

AMERICANS. ... aims to have four of a gripe. ... men about \$1,000, for teeth. ... aldermen \$3,000 to pay hers \$1,000 ...

TEA Basket fired Yamahoea. Blend, 50. Finest Assam. Write for Price. R. H. JAMESON 38 FORT STREET.

W. H. G. TEA Try our New Season's Unold Jap. Tea. The finest of all Teas grown. All packages branded 'R. H. J.' R. H. JAMESON 38 FORT ST., RED FRONT. VOLUME XXXIII, NO. 48.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1891.

CABLE NEWS.

The Fighting in Cork Getting Serious - The Liberals Alarmed at the Irish Developments. Death of a Waterloo Veteran - War With Chili Hardly to be Avoided. French Friendship for Russia. Paris, Oct. 29. - The pupils of the Lycee at Beauvois went on board the Russian warship Minin, now at that port, and delivered to her commander a bronze figure representing a French officer holding a sword in his right hand and in his left the tricolor flag of the French Republic. It was a present sent to the Carovich by the students of the Lycee. Upon the pedestal of the bronze statue were inscribed the significant words "Quand au Yeu, a liberal English translation of which would be "Ready and Willing." Several speeches indicative of French friendship for Russia were made, and the ceremonies concluded with enthusiastic cries of "Vive la Czar," "Vive la Russie."

ANTIPODEAN ADVICES.

Latest News by S. S. Alameda - Victoria Much Afraid of Russian Immigrants. Tribal Wars in New Hebrides - Samoa Perfectly Quiet - Honolulu News. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29. - The steamer Alameda arrived from Australia this morning. Among her passengers were the John L. Sullivan combination and Joe Choyaki. Captain Morse, of the Alameda, says Sullivan made himself very agreeable on the voyage up. Colonel McKie and Captain Overton and Plant, of the Salvation Army, were also passengers. They found sitting the different cities of the United States before returning to England. Rabbits and hares have increased to an alarming extent in New South Wales. The ravages of the pests in Cobarr district have driven the stock off the ranges. In view of the fact that a number of Russian Jews are on their way to Australia, Premier Munro, of Victoria, has issued instructions that all foreign papers be refused admission to the country. News from the New Hebrides states that the white residents of Tanna Island are about to leave until the tribal war ceases. It is thought that such a consummation will not be obtained until one side exterminates the other. Sir J. H. Thurston, high commissioner of the western Pacific, will shortly visit Tanna to ascertain if any action can be taken to put a stop to the butchery. Perfect quiet reigns throughout the Samoan group. The correspondent of a New York paper, who accompanied back to their home the Samoans brought to America for exhibition purposes, is said to be preparing a sensational article on Samoa. He reports that the Government of New Zealand is liable to occur at any time, which would endanger every white person in the place, and further, that the United States and England are united against Germany in an endeavor to prevent an uprising of the natives. Advice from Honolulu states that Queen Liliuokalani is in her usual health, and that the happy couple left for Pleasant Day, either in her carriage or on horseback.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Julius Simon Says that Russia Has No Designs on India - The Next Pope. Russia Persecutes German Residents in that Country - Anticipated Emigration This Way. PARIS, Oct. 29. - Julius Simon, in an interview, said he did not think war was probable. He added: "While I am in Berlin, as a delegate to the National Labor Congress, Emperor William told me that he desired peace, and the tone in which he said it left no doubt in my mind that he was sincere. The Czar also wanted peace. He said that he would not be the nation to commence hostilities in Europe." Simon is quoted as declining to venture to say whether or not the French-Russian entente included an agreement to expel England from Egypt. In this connection, Simon said, he did not expect Russia with having any designs to conquer India, but that Russian expansion in Asia was only natural. The Russian cruiser Dnieper Donkey has arrived at Brno. Upon reaching that port she was cheered by the enormous crowd of people, and was otherwise given a grand reception after she had exchanged salutes with the forts and with the French ship. THE PRINCE OF WALES. His Approaching Fifth Birthday - Preparations for its Celebration. LONDON, Oct. 29. - The fifth birthday of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales falling on the 9th of November prox., among other spontaneous preparations, the corporation of the city of London are taking steps to ascertain what he would like to do on the occasion. Orders have already been issued to give the army and navy something to do on the day. The Grenadiers at Windsor, will probably have a dinner. The Prince is said to be hesitating as to whether he will court publicity on the occasion. CAPITAL NOTES. Nothing New in Cabinet Matters - Chief Opposition Whip Trow Unseated - The World's Fair. HON. MR. LARIVIERE at Ottawa - Divorce Case in a Civil Service Official's Family. (From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Oct. 29. - There is no change in the Chapeau situation though there is a growing belief that he is going to back down accept inevitable and retain his position in the state department. He is reported to be in the city this afternoon having had a brief interview with Premier Abbott of which neither could speak. Mr. Lariviere, M.P. arrived from Winnipeg to-day. Mr. Trow, chief Opposition Whip, was unseated by Judge Ross and McMahon at Stratford to-day for bribery by an agent. The personal charges were dropped. The Sunday School Convention closed to-day to meet next year at Guelph. It passed a resolution opposing the opening of the Chicago World's Fair on Sundays. The case of Mrs. Aldrich, instituted to obtain alimony from her husband, ex-secretary of St. Adolph's, was tried to-day. The husband alleged that his wife was unfaithful. The wife charged her husband with cruelty and adultery. Judgment was reserved to allow the examining of Mrs. Smith, at St. Paul, next month. AMERICAN NEWS. Heavy Landed Mail. PITTSBURGH, Oct. 29. - Senator Quay will, to-day, enter suit against the Pittsburgh Post for \$100,000, for libel. A Negro Necessary Reached. MONROE, La., Oct. 29. - A negro, named Snowden, was arrested in West Monroe, on Tuesday, charged with burning the residence of Squire Emory, in Lincoln Parish, on Sunday night, while the family was asleep. The inmates had narrow escapes from execution. Yesterday, the negro was taken on a train and hanged to the limb of a tree. New Export Bills of Lading. NEW YORK, Oct. 29. - The permanent committee on uniform bills of lading consisting of representatives from the Central Traffic Association, Southern Railway and Steamship Association, Oswego Steamship Association, Trunk Line Association and the New England Roads, met to-day and adopted a new export bill of lading embracing the conditions of the Ocean bill of lading as passed by the city of Winnipeg. The bill of lading will be used for all business originating in the West, and will go into effect December 1st. Burned at Her Wharf. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29. - The steamer Oliver Beane was burned to the water's edge, early this morning, near Milliken's Landing. She was a new and handsome passenger boat, built at Jeffersonville four years ago and had been used in the excursion traffic on the Mississippi river for the last two months. The boat was valued at \$50,000. The Beane after getting into the Mississippi accepted freight on her way down and when she reached Milliken's Bend had aboard several hundred boxes of miscellaneous freight. She reached Milliken's Bend last night and landed there intending to resume her trip down the river this morning. Most of the passengers and crew were asleep when at 3:30 o'clock an alarm of fire was suddenly sounded, and before any one was awake the boat was in flames. The blaze originated on the lower deck, from what cause is not known, and communicating to the dry dock was soon burning with great fierceness. The crew of the boat was aroused, and with the passengers who were awake gave the alarm to those who were asleep. A rush was immediately made to the forward part of the boat, and many got off in safety, but that avenue of escape and others were soon cut off, and the unfortunate passengers and crew were forced to plunge into the water. Chief Engineer Burd launched the yawl of the boat, and he with other men succeeded in picking up many of the struggling unfortunates in the water. Some, however, were beyond reach and were either burned to death or sank beneath the water. Fires in the Blue Grass Section. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 29. - The field and forest fires in the Blue Grass region continue, and the fire is eating its way into the most valuable corn fields and farming lands in the state.

THE CHILIAN DIFFICULTY.

Reply to Minister Egan's Demands - Chill on Her Dignity, but Demurs to Surrender. A Negro Necessary Reached. MONROE, La., Oct. 29. - A negro, named Snowden, was arrested in West Monroe, on Tuesday, charged with burning the residence of Squire Emory, in Lincoln Parish, on Sunday night, while the family was asleep. The inmates had narrow escapes from execution. Yesterday, the negro was taken on a train and hanged to the limb of a tree. New Export Bills of Lading. NEW YORK, Oct. 29. - The permanent committee on uniform bills of lading consisting of representatives from the Central Traffic Association, Southern Railway and Steamship Association, Oswego Steamship Association, Trunk Line Association and the New England Roads, met to-day and adopted a new export bill of lading embracing the conditions of the Ocean bill of lading as passed by the city of Winnipeg. The bill of lading will be used for all business originating in the West, and will go into effect December 1st. Burned at Her Wharf. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29. - The steamer Oliver Beane was burned to the water's edge, early this morning, near Milliken's Landing. She was a new and handsome passenger boat, built at Jeffersonville four years ago and had been used in the excursion traffic on the Mississippi river for the last two months. The boat was valued at \$50,000. The Beane after getting into the Mississippi accepted freight on her way down and when she reached Milliken's Bend had aboard several hundred boxes of miscellaneous freight. She reached Milliken's Bend last night and landed there intending to resume her trip down the river this morning. Most of the passengers and crew were asleep when at 3:30 o'clock an alarm of fire was suddenly sounded, and before any one was awake the boat was in flames. The blaze originated on the lower deck, from what cause is not known, and communicating to the dry dock was soon burning with great fierceness. The crew of the boat was aroused, and with the passengers who were awake gave the alarm to those who were asleep. A rush was immediately made to the forward part of the boat, and many got off in safety, but that avenue of escape and others were soon cut off, and the unfortunate passengers and crew were forced to plunge into the water. Chief Engineer Burd launched the yawl of the boat, and he with other men succeeded in picking up many of the struggling unfortunates in the water. Some, however, were beyond reach and were either burned to death or sank beneath the water. Fires in the Blue Grass Section. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 29. - The field and forest fires in the Blue Grass region continue, and the fire is eating its way into the most valuable corn fields and farming lands in the state.

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Responsibility for the Difficulties at Valparaiso - The U. S. "Baltimore" Denounced as a Spy. Safe Conduct to Refugees at the American Legation Given Under Protest. WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 29. - Senator Montt, Chilean envoy, called on Secretary Blaine, to-day, and had a long talk concerning the assault upon American sailors in Valparaiso. Senator Montt charged that Minister Egan is responsible for all the trouble existing between Chile and the United States. He said that during the revolution in Chile, when the congressional army endeavored to make a secret advance on Valparaiso and surprise Balmaceda's troops, the U. S. S. "Baltimore" was ordered by the congressional army to make a forward movement; that the vessel, which should have maintained a neutral attitude, steamed along the coast, and that the places where the insurgents were located, and then hastened to Valparaiso and reported to Minister Egan, who immediately laid the facts before Balmaceda. The victorious party claimed that the "Baltimore" was discharged through Egan's interference, and that at the battle which ensued they suffered a loss of at least 1,000 soldiers, as a direct result of Egan's espionage. It is understood that Montt has been recognized by the Chilean minister in a provisional sense only, which puts him in the same status as that now occupied by Minister Egan in Chile. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29. - Minister Egan has received a reply from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government, Senator Matta, in which he sends a safe conduct to refugees at the American Legation. He recognizes the precedents quoted by Minister Egan, in which the Chilean Government claimed similar rights for refugees in Peru when the latter Government refused to accept the claim of extra territoriality. At the same time, Senator Matta does not abandon altogether the position maintained by the Junta that those refugees in the legation, in spite of the rights of asylum which are thereby conceded, shall eventually be tried before their tribunals. The Junta is greatly stirred up over the recent dispatches from the United States Government on the question of the contemplated assault upon the sailors from the "Baltimore" in the streets of Valparaiso, October 16th. The leaders are disposed to consider the matter in a serious light, but the subject is of such grave import that it requires earnest deliberation before any definite reply can be given. A letter published in the newspapers has created a vast amount of discussion. It is signed by Angel Eduardo Matta, a well-known banker, and Eduardo Matta, and vindicates Minister Egan from the criticisms that have been passed upon the conduct of his office by various adherents of the Junta. The letter has caused a great deal of criticism.

THE CHILIAN DIFFICULTY.

Reasons for the Junta's Course. LONDON, Oct. 30. - A dispatch from Valparaiso to a firm in the Chilean trade, says the secret of the Junta's refusal to give satisfaction to the American Government is that the members of the Junta and their associates are divided on the question of the Presidency, and after the election of a President there will probably be a change for the better in the situation. The failure to capture Valparaiso is greatly regretted, as many even of the Junta party consider him the legal President-elect, his situation having been different from that of Balmaceda, who was having been captured, and a former Balmacedaist, he would probably have been got rid of. The fact that Valparaiso is alive and willing to undertake the fight, if permitted, is a matter ready in much of the Junta. The Junta might be invited back to Chile, if. MINISTER EGAN A SOURCE OF TROUBLE. NEW YORK, Oct. 30. - The Post says, on the authority of a gentleman in this city, who is in the confidence of the Chilean Government, that Chili instructed Senator Montt, some time ago to demand the recall of Minister Egan as a "persona non grata" to the Chilean authorities. It also states that the demand was shelved to await the arrival of Senator Montt's credentials as Chilean Minister to this country. These arrived a few days ago and the demand was then repeated, but the State Department has taken no action yet. The World Enriched. The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes. W. H. ELLIOT, for an infraction of the law by the late, was fined \$2.50 in yesterday's police court.

CHILLI'S CONTROVERSY.

