TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Weekly British Colonist.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1885.

VOLUME XXVII No. 48.

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1885.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN TIME FOR THE MAIL

BY D. W. HIGGINS.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY COLONIST—Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada)....$10
Parts of a year at the same rate
Per Week (if delivered)....25 Cents.

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SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 20 cents per line each insertion or $1 50 per line per month. If inserted in column "What Some People Say," 30 cents per line each insertion or $2 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than $2.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates per line solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:—

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More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST—Postage free to any part of the Dominion....$2 50
Six Months....$1 50
Three Months....75

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line, solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the announcement in another column.

The weekly edition of this paper is now permanently enlarged to Eight Pages or 48 columns of solid reading matter. While making this announcement we are also enabled to state that the subscription rates are reduced to the following scale:

For one year....$2.50
For six months....1.50
For three months....75

Postage to any part of the Dominion, the United States and the United Kingdom will be FREE. Remittances may be made in money order, draft, postage stamps or cash.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, Oct. 31.

Granite Creek Gold for London Exhibition.

Mr. Jessop, Dominion immigration commissioner, has been fortunate in securing from Mr. J. F. Allison, of Semilkameen, many fine specimens of coarse gold from the Granite mines for the Colonial and London exhibition, to be held in London next year. One nugget weighs $83.34, and the remainder of the specimens aggregate $209. The gold is of very fine quality, and will cause the eyes of visitors to the exhibition to bulge with delight.

Personal.

Mr. R. W. Janion and family are on their way from England with the intention of residing permanently in Victoria.

Mr. Wm. Craft, who has lost two children within a week, is himself reported as very ill.

Mr. Halpenny, government guide, is improving slowly.

Marine.

British bark Viola, Capt. J. H. Price, 135 days from London, with a general cargo, (900 tons), consigned to Welch, Rithet & Co., arrived yesterday. She will discharge cargo at Esquimalt, most being cement and naval stores. She has also a quantity of freight for Portland, Oregon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Arrived—Steamer Mexico, Victoria. Sailed—Bark Ella S. Thayer, Seattle; steamer Walla Walla, Port Townsend.

The Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30—8 p. m.—Indications for succeeding 32 hours—North Pacific, generally fair weather; northeasterly winds except at Tatoosh Islands where fresh to brisk easterly will prevail.

ANOTHER NEW INDUSTRY.—Mr. W. Savory, at Jay's nursery, has erected a cider-press and is turning out a beverage that is pronounced by judges to be much superior to Oregon or any other imported cider. It is made from apples grown on the Island, and the success that has attended Mr. S.'s efforts has opened another avenue for the employment of labor and capital. One gratifying feature about this industry is that fruit growers may bring their own apples to Mr. Savory and have them converted into cider.

SAN JUAN FISH REFINERY.—The fish refinery on San Juan Island is nearly completed. Four large houses and a dock have been built, and a 40-horse power engine has just been ordered from Portland. Quite a little settlement has already sprung up around the works. Dogfishing is booming and everybody is buying a boat and turning fisherman.

AMPUTATION.—Dr. Jackson has removed the third and fourth fingers of Mr. Grisam's left hand, but it will be some time before the member will be of service.

CANADA.

Opening of the Canadian Pacific Line from Quebec to Stephen.

(Exclusive to The Colonist.)

MONTREAL, Oct. 30.—On Monday the Canadian Pacific railway will be opened for passenger and freight traffic between Quebec, Montreal and Winnipeg, there connecting with the western system to Stephen, a station on the western slope of the Rocky mountains, 41 miles from the summit and 2224 miles from Montreal. The passenger time from Montreal to Winnipeg will be 62 hours. The company is now negotiating with the dominion government for the emigrant business from Quebec to the Northwest, which has heretofore gone to the Grand Trunk via Chicago and St. Paul.

Granite Creek.

Mr. Jno. F. Allison, merchant of Princeton, and gold commissioner for Semilkameen, arrived from Granite Creek on Thursday. A reporter of *The Colonist* had an interview with him yesterday and gained the following information, which will be of interest to those intending to go to the mines.

A TOWN

is rapidly springing up, and great preparations are being made for the coming winter. Cabins are being built by the miners who intend to pass the cold season as comfortably as possible. Substantial hotels are rapidly taking the place of the temporary ones, and Mrs. Austin, formerly of the Occidental at New Westminster, will start a boardinghouse on an extensive scale. All the companies are doing well, especially the South Fork Company, and Capt. Sherburn's. The latter company takes out from $350 to $600 daily. Mr. Allison went up the creek about five miles distant and reports that the

MINERS ARE SANGUINE AND HAPPY.

The population, it is estimated, will be about 5,000 in the spring, as most of those who have gone back to their homes in the adjoining American territories will return. An immense stock of provisions has been stored, the Chinese being the largest consumers. The weather has been very favorable. Mr. Allison thinks that it would be folly for men who have no means to go to the mines now, as the winter is very severe and such a person would have a very poor show of living, unless he happened "to strike it lucky." It is almost impossible to get pack trains, as the Indians have grown independent and will not exert themselves during the cold season. The inhabitants generally are very peaceable, although there are a number of blacklegs on the creek. A jail would be a great acquisition, as there is at present no place in which to lock up unruly persons. Mr. Allison will return to his home on Monday.

A Teachers' Association.

A meeting was held in the Central school yesterday to form a city association of teachers, to act as an auxiliary to the Provincial institute established last March. The objects of teachers' associations are:

1st. To increase the efficiency of the teachers, by giving a distinct idea of the true ends of education, by illustrating the best methods of instruction, by giving a correct idea of what constitutes a good school.

2nd. To secure a greater uniformity in our work; in methods of organization, records, teaching and government, by promoting acquaintance and interchange of ideas, by promoting professional knowledge and spirit, by securing co-operation of the teachers with the educational department.

3rd. To correct prevailing faults, involving waste of time in movements of pupils, conducting recitations, etc., wrong methods arising from defective knowledge and lack of experience.

A constitution was framed, officers elected and work assigned for next meeting, which will take place first Friday of November at the Central school.

It is hoped that an educational library will be established, one gentleman has already promised his books on education as a nucleus, others no doubt will do likewise.

An Enterprising, Reliable House

Langley & Co. can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the agency for such articles as have well-known merit and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising and ever reliable. Having secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free. 1dw

AN elastic step, buoyant spirits, and clear complexion, are among the many desirable results of pure blood. The possessor of healthy blood has his faculties at command, and enjoys a clear and quick perception, which is impossible when the blood is heavy and sluggish with impurities. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier and vitalizer known. dw

LARGE POTATOES.—Mr. W. G. Luker, grocer, corner Douglas and Yates street, has blue kidney potatoes that weigh from 2½ pounds to 3 pounds 10 ounces. They were grown on Mr. L.'s place at Spring Ridge.

BETTER STOCK.—Mr. Musgrave, of Salt Spring Island, has purchased several thoroughbred rams from Canada for his stock range.

RIEL.—The Queen having been petitioned by the Peace Society to spare Riel, replied that his fate is in Lord Lansdowne's hands.

CEMENT.—Bark Viola, which arrived from London yesterday, has 627 tons of cement, mostly all for the drydock.

IRON GATES.—A pair of huge iron gates, for the entrance to Victoria theatre, arrived on the mail steamer.

THERE is no truth in the report that John Hicks, before his death confessed to Bishop Cridge that he had shot himself.

LOCAL ART.—Messrs. Hibben & Co. have on exhibition an assortment of beautiful seaweed Christmas cards, executed by Mr. Cowley, of this city. The designs are numerous, consisting of wreaths, crosses, and a general medley of variegated seaweeds. The work is highly creditable to Mr. Cowley, who is well known here, and has the finest collection of seaweeds on the coast.

CURIOSITIES, ANCIENT OR MODERN, bought, sold or exchanged. Indian totem poles, figures, masks, bowls, tools, Indian dress, &c., in carved stone, wood, ivory, bone, &c. Mineral specimens, old coins, shells or Indian relics of any kind. Correspond with Nathan Joseph & Co., 641 Clay street, San Francisco. 6mdw*

What Some People Say.

That "to jarret," meaning "to abduct," has made its appearance in English journals.

That an esteemed local contemporary announces that the "glass age is coming." It will be easy to see through our e. c. when that age comes.

That Hibbs has been committed to await the action of the grand jury in Idaho.

That a severe northeast gale last week covered the Connecticut oyster beds with sand and smothered the bivalves, causing a loss of several hundred thousand dollars. Millions of star fish were also killed by the grinding action of the shells.

That at Port Jervis, N. Y., a young man of 26 married a lady of 60. On their return the couple were met by ten indignant grandchildren, who, with several hundred of their friends, tried to force the bride to give up her new found love, but the old woman was not to be intimidated.

That Henry Oberly of Philadelphia, before a magistrate, brought the charge that his landlord and his wife killed, dressed and stewed a dog, and served the delicate mess to the boarders for dinner. The landlord was arrested.

That Mrs. Wm. Cook and her two children were burned to death at Petersburg, Va., while attempting to kindle a fire with kerosene. A third child was also probably fatally burned. The mother and two children were buried in one coffin.

That a statue of Bacchus was recently found in the Tiber. The jolly god was upset. He was found with his feet uppermost. His crown was in the mud, and his feet were cooling in the muddy water of the Tiber. In what year of grace Bacchus was upset does not appear. But the fact is significant. It may have been two thousand years since Bacchus was cast heels over head into the Tiber. Ever since his upset it has gone ill with his votaries. Probably 90 per cent. of them are upset sooner or later. Why should they be any better off than their leader.

That Herbert Gladstone declares that his father was in favor of excluding bishops from the English house of lords.

That John Plumber, a working collier, has been appointed mine inspector for Durham county by the British home secretary.

That a decline in the ship building trade is shown by the last report of the registrar-general of shipping and seamen of Great Britain.

That an international industrial exhibition will be opened in Edinburgh on May 4, 1886, and at the same time there will be an exhibition in Liverpool.

That Mr. Gladstone will not speak in the open air during this campaign in England, nor in any hall of very great size, for fear of straining his weakened voice.

That a writer in the Times says *The Colonist* attacked "an individual who is not worth mentioning." But when that individual reports proceedings that never took place, and prints resolutions that were never passed, how then? We think that the time has come when he should not only be mentioned, but thoroughly exposed.

That in a French assize court the other day, the judge, following the usual practice of browbeating the accused, exclaimed: "Prisoner, you not only assassinated the unfortunate woman, but stole her watch. [Cries of 'Shame' in court.] You not only stole the watch, but pawned it. [Shouts of 'Miserable.'] You not only pawned it, but sold the ticket." [Exclamations of horror, during which the prisoner, who had fainted, had to be protected from the fury of the audience.] This is a true story.

That yesterday when an undertaker was preparing a Chinaman for burial by his friends, a police officer who was present found two half dollar pieces and a customs pass-port under the lining of his hat. The coin was taken away by the friends, but the pass-port was placed in the dead man's hands, possibly to facilitate his entry into a celestial B. C.

That a safe that is pronounced a marvel of mechanism has just been finished for the National Bank of Scotland by a London firm. This immense money box, which is wholly of hard steel and weighs close upon a 100 tons, consumed seven months' time in building and has no less than forty eight locks. Each door weighs a ton and the bolts thereon two hundred pounds apiece. The safe is said to be capable of holding five hundred and fifty million dollars in gold bullion.

That a most amusing sell is published in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly of October 24. On page 157 is illustrated what purports to be a monument erected in the capital grounds of Sacramento to commemorate the discovery of gold by James W. Marshall, but which in reality is a ventilating pipe from the Capitol dark cesspool.

That the Tacoma mill company which has been employing forty-eight Chinamen, all told, in the mill and in the dining hall, up to yesterday had discharged twenty-one of them and supplied their places with white labor. The balance will be discharged as fast as suitable white laborers can be obtained, which will in all probability be within a day or two.

That Labouchere declares the communication signed "Mansfield," published in The St. Stephen's Review, challenging the editor of that journal to a duel, on behalf of Mr. Labouchere, to be purely unauthorized and says it is a simple invention of the writer.

That ex-senator Mitchell is again a candidate for senatorial honors in Oregon.

