously. What British Columbia sealers think of this arrangement is another matter. They appear bound to take their own time. The Herald correspondent speculates on the prospects of a settlement, and gives his opinion of the chances of the British Columbian sealers and ship owners being indemnified for the losses they have sustained. He says: "The burden of pressing that contention and those who are rather than support the British Government, since our own Government is in possession of Behring's Sea, and a good color of title and has nothing to do with the sealers in its possession and colorable title still the adverse party makes out its case. The relative positions of the respective parties are fully understood and virtually admitted on the British side, and hence there is no slightest hope for a settlement of the dispute between the two governments."

THE ELIXIR DISORDERED. Dr. Brown-Sequard's elixir of life appears to be already pretty well discredited. Whatever good it is supposed to have done is credited to the imagination of sanguine patients. The power of the imagination is known to be very great, and when the elixir was believed to be a powerful life-restorer many to whom it was administered thought that they were rejuvenated, and they became, in consequence, as frisky as young colts. But the delusion does not appear to have lasted long. The infirmities and the disabilities of old age could not be ignored, and the believers in the virtues of the elixir soon began to feel that it was unable to conquer nature. Their old pains and aches and weaknesses came back to them, and when their imagination had cooled and they had settled down to their normal condition they found their last state, be it anything, worse than their first.

There were, too, some upon whom the elixir had positively a injurious effect, and at least one death was reported from its use. The consequence is that the believers in the elixir are becoming fewer and fewer every day, and those who hoped by its use to renew their youth have been disappointed. Dr. Brown-Sequard is yet to be heard from in defence of his nostrum, and Dr. Hammond of New York will be expected to tell the world why he so readily gave the elixir the benefit of his reputation as a physician and a man of science.

There are two matters upon which the members of the constitutional convention of Washington State did not take upon themselves to decide. They are, prohibition and woman suffrage. They have arranged to take a vote on these two subjects separately when the constitution is submitted to the people. If the electors approve of either, they will be embodied in the Constitution.

There are some schools in which the time given to English and the use of that language in the school are too limited. In many of these schools more attention is paid to English than formerly, and the use made of it in the work of instruction is greater than it was a few years ago. In dealing with these schools, in order to raise them to a higher standard, and to secure a satisfactory teaching of the English language in them, time must be allowed, and patience must be exercised. For many years, the French people were allowed to conduct their schools in their own way, no exception being taken either by the Education Department or by the public. Special provision was made to secure French teachers for them and French textbooks were authorized for their schools. They have been allowed to conduct their schools in their own way, no exception being taken either by the Education Department or by the public. Special provision was made to secure French teachers for them and French textbooks were authorized for their schools.

SUFFRAGE. The electors of South Dakota and Washington Territory will be called to decide whether they will allow women to vote when their Territories become States. The conventions were unwilling to enfranchise the ladies and they were too gallant or perhaps afraid to give the advocates of woman suffrage a direct refusal. They therefore shifted the responsibility on to the shoulders of the people. The electors, protected by the ballot, will perhaps feel freer than the members of the conventions did to vote according to their own notions or prejudices. The electors of those two territories are not the only people who have been required to give a decision on this momentous question at the polls. Thirteen years ago the electors of Colorado were required to vote yes or no on the question of woman suffrage. The decision was in favor of the ladies, the system being carried out by a 10,000,000 constitutional amendment was passed by the Legislature of Oregon granting the suffrage to women. It was submitted to the people in 1874 and was rejected by a vote of 18,876 to 11,223. A similar vote was taken in the State of Nebraska in November, 1882, with the same result. The women were denied the privilege of the franchise by a vote of 50,000 against, to 25,796 for. In Indiana, as at present in Washington, prohibition and woman suffrage were linked together by the Legislature, but the electors did not give the chance of voting upon it. If we ventured a prediction, we would be inclined to say that the chances appear very much against both the prohibition and the woman suffrage articles of the Washington Constitution. Prohibition has evidently fallen upon evil days. It has gone into disrepute on both sides of the line, and there is among the men of the Anglo-Saxon race—and we suspect among the women, too—a prejudice against extending political power to women. The men dislike the idea of their womanlike mixing up in election contests, and the women themselves do not appear to set a very high value upon the privilege of voting for candidates. The Legislature has evidently fallen upon evil days. It has gone into disrepute on both sides of the line, and there is among the men of the Anglo-Saxon race—and we suspect among the women, too—a prejudice against extending political power to women. The men dislike the idea of their womanlike mixing up in election contests, and the women themselves do not appear to set a very high value upon the privilege of voting for candidates.