Secretary Blaine Replies to British Press Strictures - What Business Men Say. THE U. S. FLEET on the Pacific - Minister Egan the Great Difficulty. OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS. LONDON, Oct. 30. - The Telegraph, referring to the Chilean trouble, says: President Harrison was perfectly justified in acting as he did. Doubtless Minister Egan's appointment has turned out to be the worst that could have been made. His action was a notorious violation of the obligations of neutrality, but that is no reason why the Chileans should adopt a defiant attitude. If they refuse to make an investigation and to punish the guilty persons, they were acting under the impulse of insensate pride. It will be necessary for the United States, therefore, to declare against her, rather than run up against a stone wall. The Chronicle thinks that Chili will find it more prudent to apologize and punish the assailants of the American sailors and pay a compensation, rather than run up against a stone wall. The Post refers to the naval inferiority of the United States, and says it will be difficult with her present equipment, to oppose Chili, and expressed the hope that both nations will modify their attitude before proceeding to hostilities. ATTITUDE OF BUSINESS MEN. LONDON, Oct. 29. - The merchants in the Chilean trade are moving every influence at their command to bring about British intervention in behalf of Chili, in the present misunderstanding between Chili and the United States. There is no likelihood, however, that Lord Salisbury will consent to have anything to do with the affair as long as British rights are made respect. PLAIN TRUTHS TO MARK MISTERY. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30. - The State department has given out for publication a copy of the precedents established by Great Britain, in the nature of a reply to criticisms by the newspapers of London. It says, among other things, that in 1863 a British bark named the "Prince of Wales" had a claim against the Brazilian Government. At the time three officers of a British frigate were arrested while ashore in a Brazilian town, and in civilian dress except the Moicans, and it is stated that the British Minister at Rio Janeiro at once demanded payment of \$3,000. This not being forthcoming, four British men-of-war sailed away from the harbor of Rio. In every popular and in an intelligent manner than it does to engage successfully in the cultivation of any other kind of fruit. The importation of lemons into the United States has been on the increase for many years past, while the importation of oranges has been on the decrease, on account of the millions of boxes of that fruit now being grown in Florida and Southern California. The area of country suited to the cultivation of lemons is much more limited than that suited to the cultivation of the orange. Because of this fact, and the still retarded growth of the lemon, it is considered an impossibility for this country to ever grow enough lemons to overstock the United States market, and it is now believed that the profits of lemon raising in every popular and in an intelligent manner than it does to engage successfully in the cultivation of any other kind of fruit. HOLY'S ORANGE BARK. THE U. S. FLEET ON THE PACIFIC. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30. - The fleet of government vessels at Mare Island navy yard is composed of the Moicans, Adams, Thetis and Ranger. At the present time repairs are being made on all the vessels except the Moicans, and it is stated that a board of survey will visit her within the next few days to ascertain how badly she is in need of repairs. The Pennsylvania lies at Honolulu, and is expected to sail for San Francisco as having left Callao for this port a few days ago. Orders are expected at the yard, daily, to rush the work on all the vessels named, and should the Chilean question become a serious one, and the vessels at the yard needed, it is more than likely that the force of men will be largely increased. At the present time over 600 men are employed. Should the occasion warrant it, the vessels could be made ready in much less time than heretofore, as the work could be carried on at night. REASONS FOR THE JUNTA'S COURSE. LONDON, Oct. 30. - A dispatch from Valparaiso to a firm in the Chilean trade, says the secret of the Junta's refusal to give satisfaction to the American Government is that the members of the Junta and their associates are divided on the question of the Presidency, and after the election of a President there will probably be a change for the better in the situation. 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PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

The Goddard and Jackson Contest. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29. - All hopes of a match between Joe Goddard and Peter Jackson have been given up by the Austrorians. A correspondent writes: "We cannot understand Joe's disinclination to meet the able warrior. It surely cannot be that the money offered is not enough. It is a long way greater than anything the Barrie Boy has fought for yet and when a man of Goddard's reputation considers it sufficient inducement for him to take a three weeks trip across the Pacific Ocean surely it ought to entice the local champion to undertake a journey of a little more than a day. The match was made there would certainly be a lot of betting and the winner could net a sum far in excess of the purse. Of course if Goddard goes off to America, the match will be given up. Mr. Goddard wrote a few weeks back, saying that if Goddard would go to San Francisco his club would give a good purse for a match between Joe Goddard and Peter Jackson, whichever man preferred. We have not heard from Goddard regarding this matter so we cannot say what he intends doing. He certainly does not bother himself much about answering letters."

WAR WITH CHILI ALMOST INEVITABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 29. - The great ferment exists in the South American trade over the news from North America. The impression is that Chili will fight and that the United States is now in a position where it must fight or retreat with dishonor. No person of responsibility has yet been found who doubts that America will come out foremost in the end, but the general impression is that Chili will fight for the present a decided advantage. The sentiment of the mercantile classes, trading with Chili, is strongly against war, and the interests of the United States are also opposed to it on the ground that it would result, through an arrangement with Peru, in the United States getting control of the nitrate deposits, also that a successful war would have the effect of raising

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THE MYSTERY

Connected With the Non-Marriage of John Ritchie Partially Explained.

The Cablegram a Forgery—Suspicion Aroused—Guiled or What.

A COLONIST reporter set out, yesterday morning, determined to solve, if possible, the mystery which, for the past week, has surrounded the case of John Ritchie.

Monday, but the wedding was indefinitely postponed in consequence of what purported to be a cablegram announcing that his father, mother, brother and sister-in-law had all been killed in a railway accident at Glasgow, Scotland.

The particulars of the case, as they then presented themselves, were only chronicled in the COLONIST. Ritchie became unconscious, on all appearances, on receipt of the sad news, and, on Wednesday last, was reported as no better.

He had been attended by two gentlemen, neither of whom appeared to think the patient in any immediate danger. They agreed that time would make matters right, and that the sufferer would soon be restored to health.

It was a clumsy fraud on the part of the cablegram, which, up to yesterday, was not shown to anyone outside the afflicted household, never came from the Old Country. The story as originally told to the COLONIST a week ago, was that Ritchie received the terrible message at the house of his bride; that he at once became faint, sent a spark back to enquire as to the fate of his father, and soon after received word that he, too, was dead.

This information was imparted to the bride-elect and her parents, in the presence of Ritchie, who was lying on a couch raving. The good people were in evident trouble, and heartily sympathized with the afflicted gentleman.

A call at the house on Pembroke street yesterday, found everybody more cool and at ease. The original telegram was shown to the COLONIST man, who at once detected a clumsy hoax. The first message read as follows:

To John Ritchie, Mother, Brother (Archib), Jane, Alex (wifed killed) Bellford, Scotland, Father all alive and so on.

The form on which the message was written (in pencil) was, as stated yesterday, a sending form, such as would be filled by a person sending a message from Victoria.

The sender's name was omitted, as were also the initials of the operator, receiver, time check, and place from which the message came. It was a clumsy fraud on the part of the cablegram, which, up to yesterday, was not shown to anyone outside the afflicted household, never came from the Old Country.

The Victoria team promises to be a first-class one, and, with one or two alterations, will be no mean opponent.

It was pointed out to Ritchie that the messages never came from Glasgow, but that they must have been written in Victoria for the purpose of lulling him.

Several messages took place in the Victoria goal mouth, and a dispute arose about one of the Aliens claiming that the ball went over the line, but the referee decided against them. From then up to the finish the game was of a give and take nature, the forwards of both sides making occasional abortive runs down the field.

The game ended in a win for Victoria, by one goal to nil. It altogether was a pleasant game, and, excepting the accidental wounding of Perfect, was without accident. The Aliens are a strong set of players, many of them being old hands in the Victoria Old Country. The Victoria team promises to be a first-class one, and, with one or two alterations, will be no mean opponent.

ALL RECORDS LOWERED.

R. Williams. The paddling by Springer and Blood, in a 1000 yard race, was a high light in the day.

McLean grows wary. Mr. William Hurd, of 17 Store street, has left the following challenge at this office:

TO THE RESPECTABLE EDITOR:—I hereby challenge R. Williams to a 1000 yard race, on a 10 or 20-mile race in ordinary sailing boats, such as were used by all white hunters this season. I will deposit \$100 as soon as I hear from a willing party.

FOOTBALL. VANCOUVER WINS. NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 31.—The Rugby football match, this afternoon, Westminster vs. Vancouver, was won by Vancouver, after a hard struggle, by two goals and one try.

There was a large attendance at Beacon Hill, yesterday afternoon, to witness the match played between the above clubs, and those present were treated to a rattling good display of football. The game was very fast and exciting all through, and both sides were matched so evenly that, until the finish, the result remained in doubt.

The Navy team, though weakened by the absence of five good players on account of the Garnet's having left port, yesterday, won the game by 9 points to 7, the scores being: Vancouver, 1 goal, 2 tries, to Victoria's 1 goal 1 try.

What gave the winning team their well-earned victory was undoubtedly the magnificent play in which they played behind the scrum, and the fine display of passing. In this latter department there was not a single ball missed during the game.

In the first half the Victoria team had a shade the best of things, the score when half time was called standing at one goal for them and one try for the Navy. The second half was rather hard on the local men, some of whom could not stand the pace, and the Navy added a goal and a try to their score.

For the visitors, Ethelstone, Wright, Sir R. Arbuthnot and Graham were conspicuous among their followers for brilliant play, while Langley, W. D. Billingham, Miller, Huggenot and Barrett played well for the losers.

The first Association match of the season was played at the Hill, yesterday afternoon, between the Iron Works team and the Victoria Association. The game at first was of a loose character, the play of neither side being brilliant; but after the first quarter of an hour, both sides turned to their work, and the game developed into a really tough struggle.

The play was even up to half time, which was reached without either side scoring. Remarkable passes were made in the same manner, when, after a bit of good passing by the forwards, the monotony was relieved by Victoria scoring, the ball cannoning off one of the Aliens' backs.

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MEMBERS RESIGNING.

A Member of the Trustees Board and their Resignations.

The Minister and Superintendent of Education Interviewed. "The Council Must be Obeyed."

Yesterday, continuing his investigation from the previous day, a COLONIST representative visited Mr. McLaughlin, the only one of the School Trustees not interviewed before, and asked him to express his opinion on the Board split, thinking that, as one of the signers of the now famous document to the head of the Central school, he would be glad to ventilate his ideas. But such was not the case.

Mr. McLaughlin refused, emphatically, to say anything on the subject, and put an end to the short conversation by remarking, "I will say nothing to you. I prefer to make my statements on the subject to meetings of the Board. It's no good trying to ask me anything, now. I won't do it."

With this small satisfaction Mr. Charles Hayward was again sought. There was a rumor that the resignation of the trustees, Mr. Erskine, had handed in his resignation, and the chairman, on being questioned concerning the truth of it, said: "Yes, I am sorry to say that the report is true, but Mr. Erskine's resignation is now in my hands, and notices have been issued calling a meeting of the trustees for next Tuesday evening to deal with it, as well as other matters that have been lately broached. It would not be courteous to our school system, which is second to none in the old or new world. The School Act is a masterpiece of liberal consideration for the present and coming generations. Its terms are faithfully and honestly interpreted, and I agree in suggesting immediate steps to have the few incorrigible Trustees removed."

Their places applied by educated men, of high character, and the system carried out by the Minister of Education, with the General Superintendent as resident Commissioner, having a staff sufficient for the purpose, is the best system in the world. This would dispense with the educated ex-Superintendent Jessop, and give him more time for "running" his personal affairs.

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THE CITY SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

To THE EDITOR:—Before this body further interferes with the progress of our city school in their endeavors to ventilate old spleen and party politics, I request others to join me forming a deputation to the Minister of Education, to have his attention called to the fact that the Board of Trustees, as now constituted, is a disgrace to the city.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Settled. It is understood that an amicable arrangement was reached, yesterday, by the Vancouver Water Works Company and the city, upon something of the same conditions as outlined in yesterday's COLONIST.

Battled as Last. Yesterday afternoon, Haydon, alias Harrington, the defendant in the abduction and seduction case, was, as was mentioned, obtain bail, and was, last night, walking about town with his bondsmen enjoying his temporary liberty.

For Young Men. Sunday, Nov. 8th, will be the beginning of the annual week of prayer of the Young Men's Christian Association, throughout the world. Special services will be held each evening during the week, by the association. A union service will also be held Sunday afternoon.

Waterman's. Officer Smith received a ugly blow under the eye from a drunken "C" Battery man last night. The soldier brave was creating a general disturbance on the street when the officer took him in charge, and while trying to persuade the man to go home, the man balled off, and Smith wears a white steak plaster in consequence.

Planters in Luck. Mr. J. Decker, a party of five, who have been enjoying a week's shooting at Cameron Lake, 90 miles from Nanaimo, returned to town, yesterday morning, and proceeded to divide the spoils of the chase, consisting of three male and two female elk, two buck deer, red; 25 brace of grouse and 31 ducks.

And Still One More. The little steamer North Star, has again changed ownership, this time passing into the hands of an American. Mr. Williams, her former owner, intends building another steamer, which, when finished, will be much better and larger. The dimensions of the new boat will be something like 50 feet long, 16 feet beam and 7 feet hold.

British Farther West. Mr. Thomas Davy, of Cornwall, one of the British farm delegates to the Maritime Provinces of Canada, after spending several days pleasantly in Victoria, left, this morning, for Toronto, where he rejoins his colleagues. Mr. Davy is expected to be on his way to visit British Columbia recently. Both gentlemen are well pleased with the Pacific province.

Sea on the Rocks. The steamer Macosote, while on her way into harbor, yesterday morning, from Nelson Island, with 200 tons of stone in her hold and a deck load of hay, ran on the rocks off Ten Mile Point, C. H. Atwood's Mystery, with a scow in tow, immediately went to her assistance, but finding it impossible to get her off without damage, she was left until high water, when she drifted off easily and safely.

Outgoing Passengers. The steamship Umattila, which sailed for San Francisco, yesterday morning, carried a large number of passengers, and besides a considerable quantity of freight. The following were the state room passengers: Mrs. Gordon and two children, Mrs. A. Pitcock and son, W. Kennedy, G. H. Reed, C. H. Atwood, C. H. Atwood, Mrs. H. J. Scott and child, Miss Williams, Joseph Humphrey, Mrs. W. J. Taylor, Miss E. Williams, Miss J. Boyd, Miss McLean, Mrs. Flewelling, and two children, W. Robertson, W. Dickie and Miss Grace Guerrero.

H. M. S. Warspite. H. M. S. Warspite, which has been in the drydock, requiring repairs, is under orders to leave for Chili on the 11th inst. During their long stay in this port, the crew of the Warspite has made themselves very popular, and have gained for themselves very high opinions. The ship's excellent band has at all times been available when called upon for any desirable object, and its sweet music will not be forgotten in Victoria, the citizens of Victoria, and with the Warspite, her officers, and crew with regret.