That Ferdinand Ward, General Grant's former partner, was convicted of grand larceny, the penalty of which is ten years imprisonment.

That the public debt of Paris is larger than that of any other city in the world.

That there are 507 miles of paved and 1,100 of unpaved streets in Philadelphia.

That chiropodists say that ballet dancers, as a rule, have the worst feet in the world.

That an infant at Springfield, O., 10 days old, weighs only one pound and five ounces.

That in China and Japan American cotton goods are supplanting those of English make.

That English farmers are discussing the best method for exterminating the troublesome sparrow.

That the walls of Fort Sumter are now reduced to a mass of ruins, over which twelve guns are still mounted. The government pays $200 per month for two watchmen, who keep lights burning for the guidance of mariners.

That Lord Kames, in a conversation with his gardener one day, said, "George, the time will soon come when a man shall be able to carry the manure for an acre of land in one of his waistcoat pockets." To which the gardener replied, "I believe it, sir, but he will be able to carry all the crop in the other pocket."

That the Trounce alley sidewalk at Wells, Fargo's building is in a dangerous condition.

That eastern fish are being "stocked" in Oregon and Washington territory.

That Italy has an effective army of 792,000 men and 1,000 guns.

CHINESE RESTRICTION ACT

Discussed by the People.

A public meeting was held last night at the city hall, Coun. W. A. Robertson in the chair.

Mr. Duval, in taking the platform, alluded to the violation of the Chinese restriction act, and its utter inefficiency as at present applied. He then read the resolution:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION.

Whereas, the act restricting the entrance of Chinese into British Columbia, passed at the last session of the dominion parliament, is being flagrantly violated by the issuance of certificates to Chinamen, who send them by mail to their countrymen who have never been in British Columbia. In one case in particular a certificate was obtained by Ah Tung for a Chinaman (named Wang Tang Chaw, 35 years of age,) on October 9, 1885, and sent the same to Port Townsend. And other cases have come to the knowledge of the citizens of Victoria, that some of the aforesaid fraudulent certificates have been brought to the notice of the collector of customs of Victoria, and that the said collector does flatly refuse to perform his duty in prosecuting the parties, who are amenable under said act to a heavy penalty, and has thereby made himself a party to the fraud and has been guilty of criminal neglect of duty in not assuring himself of the fact that the aforesaid Chinamen were residents of this province and were leaving the dominion before issuing said certificates.

That we condemn the entire system of granting certificates to Chinese leaving this province, as the greater part of them who leave here for China do not intend to return, but their masters are believed to take their certificates, in order, by that means, to introduce other Chinamen to this province, as it is almost impossible to identify the Chinamen who obtained the certificates.

And further, the collector in the port of Victoria having no sympathy with the enforcement of the act, does refuse to furnish any information to the citizens of Victoria with regard to the issuance of said certificates, whereby they might materially assist in detecting and punishing the criminals, and that therefore the aforesaid restriction act is a mockery and a farce.

Therefore be it resolved, that the citizens of Victoria, in mass meeting assembled, do protest against such a flagrant breach of public faith on the part of the dominion government, as their conduct, from the passage of the act, has shown that they only passed the measure to trifle with the best interests of the province, as the following facts will prove:

First—When the "act" went into force there was no provision made for its enforcement until after eighty Chinamen had arrived here from the United States, whereby the revenue was defrauded of the sum of $4000.

Secondly—The dominion government appointed the collector of customs of the port of Victoria, to discharge the duties of controller, as provided by the act—a man notoriously opposed to any anti-Chinese legislation, and who would not dare to set all law at defiance had he not strong support.

Lastly—Had the dominion government meant to carry out in good faith the provisions of the act they would have appointed a controller and interpreter, as provided in the act, who were in sympathy with the people of this province.

And be it further resolved, that copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the trades unions of Canada.

He said he was prepared to prove that any Chinamen could procure certificates from the collector of customs. He would like the latter to tell him how a Chinese doctor, resident for two years in Seattle, could after staying here for two weeks get a certificate, also two Chinese, who arrived on the last San Francisco steamer furnished with certificates bearing dates which showed how it was impossible for them to have been brought from China. One of our members of the Dominion government had represented the violation of the act to the collector but had got no satisfaction. A member of the anti-Chinese association had also gone to him in the expectation of being refused information and insulted into the bargain, and he had not been disappointed. [Laughter.] If an official in an important position was so eaten up by pride and ignorance that he could not treat his fellow men with ordinary decency it was high time he was removed from his place and made to suffer the consequence of his criminal negligence. [Applause.] He then passed on to the spirit of forbearance shown by the working men in all agitations that had taken place here, and instanced how the government in England had been compelled to give the people the right to hold public meetings in Hyde Park, while here they were refused permission to earn an honest living. He alluded in deprecatory terms to reports the city newspapers gave of the late demonstration at Seattle and other foreign agitations, as being condensed in such a manner as to fail to show the spirit in which such affairs were conducted, and that such papers were always one-sided and independent only in imagination. Working men could only look for justice by organization. The Knights of Labor numbered 300,000 in Canada and millions south of the boundary line. [Applause.] Yet the Knights were not the enemies of capital but demanded the right to have an equal voice with it on a fair, honest basis. Agitate, organize, educate, was the motto of this organization, whose sole object was the amelioration of the condition of the working man generally. There was too much indifference on the part of the mass generally in taking action, but this would not last forever. (Hear.) The day was coming when a better state of things would prevail. Along the broadening road of history the self-assertion of the people had manifested itself. But a nation could not live on memories of the past, and the people would have to strike again for freedom and show themselves a people that would never be supplanted by slaves. (Cheers.) The latter would have to go, for the supremacy of the Saxon race, as Elihu Burritt had predicted, was a certain result in future history. (Applause.)

Mr. McClimont, in seconding the resolution, said that a law not backed by public opinion was not worth the paper on which it was written—which was the case with the anti-Chinese law. (Applause). "I don't mean that you are not in favor of the spirit of this act, but the classes who rule you are opposed to it and they scorn and scoff at it, and will continue to do so until you organize and make them respect your rights." (Loud applause). Capital had brought the world's scourings to compete with the workingman and bring him down faster than the prevailing course of events was already doing. Organization was a fact among the Chinese, and until the people of this province adopted the same means they would never gain their rights. He would sooner see all he held dear to him weltering in their gore than let them live to see a state of things as would undoubtedly obtain unless something were done to remedy the existing and ever increasing evil. [Loud applause.]

The motion was then carried without a dissentient voice.

Mr. Powell followed in the same strain and alluded to the unanimity of agitation now proceeding on the same subject. They found government giving money to corporations and lands to railway companies and yet the cry for help was going up from the mass. Chinamen were employed in the naval hospital and dockyard while white men were obliged to enlist through hunger. [Hear, hear, and "that's so."] He would move that—

Whereas certificates have been issued to Chinamen in this city for their friends in the United States, which is a direct violation of the act; and whereas these certificates are being issued to Chinamen who cannot again be identified, thus encouraging fraudulent impersonation as any Chinaman could use the certificates thus issued; and further, as the customs authorities, who have been appointed to carry out the act, do not and will not enforce the act. Therefore be it resolved that we respectfully request the Dominion government at Ottawa to appoint with as little delay as possible a controller who shall have the sole control of the carrying out of the Chinese restriction act, so that the smuggling of Chinamen into this province at present going on may be prevented. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the minister of customs and Sir John A. Macdonald.

Mr. Haughton, in seconding the resolution said, he had heard in that hall the remark that those who could not earn $300 a year were "scallawags." [Mr. E. C. Baker—I never said that.] Whether it was said by that gentleman or not it was, nevertheless, a fact that it was the scallawags who decided who should represent them in the house of commons. [Loud and continued applause.] Not only did they do this but the time would come when this province would increase in population and become the power of the Dominion, the same as Quebec was today. [Applause.]

Mr. E. C. Baker, M. P., rising to correct a statement made by the last speaker said: "I never said that a man who only earned $300 a year was a scallawag. [A voice—Yes you did.] I beg your pardon; what I said was that the minimum of the franchise was $20 a year rent; and I did say that anybody who did not pay that was doubtless a drunken scallawag, and I now repeat it. [Hisses.]

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. R. T. Williams moved that considering the large number of white men now out of employment with a prospect of an increase in their number that employers of labor be urged to discharge their Chinamen.

Seconded by Mr. Blackett and carried also unanimously.

Mr. Wilby suggested that it be brought to the notice of the admiral that Chinese were employed in the naval yard to the detriment of many unemployed white men—his own countrymen.

The meeting then adjourned.

Police Court.

[Before Mr. Edwin Johnson, P. M.]

FRIDAY, Oct. 30th.

WHISKY.

Ah How, a Chinaman, charged with supplying liquor to an Indian was fined $50 or three months.

VAGRANCY.

Henry Allington, charged with being a vagrant.

Officer Walker said accused was a frequenter of opium dens, and was an idle person, never doing any work.

Supt. Bloomfield gave the prisoner a bad character, and said he had been already several times convicted on similar charges.

Sentenced to pay a fine of $25; in default one month with hard labor.

ASSAULT.

Isaac Roberts, charged with assaulting H. L. Sieward.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Sieward, sworn—Roberts came into the Germania saloon yesterday morning, and began interfering with my customers; asked him to leave, and he refused; I finally shoved him out, and when at the door he threw himself on the ground; he again refused to go away and used all kinds of foul language; when I again went to put him out he struck me on the breast; I then sent for an officer and had him arrested.

F. Van Horst, sworn—Was in the Germania saloon yesterday forenoon; Roberts came in there drunk, and commenced interfering with customers when the proprietor ordered him to leave; he refused, and then Mr. Sieward put him out; Roberts was using very bad language; saw him strike Mr. Sieward.

Fined $10 and $4 costs, or in default 14 days with hard labor.

Adasche Wusebird, a Japanese, charged with vagrancy.

Adjourned until Tuesday next, defendant being admitted to bail on his own recognizance.

John Irvin, on remand, failed to appear for sentence, and his bail of $25 was estreated.

Messrs. Nicholson, Carter and Muirhead, charged with carrying on business in the C. P. R. saloon without a license.

Decision reserved.

The case of Petingill vs. Yorke was adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

Syrup of Figs.

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal., is Nature's own true Laxative. This pleasant liquid fruit remedy may be had of Langley & Co. Sample bottles free and large bottles at 75 cents and $1 25. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known, to cleanse the system; to act on the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels gently yet thoroughly; to dispel headaches, Colds and Fevers, to cure Constipation, Indigestion and kindred ills. dw13

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The long bill of amusements presented by the management of this place of entertainment was thoroughly appreciated by the audience last night, from the burlesque Shisps to the closing farce. The coarse allusions and tendency to *double entendre* for which most of this class of entertainment are noted are carefully excluded with the result that the respectable element predominates in the attendance. Mr. J. G. Riley and Miss Kittie Goodwin were especially good last evening in the bill which will again be repeated to-night.

HUNDREDS of letters from those using Ayer's Hair Vigor attest its value as a restorer of gray hair to its natural color. As a stimulant and tonic, preventing and often curing baldness, and cleansing and soothing the scalp, its use cannot be too strongly recommended. dw

An Elegant Substitute

For oils, salts, pills and all kinds of bitter, nauseous medicines is the very agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. Recommended by leading physicians. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal. For sale by Langley & Co., Victoria. dw5

ABOUT 100 Chinese, fleeing from oppression on the other side, arrived from the Sound yesterday.

DEATH OF JOHN HICKS.

Inquest on the Body.

John Hicks, who was found shot under such mysterious circumstances on Wednesday last, died yesterday morning at the house of Captain Moffatt. It was at once decided to hold an inquest, and accordingly at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Edwin Johnson (coroner) and a jury consisting of Messrs. W. Gordon, H. Brown, Captain Urquhart, J. Braden, W. McKeon and L. Becker proceeded to the above-mentioned house to view the body and hear the evidence.

THE INQUEST.