NEW CONSTITUTIONS. The constitutions of the new States, South Dakota, and Washington, are a sort of anticipatory condemnation of their future governments. The spirit of suspicion rather than of prudence pervades them. They restrict the legislators in almost every direction, and make the enactment of laws on many subjects almost unnecessary. Instead of defining a few general principles on which the legislation of the State is to be based, and its government carried on, it goes into details which are ordinarily arranged by statute law. The constitution of the State of Washington, for instance, directs what shall be the salaries of its Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The salaries which are thus fixed by the constitution appear, for large and young States, in which compensation for labor of all kinds is on a liberal scale, to be very small. The Governor is to get only four thousand dollars a year, and it can be increased to six thousand, but no further. The Lieutenant-Governor is fixed at two thousand dollars a year, and the Legislature has no power to increase it beyond three thousand dollars. The Secretary of State is to receive at first twenty-five hundred dollars a year, but the Legislature can raise it to three thousand, and there it must stop. The Attorney-General of the new State is allowed no more than two thousand a year, and power is given the Legislature to raise it to three thousand. The Auditor gets two thousand, and the constitution declares it "shall never exceed three thousand dollars per annum; the Treasurer is not quite so badly off, he is allowed two thousand to begin with, with a limit of four thousand. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is to get twenty-five hundred dollars a year at the start, and an uncommonly generous Legislature is invested with the power to raise it to four thousand dollars, but it is "never" to exceed that sum. It is singular that it will require an amendment of the Constitution of the State of Washington to raise the Secretary of State's salary from three thousand dollars to five thousand, which does not seem to be a very princely salary for a man capable of properly performing the duties of the office. It appears to us that it is hardly worth while having a Legislature at all if it cannot be trusted with fixing the remuneration which the state officials are to receive. The excessive caution of the framers of the constitution shows that they have not only no faith in the men whom the people elect as their representatives, but that they believe that the honest men and men who are capable of adapting the legislation of the State to its circumstances. Their distrust goes so far as to leave it out of the power of the representatives to say what they pay the representatives to receive. The Constitution settles that matter for them. It ordains that each member of the Legislature shall not receive more than "five dollars for each day's attendance during session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the Legislature, on the most usual route." There is a provision of the Constitution which may be necessary, but it shows that the men who drew it up have not a very high opinion of the material out of which public officials are to be made in the State of Washington. It is this: "It shall not be lawful for any person holding public office in this State to use a pass or to purchase transportation upon any railroad or other corporation, and no such pass shall be purchased by the general public, and the Legislature shall pass laws to enforce this provision."

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. One of the best uses which the United States can make of its surplus—since it is bound to have a surplus—is to pay of the national debt. This is better than pensioning every old soldier who can show the ghost of a claim, or squandering the people's money in public work that are not needed, and holding out to unscrupulous contractors tempting opportunities to swindle the nation. But the United States Government has paid all its bonds that have matured, and it can only lessen the debt by going into the money market and buying its own stocks at a premium. This is a delicate operation, for it would be very easy for the Government to disturb the business of the country, and to do more harm than good by trading in stocks. But there are times when it can make things easy for the mercantile community by permitting a few millions of its hoarded cash to go into the general circulation. In the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the state of the money market a few weeks ago made it advisable for him to go into the stock market with his money bags. He offered to buy four per cent. bonds which are to mature on July 1, 1897. He found that he could purchase \$5,395,000 of them at 128, and he purchased. The transaction was profitable one for the government. These bonds have nearly eighteen years yet to run. The Republic would have to pay 72 interest on every hundred dollar of these bonds if they were allowed to mature, but by buying them now from holders that needed the ready cash he paid only 82, thus saving \$44 on every hundred of the bonds purchased. This amounted in all to \$2,773,800. This is an individual would be a very pretty sum to save, but to a very rich nation like the United States which finds it difficult not how to save but how to spend, it does not seem like a very great deal. But it must be satisfactory to the citizens of the Republic to know that

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There are some schools in which the time given to English and the use of that language in the school are too limited. In many of these schools more attention is paid to English than formerly, and the use made of it in the work of instruction is greater than it was a few years ago. In dealing with these schools, in order to raise them to a higher standard, and to secure a satisfactory teaching of the English language in them, time must be allowed, and patience must be exercised. For many years, the French people were allowed to conduct their schools in their own way, no exception being taken either by the Education Department or by the public. Special provision was made to secure French teachers for them and French textbooks were authorized for their schools. They have been allowed to conduct their schools in their own way, no exception being taken either by the Education Department or by the public. Special provision was made to secure French teachers for them and French textbooks were authorized for their schools.

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