Yesterdays. Yesterdays morning, Edward and Orlando Marsden, proprietors of the Portland hack stables, on Johnson street, left this city on the San Francisco steamer, and their sudden and unexpected departure came with a shock to several who were engaged in business dealings with them. On Friday afternoon they sent for a dealer in second-hand furniture and sold him everything as it stood in the house they occupied on Broad street. Then, after having packed up their effects, they boarded the steamer and left Victoria. They have several creditors in the city, the principal of whom are S. Clay and R. Baker & Son, both accounts being for horse feed, and the former of them having a considerable heavy bill. Mr. Wm. Grimm holds a bill of sale over all the hacks and vehicles in the stable, and, as this is the only property left, the mucky men and youths who have been working for the last several months will not be able to recover anything for wages due.

At the Bar. Last evening a very pleasant party, including Mayor Grant and the Canadian and Australian seafarers, sat down to a fine dinner at the Triad. Some very happy speeches were made, and one or two speakers referred to the fair manner in which all arrangements had been carried out. Both men had rowed their boat, and the best man won. The fact that Hanlan had been offered \$500 to lose the Vancouver race was also spoken of, but Mr. Drury said that he knew that Hanlan had yet to descend to the level of the swindler. "No!" had always rowed a square race, and had never been in a position to be accused of anything but honesty, and he thought he would have been better off in a better boat. Before leaving the coast he would, he said, like to try conclusions with Hanlan again.

A Bold Robbery. A daring robbery was perpetrated on Friday night at the jewellery and clothing store of Mr. Marks, on Store street. Yesterday morning, when the proprietor went to open the shop, he found that one of the large jewellery cases on the counter had been cleaned out of its contents. The manner in which the goods had been abstracted proved conclusively that the thief was well acquainted with the premises. On searching the building to ascertain how an entrance had been effected, it was found that two panes of glass had been clumsily taken out from a back window of the store by the burglar, who must have climbed up a ravine at the back nearly 28 feet in height, to reach the window. The great many valuable articles were stolen,

including 60 gold chains, 24 gold rings (14 pearls), one dozen ladies rings, 1 dozen buckles, 4 gold fobs, a gold watch, a silver watch, an alarm clock, and a collection of coins. This latter item was worth \$200. It included two of the most rare coins on this continent, and among the sixty in the collection, there were several very valuable. Some expensive Chinese rings were also stolen. There is, as yet, no clue to the thief, though, on account of the easily traceable nature of the goods, it is expected that the police will quickly effect a capture.

Beat Back Home. Yesterday afternoon, a vagrant named James Martin was arrested for loitering in the streets of the city. On enquiries being made at the police station it was ascertained that he had been sent over to Victoria from Seattle. The Chief of Police ordered that his passage should be paid over the Sound again, and he accordingly leaved by this morning's steamer.

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THE CITY SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The Colonist

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1891.

A REFORM.

A good deal is said just now about the way in which the Corporation is managing the City's affairs. There is talk of mismanagement, of misdirection of expenditure, of mistakes of officials, of foolish financing, but we are proud to have it to say, no talk of boodling or any other form of dishonesty. The perfect integrity of the City Council, collectively and individually, is as far as our observation goes, not seriously questioned. It is believed that the Council has made mistakes, but those mistakes have been made in the endeavor of its different committees and officials to supply the wants of the citizens. The situation is unpleasant, but it is not really serious. A few reforms begun in time and resolutely carried out, would put the City's affairs in good order and make it a matter of comparative ease effectively to carry on its government.

It is evident to intelligent observers that mistakes are made and money lost and misapplied for want of more intelligent direction of the City's public works. What the City wants at this present moment is a capable and energetic engineer to superintend all its works requiring engineering skill. A first-class man would save his salary over and over again. He would in the first place render some of the engineers, of whom Alderman Beaufort the other day complained so pathetically, unnecessary. Three or four engineers are altogether too many for a small city like Victoria. What necessity, for instance, is there to have one engineer for the streets and another for the water supply? One good man could do all the work that really requires engineering skill for both services. But the man employed should be up to the times. He should be energetic and not afraid to work. Under his advice and instructions the city would get the worth of every dollar appropriated for its public works. None of the taxpayers' money would be wasted in correcting blunders or in committing them. He would be able, too, to organize the staff of workmen that the city would get the greatest possible amount of benefit from their labor. Such an engineer would be able to give good advice to the different committees, show them what was required to be done, and how it ought to be done. Energy and money would, under him, be both well directed, and the work when finished would be good and creditable to the city. An end would be put to botching and bungling. We feel assured that the improvement which such a man as we speak of would effect in a very short time would equally surprise and please all who take an interest in the City's affairs. But the engineer should be a man who ranks high in his profession, and no favoritism should be exercised in the choice of the man. He should be selected for his merit alone.

The appointment of a City Engineer would involve a number of reforms in the manner of maintaining and extending the City's public works which would improve them greatly, and at the same time save the city thousands of dollars every year. Other reforms are required, but as the greatest number of complaints have been made about the Corporation's expenditure on public works, and the results that are produced, we have directed attention to the necessity of placing over all the works of the city a competent engineer.

MR. CHAPLEAU.

The course which the Hon. Mr. Chapleau is pursuing appears to us to be both unwise and undignified. If the Premier and the other leaders of the Conservative Party do not entertain as high an opinion of Mr. Chapleau's abilities as he does himself, it may be unfortunate, but we do not see very well how it can be helped. Certainly an open avowal of the Secretary of State's ambition and a public expression of his discontent will not cause the Premier to alter his estimate of that gentleman's capacity and claims or make it easier to accept him as a colleague at his own valuation. They would, we should say, have rather the opposite effect. No man likes to have it believed that he has done a certain act or pursued a certain course under compulsion; and a man in the position of the Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada cannot afford to act in such a way as to give the public reason to believe that he has succumbed to pressure not very diplomatically applied.

If Mr. Chapleau were now appointed Minister of Railways people would at once conclude that he had gained a victory over his leader, and that he was master of the situation. The Opposition would at once declare that it was Mr. Chapleau who was the driver of the Government, instead of Mr. Abbott, being its leader. It is easy to see what the moral and the political effect of such an assertion, iterated and reiterated as it would be sure to be, would have on the country at large. Many would conclude that it was true, and certainly the circumstances would give color to that conclusion, and men who would cheerfully and even zealously support a Government led by Mr. Abbott, would be easily persuaded to oppose one driven by Mr. Chapleau.

It might be supposed that Mr. Chapleau would foresee this and that he would studiously refrain from either saying or doing anything that would make it difficult for the First Minister to give him the office he seeks. The opinion that seems to prevail in the East that Mr. Chapleau has already gone too far, is evidently the correct one. He has gone too far to permit Mr. Abbott to make him Minister of Railways in the reorganized Government without forcing people to conclude that the Premier has been coerced into consenting to his promotion, and he has gone too far to allow him to retain the office that he now holds and

his self-respect as well. If after making so bold and so open an effort to capture the Department of Railways and Canals he retreats to the Secretary of State's office, folded and humbled, he could hardly expect to retain the respect and the confidence of even his own immediate following.

Mr. Chapleau, for a Frenchman, has in this matter acted with very little skill and with no tact at all. He had a difficult game to play; his cards were not of the best, and every bystander must see that he has played them very badly.

If Mr. Chapleau, as now appears to be most probable, is not a member of the re-constructed Government, we do not think that the people of Canada will grieve very much, or that the Conservative party will be incommensurable. He is certainly a clever man and a brilliant orator, but he has not given evidence of possessing even a moderate share of administrative ability. The way in which the Printing Department has been administered does not show that he possesses the faculty of choosing good subordinates or of keeping them well in hand after they are chosen. Like his late colleague Sir Hector Langevin, he allowed very grave abuses to exist without discovery. He may not have known of the improper practices of Senecal and others, but is his ignorance excusable? The people of Canada want men at the heads of the different departments who will keep an eye to what is going on, and who will be quick to discover irregularities and prompt to punish those who commit them. They have had enough of figure heads; what they want now are business heads.

A COALITION.

The Montreal Star evidently despairs of Mr. Abbott's being able to form a good working Government out of the Conservative Party. It therefore advocates a coalition. Its programme is to throw Mr. Abbott overboard, and to prevail upon Sir John Thompson and Mr. Blake to put their heads together in order to form an Administration composed of Conservatives and Liberals. In what proportions it would like the two elements to be our contemporary does not say. As its leanings are Conservative it is more than likely it would give the Tories the preponderance. The platform is to be—honest government and a moderately protective tariff.

What Mr. Abbott has done to offend the Star we are at a loss to conjecture. We find it almost as hard to guess why it is that it contemns the Conservative Party as being either hopelessly corrupt or utterly incapable. There are surely a sufficient number of honest and able men among the Conservatives to form a Government to carry out the Star's policy without making a draft on the honesty and ability of the Liberal Party.

We cannot see any difference between the policy of the present Government and the policy of the Star's proposed coalition administration. Mr. Abbott is in favor of honest government. He has shown by his acts since he came into power that he is bound to put down corruption, as far as the laws and watchfulness on the part of those who are entrusted with their administration can put it down. He is opposed to unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, and he is in favor of moderate protection. It seems to us that Sir John Thompson, whom the Star desires to patronize, would work much more agreeably and pleasantly with Mr. Abbott than he would with Mr. Blake. We venture the opinion that a Government led by Mr. Abbott, no matter of what material it may be composed, stands a better chance of working effectively and harmoniously than one led by the Liberal ex-leader. Mr. Blake, though an honest man and a very able man, has not proved that he possesses the qualities, which the Leader of a Canadian Government, to be successful, must possess. In fact, as a political leader, he has proved to be a signal failure. This is not said in disparagement of Mr. Blake. A man cannot be everything. It is no detraction to say of a great historian that he is a very poor novelist, or to say of a great novelist that he makes a mess of it when he attempts to write biography. In the same way we do not think that we say anything really injurious to Mr. Blake's reputation, when we express our conviction that the hopes, which the Star has formed of him as a political leader are not well-grounded. Whether it is that he is wanting in what is called magnetism, or whether he does not possess the quality of adaptiveness, or whether it is from some other want or defect in his intellectual or moral constitution, Mr. Blake has not been successful as a political leader, and we do not think, now that he is getting well up in years, that there is much hope that further trial will show that he, after all, possesses the endowments necessary to successful leadership. The chances, then, of getting a good Government, such as the Star wants, are, we think, far better under Mr. Abbott than under the dual leadership of Sir John Thompson and Mr. Blake. Neither do we think it by any means impossible to get twelve or thirteen good men and true in the Conservative party, who will enjoy the confidence of the country to work with Mr. Abbott. British Columbia can send him one and the other provinces can send their proportionate share. Even Quebec, of which the Star seems to despair, has honest and able Conservatives who can do good service to the country as members of a Conservative Government.

If the worst comes to the worst and Mr. Abbott is unable to fill the seats in the Cabinet with honest Conservatives, let him throw up the sponge and advise the Governor-General to call to his aid Mr. Laurier. This would be greatly preferable to having a mongrel Government, the members of which having different interests and entertaining different views, would be con-

ditionally pulling against each other and longing for the time when they would be freed from the necessity of working with men whom they did not like and with whom they could not agree. But there is no fear of either party adopting the policy recommended by the Montreal Star. Mr. Abbott will, we are confident, be able to form a Government which will continue to carry out the policy which he has hitherto followed—a government which will gather strength as time advances.

THE WORLD'S POPULATION.

When it is considered how difficult it is to get the exact number of the inhabitants of a small city, the estimate of the population of the world will be looked upon with scepticism, more or less profound. Learned statisticians have undertaken to find out how many human beings there are on this wide earth, but how they can come at even an approximation, it is very difficult to imagine. There are immense tracts of the earth's surface which, for the census takers' purposes, can hardly be said to be explored at all. And there are whole nations whose calculations and assertions as to their numbers must be taken, with very many grains of allowance. For instance: Who can tell, with any approach to accuracy, the population of China, and who is credulous enough to believe what even the most reliable of Chinese say about the population of the Celestial Empire? What, again, can be known about the population of the interior of Africa? The sooty observations which a few travellers have been able to make over long, narrow tracts of country, must form altogether insufficient data on which to base calculations of the number of people to be found on the whole area of Darkest Africa. But, difficult as the task is, and hopeless as it appears to be, to attempt anything like reliable results, it has been attempted. Germans, who are the most patient seekers after knowledge in existence, have tried to number the population of the world and below are some of the results they have obtained. They are contained in a publication called the "Bevoelkerung der Erde," and on the work of a great many scholars, of whom Dr. Wagner and Dr. Supan are the last:

Dr. Wagner and Supan's estimate of the present population of the earth is 1,479,729,400. Dr. Behm's estimate in 1880 was 1,450,000,000, but this was reduced by 22,000,000 in the first edition of the "Bevoelkerung der Erde." This reduction was the result of great accuracy in the statistics, investigations having shown that the population of certain countries, notably China, had been overestimated. According to the latest data the areas and populations of the great divisions of the earth's surface are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Square Miles, Population, and Density. Rows include Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, Oceania, and Polar regions.

In 1880 Professor Wagner found that at that time precise data based on actual enumeration were available for only 44 per cent. of the whole population. In the latest computation this percentage has risen to between 56 and 57.

A RISING STATESMAN.

Mr. Balfour is fast developing into a great man. He entered Parliament seventeen years ago, when he was quite young. He did not distinguish himself in any way for a long time. It appeared that he was a little bit of a dude and a good bit of an idler, and no one seemed to think that there was much promise in the young man. He is well connected, and he kept his seat in the House of Commons, and six years ago he was made President of the Local Government Board. But his opportunity came when he was appointed Secretary for Ireland.

That unfortunate country was then in a greatly disturbed state, and a man of strong will and great determination was required to guide its affairs. To every one's surprise, the quiet young dandy who did not seem to think it worth his while to get excited about anything, proved to be just the man that Ireland wanted. He reacted to strong measures and he carried them out with persistence and determination. His policy raised a dreadful storm about his ears, both in Ireland and in the House of Commons. But he faced all difficulties calmly, and he regarded the raging of the Irish members in the House of Commons with serenity. He never lost his temper, and when he considered it worth while to reply to their boisterous attacks, he did it with a cool, contemptuous sarcasm that, while it baffled them, made them more nobly angry than ever. In spite of all opposition, Mr. Balfour pursued the course he had marked out for himself.