Captain Moffatt, being duly sworn, deposed: "The body the jury have just seen is that of John Hicks, an Englishman by birth and about 35 years of age. My knowledge of him does not extend over a month. He had been married some three weeks, and had since been on a trip to Portland and Salem—a wedding trip—and returned about a week ago. On Wednesday evening last I returned home at about 8:30 o'clock, and found Mr. Hicks just leaving for town in a carriage. I had no conversation with him before he left, the last time I saw him to speak to being at the dinner-table that evening, when he appeared to be in good spirits. He was contemplating going away to England, and had fixed his departure for the next day. I was sitting in the dining-room about twenty minutes to 10 the same evening, when Mrs. Hicks went out on the verandah to see if her husband was coming. She immediately returned in a condition of great excitement, stating she was sure there was something rough taking place outside. I went on the verandah, followed by two or three ladies who were present, and heard some person shouting out very loudly, and two shots were fired in quick succession—apparently pistol shots. I rushed to my bedroom, seized my revolver, and hurried to the scene of the disturbance. There I found a person lying on the ground almost in front of Lascelles' window, on the opposite side of the street. I asked the prostrate person who he was, and his answer was, "It's me." I asked again, and he replied, "Hicks." I said, "What in the name of goodness are you doing here?" whereupon he told me he had been shot through the body and robbed of everything he had. I called to Lascelles to come, and then knelt down and took Hicks' head on my knee. While I was waiting there I heard a peculiar noise just behind me, and looking up saw a great tall figure, but did not know exactly who it was. I jumped up and asked, and received the reply, "Copeland," and the man assisted me to get Hicks into the house. I hurried out with Copeland with the intention of going to town for a doctor and to notify the police; but Franklin, whom I met, agreed to go, and I returned to the house. The overcoat which deceased wore was a black one, and was considerably dirty with mud and clay. Deceased appeared considerably excited, but talked coherently and was perfectly sober, so far as I could judge. He told me he was coming along when he was jumped by two men who shot him and robbed him of everything he had. I noticed that his watch was missing—that is, his watchguard was hanging loose. I have not the least idea what money he had on him; whether he had any at all; excepting the two or three dollars which were found in his pocket in loose change. I know nothing at all about his money matters. I was remarkably surprised to hear of his being robbed of such a large sum as $2,000—that is, to hear that any person should be so silly as to pack so much money about with him at all hours of the night. I was not surprised to hear that he possessed that sum. As far as I know he was a man of remarkably quiet disposition and very temperate, apparently. I never noticed anything strange in his manner or anything to indicate weakness of mind or trouble. Neither do I know whether he possessed any revolver of his own; I never saw one, nor did I ever hear that he had one. He never made any previous statement to me.

To Mr. Braden—The time it took me to get to the place where the man was lying was about two minutes from the time I heard the two shots. He spoke perfectly plain to me; two shots were all I heard.

To Mr. Becker—I do not know whether Mrs. Hicks said she heard a shot.

To the coroner—I heard no hurrying footsteps. The money found upon the person of the deceased was in one of his pants' pocket. This purse was given to me by somebody (buckskin purse produced; also hat and vest.) When I first saw the hat there were apparently marks of burning upon it. (The witness then described the marks upon the hat.) I suppose from the singed appearance that the pistol must have been placed close to the hat. I don't know who undressed the deceased. The hole in the vest was apparently produced by a pistol ball and I saw upon it what seemed to be burnt powder. When the electric light shines it reflects upon the windows here, but it is of very little use so far as lighting the street is concerned. Hicks stated that after he was attacked one of the two men jumped over the fence into the field.

The time being 5 p. m. the examination was postponed until 9 a. m. to-day at the City Hall. The jury afterwards visited the spot where deceased was found and also the place where the pistol was found—about forty feet from the road, in a field.

A peculiarity about the vest was that the bullet hole was between the third and fourth button, counting upwards, and had entered in a place which would necessitate the muzzle being put inside the vest supposing the latter to have been buttoned.

The remains of the unfortunate man will be buried from Capt. Moffatt's residence at 2 p. m., and from Reformed Episcopal Church half-an-hour later to-morrow.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. J. LANGLEY & Co. d&w

POLITICAL.—Mr. A. C. Wells, a prosperous pioneer farmer of Chilliwhack, has issued an address to the electors. He intends to stand for the next house.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A bazaar in aid of the construction of the Roman Catholic cathedral, will be held in the Theatre Comique on the 11th and 12th proximo. If it be, as it undoubtedly will, as successful as those held previously by the ladies of this church, the proceeds will most handsomely augment the cathedral construction fund in whose interests it has been organized.

TRIAL proves that honesty is the best policy in medicine as well in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation, an unequalled blood purifier, decidedly superior to all others. dw

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

CABLE NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—The weather is cold and dry. Wheat is quiet and in poor demand. Corn is in fair demand.

The Allen line steamer Sarmatian, while leaving for Montreal, collided with the pier head and smashed her stern. The passengers were transferred to the steamer Polynesian, which will sail to-morrow.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—In the cross-examination Mrs. Jarrett said she had kept brothels and had procured little girls for immoral purposes. Witness here broke down and wept copiously, being unable to proceed for some minutes. At the conclusion of her examination the court adjourned.

AMERICAN NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The case of May Jackson, accused of throwing vitriol in the face of Martin Fuller on Sept. 26th last, was called to-day in Judge Rix's court. Attorney Gray, who appeared for defendant, asked that the court room be cleared before proceeding with the case. David McClure said the prosecution did not join in the request. Martin Fuller, the victim, who was present, had a linen bandage over his left eye and forehead. When the case was called, the defendant, accompanied by her sister, Lizzie Jackson, came from an adjoining room. She wore a thin veil, which did not conceal a half smile when she observed that the court room had been cleared. Several witnesses were called for the prosecution, among whom was a waiter at the restaurant where the crime was committed. He testified to having heard Fuller cry out in pain; that on his rushing into the room the young woman did not deny having thrown the vitriol. No evidence for the defence was offered, and the court ordered that the defendant be held to answer with bail fixed at $10,000.

Judge Sullivan to-day fixed the hearing of a motion for a new trial in the divorce case of Mrs. Sarah Althea Hill-Sharon vs. Ex-Senator Sharon for Nov. 13th next.

WEATHER SIGNALS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The signal service bureau of this city has received the following from the Signal office Washington: Whenever a wind storm is anticipated on Puget sound special warnings will be telegraphed at the expense of this service from San Francisco, Cal., to Mr. E. N. Fuller, secretary chamber of commerce, Tacoma, W. T. Instructions have also been received by the acting signal officer here to notify by telegraph Capt. J. A. Hatfield, Seattle, and Capt. Eugene Biondi, Port Townsend, whenever it is expected that wind of the velocity of 25 miles or more will prevail in those localities and requesting them to make the telegrams public.

EASTERN STATES.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.—The high waters from above have reached Richmond, and to-night the wharves in the lower part of the city are submerged. No serious damage anticipated.

TEXAS.

GRAHAM, Oct. 30.—In the criminal court to-day the case of Jesse W. Jones, a 16-year old stage robber, was called. By the advice of his counsel Jones plead guilty to robbing the mails and was sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary.

SOUTH AMERICA.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 30.—Torpedo boats left here this morning to join the revolutionary fleet at Quintero.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Edward C. Bain, messenger of the National Metropolitan Bank of this city, left that institution early this morning to make his usual daily collections from other city banks. In a few hours he returned and informed the cashier he had lost the wallet containing the money he had collected, amounting to $20,100. Before informing the cashier of his loss Bain drew from the bank $1,800 which he had on deposit and handed it to his sister, to whose house he had gone as soon as he missed the wallet, and who accompanied him back to the bank. The money was in $100 and $500 notes. Although Bain claims having lost a pocket-book containing smaller collections, the general supposition is it was stolen from him by some clever pickpocket.

WEST INDIES.

ST. THOMAS, Oct. 30.—Advices from Colon say that a fire there destroyed six houses, causing a loss of $100,000.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The trial of Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, and the other defendants in the Armstrong abduction case, was resumed to-day. Justice Lopes, replying to a question from the jury as to when the case would end said they might as well ask the date of the day of judgment. Charles Russell, counsel for the defence, intimated that the defence would close their side of the case on Wednesday next. Mrs. Rebecca Jarrett, one of the prisoners, then continued her testimony. Mrs. Jarrett, being pressed by Justice Lopes to answer certain questions during cross-examination, swore that Mrs. Armstrong allowed her daughter to go with her for immoral purposes, without having any idea as to what amount of money she would get; denied having conducted herself immorally with the husband of Mrs. Anne Broughton, but admitted having sent him an immoral message. Justice Lopes cautioned Mrs. Jarrett against not testifying honestly, and Mrs. Jarrett admitted that her letters contained falsehoods, and said Mr. Stead gave her ten pounds to secure Eliza. She believed that the "Lilly" of the Pall Mall Gazette's story was Eliza Armstrong. Mrs. Jarrett is breaking down under cross-examination.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire is dead.

BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—It is officially announced to-day that the Bulgarian forces have blockaded the frontier, and that officers have issued orders to their men to shoot any one they find crossing from Servia into Bulgaria. Servian troops have been ordered to reply without awaiting special orders from the commanding general, or in other words they have received *carte blanche* in the premises. It is stated that bands of Bulgarians have commenced harassing Servian frontier towns.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The attempt made yesterday to assassinate De Freycinet, continues to be the uppermost topic of conversation. The would-be assassin, whose name is Mattei, is now supposed to be a lunatic. He says he often called at the foreign office to see De Freycinet to gain redress for alleged wrongs but was refused an interview. Several employés at the foreign office confirm this statement. De Freycinet is positive he never saw Mattei or heard of his request.

EGYPT.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A Times' correspondent at Assouan telegraphs that a large rebel army has left Omdurman for Abhamid. A number of nuns, who escaped from rebel prisons, have arrived at Assouan. They say they are certain that an attack on Lower Egypt is intended, as the rebel cry which was formerly "On to Khartoum" is now "On to Cairo."

EASTERN STATES.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., Oct. 30.—George Miller was hanged here this afternoon. Miller was a farm hand in the employ of Rev. C. Y. Suell, and while Suell was absent, Miller killed Mrs. Suell and her young son and then fled.

There is a great demand for steel rails, more than 500,000 tons being ordered.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Two more white babies have been discovered in Chinatown, one was only nineteen months old and the other two years.

A CANADIAN JUDGE

Delivers Himself on a Recent Murder Case.

The trial of Mary Adams for the killing of Martin Archibald, of Huntingdon, Hastings county, as previously noted, was brought to a close on Monday by the acquittal of the prisoner. It will be remembered that Archibald broke into the house occupied by Mrs. Adams, and in the struggle which ensued he was mortally wounded by Charles Adams, a young son of the woman, who went to the help of his mother, armed with an axe. This boy's evidence at the trial very favorably impressed both judge and jury, and promptly earned the acquittal of the accused. The Belleville Ontario gives the following account of the closing scene of the trial:

The counsel for the prisoner addressed the jury briefly, when his lordship (Mr. Justice O'Connor) reviewed the evidence in an able and pathetic manner. He said a boy who would do what Charles Adams did was

AN HONEST AND A BRAVE BOY.

His story he thought in the witness-box was an honest one, and must have left a favorable impression on the minds of the jury so far as the guilt of the prisoner was concerned. Mary Adams, with her family of small children, he said, lived in a humble house by the public roadside, with no one near to protect her. She was industrious and a kind mother. Archibald, maddened with poisonous liquor, came to her place at an unreasonable hour to take improper liberties with this woman. "I tell you," he continued, "that son was an honest and a brave one who would defend his mother's virtue, and protect her home against intrusion. In killing Archibald, for the doctors agree that it was the blow that Charles Adams dealt that proved fatal, he was defending the home of his mother—(applause)—yes, more, he would have been justified in killing his mother's assailant in the open streets, more especially in the home of his weak mother. Gentlemen, I feel too warm in the matter. I now leave the case in your hands."

There was a dead silence in the court-room. The woman in the dock was

MOVED TO TEARS

by the earnest address of the learned justice, while her infant child was playing at her feet unconscious of the terrible crime with which her mother was charged. A juryman named Vanallen cried out "not guilty" without leaving his seat; another one answered the same, and as one after another of the whole jury rose up and said "not guilty," there was loud applause throughout the courtroom, showing the sympathy for the unfortunate mother. The clerk recorded the verdict as directed, and the judge addressing the prisoner, said:

"You are discharged."

Little Charley Adams ran up to his mother in great glee, and picking up his infant brother, carried him in his arms while his mother was congratulated on acquittal. "I'm glad you got off" greeted them on all sides in the corridors of the courtroom, until some kind neighbors stepped forward and offered to take the woman home to her family.

DENNIS KEARNEY

Assumes the Character of a Peacemaker.

Time brings queer changes. A striking illustration of this may be found in the present attitude of Dennis Kearney, the notorious agitator of California. He has been metamorphosed into a pleader for law and order and takes the stump in opposition to O'Donnell, the man who replaced him in the hearts of the mob. He spoke at San Francisco on Sunday night addressing himself to the Chinese question. His speech was a vigorous plea for the formation of an organization that would effect the lawful and peaceable banishment of the hated Mongolian from this country, and California in particular. He denounced the violent methods proposed by Coroner O'Donnell and his Anti-Chinese League as being foolish, suicidal and revolutionary, and asserted that they never could effect anything in the line of cure of the Chinese curse, but, on the contrary, the proposed violence would only react so as to more firmly fasten it upon us. He pictured O'Donnell's league in its attack on Chinatown, and asked what would be left of it between the 40,000 Chinese, armed with rifles, pistols and stinkpots in front of them, and an armed police and militia, backed by all the military power of the United States, if necessary, behind them. It was nothing more than a silly attempt to make personal capital for O'Donnell, said Kearney. He wants to grasp the office of governor, but if he could be elected, he manifestly could do nothing as such to alleviate the distress of the workingman suffering from a ruinous competition.

Base Purposes.

The once celebrated yacht, the Livadia, belonging to Czar Alexander II., is used as a coal barge in the harbor of Sebastopol. This is an ignominious ending for a craft which was expected to revolutionize the whole world in the way of marine architecture, and which was certainly one of the most gorgeous vessels ever afloat. No such vessel had been seen since Noah navigated the eastern waters; her hull was hidden in a projecting balcony which supported a row of pillars; she had four tiers of decks paved with black, white and red marble; there was a magnificent fountain; the baths were hewn from white marble blocks, rows of electric lights illuminated the saloons and avenue-like corridors, and the many sets of apartments were finished in rare woods and stones, furnished with the most costly trappings and ornamented with oriental splendor.

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1885.

THE FISHERIES.

Nearly everyone knows how and why British Columbia was deprived of participation in the benefits of the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty. The treaty was passed and ratified a short time before British Columbia entered the confederation. By a strange omission never satisfactorily explained no provision was made for extending the treaty to this province, although it was provided when Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland should enter the confederation that they should enjoy the same benefits that the provinces then members of the confederation obtained under the treaty. The failure to include British Columbia shut the fish products of the province out of United States ports and stunted a great interest, which, given a free and open market, would have proved of incalculable advantage to the people of this country. What is wanted—what has always been wanted—is a market near at home for the products of our sea farm. One of the reasons advanced years ago for confederating British Columbia with Canada was that the latter would be admitted to any reciprocal arrangements that might be made for the entrance free of duty at American ports of the fish, coal, lumber and other natural wealth of the province. Reciprocity has not yet been obtained. But its advocates are alive and vigilant, and never tire of putting it before the American executive. Last spring the Washington treaty expired by limitation and the Canadian government, keeping in view the popular desire for reciprocal relations, consented to permit American fishermen to fish in Canadian waters until the 1st of January, 1886, by which date, President Cleveland said, he would be prepared to lay before congress a scheme that would secure the free admission into the United States of, among other thing, Canadian fish and fish oils. This would be an admirable arrangement if it could be effected; but there are serious doubts as to its passage. Although the policy of the present democratic administration is free trade, the senate (which in the result is the treaty-making power) is largely republican. Now, if a republican is anything he is a rank protectionist. It was a republican senate that refused to renew the first reciprocity treaty. The same body has persistently refused to ratify negotiations pointing to the same end. To-day it is feared they are as hostile as ever in their opposition to a relaxation of the stringent tariff regulations which render it so difficult to interchange the commodities of the two countries. There is, however, always virtue in trying and the efforts now being made may prove successful.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO.

The Globe has a cablegram from London which places the affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in a rather gloomy aspect. At the annual meeting Sir Henry Tyler presided. He laid before the meeting the accounts for the half-year ending June 30th, 1885. They showed gross receipts £1,423,857 against £1,612,348 in 1884. Working expenses were 76.70 per cent. of total receipts against 73.06 in 1884, leaving net receipts of £333,120 against £434,318 last year. The total net revenue balance is £357,991, which is £48,307 short of the sum necessary for paying the pre-preference interest charges, including interest on debenture stock, the rents of leased lines, interest on bonds, and interest on subsidiary lines. The working expenses showed a decrease of £87,293 as compared with 1884, notwithstanding that in the last mentioned year there was also a decrease of £144,188 as compared with 1883. In his address, on moving the adoption of the report, Sir Henry Tyler attributed the decrease in net receipts to the extremely low rates brought about by suicidal and unnecessary competition. He spoke hopefully of an improvement in this respect, which he expected to witness almost immediately; in fact arrangements had already been made and orders issued with a view to raising rates and effecting an amicable division of traffic. He spoke also of the probability of friendlier arrangements with the Canadian Pacific being soon consummated.

THE "MELANCHOLY DANE."

The high-handed proceeding of King Christian in proroguing the Rigsdag on account of the opposition of the Folkething, or Lower Chamber, met with a temporary success. This was secured by the diversion of the public mind by the rejoicing over the marriage of Prince Waldemar and by the attempted assassination of Minister Estrup; but now that the excitement caused by these two events has passed it becomes more apparent than ever that the king is standing on the edge of a dynastic abyss. As the budget was not passed by the folkething the king will again have to raise the necessary funds by royal decree, and in doing so he runs counter to the best and most substantial members of the community. Anticipating resistance from the mayors, backed by public opinion, temporary coercive laws have been published in the Official Gazette, and a force of military and police has been formed to assist the civil authorities in carrying the laws into effect. His Majesty's only supporters are a few aristocratic bigots and a mercenary *clientele* of city tradesmen, while he is opposed in the czarlike system of rule by all the reformers, land owners and merchants of the rest of the country. The king by his arbitrary conduct and mulish disregard for public opinion is fast bringing monarchy into disrepute, and many intelligent statesmen prognosticate that before the expiration of a year a republic will be established in Denmark.

RIEL'S REPRIEVE.

Lord Bramwell has written to the Times to condemn the action of those who are urging a reprieve for Riel. His lordship considers that no man deserves punishment so much as a man leading a rebellion. Riel, in particular, was a very bad rebel, having carried out his rebellion for gain. This is his second offence, and, says his lordship, he has done more mischief than a score of burglars, murderers and other criminals. Lord Bramwell but re-echoes the sentiments of all loyal Canadians. The very idea of a reprieve is repugnant to any one who desires to see the man who is responsible for two rebellions and at least one cold-blooded, cowardly murder, adequately punished. No criminal ever more richly deserved death than Riel, and should he escape the gallows hanging for any crime should go out of fashion in Canada.

THE BOYCOTTERS.

The system of boycotting Irish landlords goes merrily on. The police force is at present in a state of efficiency which has never before been equalled. Its relations with the people are more friendly than for many years past, and the result is that an unusual number of outrages have been averted, and the detection and capture of criminals have been greatly facilitated. But more men are needed, and the force will probably be increased. The recruiting of artisans is to be encouraged with a view of having one or more skilled workmen at every police station in readiness to assist boycotted persons.

"FAIR TRADE."

Lord Salisbury's speech at Victoria Hall, London, last night was a bold and manly declaration of fair trade principles. The conservatives are now committed to the reversal of the free trade policy of the liberals, a policy which is closing the workshops of England and forcing the flower of the country to emigrate. A few nights ago Lord Roseberry said the only remedy he could suggest for hard times was for the government to assist workingmen to leave their native land. Salisbury suggests a better plan: He proposes to assist Englishmen to remain at home by compelling foreign nations to admit British goods duty free or meet a hostile tariff for their own goods at British ports.

VICTORIA GAOL.

The censure which certain correspondents are heaping on the officers of the gaol for alleged indifference in their treatment of the late T. S. Mead seems undeserved. The unfortunate man was brought to the gaol by two of the city police, who reported that he was intoxicated. The officers on duty state that he smelled strongly of liquor when brought in, and they received him precisely as they are in the habit of receiving men in his (supposed) condition. It is a well-known fact that the gaol is full to overflowing. It contains 105 prisoners, where there is scarcely accommodation for fifty, and the wardens are frequently at their wits' ends to find room for "just one more." During the night it became evident that the man was very ill. A physician was sent for and every possible attention paid to him. In the result the poor man died. Although he had been drinking, death did not come to him from the effects of his potations. Had the officers been aware of his real condition we believe that they would have given him every assistance. It is an unfortunate circumstance truly; but we cannot see that the wardens were culpably negligent. Considering the crowded state of the prison it is matter for surprise that more tragedies of the kind do not occur.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The city councillors have it in their power to make Victoria one the best-lighted towns on the continent. By the erection of three towers at eligible points, and an increase of power, the rays may be made to illuminate every dark corner within the city and light up a considerable extent of country on the outskirts as well. The council have made some progress towards perfecting a scheme which will, it is believed, give entire satisfaction to the ratepayers.

The Gaol and the Police.

TO THE EDITOR:—The censure passed last Monday on the prison authorities by the coroner's jury ought to open the eyes of the provincial government and the municipal council to the knowledge that there is some great defect in the management of the Victoria prison. They are primarily responsible for the conduct of those they employ, and for the efficient management of the prison and police force. Will many of our citizens be surprised to hear that a man has just died within the prison walls—apparently more from neglect and lack of medical aid in proper time, than from the effects of drink? Probably the surprise will be that there are so few of those sad occurrences. Every citizen ought to be interested to know, and the questions naturally arise—"Are the police from the superintendent down, careful, vigilant and sober? Are they to be found in drinking saloons and brothels, or are they to be found in the streets and at the post of duty?" I believe gambling houses are more numerous in Victoria than at any time in its history. Do the police bring the keepers of such houses to light, justice and punishment? Are the police paid to close their eyes to such demoralizing and pernicious doings in our midst? Do we hear of the police arresting any of the scoundrels who waylay respectable people in the streets? Do they trace or follow up and keep in view suspicious looking characters? In short do the police do their duty? Who will answer "Yes" I think will answer, "No." Although it may be difficult to furnish specific charges against the police, yet I believe the time has arrived when an inquiry into their conduct and into the management of the prison ought to be held. Let the city generally and the mayor call a jury of three citizens to co-operate in a thorough and searching investigation, and let incompetence, neglect of duty, or drunkenness receive a severe and swift punishment. If rumors are unfounded so much the better and it will be a relief to many to know that for their protection they have a vigilant and sober police,—and that the internal economy of the prison is managed in a satisfactory manner. TAXPAYER.

"Taxpayer" Answered.

VICTORIA, Nov. 5th, 1885.

TO THE EDITOR:—I read an effusion in your paper this morning by a genius signing himself "Taxpayer," wherein the chief refrain seems to be the inefficiency of our present police force, because forsooth they have not at present succeeded in capturing a few desperadoes who have recently been showing their hand in different parts of the city I would say, all in good time, Mr. Taxpayer, when we have a properly organized detective system whose special province it would be to ferret out the authors of crime, receiving all the aid possible from the police as at present established, then and not till then is the time for Taxpayer or any other sufferer to complain of inefficiency." It is a notorious fact that the force is numerically too weak to effectually guard all points, with dwellings so scattered as those comprising the city, neither is there an incentive for a man jaded with long hours (even if he required less sleep than ordinary men) to do the amateur detective business when he has by his previous duties carried the right of rest and sleep. The covert inuendos about brothels and saloons, which by-the-bye he classes in the same category, are as puerile as they are despicable on the part of Taxpayer. I should like to know how much of a taxpayer he really is, that he has taken upon himself to censure where no fault exists, and teach our city fathers their duty, possibly on the compulsory tax of $2 per annum. As for his puling whine about the recent death in the jail, the jailors have a certain routine of duty, any deviation therefrom (even to suit the strained philanthropy of Taxpayer,) would rightly earn them their dismissal. At this particular time when this city is inundated with the drainings of the continent in the shape of men, many of whom by years of exposure, over exertion, etc., have no doubt the seeds of fatal disease lurking in their system, the wonder is we have not more deaths on record. I notice there is a certain class here which takes every opportunity to carp at and find fault with our established usages, no doubt secretly influenced by the envious desire to get the reins, and the emoluments attached, into their own hands. S.