The good results of his policy soon made themselves apparent. It was seen that the Irish Secretary was not to be diverted from his course by threats or bullying or boycotting or violence. The agitators could not make him yield an inch. It was also seen that behind his coercive policy and his determination to maintain the supremacy of law in Ireland there was a statesman like and a beneficent purpose. The Irish are a quick-witted people and they, in time, perceived that Mr. Balfour was not a political Mephistopheles who tortured and oppressed the Irish people for the pleasure their sufferings gave him. They found out somehow that he had the good of Ireland and Irishmen at heart, and that it was because he wanted to benefit the country and to ameliorate the condition of its people that he was trying to make them peaceful, orderly and law-abiding. The opposition to him and his measures gradually became milder and exhortations ceased to be heard when the name of Balfour was mentioned. It was seen that when a large part of the people of Ireland was in sore distress, when numbers were in danger of perishing for lack of food, Mr. Balfour's efforts to bring help to the afflicted districts were not

merely perfunctory. They found out that the man whom they had stigmatized as "bloody" had a feeling heart and that he spared neither time nor labor in devising means to relieve the starving people. He went among them, talked to the priests and people, and convinced them that they had in him a friend both able and willing to help them in their time of need. There is no more direct way to the hearts of the Irish people than the one which Mr. Balfour took. He did not throw bread at them as if they were creatures whom he was bound by his position to feed, but he went among them as a sympathizing neighbor and a feeling friend, and the consequence was that the man who had hitherto been cursed as often as his name was mentioned, was blessed—heartily and sincerely blessed. Mr. Balfour's sister also went among the people of the distressed districts, with the Countess of Zetland, to find out how relief could be most suitably given and effectively distributed. The benevolent instinct of these ladies had, no doubt, the effect of making the name of Balfour pleasant to Irish ears.

Then it was found that Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase Bill was really intended to benefit the Irish tenantry. The farmers saw that if they availed themselves of its provisions the hated landlord system would soon disappear from Ireland, and that the people would be the owners of the land they cultivated. When the real nature of the statute came to be understood distrust disappeared in Ireland, and the tenants saw that there was a better and a more equitable way of setting even with the landlords than by having recourse to the Plan of Campaign.

When the time came that it was necessary for Mr. Balfour to resign his position as Secretary for Ireland, the country which he found rest and disturbed, and the prey of what he threatened soon to be anarchy, had become peaceable quiet and prosperous, and the people who, at the beginning of his administration, had hated him with a bitter and violent hatred had come to regard him as a wise and beneficent ruler, and a true and kind friend. Who will now doubt that, if Arthur James Balfour continues as he has begun, he will, before many years, be Great Britain's greatest statesman.

EDISON'S LATEST.

Edison's latest invention promises to be a great boon to the inhabitants of towns and cities of all civilized countries. If it succeeds as he expects it will, they can have street railroads without either posts or wires. These are the great drawbacks to the electric tramway. The posts are unsightly and inconvenient, and the wires are dangerous and frequently troublesome. All that the electric road of the future will require will be simply the track. The current that propels the cars will run along one of the lines of rails. The New York Herald says: "The general principle of the street car invention is that the electric current passes down through one line of rails, is picked up by the car, passes through the motor beneath it, and goes out on the other side and returns through the other line of rails to the central power station."

Singular to say, the current will be less powerful than that required by the wires and trolleys. The voltage by the overhead trolley system is in excess of 500, while that which is required by the new system will be under 100. The current, because it is not strong, keeps on the line, and it can, Mr. Edison asserts, be picked up under two and a half inches of mud. When Mr. Edison has perfected his invention—it is said to be now beyond the experimental stage—there will be electric roads everywhere; no poles will be required, no wires, no cables, no trolleys, no storage battery, nothing but two lines of rails and the power house, with its machinery for the generation of the electricity. It is hard to imagine the extent of the revolution in travel and transport which this invention, simple as it appears, will effect.

Mr. Edison has also on hand an invention which will greatly increase the speed on railways. "He promises us," we are told, "an electric motor which will do away with the noise and dirt of the steam engine and give us a railway of a hundred miles an hour—a speed which will make the mile a minute of to-day slow and unendurable." This may appear incredible to some of our readers, but when they reflect upon what has been done by electricity in our own day, they will hardly feel disposed to regard with incredulity the effects of any invention which has for its motive power that wonderful and most mysterious agent.

FOUR SATISFACTION.

The case against the famous Cryptogram Donnelly ended in the jury finding a verdict in his favor for one dollar damages and five dollars costs. Mr. Donnelly continued into a vindication of his character. He sued for one hundred thousand dollars actual damages, and one dollar was awarded him. This would certainly not be considered a vindication of character on this side of the line. The cause of action was a peculiar one. Some twelve years ago Mr. King wrote a letter to Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, which was really Mr. Donnelly's biography from Col. King's point of view. The letter was exceedingly spicy and yet Mr. Donnelly did not prosecute the paper that published it. It was published again and again at different periods by the Pioneer Press among other papers—yet Mr. Donnelly made no sign. The charges and allegations in the letter were exceedingly damaging to Mr. Donnelly. He was represented in it as a corrupt politician who took bribes and who attempted to bribe, among others, members of the legislature of the State of Minnesota. But it was not until the other day, when most of the men mentioned in the letter, and who were in a position to testify as to the truth

of its contents, had died, that Mr. Donnelly made up his mind to prosecute the Pioneer-Press because it had allowed this much-published letter to appear once more in its columns. The result of the long and extremely interesting trial is, as we have stated, nominal damages and fixing the costs to be paid by the newspaper at five dollars. The fact that Mr. Donnelly is President of the State of Minnesota's branch of the Farmers' Alliance may account for his very great sensitiveness respecting his political reputation at this particular time. His high position in the Alliance opens up for him, in his estimation, no doubt, a brilliant career. He most likely sees senatorships, seats in the Cabinet, and perhaps the highest office in the Republic, in the vista of the future, gained through the instrumentality of this powerful organization, and he is consequently desirous to begin his climb upward with a clean record. The Pioneer-Press stood in his way, and he was determined to crush that insolent beast. Has he done so?

THE HOSPITAL BALL.

To the Editor.—The Hospital Ball was a pronounced success in every way. For here on the same floor, were collected 200,000 people, of every race and color, of all kinds and yet they all mixed, no one looked askance at the other, none jostled or tread on the tender spots of others, in fact it was wonderful, pleasant and glorious exhibition of good manners and urban conduct. It is to be hoped that this is an inauguration of a new era, and that people of all kinds and denominations will, in future, combine to aid sick, helpless and other afflicted people, the Jubilee Hospital among the first.

It is undeniable that the care of the sick is a duty, one of the chief duties of Christian civilization, and insisted on by the founder of Christianity. This was so well understood in earlier days, that hospitals and churches (buildings) were hand in hand; where the latter existed the former soon followed, a part of Christian duty. Both these institutions were under control of the clergy, some being clerical medical, some deistical, but the whole fused into one, for the medical profession to-day can claim descent from Luke, the beloved physician. In process of time differences of opinion arose and denominations consequently originated and grew—grew to be, in fact, the medical number of to-day. These denominations differed from the older stock by degrees they separated the soul from the body, and the body from the soul, and the former but precious little for the latter; in fact faith and good works the product or effect thereof, became contracted into faith alone, and the quarrel among so many denominations on this subject made them forget the equally if not more important part of the Christian religion, viz. the care of the sick and support of hospitals; indeed, the vile body was held to be more important than the immortal soul, although none of them could define a tangible soul independent of the body. Anyhow, the professions became separated and what is more, the afflicted and distressed were left to the tender mercies of the political government, and so the religious element, the denominationalists, say themselves the expense of supporting the poor and sick, free themselves from the burden of the duty, and give them a comfortable time generally, their official duties being doctored of the soul. Perhaps now-a-days posing as the humane and teachers of morality, how much the denominations are still governed by faith and works, may be somewhat estimated by the fact that whereas a hundred thousand dollars could and, indeed, was not to be obtained for the erection of their churches, it proved a very difficult matter to collect twenty thousand dollars from all denominationalists to erect the present Jubilee Hospital, and they may be seen that whereas numberless persons are supported by these same people, it is found a very difficult matter to get from the very same people sufficient to support the Jubilee Hospital. Does not this tend to show that denominationalism has taken the place of Christian principles? Of course, many professors imitate the desirability or even duty of supporting the afflicted, but it is more of a denominational character. It does seem that such teaching has produced a crop of intense selfishness, as if can hardly be gainsaid that devotes time or imagine that by building comfortable churches, free-queating their money to pay pastors, and erect their churches, it proved a very difficult matter to collect twenty thousand dollars from all denominationalists to erect the present Jubilee Hospital, and they may be seen that whereas numberless persons are supported by these same people, it is found a very difficult matter to get from the very same people sufficient to support the Jubilee Hospital. Does not this tend to show that denominationalism has taken the place of Christian principles? Of course, many professors imitate the desirability or even duty of supporting the afflicted, but it is more of a denominational character. 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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Oct. 30.
Gazette Announcements.
Thursday, November 12th, has been set apart and appointed as Thanksgiving Day.

A Little Banaway.
Jessie Pent, a little 14 year old, has been missing from her home, in this city, several days, having run away in consequence of being punished for some childish offence.

Lanterns Dimly Burning.
Two of the electric cars were illuminated for some time last night, by lanterns, in place of the usual electric lights.

To Stay With Us.
It being rumored for a day or two that the steamer Olympia had been transferred from the Sound to the Columbia river, enquiry was made and from an officer of the steamer it was learned that the boat will be taken to Portland to have her boiler re-set.

Bishop's Orator.
The ladies of St. Paul's R. E. Church, New Westminster, gave a reception in the Y. M. C. A. building on Tuesday evening last, in honor of Bishop Orator. The good work done by his lordship was dilated on, and the fact pointed out that he is the only clergyman in British Columbia, having come to this country in 1856.

The Exhibition Building.
Within a week the Exhibition building, on the Agricultural Society's grounds, will look far better than even it does now. Of course, when built the building was so great, and the time for completion was so short, that everything had to be finished off very quickly.

Mandeville's Headville.
The eccentric Irishman, whose deeds were chronicled in last week's COLONIST, has disappeared mysteriously. On Saturday night he took his boat from where it is anchored at the ferry, and it is said, sold it to a friend on Sunday morning.

Police Calendar.
The moisture of the atmosphere, on Wednesday, was such that it had the effect of making the streets of this city appear in yesterday's police court.

The Funeral of Miss K. Steele.
The remains of Miss Eva Victoria Steele, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Steele, were laid in their last resting place, yesterday afternoon.

The Federal of Miss K. Steele.
The remains of Miss Eva Victoria Steele, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Steele, were laid in their last resting place, yesterday afternoon.

A Lecture on "Latimer" was delivered in St. Saviour's church, Victoria, last on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the guild, by Rev. W. D. Barber.

Nicholas Flood Bavin.
In a recent interview, reported in the Toronto News, Nicholas Flood Bavin, the rather erratic editor of the Regina Leader, and M.P. for West Assiniboia, is reported to have said:

"I thank heaven," said he, "that I do not represent a conservative constituency. It is folly to talk of my having voted against the policies of the government. I have not done so."

"The topics of the day? Yes, the Cabinet is to be re-constructed. Mr. Abbott is pledged to that course, not pledged to the country perhaps, but pledged in the caucus of the Conservative members. He will do something more than that, but he will not re-construct the Cabinet. But nothing is known as to the way in which that re-constitution will be brought about. As a matter of fact nothing has been done."

"Of this you may be satisfied. The Government is alive to the fact that half-way measures will not suffice. The Opposition will return next session strong for the re-constitution of the Cabinet, but if the Government meet its assents with forces purged of all wickedness, what can it do?"

Care for Chapped Hands.
DEAR SIRS—think it is a privilege to recommend Hagar's Yellow Oil as a cure for chapped hands, swellings, sore throats, etc. I recommend it to all.—Mrs. Geo. Ward, Josephine, Ont.

HALLOWEEN CONCERT.

The Sir Wm. Wallace Society Celebrate the Festival With Song and Dance.
The assembly room of the Sir Wm. Wallace society was crowded last night, the members and friends being called together to celebrate Halloween.

The first annual ball given by the ladies of the Auxiliary committee of the Jubilee Hospital, in aid of the funds of that institution, passed off, last night, in a magnificent manner.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. W. Marchant; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. C. A. Sutherland.

OLD FOLKS AT HOME.
And a Considerably Overcrowded Home It is Just Now—Funds are Wanted.

For some months past, in fact ever since the "Old Folks Home" was established by the city, the quiet quieted retreat known as the "Old Folks Home" has been a place where several old men, nearly all of whom had some claim on the generosity of the public by reason of their long residence in the province, and the years of work they had put in to help the country.

A Warning to All Whose Business Gives Them Charge of Horses on the Streets.
A source of much trouble, during the last few months, and an evil that increases in this city as traffic grows greater, is the persistent manner in which hack drivers, draymen, expressmen and others violate the street by-law, which orders that no horse shall be left standing by itself, unless securely tied up or with a weight of 35 lbs. attached to its resting on the ground.

The second annual meeting of the Sunday School Institute of British Columbia was continued and concluded in the Emmanuel Baptist church, Spring Ridge, last night.

The Old People's Home is a good thing. Victoria gave that as their emphatic opinion by so heartily endorsing the action of the City Council when that body founded it.

The committee of management, to which body too much praise cannot be given, are: Mrs. G. A. McTavish, President; Mrs. Hayward, Secretary; Mrs. J. Smith, Treasurer; Mrs. J. H. Turner, Mrs. R. E. McKim, Miss Hyams, Mrs. Capt. R. D. and Mrs. Bale.

The stewards were: Thos. Earle, M.P.; D. H. McTavish, M.P.; P. P. Joshi, M.P.; Davis, Esq.; Lieut. Col. P. P. Joshi, M.P.; A.D.C.; Major Nicholson; Capt. H. W. Jones; His Worship Mayor Grant, Dr. J. C. Davies, W. Dalby, Esq., J.R.; W. M. McTavish, Esq., and Mr. J. E. Lee.

The following is a list of the dances: 1. Lancers—Her Majesty's... 2. Waltz—Les Sims... 3. Waltz—Les Sims... 4. Waltz—Les Sims... 5. Waltz—Les Sims... 6. Waltz—Les Sims... 7. Waltz—Les Sims... 8. Waltz—Les Sims... 9. Waltz—Les Sims... 10. Waltz—Les Sims...