The Police Force.

TO THE EDITOR:—The suggestions contained in "Taxpayer's" communication which appeared in yesterday's issue of *The Colonist* deserve to be acted upon with the utmost rigor. If current reports concerning the conduct of certain officers be true, there are just grounds for a full and searching inquiry to be made, and it is to be hoped the city authorities will not be remiss in directing an immediate investigation.

The good order and well being of the city depend largely upon the manner in which its by-laws are enforced, and the character of those to whom the enforcement of those by-laws are entrusted ought always to remain unimpeachable.

It is a *fact* that must have come within the observation of the police that gambling has been carried on for some time past and that in public houses. In view of the recent number of reported robberies that have taken place in various parts of the city, and the influx of a large number of questionable characters into our population, the question would now seem to be whether the city of Victoria is to become an asylum for freebooters, gamblers, fugitives from justice and such like characters, or the veritable environment of a social, law-abiding and moral people.

TAXPAYER NO. 2.

BRICKS.—An apology is due our friend of the Free Press and through him to the bricks of Nanaimo. In quoting from its columns we accidentally said that the quality of Nanaimo bricks was "inferior." What we should have said was "superior."

CAMPAIGN LIES.

Mark Twain's Experience—The Developments Following his Nomination for Governor.

A few months ago I was nominated for Governor of the great State of New York, to run against John T. Smith and Blank J. Blank, on an independent ticket, I somewhat felt that I had one prominent advantage over these gentlemen, and that was—good character. It was easy to see by the newspapers that if ever they had known what it was to bear a good name, that time had gone by. It was plain that in these latter years they had become familiar with all manner of shameful crimes. But at the very moment that I was exalting my advantage and joying in it in secret, there was a muddy undercurrent of discomfort "riling" the deeps of my happiness, and that was—the having my name bandied about in familiar connection with such people. I grew more and more disturbed. Finally I wrote my grandmother about it. Her answer came quick and sharp. She said:

"You have never done one single thing in all your life to be ashamed of—not one. Look at the newspapers—look at them and comprehend what sort of characters Smith and Blank are, and then see if you are willing to lower yourself to their level and enter a public canvass with them."

But I could not recede. I was fully committed and must go on with the fight. As I was looking listlessly over the papers at breakfast, I came across this paragraph, and I may truly say I never was so confounded before:

"Perjury.—Perhaps, now that Mr. Mark Twain is before the people as candidate for Governor, he will condescend to explain how he came to be convicted of perjury by thirty-four witnesses in Wakawak, Cochin China, in 1863, the intent of which perjury being to rob a poor native widow and her helpless family of a meagre plantain patch, their only stay and support in their bereavement and desolation. Mr. Twain owes it to himself, as well as to the great people who suffrages he asks, to clear this matter up. Will he do it?"

I thought I should burst with amazement. Such a cruel, heartless charge. I never had seen Cochin China. I never had heard of Wakawak. I didn't know a plantain patch from a kangaroo. I was crazed and helpless. I let the day slip away without doing anything at all. The next morning the same paper had this—nothing more:

"Significant.—Mr. Twain, it will be observed, is suggestively silent about the Cochin China perjury."

[Mem—During the rest of the campaign this paper never referred to me in any other way than "the infamous perjurer Twain."]

Next came the Gazette with this:

"Wanted to Know.—Will the new candidate for Governor deign to explain to certain of his fellow citizens the little circumstance of his cabin mates in Montana losing small valuables from time to time, until at last these things having been invariably found on Mr. Twain's person or in his trunk (newspaper he rolled his traps in), they felt compelled to give him a friendly admonition for his own good, and so tarred and feathered him and rode him on a rail out of camp. Will he do this?"

Could anything be more deliberately malicious than this? For I never was in Montana in my life.

[After this this journal continously spoke of me as "Twain, the Montana Thief."]

I got to picking up papers apprehensively—much as one would lift a desired blanket which he had some idea might have a rattlesnake under it. One day this met my eye:

"The Lie Nailed.—By the sworn affidavit of Michael O'Flanagan, Esq., and Mr. Snub Rafferty and Mr. Catty Mulligan, it is established that Mr. Mark Twain's statement that the lamented grandfather of our noble standard-bearer, Blank J. Blank, was hanged for highway robbery, is a brutal and gratuitous lie, without a shadow of foundation in fact."

And yet I can lay my hand on the book and say I never slandered Mr. Blank's grandfather. More, I had never even heard of him or mentioned him up to date.

[I will state in passing that the journal above quoted always referred to me afterward as "Twain, the Body Snatcher."]

"The next newspaper article that attracted my attention was the following:

"A Sweet Candidate.—Mark Twain, who was to make such a blighting speech at the mass-meeting last night, didn't come to time. A telegram from his physician stated that he had been knocked down by a runaway team and his leg broken in two places—sufferer lying in great agony and so forth and so forth, and a lot of more bosh of the same sort. And the Independents tried hard to swallow the wretched subterfuge and pretended that they did not know what was the real reason of the absence of the abandoned creature whom they denominate their standard-bearer. A certain man was seen to reel into Mr. Twain's hotel last night, in a state of beastly intoxication. It is the imperative duty of the Independents to prove that the besotted brute was not Mark Twain himself. We have them at last. This is a case that admits of no shirking. The voice of the people demands in thunder tones: Who was the man?"

Three long years had passed over my head since I had tasted ale, beer, wine or liquor of any kind.

[The same journal immediately dubbed me "Mr. Delirium Tremens Twain.]

By this time there had grown to be such a clamor for an "answer" to all the dreadful charges that were laid to me that the editors and leaders of the party said it would be political ruin for me to remain silent any longer. The following appeared in one of the papers the very next day:

"Behold the Man.—The independent candidate still maintains silence. Because he dare not speak. Every accusation against him has been amply proved, and they have been indorsed and reindorsed by his own eloquent silence, till at this day he stands forever convicted. Look upon the infamous perjurer! the Montana thief! the body-snatcher! the delirum tremens! the filthy corruptionist! Can you give your honest votes to a creature who dares not open his mouth in denial of any of his hideous crimes?"

There was no possible way of getting out of it, and so in deep humiliation I set about to "answer" a mass of baseless charges and mean and wicked falsehoods. But I never finished the task, for the very next morning a paper man came out with a new horror, charging me with burning a lunatic asylum, with all its inmates, because it obstructed the view from my house. This threw me into a sort of panic. Then the principal Republican journals "convicted" me of wholesale bribery, and of poisoning my uncle to get his property, with an imperative demand that the grave should be opened. This drove me to the verge of distraction. On the top of this I was accused of employing toothless and incompetent old relatives to prepare the food for the foundling hospital when I was warden. At last, as a due and fitting climax to the shameless persecution that party rancor had inflicted upon me, nine little, toddling children, of all shades of color and degrees of raggedness, were taught to rush on to the platform at a public meeting and clasp me around the legs and call me pa.

Truly yours, once a decent man.

MARK TWAIN.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

STRATHROY, Oct. 29.—While Arthur Brock and Walker, two farmers, of Adelaide, were driving to town yesterday afternoon during a thunder storm, the lightning struck the rig, instantly killing Walker and seriously injuring Brock.

QUEBEC, Oct. 29.—Maria Tremblay, wife of Gouzaguel Lavoic of Murray Bay, hanged herself to-day. Her age was 30 years, and she leaves four children.

The Riverside worsted factory has been obliged to dispose of the balance of its stock by auction and close its doors, owing to the lack of a market for its goods.

TORONTO, Oct. 29.—Sarah Ann Airey, charged at the assizes with attempting to murder her three children by cutting their throats, was discharged at the suggestion of the gaol surgeon, who stated that the prisoner was in delicate health and was quite harmless, although insane at the time she attempted to commit the crime.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 29.—Some sensational developments are expected to result from the arrest of a man named Thomas Reno, a shoemaker, who is charged with having enticed into a shoe shop a number of little girls between 10 and 12 years. Details of the actions have been elicited from several girls. Their stories are revolting. It is understood the same children implicated other citizens occupying good positions and hitherto regarded as respectable, in similar crimes.

MONTREAL, Oct. 29.—Seventy-one members and their families of Christ Church Cathedral have seceded from the congregation owing to the trouble caused by the innovations by the new rector in the service by the choir.

Mr. Van Horne, accompanied by a large and distinguished party, left here last night for British Columbia by the all-rail route north of Lake Superior. Before their return the last spike in the road will be driven.

KINGSTON, Oct. 29.—It is understood here that Colonel Kirkpatrick's resignation as commanding officer of the 47th is withdrawn.

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—Government railway mail officials leave here to-morrow for Port Arthur, to go on duty on the new through postal system on the Canadian Pacific between Montreal and Winnipeg.

Prince Edwards Island is pressing for representation in the Dominion cabinet. It was promised it in 1882, but a favorable opportunity had not arrived until Sir Leonard Tilley's retirement.

The eleven-year-old daughter of Amos Attwood, Kingston road, was sent on a message last night and has not been seen since. Foul play is feared.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Wm. Hessen, fruit-tree pedler, of Norfolk county, has been drinking hard lately. While being taken to a doctor last night by his wife and brother he drew a large clasp knife from his pocket and deliberately cut his throat. He was taken to the hospital and may recover.

TORONTO, Oct. 29.—The Globe this morning denies that there is any truth in the rumors about Mr. Blake resigning the leadership or residing permanently in England.

MONTREAL, Oct. 29.—Two children of of J. Fournier, St. Thomas, were playing with a gun to-day when it went off, the charge lodging in the breast of the little daughter, killing her instantly.

In addition to the evidence already made known about the horrible mismanagement existing at St. Roche's Hospital, the following statements have been made: During the whole stay of a patient at the hospital, which lasted over a month, the bedclothes were not washed, and the patients were even forbidden to wash themselves. The patients very rarely received any of the wine or fruit which was sent there by friends, or supplied from the hospital stores, as it was generally kept and consumed by the attendants. On one occasion two men removed the body of a girl who had died. Going down stairs one of them dropped the end which he was carrying, and the body could be heard knocking against the stairs as it was dragged down. Dr. Nolan, the medical inspector, to-day submitted a written statement emphatically denying the existence of irregularities, and submits an endorsement of 18 of the patients. The Sisters also send a letter asserting proper fulfilment of their duties.

The Royal Canadian Steamship Company is about to give an order in Glasgow to build a fleet of iron steamers during the winter to run hereafter from Kingston to this port and Quebec with grain.

A boat containing a whole family, father, mother and child, was capsized in the St. Lawrence to-day opposite Isle De Grau, and all were drowned.

S. Garceau, agent of the City Loan and Savings Bank, was attacked by two men on the street to-day and robbed of $1,700. The detectives are unable to find anything of the money or the robbers.

STRATFORD, Oct. 29.—Robert Lake, brakesman, fell between the cars near St. Mary's to-day. Both legs were cut off and there are no hopes for his recovery. He has a wife and four children.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 29.—Wm. Leggett, collector of customs at this port for the past 30 years, died to-day, aged 78 He was superannuated only a month ago.

TORONTO, Oct. 29.—The grand jury at the assizes to-day returned a true bill against William Kyle for forgery.

Six hundred thousand dollars of Toronto debentures were sold to-day. The bids were: Highest, 101; lowest, 96½. These are the highest prices ever offered. A local firm of brokers took the whole lot.

Ten Hams off the Same Pig.

A newly married lady who recently graduated from Vassar college is not very well posted about household matters. She said to her grocer not long since:

"I bought three or four hams here a couple of months ago, and they were fine. Have you got any more like them?"

"Yes, ma'am," said the grocer, "there are ten of those hams hanging up there."

"Are you sure they are all off the same pig?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Then I'll take three of them."

Supreme Court.

(Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J.)

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4th.

MUNDORF VS. DOUGHERTY.

This was a motion to enter judgment for plaintiff and a counter application to enter a nonsuit. The trial of this action was had last August before a judge and a common jury, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff and $2 damages. The learned chief justice refused the nonsuit and directed judgment to be entered for plaintiff and costs. Mr. Richards, Q.C., and Mr. Helmcken for plaintiff; Mr. Chas. Wilson for defendant.

RUNAWAY.—Van Volkenburgh's delivery horse ran away with the wagon yesterday and delivered the meat and fragments of the wagon all along the street. He was checked in his mad career by a sailor of H. M. S. Triumph.

A VERY PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Some of the Customs Observed by the Russian and Polish Jews.

[Philadelphia Record.]

In that section of the city south of Lombard street, between Second and Tenth streets, there have settled within the past ten years many hundreds of Russian, Bulgarian, Polish, Roumanian, and Servian Jews, and by the peculiarities of their habits and customs they have built up an exclusive community of their own. Even in the slums there is an aristocracy of wealth among them, but many a husky-tongued fakir who tramps the streets with his tray of collar buttons or other trash has dived deep into the mysteries of the Kabala, or has in his mind great stores of Talmudic lore.

The condition of hundreds of the wretched immigrants is miserable in the extreme. In Catharine, St. Mary, and Bedford streets they live in huddled masses. Most of these Hebrews are exceedingly pious. In the morning they turn their faces to the east, and while bending back and forth mutter in hurried tones the guttural notes of a Hebrew prayer. Some of the shrewder among them have become very powerful by starting stores to supply the little fakirs, and peddlers, and two of these men have made small fortunes at this business.

In all their poverty these people adhere with superstitious pertinacity to the dietary laws prescribed by the Mosaic code. All meats must be kosher (clean) or no Jew will defile himself by eating thereof. There is a kosher ice dealer, for they are afraid to use the ordinary ice, fearing it is not clean. There are even kosher bootblacks who do not use the ordinary blacking.

There are a number of shules, or congregations, among them. The rabbi is sometimes a shoemaker or a peddler, but when he enters the shule, with his silken taleth upon his shoulders, he is a changed man.

There were two Polish weddings the other day. Four poles are erected, and over this is thrown a garment worn in in the synagogue, which forms a sort of canopy. Under this the rabbi slowly goes, and the bride and groom are brought before him, she with her neck bare and he with his collar unbuttoned. Their troths are plighted, the glass is broken, and the two are declared wedded. Then follows the Polish wedding dance, which is a mixture of a hop, skip, and jump. The rabbi's fee is made up in free-will offerings. Of course, the wedding is attended by many friends of the twain. They go to the rabbi, and upon payment of a small sum the holy man offers up a blessing for the couple, and of the sum so obtained he makes his marriage fee.

COTTON-SEED OIL.

Its Value as an Article of Food in Europe and America—Extensively Used.

[Chicago Tribune.]

There is a large market for cotton-seed oil in this city, and an establishment where the refining process is carried on. The oil is supplied to soap-makers, lard refiners, bakers, confectioners, grocers, bottlers of olive oil, paint mixers, screw cutters, manufacturers of putty, butterine-makers, etc., the material reaching the consumer through all these and other avenues of trade. Special efforts have recently been made to introduce it to the attention of bakers, and through the grocers and butchers to households for use in cooking. It is said to be preferred by those who use it because it is pure and wholesome article of food, about which there is not, and can not be, a shadow or taint of disease of any kind; while the hog and all other animals are liable to cholera, trichina, and other diseases, for which reason their product carries with it the seeds of bodily ills to the human family through the medium of the kitchen. It is strange that the public should turn up its nose at the article which is pure and wholesome while willingly buying and using it as an adulterant of lard, butterine, and other articles used as food.

Bakers and others who use cottonseed oil are as yet backward to acknowledge it, chiefly owing to the prejudice that exists in the public mind against its use, which in turn is due to a general knowledge of the fact that it is sometimes employed as an adulterant. But some of the most progressive bakers and merchants are growing more disposed to openly proclaim that they use the article and to give their reasons therefor. Of course the principal reason is the fact that the oil is economical, which should, however, be a strong recommendation so long as it can be proved that the article is healthy. It is estimated that for bakers' use three pounds of the oil will do the work of four pounds of lard, while the cost at wholesale is at present a quarter of a cent per pound less for the former than for the latter.

In the manufacture of high grades of soap cotton-seed oil has no superior, and large soap makers use several thousand barrels of it annually. Lard refiners are also heavy buyers. Miners in the west use it almost to the exclusion of other kinds of oil for illuminating purposes, as it is non-explosive and gives a very good light. But its chief value will yet be found to lie in its qualities as an article of human food, as it is a builder up and sustainer of bone and sinew. It promises to be a great aid to consumptives and other weak constitutions.

Cotton-seed oil contains no less than 95 per cent of nutriment. This statement is found in a report recently made to parliament by the purveyor of the English army in regard to the use of certain articles as food. He recommended cotton-seed oil as a heat producer and substitute for other fats, and largely as a substitute for meat. American cotton-seed oil has also played an important part in the rapid recuperation of France after her exhaustive war with Germany. The French are large raisers of cereals, and as they cost the consumer about four-fifths as much as meat the French people have eaten their cereals and sold their meat, using cotton-seed oil in the place of the latter, serving it up in combination with preparations from grain in the many palatable ways for which that people are noted. Spain, Portugal, Italy, and other southern European countries are habitual consumers of cotton-seed oil, while Germany, England, and Russia use large quantities, mostly as food. In the army of the last-named country it forms a part of the regular rations, and it has found its way even into Siberia, where the hunters carry it with them as a part of their regular supplies.

Old-Time Etiquette in Virginia.

[Boston Journal.]

Queer vestiges of old-time etiquette still linger in Virginia. It used to be, and in a measure is still, considered the height of rudeness for a person in driving to pass another person on the road. As a result, the slowest coach on the road could keep all the others behind it; time and distance were relatively of no importance. Even now the people apologize when they pass each other on the road. It has also been alleged that a really high-bred Virginian never so far forgets etiquette as to inquire of a stranger where he was from, because the stranger might be forced to acknowledge that he was from some other state than Virginia, and it was only charity to spare him that mortifying admission. It is a hotly-disputed point, and has been for the last 200 years, whether a guest spending the night with his host should make the move to go to bed or whether the host should.

The Chief of the Guelphs.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

The late duke of Brunswick, the chief of the Guelphs, from which race descends the present royal family of England, was eccentric to the verge of madness. He had a passion for the most expensive gems, and he would shut himself up with his magnificent collection and fondle his diamonds like a miser of old.

In Paris he spent nearly all the solitary day, attired in fantastic, flaming dressing gowns, selecting from among the thirty wax simulacra of his own face the wig, the eyebrows, the complexion of the day. Dyed, [illegible] and scented, the duke of Brunswick went out at sunset in one of his fa[illegible] chocolate-colored carriages, dined at [illegible] fashionable restaurant, and spent the evening at the little theatre where the [illegible] are counted necessary vehicles for the exhibition of ankles.

At home—[illegible] some his gorgeous folly could be called—he kept no kitchen. A cook was necessarily a poisoner in his eyes. He mixed his morning chocolate himself, his milk was brought from suburban farms in a sealed silver can, and his body servant was compelled to drink and digest it ere he himself touched it. He was, however, a modest man at glass and platter. He drank nothing but small beer, and his worst orgies were formidable feasts of fruit and ices. He left his millions to the city of Geneva, because it was the only one likely to put up his statue in a public place, even at the price the paid [illegible] the perpetuation of his life long fo[illegible]

SUPREME COURT.

Keefer v. Todd (in Replevin.)

23rd October, 1885.

SIR MATT. B. BEGBIE, C. J.

This case comes before me on two applications—one by the plaintiff, on a motion to commit the defendant for forcibly taking away goods of the plaintiff in defiance of a writ of replevin; the other, by the defendant, to set aside the writ and all proceedings thereon, under the following circumstances:

On the 28th August Mr. Todd, who holds a commission under the Canada Police Acts, 1868 c. 73 and 1879 c. 37, and also a commission under the Peace Preservation Acts, 1869 c. 24 and 1870 c. 28, received information from three credible witnesses against the plaintiff Keefer, on which he issued a search warrant to Arch. Macdonald to seize the goods in question, being alcoholic liquors alleged to be within the prohibition of the Peace Preservation Acts. On the 12th September while the goods were thus in the custody of Macdonald, the plaintiff Keefer procured a writ of replevin to be issued out of this court, whereby the sheriff was commanded in the statutory form without delay to cause to be replevied to Hugh Keefer the goods (enumerating them) alleged to be of the value of $3,211.71. And on the same 12th Sept. an action was commenced in this court by Keefer against Todd, claiming $3,211.71, and $2,000 for unlawful taking. By the affidavits of the plaintiff's solicitor and of the constable in charge, Arch. Macdonald, it would appear that no attempt has ever been made by the sheriff to comply with the exigency of the writ. The plaintiff's solicitor it is true deposes that on the 8th Oct. he was told by the sheriff's deputy "that he had not delivered the said goods to the plaintiff on account of objections to his so doing taken by Mr. Todd, but that he had taken and kept possession of the liquors until the 5th October, when they were forcibly taken from his custody under the direction of Mr. Todd," which is the contempt complained of. But this is very far short of replevying or attempting to replevy. And the statement is mere hearsay; the solicitor does not even say that he believes the statement; and the constable Macdonald states on oath a very different story, viz., that he seized the goods on the 29th August and continued in possession till the 5th October uninterruptedly, except that on the 25th Sept. the sheriff's deputy violently entered the building in which the goods were kept and made an inventory of them, and then retired without having taken possession or removed any of them; and that the liquors were on the 5th Oct. removed by order of Mr. Todd and in custody of his officers to Eagle Pass, where they still remain, not interfered with. This affidavit was made on the 10th October, and it has not been answered, and it is in fact the only evidence I have before me (other than hearsay) of the facts connected with the custody of the liquors since the seizure on the 29th August.

Mr. Todd has in the meantime, on the 29th Sept., condemned the liquors under the Peace Preservation Act and ordered them to be destroyed; but this last direction has not yet been carried out.

The question is, whether the removal of the 5th October is a contempt by Mr. Todd of the writ of replevin. The writ is a command by Her Majesty, witnessed by a judge of this court, commanding the sheriff to do a certain thing. Any wilful obstruction of a material sort by any person having knowledge of the writ, to prevent the sheriff from executing that command, is evidently a contempt of the writ. It is well said in Russell v. East Anglia R'y Co. (20 L. J. Ch. 258) that the court will not suffer its order to be impugned merely by disobedience. There is no order of this court which is not subject to review somewhere, and if improper, it will be set aside or rectified, but until set aside an order may not be forcibly disobeyed. And the same is true a fortiori of a writ. If Mr. Todd, therefore with knowledge of the writ, obstructed the sheriff in the execution of it, he is guilty of a contempt. He does not deny knowledge of the existence and purport of the writ on the 5th October. But did he obstruct the replevy? *i. e.*, do any act to prevent the replevy? Replevin, "replegiare," is defined by Coke in his first Inst. (145 b and 161 a) as "a redelivery on a pledge." Blackstone (3 Steph. 520) calls it "a redelivery *of the* pledge," *i. e.*, a restoration of the thing distrained, viewed as a pledge or security for the rent. This variance is immaterial; the essence of replevin is the redelivery, and the affidavit of the plaintiff's solicitor already quoted, demonstrates that the sheriff's officer had announced to him his abandonment of all notion of immediate redelivery, by reason of Mr. Todd's objections. It is no contempt of an order or of a writ to point out objections against its execution. "Contempt of Court," on which a man is to be imprisoned, must I think, consist in some physical act or neglect, or at least some threat, whereby the order or the writ is frustrated. The sheriff's deputy on the 5th October perhaps thought he was keeping possession, perhaps intended to retain possession of these goods, which the writ, however, did not direct or authorize him to do; but it seems clear he had no intention of immediately redelivering them to the plaintiff, which was what the writ did command him to do. A man cannot really complain of being prevented from doing that which he has no intention of doing. The plaintiff's application for the commitment of Mr. Todd for this alleged obstruction wholly fails, and must be dismissed with costs.