The electric light and the lanterns were supplied by the city council free of charge.

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CHILIAN COMPLICATIONS.

Strained Diplomatic Relations Still Continue—The U. S. Legation Under Strict Espionage.

The Intendente of Valparaiso Gives Promise of Protection to Americans—Denial of Trouble.

SANTIAGO, Chili, Nov. 2.—The political atmosphere remains about the same. There is no change in the strained diplomatic relations between the United States and Chili. The Junta contends that the police of Valparaiso were in no way to blame for taking the sailors of the Baltimore into custody nor for their subsequent treatment. The members of the American colony are on the qui vive for some sort of an ultimatum from the United States to the Junta. In official circles it is evident that some such step is expected, and there is consequently great excitement in these and other circles. The Chileans believe that if they become involved in trouble with the United States they will easily obtain the aid of England. Indeed, they are discussing the possibility of an alliance with England and other countries...

Quite a large party left Enderby, Sunday morning, for the mountains on Genoa and Deep creeks. There is a quantity of magnificent land on these creeks, and it is very unfortunate that the numerous signed memorial petitions to the Government to have a road put through, could not have been acted upon, as it is quite impossible at present to get supplies in. Mr. W. C. Ward, general manager of the Bank of B.C. for the province, recently visited Enderby, and was highly pleased and astonished at the progress made throughout the district during the last three years. The establishment of a branch bank here was at present premature, as the population of the district was not thickly populated. A branch bank would be established. Mr. Ward, who has been visiting the Kootenay lake district, stated that he had a great belief in the future as a bullion-exporting country as soon as a change is made in the tariff regulations on both sides of the line. The Rattler claim, Fairview camp, owned by Messrs. Mankin & Co., has developed into a promising prospect, and a five-stamp mill will be erected on the property at once. The machinery was purchased in Spokane by Mr. Mankin, and the power will be sufficient to operate ten stamps when they are required. (Kootenay Star.)

A new railway is about to be commenced from the main line of the C.P.R., at Revelstoke, to the rich mining district of the Lower Kootenay, passing through the Lardens, and opening up some hitherto unexplored regions in West Kootenay. It will be seen that this will be of the greatest importance to Revelstoke, as being the feeder to the soon-to-be populous districts down the river. Bears and caribou, says the Star's correspondent, are very numerous just now at Illecillewett.

JUDGE SWAN'S CONCLUSIONS. Sunday's Seattle Post-Intelligencer contains a long article on the behavior of Sen. Fishery, of which the following are the concluding paragraphs: "On the North Atlantic ocean the hair seals have been hunted for more than two centuries, and every year more vessels and larger numbers of men are engaged in the trade. Yet the hair seal is not exterminated. The habits of the fur seal and hair seal are analogous—both live on fish, both are amphibious; but the commercial value of the fur seal is the greater, and while our fishermen can kill all the hair seals they wish, the fur seal must be reserved for those who have longer purposes and can cajole Congress by their sophistries. The hair seal, however, will be exterminated. They may have been driven from their rookeries, but they have found others, and if they are being driven from the Pribilof islands, as is asserted, I predict that when the wholesale butchers are stopped and the stench of the rotting carcasses no longer pollutes the atmosphere of St. Paul's and St. George's rookeries, the seals will be returning to their former rookeries at Cape Horn and other places in the South Pacific. In all the preceding years of the history of the sealing on the Pribilof islands, the capture of the excess cutters has never been required to make specific reports on their observations of fur seals off the rookeries, and any voluntary statements they may have made were either pigeon-holed or not considered good form, unless we have no knowledge of any such reports. This season, however, the captains have been required to make reports on the observations of fur seals off the rookeries, and their testimony, added to the reports of the commissioners, will furnish most interesting information which has hitherto been suppressed. If the government will prohibit the killing of fur seals on the Pribilof Islands and in Behring Sea during the breeding season, an I will encourage our fishermen as they are encouraged on the Atlantic, the seals will not be driven off nor the market overstocked, and, better than all, encouragement will be given to the development of our fisheries by furnishing a motive for a fishing fleet to congregate on Puget Sound, and by the products of their labor to encourage our states. If such a course is pursued one will hear no more of American vessels being driven under the British flag for protection from the United States Government, which should protect them. Our government is very jealous of injuries and insults put upon our citizens by foreign nations, but not a word is said of the injuries and losses our citizens have incurred by our own government in suppressing and protecting a monopoly on the seal islands. It is a disgraceful partnership between the United States and these monopolists, which should be dissolved. It is an old adage that 'when two rival companies may bring Congress to a clear understanding of this matter, and our fishermen will have the same privilege of almost instant death, to go to their assistance. Just as the two rookeries had reached the floor on which the three ministers were hemmed in by the flames, the building collapsed and all five were plunged into the blazing mass and perished."

British and Portuguese in Africa. PARIS, Nov. 1.—The Portuguese mail boat from East Africa, which has arrived at Marseilles, reports a recent collision between the British and Portuguese soldiers at Lorenzo, Marquis, in which two were killed and fifteen injured. Rothschilds Lead Money to Spain. MADRID, Nov. 1.—The Rothschilds will renew the Spanish loan of 10,000,000, and will advance 200,000,000 more in gold to the Bank of Spain. A Strategic Conference. PARIS, Nov. 1.—Grand Duke Alexander, of Oldenburg, chief military expert of Russia, is taking part in a strategic conference, now proceeding between French and Russian officers. Cardinal Lavigne. PARIS, Nov. 1.—Cardinal Lavigne is slightly ill at present. The Pope has sent his blessing to the cardinal. Brave Firemen Lose their Lives. BERLIN, Nov. 1.—An exciting scene was witnessed at Bergdorf, a suburb of Hamburg, when the Hotel Schwerin was burned and five lives lost. There were many narrow escapes, and the swiftness of the firemen was full of danger. A company of negro minstrels, who had been playing in Hamburg, was lodged in the upper story of the hotel. Three of them found their escape cut off. Two firemen volunteered, in the face of almost instant death, to go to their assistance. Just as the two rookeries had reached the floor on which the three ministers were hemmed in by the flames, the building collapsed and all five were plunged into the blazing mass and perished."

to the petitioners and "corporate capacity," plant. If any other means were not upon the complaints to make in a minute, they are at the end until 11 a.m. of the day.

CABLE NEWS.

Wreaths from Parnell's Grave—Famine in Russia—France and the Russian Refugees.

Earthquakes in Japan—Plucky but Unfortunate Firemen—A Regiment of Irish Guards.

An Anarchist and Thief. Rome, Nov. 2.—An anarchist leader in Genoa, named Ardian, has been discovered by the police to be a thief as well as an agitator. The authorities suspected that he was the author of a certain seditious pamphlet, and in searching for copies of the objectionable document they came upon an enormous quantity of stolen goods of various descriptions scattered in the cellar of his house. The plunder comprised provisions, bread, flour, cloth and numerous other valuable articles.

Famine Stricken. BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Advices state that 350,000 German colonists in the famine-stricken districts of the Volga, distributed among twelve provinces, are perishing. A German committee, formed at Riga, are waiting the dilatory assent of the St. Petersburg authorities to send relief to the colonists under trusty persons. In addition to the suffering caused by want of food, the Volga district is being ravaged by an epidemic of scurvy and typhoid fever. The starving people attack houses and other buildings, in order to secure means of obtaining food.

The Japanese Earthquake. BOSTON, Nov. 1.—The secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions received a cablegram, this morning, from Higo, Japan, stating that the missionaries were safe. This had reference to the earthquake there.

Why the Car Been Not Visit France. PARIS, Nov. 1.—Foreign Minister Ribot, having urged DeGiers, during his recent visit to Madrid, to try to persuade the Spanish government to permit the visit of the Car to France, was surprised to find that the Spanish government had refused to extend all Russian refugees, and it is supposed they are preparing to make a clean sweep of them over the Swiss frontier.

Sam'l of Fosen Indicted. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—M. B. Curtis, the actor, known as "Samuel of Fosen," pleaded not guilty, to-day, to a charge of killing Police Officer Alexander Grant, on the 11th of last September, and the case went over till Saturday, to be set for trial then.

Admiral Brown's Instructions. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Secretary Tracy, this evening made public the instructions sent last spring to Admiral Brown, commanding the Pacific Squadron at the beginning of the Chilean disturbances. "These instructions," Secretary Tracy says, "have been rigorously adhered to throughout. In no single instance have they been departed from. They prove conclusively that the charges of partiality, made by an English newspaper, are untrue, and that they have been invented in order to prejudice the Chileans against the United States for commercial purposes."

Extensive Fire in Missouri. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—The most disastrous fire ever known has been raging in the western part of this county for three days. Unless rain intervenes the damage will be enormous. Already thousands of dollars worth of property have been destroyed. The fire originated on the farm of Thomas Nichols, on Thursday last, near Glenwood, and is spreading with lightning rapidity. Mr. Nichols' homestead was burned to the ground, and his property, including thousands of acres of wheat, in many places houses, barns and stock were only saved by plowing up the crops. Between Glenwood and Eureka, a large amount of valuable timber has been consumed, and the fire was still burning in that direction at a late hour, last night.

Admiral Brown's Proclamation. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The following is the proclamation of neutrality issued by Admiral Brown, U.S.S. Pensacola: TALCHUTANO, Feb. 22, 1891. The commander-in-chief cautions and enjoins the officers and enlisted men of the United States naval force on the west coast of South America, to abstain from discussing or criticizing the present unfortunate state of affairs in Chili, and in no way to express their sentiments or opinions either favorable or unfavorable to either side. While it becomes our duty to maintain the strictest neutrality in all our relations, it is also to our interests and to the credit of the service and our government to refrain from any expressions that can possibly be construed as offensive by either party. Officers and enlisted men are therefore ordered to be most guarded and careful in their conversations in relation to the condition of affairs in that country, with any person outside of the U.S. Navy. (Signed) W. H. McCARR, Rear Admiral U. S. Naval Force, South Pacific stations.

A Severe Attack. DEAR SIRS.—My children were taken ill with diphtheria, some three or four days ago. I had nothing in the way of medicine, but I used with great success the vaccine virus which you have developed into diphtheria. It is a splendid medicine. I am, Sir, yours faithfully, H. C. CARRISON, Moore's Falls, Ont.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE. WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., Nov. 2.—Mr. Errington, of Sea Island, has sold his farm, reserving his residence and five acres, for \$38,000. Heavy weather on the Gulf interfered with shipping to-day. The steamer Telephone, from South Arm, did not put in at Victoria till afternoon. The bark Nordbudd left port for Tacoma, this afternoon, in tow of the tug Lorne. The Westminster Rugby Football team has challenged the Victoria to play a match at the capital on Thanksgiving day. A fine Clydesdale team ran away to-day, and fell into a trench, which is being excavated for water pipe. One horse was killed.

Rowbotham, "The Grocer," is the man to see, For Groceries in great variety; He the largest stock does show, And sells his goods so very low; 'Twill pay you well on him to call, Special bargains he has for all; For tea and coffee he is renowned, None better in Victoria can be found; A specialty of this trade he makes And special pains with orders takes; For Butter, Eggs, Bacon or Cheese He can the most fastidious please; Hotel-keepers here will always find Goods just suited to their mind; So when you Groceries require, For Rowbotham's store enquire; All orders he delivers free; Visit Rowbotham for economy.

Rowbotham, "The Grocer," COR. YATES AND BROAD STS.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—106 YATES STREET, EAST OF THE GLARENCE.

SAVAGE MURDER.

The Body of a Spanish Indian Found in the Woods.

Clumsy Attempt to Prove a Case of Suicide—The Police at Work.

A party of four Indians arrived in the city, yesterday, and reported the murder or suicide of a North Spanish brother, named Semaninick. The dead and partially decomposed body had been found in the morning in the brush near Mud Bay. The discovery was made by accident, a few Indians passing over the trail, having come upon the corpse. The remains were found face downwards, and tied round the neck was a piece of yarn not strong enough to bear a weight of 50 pounds. The string, which was tied to the bough of a tree, was quite slack, even with the body flat on the ground, so that the idea of suicide, which the perpetrators of the murder calculated upon conveying is altogether out of the question. A close examination showed that the right side of the face and head had been battered in, that the bridge of the nose was broken, and that the teeth on the right side of the face were forced from their sockets. On the finding of the body an alarm was raised, and then some evidence was obtained which gives a clue to the murderer or murderers.

Some month or six weeks ago, Semaninick, who was an able-bodied young man, about 25 years of age, married a Mud Bay kiootman, but marriage in this instance proved a failure. They quarrelled after a fortnight's wedlock. On returning to her paternal home, leaving Semaninick to again "bach it." The Indian slipped for Mud Bay with the object of inducing her if possible to go back with him to the North Spanish rookery, and retake possession of the shack prepared for her prior to the marriage. A miniature potluch was organized by him, and having made himself square with the captain and crew of the Indians, he parted company, intending to proceed to the house of his wife. He had not left the merry-making long, when he was heard to shriek piteously, and a couple of girls passing along the road responded to his cries for help. They went in the direction from which the sounds proceeded, but all was still. The disappearance of Semaninick did not create any uneasiness among the Indians, it being taken for granted that he had returned to Saanich. Yesterday morning, however, his dead body was found as above described. His wife professed to know nothing of the murder, but suspicion has fallen on a young boy with whom she is said to have been on familiar terms, both before and since her marriage with Semaninick. The police are on the track, and will, no doubt, make a good case out of the material at their disposal. Although, when found, the body was fairly decomposed, the smashing in of the head shows undoubted signs of foul play.

ABANDONING A WHALE'S CREW. Henry Mann has brought suit in the United States district court in San Francisco, against the captain and crew of the whaling schooner E. F. Herriman. Mann was a sailor, having shipped on a whaling voyage in December. After going south the vessel went to the Okhotsk sea. Mann went in from 51 days for alleged subordination, and he demands \$2,500 damages. Mann's story, briefly told, is that while the schooner was in Behring sea one of the boats hooked a whale, and the first mate was sent back for an anchor. Instead of complying with the request, Captain Fish ordered the vessel under way. Mann returned to turn and desert the sailors who were out in a scantly provisioned boat. The captain called this mutiny and put him in irons and kept him on a diet of bread and water for 51 days. The schooner sailed away after another whale, and the boat and crew were sent again by those on board, they having been picked up by the cutter Seah.