The counter application, to set aside the writ, is more difficult to deal with. The grounds on which this was asked were: 1st, irregularity in the issuing of the writ; 2nd, because the action is by the statute itself made inapplicable.

The proceedings are taken under the British Columbia Ordinance, 1873, c. 24 (Consolidated Statute, c. 141) which seems exactly copied from the Ontario Statutes, 1859, c. 29, without embodying the amendments in the Ontario Statutes, 1860, c. 45. Under the original Statute the writ issued as of right to any claimant on his own sole affidavit of ownership. It being very quickly seen in Ontario that this might give rise to inconvenience, it was in the next session, (Ontario 1860, c. 45) provided by s. 6 that the writ is not to issue without the previous sanction of a judge (obtainable exparte) and by s. 9 that the court or a judge may set aside a writ notwithstanding such previous sanction if on further information it seems improper. In British Columbia, without these safeguards, the writ appears to issue as of course (as it would in Ontario in 1859), and the sheriff, where the Act applies, must seize and deliver the goods to the claimant at once, merely taking money security for their replacement. So that a criminal seized with property in his possession, the production of which before a jury might be essential to his conviction, would, it might be argued, have a right by this method to regain possession of the evidence of his guilt, with a full opportunity of destroying it before his trial or examination. That perhaps would be an extreme case; but the present case, though perhaps less glaring, may be deemed as mischievous in its degree. For the policy of the Peace Preservation Act being that alcoholic liquors introduced for sale should be destroyed, this method of replevin would enable the illicit dealer to entirely elude the Act. He would thereby require the sole custody of the liquor, pending the result of the action (his own action, which he might conduct as languidly or energetically as he pleased) with the power therefore of selling it by retail, in defiance of the law, and at a price far exceeding the double value provided for by his bond. In this present writ the liquors are valued at $2.50 per gallon, and security is therefore given to the sheriff at the rate of $5.00 per gallon. Probably that was all that it cost. But in a recent action before me in the same district for damages for liquors mislaid and lost, no witness spoke of a less value than $15 per gallon, in bulk. The plaintiff could well afford at any such price to forfeit his bonds and make a profit by defying the law.

The objection to the writ on the ground of irregularity was merely that the preliminary affidavit on which the writ issues is by the B. C. Statutes (s. 4) to be made by "the claimant, his servant or agent," and that it does not appear what character is occupied by Mr. Macfarland, who makes the affidavit. This, however, the Statute does not require to be mentioned in the affidavit itself. The agency may, I think, be proved at any time. And the term "agent" is so general that it might probably be held to include any person employed or instructed by the claimant to make the affidavit. I do not feel at liberty to set aside the writ on this ground, it not being denied that Macfarland was in fact the claimant's agent for this purpose. As to the other alleged irregularity, viz., in respect of the security to the sheriff, that is not a preliminary to the issuing of the writ, but to the sheriff's making replevin; and it is unimportant to inquire concerning it.

The main ground on which it was sought to set aside the writ, was because it could not legally be executed, and must remain a mere dead letter, for that the liquors were on the 12th Sept. already seized under the warrant of a Court of Record and therefore exempt from replevin. This contention opened a very wide field. First it was alleged that the seizure and condemnation being under the Peace Preservation Act, 1869, s. 17, indicates the tribunial; the case must be heard and determined, (s. 17) by a commissioner or else by a Justice of the Peace. That Mr. Todd did not either on the 28th August or on any subsequent date hold any commission as J. P. within the Province; which is admittedly true; that by the interpretation clauses 21, the word "commissioner" means "a commissioner under this Act," and not another; that there is no power reserved in the Act to any person to appoint any commissioner, nor any method prescribed by which the appointment is to be made; and that Mr. Todd's appointment as a commissioner under the Peace Preservation Act is therefore a nullity.

Now, as to this point, I should feel inclined to adopt the plaintiff's view. The defendant's argument was, that since the Statute evidently supposes a commissioner, but does not designate any appointing authority, nor any method of appointment, therefore it must be the Governor General who is to appoint, and the method must be by commission under his hand and the Great Seal,—that as the Statute is silent on the subject, he may appoint any person he pleases, without any qualification as to profession, residence, &c., and may appoint what salary he pleases. Evidently, either this Statute (the Peace Preservation Statute, 1869) is quite defective and incomplete in this respect, or else the Canada Police Act, 1868, contains a good deal of superfluous matter, which is altered and augmented with equally superfluous care in the Police Amendment Act, 1879; both which Acts contain anxious provisions authorizing the appointment of commissioners of police. It becomes, however, quite unnecessary to consider this point, inasmuch as Mr. Todd is armed with a commission under these last mentioned Acts, which undoubtedly and expressly authorize this last mentioned commission and define the powers of the commissioner. He is "for the purpose of carrying out the criminal laws and other laws of the Dominion only," to have (Can. Pol. Amend. Act, 1879, c. 37, s. 2) "all the powers and authority, rights and privileges by law, appertaining to Justices of the Peace generally, . . . and to Police Magistrates of cities, . . . and Stipendiary Magistrates in the Province." That is to say, he is to have, for the purpose of carrying out any law of Canada only, all the powers of a Justice of the Peace. The Peace Preservation Act is a law of Canada only, and its provisions may (s. 18, P. P. Act, 1869) be carried out by a Justice of the Peace. It follows necessarily that they may be carried out by a commissioner under the Canada Police Acts, *i. e.*, by Mr. Todd.

This conclusion, however, was then disputed by the plaintiff on still wider grounds. He impeached the constitutionality of all these Acts of the Dominion Parliament as being in direct conflict with the B. N. A. Act, 1867, and therefore *extra vires* and void. The portions of the B. N. A. Act which were relied on were certain sub-sections of s. 92 of the B. N. A. Act. That section reserves exclusively to the Provincial Legislature "the power to make laws in relation to matters coming within the classes next hereinafter enumerated, viz. . . (sub-section 4) "The establishment and tenure of Provincial offices and the appointment and payment of Provincial officers." . . . (sub-section 9) "Shop, saloon, tavern and other licenses, in order to the raising a revenue for Provincial, Local or Municipal purposes," . . . (sub-section 14) "The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those courts." Mr. Davie argued, what can scarcely be disputed, that by such legislation as that of the Peace Preservation Acts, the power of the province to raise a revenue for provincial or local purposes is very largely and directly interfered with; so that sub-section 9 would be thereby almost reduced to a dead letter over half the province. He further argued that the functions of Mr. Todd being confined to a particular district situated wholly within the province demonstrate that his is a provincial jurisdiction. That every officer whose jurisdiction is limited geographically within the province is a provincial officer; and he cited with emphasis and approval the dictum of a very learned judge to the effect that but for the express words of s. 96 of the B. N. A. Act, the province would have the nomination of all judicial officers, including the Judges of the Superior and County Courts. And that the exception in that section (s. 96) was very strong to prove the rule to be as laid down in sub-section 14, whereby the Administration of Justice in the province, and the constitution, &c., of Provincial Courts, is unreservedly given to the province exclusively. And his conclusion was, that the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act were *extra vires* and bad, at least so far as it affected the provincial power of granting liquor licenses (for a Statute, like an award, may be good in part and bad in part,) and that, however that might be held, all the proceedings before Mr. Todd were merely void, as being *coram non judice*; he was not a duly appointed judge; the Dominion has no power to appoint a provincial judge at all.

I shall not repeat my observations in the Thrasher case on the meaning of the term "Provincial." I shall merely point out that it may have a political, as well as a geographical meaning; that the former, not the latter, is its true meaning in sub-section 14; and section 130 of the B. N. A. Act declares that: . . . "all officers of the several provinces having duties to discharge in relation to matters other than those by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the provinces shall be officers of Canada." It would have been perhaps less liable to criticism to say "all officers having duties to discharge in the several provinces, other than &c., shall be officers of Canada;" rather than, as the section is printed, "all such officers of the province shall be officers of Canada." But the very awkwardness of the phrase, if it be awkward, shows more forcibly the intention, that all officers within the description in s. 130, though officers of the province in one (*i. e.*, the geographical) sense, are not provincial officers within the meaning of sub-section 4; and so I conceive, the courts held by them are not provincial courts within sub-section 14. At all events, which is all I have now to decide, I am quite clear that those sub-sections do not include or refer to officers who hold office under purely Dominion laws, and exert a jurisdiction under Acts of the Parliament of Canada over matters which are exclusively placed under the control of the Dominion Legislature; and that Mr. Todd is not a provincial officer, nor his court a provincial court, within the sub-sections relied on by Mr. Davie.

The validity of the Peace Preservation Act (and incidentally of the Canada Police Act) on constitutional grounds, as affected by the B. N. A. Act 1867, was much debated before me, and the arguments now produced were taken, in the cases of Rodd and McGillis, which came before me on appeal, during the recent circuit in the Kootenay district; McGillis's case having been twice adjourned. On the last occasion I was requested to abstain from giving a definite decision (which could not be subject to appeal) in order to have a third argument in Victoria. No third argument however has ever been had, and consequently no decision has been given in McGillis's case. But having now to state my conclusion on these points, I am bound to decide wholly in favor of the validity of both Acts, for reasons not necessary now to be stated at large, as they were given, though provisionally only, on the adjournment of McGillis's case. I may, however, state shortly that the impugners of these Acts seem not to have duly considered the force of certain other sections of the B. N. A. Act than those above quoted. The Act of course is to be construed as a whole; nor do I see any difficulty in so doing, one clause being taken not as a contradiction of but as an exception to another. The two clauses I particularly refer to are s. 101, and the exceptions (a) and (c) in s. 92, sub-section 10. Section 92 enumerating the matters exclusively within the cognizance of the Provincial Legislature, includes by sub-section 10, "local works and undertakings *other than* such as are of the following classes, viz., (a) lines of . . . railways . . . and other works and undertakings connecting the province any other or others of the provinces and (c) such works as although wholly within the province are before or after their execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces." And s. 101 declares that "The Parliament of Canada may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, from time to time provide for the construction, maintenance and organization of a general court of appeal for Canada, and for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of the laws of Canada."

In my opinion, the C. P. R. is a public work within the meaning of s. 92, sub-section 10 (a); therefore, though geographically of course situate in many provinces, not placed by the B. N. A Act under the exclusive legislation of any province in any part of its extent: therefore by (s. 91) placed for its whole extent under the exclusive legislation of the Dominion Parliament. The Peace Preservation Acts are in my opinion laws of Canada in relation to this public work and confined to it; and I include in the term "work" not merely the railway track, but all such works, approaches, erections and clearings as are necessary for laying out, constructing and maintaining the railway proper. Section 101 therefore expressly empowers the Dominion Parliament to pass a law concerning such a work, and, if it thinks fit, to establish additional courts for the better administration of that law. And Mr. Todd is a duly appointed officer of Canada, to whom authority is given to enforce and administer all laws of the Dominion only, and therefore to enforce this law.

Mr. Todd's court being, then, in my opinion, a legal court, the defendent further maintains that it is a court of record, and that as the provisions of the Replevin Act, 1883, are by section 2 declared "not to authorize the replevying of or taking out of the custody of any sheriff or other officer any personal property seized by him under any process issued out of any court of record for British Columbia," the sheriff, therefore, cannot replevy the goods, although by section 8 it is enacted that he "shall not serve a copy of the writ until he have replevied the whole," or so much as he finds in his bailiwick. That the action cannot proceed, evidently, until the defendent be served with the writ, and yet that it is not lawful to serve it; and by reason of this deadlock, the defendant asks that the writ and all proceedings thereon be set aside.