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Rowbotham, "The Grocer," COR. YATES AND BROAD STS.

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THE GRAND OLD MAN.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, REVISED AND AMENDED.

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BALMAEDA'S PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Richard Cannon Tells an Interesting Story of the Revolution.

Chill's Late President was a User of Morphine—Advice to Uncle Sam.

Richard Cannon, M.D., with his wife and son, have been, for several days past, guests at the home of the New York. They contemplate remaining in the province, and in all probability will decide upon making Victoria their future home.

The doctor, who is a tall, fine looking gentleman, with white hair and mustache and decidedly military bearing, has, for the past twenty years, been a prominent and well-to-do resident of Valparaiso, which city he and his family left but three weeks ago, as passengers on the Houslow, bound for Nanaimo.

From his long residence in the country so recently convulsed by civil war, and from his intimate acquaintance with many of the principal characters in the stirring drama upon which the curtain has just fallen, the doctor is able to talk intelligently and intelligently upon the recent revolution, and a half hour's chat with him is to be enjoyed.

With his family, Dr. Cannon was travelling in the United States at the time the revolution broke out, in July, and he did not think that the trouble was more than a little difficulty of a day. Accordingly he returned to Iquique, and eagerly hailed the first steamer which came out as the steamer "Victoria" with the question, "Is the war over?" The answer came quickly: "No; it is just beginning," and so it was.

A day or so later the first expedition left Iquique to attack Balmaeda, and not returning, it was thought that it had been utterly defeated. This, however, proved to be a bad guess.

Dr. Cannon and his family remained in Iquique until the close of hostilities, and though they did not witness many of the engagements, he was able to give a very full and convincing account of the thoroughly savage nature of the conflict. The doctor's services were in great demand, and until the time of his departure from Chill he was kept busy attending to the wounded, who still fill the hospitals.

Asked by a COLONIST reporter as to whether the revolution would be beneficial or otherwise for Chill, Dr. Cannon said: "The change is good, certainly. Chill has been delivered from a tyrannical form of government, that was in reality an absolute monarchy. Of course, both sides are still smarting from the blows received in civil war, and it will be many months before the wounds sustained will be healed over. But the Government is established on a sound basis, and this being done, the country must become more prosperous and happier."

Long before the first passage of arms, it was arranged that the army and navy should revolt together, and had not the plan been defeated, Balmaeda's downfall would have been a bloodless one. But Balmaeda did not wind of the plot, and quickly ordered the soldiers to march by day, and even four-fold, and winning the officers to his side by one of those rare strokes of diplomacy for which the man was famous. Then, when recruits were needed, he sent his soldiers out, and most of them, by adopting the arguments of the press gang of former days. But, of course, there was no cohesion, and so the army went to pieces before well-disciplined men, with a purpose, and a patriotic fervor, which was not to be denied.

"Balmaeda? Did I know him? I was his physician for years and lived in the house adjoining his. A man of remarkable talents; a polished gentleman, refined, brilliant and a master of diplomacy. He was one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in Chill, and his brothers are all men of wealth and prominence. Going back to the original cause of all the trouble it will be found that it lay in the fact that Balmaeda's power was undivided down to him by his predecessor. The president's right was to nominate his successor, and as his nominee could not be rejected, the president was practically an absolute ruler. When Balmaeda took the reins of government, he found a big surplus in the treasury, which he proceeded to scatter with a lavish hand. His commissions were sent to every part of the globe, his chief object of estimate apparently being to sustain Balmaeda's fame everywhere. Public works of every kind were undertaken, and fortunes were scattered to right and left. Soon the surplus was exhausted, and Congress sought to check the President's ambitious schemes by refusing to vote supplies. Then came a deadlock, which Balmaeda tried to get over by dismissing his Cabinet. Seventeen changes in the Ministry were noted in the short space of four years, ending that the policy was abandoned, and the President determined upon a bold move—nothing more nor less than the capture of the whole Congress, who were to be sent to Easter Island. But he was met with equal boldness, and Congress, when hostilities opened, was composed of but 70 men; their hope was in the justice of their cause; and they depended upon the capture of the towns and the sympathy of the people. Not were they disappointed, but they did exist a possibility that Balmaeda still lives? None! His body was seen by too many for his death to be doubted. And his suicide was not one that would call forth expressions of surprise. Balmaeda was a very high spirited man, one who could little brook the thought of defeat and power lost. During the whole campaign, too, he made liberal use of morphine and brandy to keep his nerves at the required tension. Then when he found himself a fugitive with his last card played, nerves, brain, every thing gave way. The fleet had sworn never to lay down their arms until they had hanged Balmaeda in the public square of Valparaiso, and they would, no doubt, have carried their threat into execution. A death such as that, which he knew to be in store, Balmaeda would never die."

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BACK FROM KASLO CREEK.

Mr. G. B. Wright Brings Good News from the New Mining District.

How the Ore will be Sent Out and the Railway Will Come In.

Mr. G. B. Wright, returned from Kootenay Lake last evening, having having made the trip from Nelson since 2 P. M. on Friday, a little more than fifty hours. His report of the importance of the discoveries in the new silver-lead mines in the Kaslo-Slocan region fully confirms the previous accounts of its great richness and extent. Nothing has been known to equal it, since the finding of carbonate ores of Leadville in Colorado. An extent of country probably fifteen miles in length and eight or ten miles in width, is known to be full of large and rich veins of galena and copper, and the streets are now crowded with the last find in this region is now known as the Hennessy and the Seaton camps, named after their respective discoverers. They are situated on the summit of the Selkirk Range, which divides the Kootenay and the Columbia basins from the highest divide down the Slocan lake a distance of three miles. The highest mine in the Hennessy vein, the Maud E. lies at an altitude of 8,500 feet. The Seaton vein, which runs south from this point over two miles, and claims located continuously for this distance. The ledge varies from four to fifteen feet in thickness, and consists principally of galena, ore carrying 50 to 60 per cent. of lead. The American countries the law of prospecting still has to be obtained, and a man is respected in proportion to his power to make himself feared.

Englishmen are generally safe in all the Spanish-American countries, because it is known that they are not so quick to punish a man who has been wronged. It is not so with Americans. Citizens of the United States have often been maltreated and thrown into dungeons without receiving any part of the government at Washington, and an impression has thus been formed that the United States was indifferent to the protection of its citizens abroad. English officials have steadily inculcated the idea that if a hair on an Englishman's head is touched, the British government would respond with a word and a blow, and that perhaps the blow might come first. It might possibly have been better for those of our people whom business or pleasure has brought to the United States, if they had been told that the United States was indifferent to the protection of its citizens abroad.

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UNFORNUNATE DISSENSION.

Divided Against Itself—The Board of School Trustees in an Open War.

Four Against Three—A Deadlock in School Affairs Through the Majority's Illegal Action.

There is a deadlock in the affairs of the Board of School Trustees and the Council of Public Instruction. The trouble has arisen out of a complication of circumstances connected with an application made to the Council by the Trustees, in which they asked for an increase of two in the teaching staff of the Central school.

A COLONIST representative interviewed the members of the Board of School Trustees on the subject, yesterday. As they are not all of the same opinion, in fact, as there exist very great differences between them on the subject, it will be as well to give their statements separately, and allow the public to draw their own conclusions.

Mr. D. W. Morrow—I would like to say that I am very sorry indeed that we have clashed with the Government over this matter. As far as I am personally concerned, I can assure you that I am swayed by no political ideas whatever, and that I really believe the stand I have taken to be the right one in every sense of the word. It is gross injustice to teachers, in every division of the school under the fourth, to place ordinary monitors ahead of them, like the Government want us to do. They go and split a class in halves, give one half to the monitor and the other to a monitor, and though both have precisely the same duties to perform, one gets \$65 a month and the other \$40. Then, again, why should a child, who has come up in the school, grade after grade, under duly qualified teachers, be placed under a monitor when it reaches the fourth division? We applied to the Government for two more teachers for the Central school, as divisions 4 and 8 were getting too large for a single one to manage. The Government said that they could not give us teachers, but that they would supply us with two monitors. When we got the monitors, we decided to give the 8th division of the school be between them, and promote the other teachers between the divided monitors. It is upward, thus giving the teacher of the 5th division charge of half the 4th division. Of course, we recognize that things are now at a deadlock. The Government will only provide \$40 a month for the extra places, and it seems hard to ask that a teacher should be put by us into a position where she will not get \$25 a month. But our idea is that, being morally in the right in this matter, the Government will eventually have to give in, and things in this respect will change very satisfactorily. In any case, we have taken a firm stand in the matter, and it simply rests for one side or the other to give in. The Government will have to compromise, or else we must. There is no compromise to be made.

Mr. E. G. Richards, jr., refused to explain his position in the matter and told his questioner that his ideas would be pressed at meetings of the Board whenever the subject came up.

Mr. J. McCannan—To tell you the truth, I am rather in a fog about the whole business, and I am placed in this position because some of my fellow trustees have thought it best for themselves in what has been a completely wrong position. They go their own gait, despite anything we may have to say in the matter. The whole business, as far as their acts are concerned, is utterly illegal. The Council of Public Instruction is taking a perfectly proper stand in this matter. The trustees asked them for two monitors to help with the work of the fourth and eighth divisions of the boys' school, and the Government very generously, seeing how simple a temporary affair, it was considered. Then, when we got these monitors, members of the Board started to try and turn things upside down in a most illegal and improper manner by flying in the face of the Government and usurping rights that they were not entitled to under the law. The Trustees have no power whatever to make promotions, and our duties, as laid down in the act, give us no authority over the internal working of the schools at all. The great objection of some of my fellow trustees is that monitors should not be put over the heads of regular teachers in the schools. But are not monitors regular teachers? They are duly qualified, and in some cases have better certificates than full teachers of classes. That again, No. 4 division was not split up in equal proportions by any means. The monitor was given about 25 pupils and the teacher kept about 50. The appointment of monitors by the government was simply a temporary affair, and was intended to relieve the heavy pressure caused by such a large attendance in two classes. The salary of a monitor is well known to be \$40 a month, and nobody who does not want the position need take it. A section of the Board, who actually wanted the position, a lady teacher who has been giving the greatest satisfaction to all concerned, and earning a salary of \$65 per month, out of her present position and "promote" her to the position of monitor and \$40 a month. The whole business is utterly absurd, and well as most unjust and I am tired of the manner in which these men are acting. If they had a shadow of legality to support their actions it would be different. But they have not.

Mr. Henry Saunders: I am very much surprised at the manner in which some of the Trustees are behaving in this matter. They seem to have lost all common sense, and from what I can make of it they persist in doing wrong just with the object of attempting to harass the government. The question which has been the cause of all the trouble is one that has nothing whatever to do with the duty of the trustees. It is one with which we have no right to meddle, and there is no authority laid down in the statutes for our interference in the internal working of the schools. We were appointed with certain powers, and speak only in the name of the law. If we had ordinary intelligence, knowing the circumstances, would hesitate for a moment in declaring that Messrs. Jessop, McLaughlin, Richards and Morrow are totally wrong in the stand they are taking. I am on the honest ground of right, and I am in the minority, and, notwithstanding attempts that have been made to talk me over, I intend to do my duty conscientiously.

Mr. J. Jessop—You want my reasons for acting in this matter as I have done. Well, I can easily give them to you. At the last meeting of the Board of School Trustees, it was resolved that Mr. Netherby, the head of the Boys' Central school, should be instructed to promote all the teachers below

THE TROUBLE WITH CHILL.

(From the San Francisco Call.)

There is no danger that the Valparaiso riots will lead to war, but they are none the less very annoying. People are ready to make every allowance for disorder at Valparaiso. It has just been a battle-field, and the streets are now only a few weeks ago, as passengers on the Houslow, bound for Nanaimo. From his long residence in the country so recently convulsed by civil war, and from his intimate acquaintance with many of the principal characters in the stirring drama upon which the curtain has just fallen, the doctor is able to talk intelligently and intelligently upon the recent revolution, and a half hour's chat with him is to be enjoyed.

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Long before the first passage of arms, it was arranged that the army and navy should revolt together, and had not the plan been defeated, Balmaeda's downfall would have been a bloodless one. But Balmaeda did not wind of the plot, and quickly ordered the soldiers to march by day, and even four-fold, and winning the officers to his side by one of those rare strokes of diplomacy for which the man was famous. Then, when recruits were needed, he sent his soldiers out, and most of them, by adopting the arguments of the press gang of former days. But, of course, there was no cohesion, and so the army went to pieces before well-disciplined men, with a purpose, and a patriotic fervor, which was not to be denied.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The life assurance and annuity funds of seventy-nine British life offices show an increase for the years 1871 to 1890, inclusive, of \$389,886,020, or an average annual increase of \$20,494,000. The paid-up share capital increased \$9,168,775, and now amounts to \$58,000,000. The paid-up capital of American life offices is only \$8,096,750.

Generally speaking all teas are divided into two colors—green and black. Japan is the only country which produces green tea only, while in China only both colors are prepared. India, Ceylon and Java send out black teas alone. Until a few years ago the teas of Japan have been black, and this was the case when in 1856 the first importation of fifty half chests reached this continent. The venture was immediately successful. The flavor of the Japan tea pleased the American palate; it was spoken of as "black tea with green and flavor," and the latter is the natural color; it was believed that it must be free from adulteration. The importation for the second year was 400 half chests, and in the third year the amount rose to 1,100. But it did not by any means stop there, and rapidly till the yearly total reached 20,000,000.

A deputation of the Duluth City Council and Board of Trade will visit Montreal early in December, to extend the trade between Duluth and Canada. The returns of the lumber fisheries for Westmorland, N. B., for the past season, show a pronounced increase in the quantity taken over previous years. In 1889 the catch was 9,514 cases or 456,672 pounds. Last year it totaled 14,224 cases or 682,704 pounds; an increase of 4,709 cases. This year, the largest catch on record for Westmorland is reported, 20,182 cases or 967,784 pounds, an increase over 1890 of 5,958 cases and over 1889 of 11,669 cases. The price this year was one of the best and the amount of money which will come to the country through this source alone will amount to something like \$132,000. The number of factories has increased by 23—Chignecto Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 30.—Sugar sold here to-day at 4 cents, the lowest yet. At this price, the sellers are out of pocket about 40 cents per ton. The lowest possible cost of production. The break was made here by the independent refiners, Sprackels and Knight; but it is claimed they are only meeting prices made by the Trusts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Bradstreet's Mercantile agency reports 23 failures on the Pacific Coast and territories for the week ending Oct. 31, as compared with 12 for the previous week and 12 for the corresponding week of last year.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL REVIEW FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 24.

The dullness in Wall street continues, and stocks still oscillate within a range too narrow to encourage large speculative transactions. The absence of any advance in the Bank of England rate by the committee last week, and the continued import of gold, together with a further liberal increase of the surplus reserve in the bank statement of the 17th inst., were expected to have a reviving effect upon the market during the past week, but only a slight improvement was inaugurated. The market still shows by the daily meagre transactions an insensibility to favorable factors which can hardly be construed otherwise than as a general weariness on the part of the market.

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THE TROUBLE WITH CHILL.

(From the San Francisco Call.)

There is no danger that the Valparaiso riots will lead to war, but they are none the less very annoying. People are ready to make every allowance for disorder at Valparaiso. It has just been a battle-field, and the streets are now only a few weeks ago, as passengers on the Houslow, bound for Nanaimo. From his long residence in the country so recently convulsed by civil war, and from his intimate acquaintance with many of the principal characters in the stirring drama upon which the curtain has just fallen, the doctor is able to talk intelligently and intelligently upon the recent revolution, and a half hour's chat with him is to be enjoyed.

With his family, Dr. Cannon was travelling in the United States at the time the revolution broke out, in July, and he did not think that the trouble was more than a little difficulty of a day. Accordingly he returned to Iquique, and eagerly hailed the first steamer which came out as the steamer "Victoria" with the question, "Is the war over?" The answer came quickly: "No; it is just beginning," and so it was.

A day or so later the first expedition left Iquique to attack Balmaeda, and not returning, it was thought that it had been utterly defeated. This, however, proved to be a bad guess.

Dr. Cannon and his family remained in Iquique until the close of hostilities, and though they did not witness many of the engagements, he was able to give a very full and convincing account of the thoroughly savage nature of the conflict. The doctor's services were in great demand, and until the time of his departure from Chill he was kept busy attending to the wounded, who still fill the hospitals.

Asked by a COLONIST reporter as to whether the revolution would be beneficial or otherwise for Chill, Dr. Cannon said: "The change is good, certainly. Chill has been delivered from a tyrannical form of government, that was in reality an absolute monarchy. Of course, both sides are still smarting from the blows received in civil war, and it will be many months before the wounds sustained will be healed over. But the Government is established on a sound basis, and this being done, the country must become more prosperous and happier."

Long before the first passage of arms, it was arranged that the army and navy should revolt together, and had not the plan been defeated, Balmaeda's downfall would have been a bloodless one. But Balmaeda did not wind of the plot, and quickly ordered the soldiers to march by day, and even four-fold, and winning the officers to his side by one of those rare strokes of diplomacy for which the man was famous. Then, when recruits were needed, he sent his soldiers out, and most of them, by adopting the arguments of the press gang of former days. But, of course, there was no cohesion, and so the army went to pieces before well-disciplined men, with a purpose, and a patriotic fervor, which was not to be denied.

"Balmaeda? Did I know him? I was his physician for years and lived in the house adjoining his. A man of remarkable talents; a polished gentleman, refined, brilliant and a master of diplomacy. He was one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in Chill, and his brothers are all men of wealth and prominence. Going back to the original cause of all the trouble it will be found that it lay in the fact that Balmaeda's power was undivided down to him by his predecessor. The president's right was to nominate his successor, and as his nominee could not be rejected, the president was practically an absolute ruler. When Balmaeda took the reins of government, he found a big surplus in the treasury, which he proceeded to scatter with a lavish hand. His commissions were sent to every part of the globe, his chief object of estimate apparently being to sustain Balmaeda's fame everywhere. Public works of every kind were undertaken, and fortunes were scattered to right and left. Soon the surplus was exhausted, and Congress sought to check the President's ambitious schemes by refusing to vote supplies. Then came a deadlock, which Balmaeda tried to get over by dismissing his Cabinet. Seventeen changes in the Ministry were noted in the short space of four years, ending that the policy was abandoned, and the President determined upon a bold move—nothing more nor less than the capture of the whole Congress, who were to be sent to Easter Island. But he was met with equal boldness, and Congress, when hostilities opened, was composed of but 70 men; their hope was in the justice of their cause; and they depended upon the capture of the towns and the sympathy of the people. Not were they disappointed, but they did exist a possibility that Balmaeda still lives? None! His body was seen by too many for his death to be doubted. And his suicide was not one that would call forth expressions of surprise. Balmaeda was a very high spirited man, one who could little brook the thought of defeat and power lost. During the whole campaign, too, he made liberal use of morphine and brandy to keep his nerves at the required tension. Then when he found himself a fugitive with his last card played, nerves, brain, every thing gave way. The fleet had sworn never to lay down their arms until they had hanged Balmaeda in the public square of Valparaiso, and they would, no doubt, have carried their threat into execution. A death such as that, which he knew to be in store, Balmaeda would never die."

As regards to the latest complication in Chill's affairs, that in which the United States are playing so prominent a part, all I can say is that Uncle Sam had better go slow. The Chilians are a peaceable, but not a cowardly people; they will not submit to dictation from any power. No doubt if complications with the United States are to be avoided peacefully and with honor they will be avoided; but if a sacrifice of honor is required, it will not be made. Chill will be hurried, and she will not doubt, follow the example of the States; having said that the Valparaiso outrages will be investigated in the usual process of the courts of law, Americans must wait until that process is completed. If they are to hurry Chill they will find a brave little nation, quick ready to defend her honor with the sword. Should matters

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Introduced in the Trustees Meeting.

Secretary Erskine Why He Does.

There was no vacant circle when the Secretary, in response to a special list, it became necessary, and Mr. E. W. the position now held was to read the communication. W. McKay to fill the rendered vacant by the John Jessop. Mr. McKay, and took his place.

The first communication the signature of Education, and read the signature of the Secretary, Mr. McKay, and took his place.

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A VOTE OF CENSURE

Introduced in the School Board by Trustees McLaughlin and Morrow.

Secretary Erskine Resigns and States Why He Does So—Interesting Meeting.

There was no vacant place in the committee when the School Board met, last evening, with Chairman Hayward presiding, in response to a special call.

Before proceeding to the business on the list, it became necessary to secure a secretary, and Mr. B. Williams was elected to the position pro tem. His first official duty was to read the communication appointing Mr. W. McKay to fill the seat upon the Board, rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. John Jessop.

The first communication dealt with bore the signature of the Superintendent of Education, and read as follows:

VICTORIA, October 24th, 1891. DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., in which it is stated that at a meeting of the Victoria City School Trustees, held on the 19th inst., three boys belonging to the Second Division of the Boys' School, named Charles, Gordon and Gordon had played truant for eleven consecutive days, that notice had been taken of the matter by the teacher, either by absence or tardiness, and that they had not returned to school, and that generally there was no proper discipline in the school.

On receipt of your communication, a thorough investigation was conducted by School Inspector, and as a result, I am in a position to state as follows:—

1. That Master Christie was enrolled as a pupil of the Second Division on September 14th, since which time he has been absent two days, on account of illness, his mother reporting the facts to the teacher.

2. That Master Templehard was enrolled on September 10th, and has not missed a day since that date.

3. That Master Goddard has not been enrolled as a pupil of the school during the present term.

In regard to the discipline of the Second Division of the Boys' School, it is this Division is good, and that the discipline observed is commendable.

Referring to the resolution of the Board accompanying your letter, in which it is stated that "consideration be given to the removal of any teacher who is unable to control the school," I find that there were eight cases of truancy during September, and that in each case notice had been taken of the matter by the teacher, either by absence or tardiness, and that they had not returned to school, and that generally there was no proper discipline in the school.

I would add that, during the present month, three boys of one class were absent for one hour without the teacher's permission.

Yours truly, S. D. POPE, Supt. of Education.

TRUSTEE MCLAUGHLIN—I move that the communication be read by School Inspector, and moved that the communication be read, and spread on the minutes.

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THE DOGS OF WAR.

H. M. S. Champion Returns From Chile With Full News of the Revolution.

Terrific Scenes At The Fall of Valparaiso—Horrible Details of the Civil War.

H. M. S. Champion, which has been absent from North Pacific waters for over a year, reached Esquimaux yesterday. She came up under sail the greater portion of the way from Acapulco, and, from the time she left here until she returned, all went well.

But the exciting scenes the vessel has passed through, and the many deaths of "derring-do," bloodshed and riot that her officers and crew have witnessed, are thrilling and interesting to hear of. The Champion bears the distinction of being the only foreign vessel that was in Chile at the beginning of the revolution, and saw also the concluding acts of that destructive drama.

The world has been pretty thoroughly supplied by the New York Herald with every detail of much importance concerning the revolution, and of course all we can give here will be local and general news.

The CHAIRMAN—I don't like either resolution; I am inclined to believe that we are in possession of unimpeachable evidence, and do not fall upon the amendment being called.

From Mr. R. Erskine, late secretary, the following letter was next received and read: To the Chairman and Members of the Victoria City School Board.

I have been accustomed for years past to see the business of the school conducted in a business-like way, through the proper official channels, but it seems that a number of the present arrangements provisionally put forward, are of a nature which, to my mind, can only result in disorganization.

TRUSTEE MCLAUGHLIN thought that Mr. Erskine was a little out of the concluding paragraphs of his letter. How was he aware that the trustee referred to had made use of the language referred to him? That gentleman (Mr. Jessop) was not present, so he would say for him that he had denied that having made the statements concerning Mr. Erskine, which he was reported to have made.

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CABLE NEWS.

Banks Cheated Extensively by Cheque Raising—Decision of Importance to the Press.

The Pope Consulting With the Jesuits—Mount to be Nominated for Chili's President.

Extensive Raising of Cheques. LONDON, Nov. 3.—Yesterday a stylishly dressed young man presented a cheque for £1,700 at the London and Westminster Bank. The paper seemed to be all right, and would have been cashed without question but for the fact that the person by whom it was signed chanced to have but £1,400 balance to his credit at the time.

The most important event of the whole trip of the Champion was not given to the reporter by the officers; but from other sources it has been learned that three months ago the vessel left St. Mary's Bay was leaving Valparaiso for Northern ports, to load nitrate, when the Chilean Government stepped in and, seizing her papers, ordered her to stay in harbor.

They did this because the Northern ports had just passed into the hands of the insurgents. However, the St. Mary's Bay slipped her anchor one night and got out of the territorial limit before her escape was discovered.

Then the Government chased her with an ironclad and brought her back. At once the captain of the Champion saw that however illegal law capture, sailing her on the high seas was far more so, and forthwith got steam up, had decks cleared for action, and the man-of-war moved majestically alongside the Government ironclad.

The British commander ordered her to leave the St. Mary Bay immediately, and when this had been done, took her in tow and led her on to sea again under the trowling banner of the United States flag, and a rifle shot would have been sufficient to start an engagement. On returning to port after taking the sailing ship to sea, the British commander looked very thoughtful, word was sent from the Champion that if a single shot was fired at her she would proceed to shell the city. The threat had the desired effect.

Other matters, as well as a large number of other matters, was called to the Admiralty office immediately on the Champion's arrival here, yesterday, and may cause some international complication.

Before leaving, the whole of the officers of the ship were entertained at a magnificent banquet, given in their honor, at Santiago, as a mark of appreciation by the Congressional leaders of the impartial and generous people, to which they had behaved throughout the war.

A TRAGEDY OF FUSIYAMA. Terrible Fate of a Party of Tourists on the Sacred Mountain of Japan.

At 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the St. Sussex reached the Outer wharf from China and Japan, with 700 Chinese and Japanese passengers, and 1,400 tons of freight, 220 tons of which are for port. Owing to the wet weather of the entire day, there was no discharging of cargo, nor will there be any until the rain ceases.

A Grave in Everlasting Snow—Arrival of the Sussex From Asiatic Ports.

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THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1891.

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Advertisements for various products including 'Figs', 'Syrup', 'Wafers', 'Cocoa', 'The God', 'The Cold', 'IT'S LSION', 'Panis Co.', and 'FITS!'.

Main body of text containing the 'A VOTE OF CENSURE' article and other news items.

Main body of text containing the 'THE DOGS OF WAR' article and other news items.

Main body of text containing the 'CABLE NEWS' article and other news items.

Main body of text containing the 'THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST' article and other news items.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1891.

THE SCHOOL DIFFICULTY.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Board of City Trustees is divided, and that the majority seem determined to act in open defiance of the law which they have been appointed to administer.

Some of the Trustees—notably Mr. Jessop—of whom better things might be expected, seem to have a notion that the duty of school Trustees is not to administer the law as it is laid down in the statute book, but to administer what in their opinion ought to be the law.

Ordinarily the people expect the Government and its officials to be guided by the law. Mr. Jessop knows this, and when he expressed his determination to act according to what he thinks is right rather than according to law, he, no doubt, had made up his mind to cease to act under law of which he disapproves, and to which he considers himself superior.

Section 33.—The Board of Trustees shall have power, and it shall be its duty to provide sufficient school accommodation and tuition, free of charge to all children in the district, between six and sixteen years of age, inclusive, and for such purpose shall organize and establish such and so many schools as it shall deem requisite, with power to alter and discontinue the same; to purchase or lease lands or buildings for school purposes; to erect, enlarge, alter, repair and improve school buildings and their appurtenances, according to the requirements of the case; to furnish school houses and procure furniture, maps and apparatus; and to provide in text books for individual pupils; to provide fuel and light, and defray the contingent expense of the several schools and of the Board of Trustees to have the custody and safe keeping of the school property of the city; to determine the salaries of the school houses; to appoint the number of teachers for whose salaries provision has been made in the estimates; to report annually to the City Council upon the expenditure of the moneys received by the Board; to furnish annually, on or before the 15th day of July in each year, to the Superintendent of Education a full report of its proceedings, and returns of all schools, in accordance with the forms supplied by him.

We beg to direct attention to the passage we have underlined. This shows that the number of teachers which the Trustees are empowered to appoint are those, and those only, for whose salaries provision has been made in the estimates. Now there is provision made in the estimates for a principal and two assistants for the High School, a principal and seven assistants for the Boys' School, and a principal and seven assistants for the Girls' School. The salary for each assistant is designated in the estimates. As the fourth section of the Appropriation Act declares that "The said salaries and supplies shall not be issued or applied to by the Board of Trustees, unless the same have been previously approved by the City Council."

WORKS COMMISSIONER. MR. JESSOP moved that the Council meet at Water Works Commission-er's office.

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in New Orleans. The reply of the Provisional Government of Chili to the United States demand for reparation, was more reasonable and more straightforward than that of Mr. Blaine to the Italian Government.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE BOODLE. The Royal Commission to enquire into the way in which the subsidy voted by the Quebec Legislature to aid the Baie des Chaleurs Railroad was expended, is doing its work well. It was finding out from members of the Government, from civil servants, from bank officials and others how the money was spent, and Mr. Paquet said that it was bad policy to be silent any longer, so he offered to go on the witness stand and tell the Commission how he got the hundred thousand dollars and what he did with it.

THE CHILLAN DIFFICULTY. The relations between the United States and Chili are becoming strained. The reparation which the American minister demanded has not been denied in terms, but that any reparation is due is not admitted by the Chilean Government.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS replies that the Government of the United States formulates demands and advances threats that without being cast aside, are not acceptable, nor could they be accepted in the present case or in any other of a like nature. He does not doubt the sincerity, rectitude or experiences of the investigation on board the Baltimore, but will recognize only the jurisdiction and authority of his own country to judge and punish the guilty in Chilean territory.

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was regarded as party property, and that Mr. Paquet felt that he was not the only person who had an interest in it. There are very few politicians so generous as to scatter their earnings among their political friends with such a lavish hand as Mr. Paquet scattered this one hundred thousand dollars.

ABOUT PROMOTIONS. We gather from the expressions used by some of the School Trustees lately interviewed, that there exists among them, and perhaps among the teachers, a misapprehension as to what constitutes "promotion" in the Central School. There seems to be a notion that the teachers who are employed in instructing the children in what are called the lower grades do not and should not rank so high as teachers employed in instructing the more advanced pupils.

THE TRUSTEES MEETING. The meeting of the Board of City Trustees, on Tuesday evening, may have been an interesting and even an exciting meeting, but it certainly was not a business meeting. There are gentlemen on that Board, who appear to consider that the welfare of the schools is a matter of little or no importance, and that the chief end of a City Trustee is to outwit his fellow Trustees, and to give the Government trouble.

Those who hold this view of the duties of School Trustees have formed themselves into a cabal, and which holds its sessions in secret, and goes to the regular meetings with its obstructive and other measures out and dried. Until Mr. Jessop resigned, this kicking caucus, forming as it did a majority of the Board, had everything its own way. When it was supreme, it carried a resolution making certain changes in the teaching staff of the Central Boys' School. It was decided by the Council of Public Instruction that it was beyond the legal power of the Trustees to make these changes.

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contine himself within the limits which the law defines, he, when he had time to reflect, very properly resigned his position as an administrator of that law. We do not, for our part, see what else he could do. It would be altogether a different matter if he had disagreed with the Government about the site of a school-house or its proper equipment, or anything else that is within the legitimate sphere of the Trustees' duties. Then the Times could, with propriety, claim for the Trustees appointed by the Government a range of discretion. But when it comes to keeping within the law or going beyond it, there is no place for discretion, no room for choice.

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who were indignant at an act of gross and cruel injustice to one of themselves, which the changes ordered by the Trustees involved.

It is not hard to imagine the rage of the kicking caucus when they found that they were not permitted to set the law at defiance and throw the boys' department of the Central School into confusion. Their anger was not lessened by the defection of Mr. Jessop and the appointment of Mr. McKay to the Board in his place. They, to do them justice, did not dissemble their wrath. They were bound to vent their angry feelings on the Chairman, who had saved them from perpetrating an atrocious blunder as well as from committing the act of wanton injustice that we have already alluded to. Their pent-up rage found expression in the resolution of censure which we published yesterday morning. This resolution is as weak as it is spiteful. It misrepresents the letter sent by the Secretary of the Board to the Principal of the Boys' School, saying that it "requested" him to defer carrying out the wishes of the Board when it did nothing of the kind. Even if Mr. Hayward, finding the attitude which the Department of Education had taken, had requested Mr. Netherby to delay carrying the resolutions into effect until after the next regular meeting of the School Board, he would have done nothing more than his duty, and he would have deserved the thanks of the whole Board instead of incurring its abuse. He would have saved the reputation of the Board, and would have consulted the welfare of the school.

But Mr. Hayward did not even go so far as to make a request. He merely suggested that it would be better to delay obeying an order which he knew the Trustees had not the power to make until time were given it under the altered circumstances, to reconsider its decision. The men who drew up the resolution do not pretend to say that it was according to law, or that it was within the powers of the Trustees to make the changes. They take the position that their commands, whether lawful or not, within their authority or outside their authority, are to be implicitly obeyed without hesitation or delay by the teachers of the schools and the Chairman of the Board. The question of the legality or the illegality of their proceedings is one which the despots of the School Board do not deign to discuss. They are angry at the man who tried to save them from making fools of themselves, and from throwing the affairs of the city schools into confusion. But the members of the caucus have already shown that they have no regard for the interests of the schools. All they appear to think of are their self-importance and their miserable little factions scheme.

As for the second count in the indictment against Mr. Hayward, it is too childish to merit a moment's consideration. Mr. Eskine is too intelligent a man, and he had the credit of the Board for common sense so much at hand, to send an indefinite complaint about ferocity to the Department of Education.

GROSS PROVOCATION. The account given by the officers of the Champion of the conduct of the American ship of war, Baltimore, is sufficient of itself to account for the way in which American sailors and civilians are regarded by the people and the Government of Chili. At a critical time the commander of that ship acted as a spy for the Dictator. When it was known that the Congressional army were about to attack Valparaiso, the Baltimore left her moorings alongside of a British man-of-war, steamed off to where the Congressional troops were disembarking, moved backwards and forwards within sight of what was going on, saw all that was to be seen, and then steamed back to the Government wharf, where she was boarded by government officials. In a few hours the Government papers were on the streets containing the details of the landing of the Congressional army, and thanking the American officers for giving them such valuable information. There is no doubt about these facts. We have them from credible eyewitnesses. Is any one surprised at the conclusion drawn by the Chileans from the movements of the Baltimore? They could only conclude from what they saw that the Baltimore was not acting the part of a neutral, but had identified herself with the party of Balboa. Why did not the Champion do as the Baltimore did? Simply because it would have been dishonorable—a breach of faith—for her to reconnoitre for the Chilean usurper. She was sent to Valparaiso to protect the lives and the property of British subjects in the city, and not to take any part in the war, directly or indirectly, openly or covertly. And, besides, there was no Patrick Egan on shore, representing the British nation.

THE CONDUCT OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER was so openly on the side of Balboa as the American citizens, who are lovers of liberty, residing in Valparaiso protested against it. We have before us a Chilean newspaper containing a letter written by an American citizen, from which we take the following passage: "As a citizen of the United States long resident in Chili I fully endorse the just indignation felt by all Chileans, and most foreigners for the unjustifiable conduct of the government of my native land and its representatives in the late struggle for liberty in which, happily, right has prevailed against might, and overturned a corrupt and unlawful man and his following of unprincipled hirelings. Why, then, should a country which professes to be the model republic have been the one to enhance the difficulties of a nation driven to revolt by the dastardly despotism of a man who sacrificed every honorable principle to carry out his own nefarious designs?"

THE WRITER OF THIS LETTER is not the only American citizen who is surprised and grieved at the part taken by the United States in the late struggle for liberty in

Chili. All true lovers of national freedom, whether they are American citizens or not, must feel ashamed and humiliated when they see the organs of public opinion in a free republic speaking of Chileans as if they deserved to be punished for fighting for their rights and for feeling indignant at those who sided with the enemies of freedom in their country.

THE U. S. ELECTIONS. New York, Nov. 4.—According to the latest returns, the Democrats stand in the House 42 to 18 Republicans; the Senate, 16 Democrats, 5 Republicans. New York, Iowa, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio have gone Republican.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

Table with market prices for various goods like Flour, Wheat, Barley, etc.

MARRIED.

BAXTER-CAMERON.—At St. James Church, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Archdeacon...

DEEDS.

SEAVENUR.—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on the 2nd inst., Wm. Seavenur (a member of Ridgely Lodge No. 9, I.O.O.F.), a native of Staffordshire, England, aged 35 years.

RECORD YOUR VOTE.

THOSE WHOSE NAMES ARE NOT already on the list should take immediate steps towards filling in the necessary forms, which may be obtained at the Colonist office, attended to and registered at Mr. Mason's office, 6 Station Square. No expense attending the declaration if filed before the 17th instant.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 28th day of September, A.D. 1891, the following order was made by the High Court of Justice...

FOR SALE.—First-class organ, nearly new; fine tone. Apply 128 Chatham street, near...

WANTED.—A duly qualified Surgeon, to take charge of the Royal Hospital, C.B.D., on or before the 1st of December, 1891. Particulars to be had on application; all applicants to be in person on or before October 22nd, 1891, addressed to the Secretary, Royal Hospital, C.B.D., 128 Chatham street, near...

FOR SALE.—A fine lot of...

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The Colonist. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1901.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. BY W. H. KELLY, HELLIS & CO. THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

THE DAILY COLONIST PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY. For Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$10.00

THE WEEKLY COLONIST. For Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$3.00

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TRANSIENT ADVERTISING. First insertion, 10 cents per line; subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS. For each week, 10 cents per line.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Non-partisan, in the form of a notice, 10 cents per line.

Where Quota are inserted they must be ALL METAL, not mounted on Wood.

ORGANIZED GAROTTERS.

Held Responsible for the Murder of Americans at Valparaiso—Capt. Scott's Story.

Stirring Scenes Witnessed From the Decks of the West Indian During Her Cruise.

Capt. S. E. Scott, the big and genial skipper of the steamer West Indian, has been making hands with all his old friends here during the last few days, and will leave for San Francisco to join his ship, to-day.

The West Indian left San Francisco for Iquique on the 21st of July, with a full cargo of barley, flour, hay, and other provisions.

The steamer sailed at daybreak. "Of course," says the captain, "I couldn't tell that there was anything in the hay. It was just a routine matter."

The West Indian sailed from Iquique on the 28th of September, and San Francisco was again reached on the 4th of October.

As the West Indian sailed, the steamer reached Iquique, Valparaiso and Santiago fell into the hands of the insurgents.

The good news had the effect of almost crazing the impulsive Chilean patriots; they rushed about in a state of excitement, crying, embracing and kissing each other.

As soon as the news was confirmed many joined the Congressmen at Iquique. The government officials there took passage to Valparaiso.

The government officials there took passage to Valparaiso. The British residents escorted the rebel officers to the dock.

At one of the Chilean ports it was said when the West Indian sailed, for Europeans to take their share of the loot.

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A TRAITOR'S FATE.

How the Opposing Chilean Generals Spent the Night Before the Great Battle of Placilla.

A Glorious Welcome to Congressional Troops—The "Champion's" Men Under the Red Cross Flag.

When we know that a revolution or a sanguinary war of any kind is all over and done with, an officer of H. M. S. "Champion" remarked to a Colonist reporter yesterday, "and when those that have witnessed the progress of the fighting have no longer trouble themselves about what is coming next on the list of battles or engagements, one has time to turn and think of the smaller details that have come to his notice."

If you think that these little points about the Chilean war are worth listening to, you can have them with pleasure.

After eight months of a horrible reign of terror, Chile once more breathes the air of freedom, thanks to the indomitable energy and firmness of the men who dared to rise against such odious tyranny as has seldom been witnessed in any part of the world.

On the night before the final victory was won by the Congressionalists, General Canes and his staff were "housed" in an enormous tent pitched on the plain of Placilla.

As a result of the capture of the city of Valparaiso, he passed through Coronel at the opening of hostilities, and on his arrival here he gave his story to the Colonist. This account was republished all over America and in England.

In Capt. Scott's story, he told of officers of the Imperialist army who were being dragged by the heels of their ears, before the eyes of their wives, mothers and sisters, in order of Placilla.

By the time that it got back to Chile the statement was that Capt. Scott had said he had seen women and children dragged in the square at Coronel, in the presence of their fathers and brothers.

The report was so altered that it could hardly be traced back to the "original" facts published in the Colonist.

In Coronel, in the West Indian people received the most kind and hospitable treatment.

On the morning of the great battle the breakfast eaten by the Government generals Barboza, and Alcega, the last they were partook of, was set before them in a room reached by the Government troops.

The breakfast was a high class meal. The meat was a high class Chilean "cuzco," washed down with large quantities of champagne and native wine.

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SAFE IN HARBOR.

The Steamer Wellington Picked Up Helplessly Drifting Before the Gale.

Days of Danger and Suspense—The Damages to be Made Good at Once.

The steamer Wellington left Departure Bay on 28th of October with 2,300 tons of coal for San Francisco. She dropped her pilot at Royal Roads at 1:35 a. m. on the day following, and left for San Francisco shortly afterwards.

All went well until 5:30 p. m. on the 30th, when the chief engineer discovered that the thrust shaft was broken in the thrust bearings.

The vessel was at this time about 35 miles off Cape Blanco. The broken shaft was at once secured with iron chains, and the ship was towed by the Norwegian steamer Marie.

This ship, after a good deal of difficulty, got the Wellington a safe tow to Cape Flattery. The tow lasted for 24 hours, and at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 2d instant the line parted and was again renewed.

An hour afterwards the line parted again, and the Wellington was then secured by two lines, and at about 5 o'clock it came on a perfect gale.

During this storm both the engines started, and as it was getting very dark, the crew abandoned all further attempts to make another connection, and left the Wellington to do the best she could by herself.

The storm increased every minute, and the vessel was continually pitching and rolling. The gale had, by this time, sprung up with renewed violence, and the two vessels as they approached each other were being buffeted by the waves.

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