Now, dealing with these points in succession, I have very little doubt but that Mr. Todd, sitting to perform any judicial business by virtue of his Canada police commission, does constitute a court of record. He is to have all the powers and authorities of a justice of the peace, or of a stipendiary magistrate. Such justices, sitting judicially, are a court of record. (Dalt. c. 2, 4, and the useful note at the commencement of part ii., ch. 1 of Paley on convictions, cited by Mr. Richards). And I think that every proceeding before them is judicial, if had or taken in a matter with which they can deal judicially, and which leads obviously and purposely up to a judicial decision. It might be otherwise if they were merely acting ministerially, and in a matter on which they had not power to adjudicate finally. But apart from his status and authority as an ordinary justice of the peace, the Canada Police Act, 1868, section 5, enacts that "every such commissioner shall keep minutes of "every proceeding had by and before him." What is this, but to enact that he is to keep a record of all proceedings in his court? And it is everywhere said that a record (not being a mere private memorandum, but a record) which it is the bounden duty of any court to keep, proves by the mere production of it that the court whose record it is, is a court of record. And Mr. Todd's jurisdiction is by his commission, the act of his creation, co-extensive with the province. His court is, therefore, in the words of the statute, "a court of record for British Columbia." The goods seized under his warrant are "seized under the process of a court of record for British Columbia," and so by s. 2 are not to be retaken or replevied.

What then is to be done with the writ? In the case cited by Mr. Richards, (Scott v. McCrea, 3 U. C. Pr. 16,) the court set aside the writ; but they did so, expressly acting on the authority given to them, to that effect by s. 9 of the amending act, (Ontario 1860, c. 45) which has not been introduced here. The present action, perhaps, may proceed and the plaintiff recover appropriate damages without serving the writ of replevin, as it might without any actual replevin or reduction or redelivery of the goods. Parke B. in Jones v. Johnson (5 exch. (W. H. & G.) p. 875) says, "Replevin lies in all cases against the party by whose orders goods have been improperly taken." But I give no opinion now upon that. Neither do I give any opinion as to the effect which the conviction of the 29th September may have on the rights of the plaintiff. All points connected with the action itself, in which, if successful, the plaintiff will recover either the goods or their value as well as damages *ultra*, can be best determined in the course of the action itself, and after the parties have put in their pleadings. At present I refuse the defendant's application. As to costs: If it ultimately appear that the plaintiff be in the right he ought not to have been harassed with this summons; if he fail, he ought not to have resisted it. The costs of this application by the defendant will therefore abide the result of the action.

The Jennings-Ross Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—A mounted sword contest took place to-day at Woodward's Gardens, between the champion, Duncan C. Ross, and Capt. E. N. Jennings, late of the Eighth Royal Irish Hussars, and at present instructor of swordsmanship of the Olympic Club in this city. It was an unusually interesting affair. In a previous engagement between them Jennings was so seriously wounded that the contest was stopped. To-day's match was a prolonged struggle. Both went in to win. On the twentieth attack Jennings dealt a blow that dislocated Ross's right elbow. The latter, however, determined to continue the contest, and, clutching the sword in his left hand, advanced on Jennings with such vigor and address as greatly to surprise the hussar. Three additional bouts were fought, when the contest was awarded to Jennings by one point. There was a large number of people present, and great interest was manifested in the contest.

QUADRUPLETS.

Ten Cents Charged for a View of the Bodies.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 29.—Mrs. J. H. Frink gave birth to four children this morning, but all died within four hours. The mother is doing well, and the father is making expenses by charging ten cents for a view of the bodies. Five hundred people visited the place to-day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

Oct. 30—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
Oct. 31—Str Yosemite, New Westminster
Str Olympian, Pt Townsend
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Teaser, New Westminster
Nov. 1—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
Str Maude, Burrard Inlet
Nov. 3—Str Olympian, Pt Townsend
Str Queen of the Pacific, Pt Townsend
Nov. 4—Str Geo. E Starr, Pt Townsend
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Nov. 5—Str Olympian, Pt Townsend
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Mexico, San Francisco
Str Princess Louise, New Westminster

CLEARED.

Oct. 30—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
Oct. 31—Str Olympian, Pt Townsend
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Yosemite, New Westminster
Str Teaser, New Westminster
Nov. 1—Str Geo E Starr, Pt Townsend
Str Maude, Burrard Inlet
Nov. 3—Str Olympian, Pt Townsend
Str Queen of the Pacific, San Francisco
Nov. 4—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Nov. 5—Str Olympian, Pt Townsend
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Mexico, Pt Townsend
Str Princess Louise, New Westminster

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 31st October, Clifford Phillips, youngest son of David and Maria Heal, aged 2 years and 5 months.

In this city, on the 30th inst., John Hicks, aged 58 years.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 5th inst., the wife of R. Ross Monro, Esq., of a daughter.

Weekly Colonist.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1885.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the announcement in another column. The weekly edition of this paper is now permanently enlarged to Eight Pages or 64 columns of solid reading matter. While making this announcement we are also enabled to state that the subscription rates are reduced to the following scale:

For one year ... $2.50
For six months ... 1.50
For three months ... 75

Postage to any part of the Dominion, the United States and the United Kingdom will be FREE. Remittances may be made in money order, draft, postage stamps or cash.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, Nov. 1.

A Bad Lookout.

Captain Delauney, who has been the accepted weather prophet in France ever since he predicted the Java earthquake, has just published his meteorological almanac for 1886; and, unless he is all wrong in his calculations, next year promises to be an "annee terrible," and that not merely from the meteorological, but also from the political point of view. For, according to M. Delauney, there is an intimate connection between cosmic and political disturbances, a theory sufficiently indicated in the name "[illegible]" which he has given to this branch of science. He confidently predicts several uncommonly destructive earthquakes in the course of next year. Our planet is, he has ascertained, exceptionally troubled in this way every 28 years; and the year 1886 completes one of these cycles. He further expects that Saturn will [illegible] tion of his ring in the shape of a comet, which will probably outshine the great comet of 1858. The subterranean disturbance will continue for some nine months out of the twelve. May will be the worst month of the twelve, the period of maximum perturbation being the first three days of that once merry month.

"The Victoria's" Scenery.

Last evening Mr. W. T. Porter, the scenic artist, in the presence of the directors and shareholders of the theatre company and many of their friends, displayed the magnificent suit of scenery which has been painted for the theatre. The scenes represent parks, lakes, woods, gardens, court [illegible] country roads, drawing-rooms, kitchens, [illegible] houses, [illegible] every phase and grade of life has been depicted by a master hand. Many of the paintings elicited bursts of applause from the delighted spectators. Mr. Porter has reason to be proud of his brilliant artistic achievement. The beautiful drop-curtain has, perhaps, no peer on the continent.

Lake.

Following is the report of Lake school for the month of October, 1885. The average attendance has been 64½ per cent. of the number on the roll, and only three cases of scholars being late:

Fourth class—1st, Nellie Stevens; 2d, Sarah Lindsay; 3d, Lizzie Lindsay.
Third class—1st, Charles Jones; 2d, Fred Lindsay; 3d, James Black.
Second [illegible]—1st, John Lindsay; 2d, Mary Black; 3d, Isabella Black; 3d, Charles Heal.
Second primer—1st, Louis Duval; 2d, H. Joseph Gayette.
First primer—1st, Walter Lindsay; 2d, Maggie Black; 3d, Willie Duval.
W. M. WOOD, Teacher.

Personal.

Captain and Mrs. Insley, Mrs. Douglas, Mr. R. T. Winters and Mr. U. Nelson arrived from New Westminster yesterday.

Mr. Samuel Bernal returned from England yesterday, having gone there in May last. He saw many former British Columbians in the old country, and returns impressed with the belief that there is no country on the globe so highly favored as British Columbia.

Mr. W. T. Jennings, C. E., was a passenger from New Westminster yesterday.

TRADE WITH THE NORTHWEST.—The New York Commercial Bulletin says: A growing feeling noticeable of late in the press of the Canadian Northwest in favor of some active steps to bring the products of the country into direct communication with the markets of Europe. The completion of the Canadian Pacific railway, it is expected, will create new markets on the Pacific, and leading mercantile houses are being strongly urged to take steps to open up British and European markets, not only for wheat and flour, but every other article of farm produce raised in the country.

BLUE RIBBON CLUB.—Saturday night's meeting was fairly attended. President Gray addressed the meeting, urging the temperance work. Mr. Ellis gave a reading. Miss Luney sang a solo. Major Downie spoke a few words on behalf of the Indians up north. A piece was read by Secretary George Hamilton, "A Voice from the Prison." Mr. Roberts played a piano solo. Mr. Rudge made a few remarks. Mr. Nicholas read "A Wasted Life." Mr. Humber declared that he would pledge himself to hire no more Chinamen if other employers would follow suit.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—The ladies of Coal Harbor [illegible] to laugh when there's anything to laugh at. One laughed so loud the other day that she could be heard distinctly in this city, a distance of 12 miles. She was laughing in front of the telephone....Mrs. John Sprott, wife of the immigration agent at this city, arrived from Perth, Ont., with her family last Wednesday. It is nine years since Mr. Sprott bade them good-bye.—*Columbian.*

COLLECTOR BEECHER.—Eastern papers are beginning to find fault with the officiousness of Mr. Beecher, collector of customs for Port Townsend. It is said that the official documents he has sent to Washington are most discreditable, and can scarcely be deciphered. One of his worst acts was the removal of Mr. Attridge, a courteous and faithful officer and a old soldier.

DOMINION LIQUOR ACT.—The question of the constitutionality of this act will come before the British privy council on the 11th instant.

THE HICKS MYSTERY.

As far from Solution as Ever.

Adjournment of Inquest for Further Police Investigation.

Enquiry into the death of John Hicks was resumed yesterday morning at the city hall.

Capt. Moffatt's examination continued: I did not see the purse picked up and do not know who handed it to me. I did not pick up any papers; the watch chain is not broken at all; it was on his vest when it was brought in; the memorandum produced was picked up with the two letters, a little below Mr. Lascelles' house; I cannot swear to the handwriting on the memorandum; I picked up the pistol in the field about sixty or seventy feet from the centre of the road. One chamber was loaded. I gave it to the superintendent in the same condition as I picked it up; I did not see any blood; Superintendent Bloomfield called my attention to a stain on the pistol which he said was blood; the stain I alluded to is not on the revolver now; I picked up the pistol on Thursday morning about 7 o'clock; my attention was called to it by Mr. Lascelles, who saw me when I picked it up. The bullet produced is the one taken from Mr. Hicks' body, and I believe of the same calibre as the shells produced.

Mrs. Lascelles sworn: I am the wife of James Lascelles. We live in a house on Oswego street, a few yards below Mr. Moffatt's; I remember Wednesday evening last; I was awake and watching for my eldest boy, who was out. My bedroom has a window overlooking the street; I had a lamp in the room, but it was turned down very low, and the street was lighted by the electric light; a little before ten o'clock I was lying down at the time, when I saw a flash come on the wall through the window, which I thought was lightning; immediately after I heard a report, as of a pistol; soon after report of the pistol I heard a man yelling as if he was crazy; I looked from the window, and saw a man standing on the grass on the opposite side of the road from our stable with an overcoat on, he was still yelling, and seemed to be standing still. I jumped up, and said I would go out to him, my husband said no, he will shoot you. Immediately after I saw the flash and heard the report of the second shot, the flash came from close in front of him and he fell with his head towards the fence, and appeared to be lying on his back. I could see nobody standing over him, or near him. While my husband was dressing I saw the man turn over and get up on his knees and afterwards on his feet, and walked quickly in a stooping position along the street, on the grass towards Mr. Moffatt's house. After walking a short distance a third shot was fired, it seemed to be close in front of his body, and close after it a fourth shot, and then he fell again. I saw Mr. Moffatt coming. I recognized him by his smoking cap; he came up to the house and called Lascelles, and I think Lascelles answered him. I replied "that Mr. Lascelles would be there in a minute, but I'll be out first." As I went out of the gate I met a lady coming to me. She asked me for water. I went back with her into the house, and when I came out again the man had been removed. I walked straight into Mr. Moffatt's diningroom and there saw the wounded man sitting in a chair. He said: "I have been robbed of everything, my money and papers." He appeared to be in his right mind.

This evidence was corroborated by Mr. Lascelles.

— Copeland, sworn: On Wednesday evening last, a few minutes before ten a. m. I was in my house when I saw three flashes and heard the shots. I got up and looked through the window; I heard somebody shouting and continue until the last shot was fired. I heard the cry of murder and I hurried up and ran down to where I saw two men, one lying down, and one standing up; the latter I recognized as Mr. Moffatt. I asked who the other was and was told it was Hicks, whom I helped to carry into the house. Coming from my house to the place where I found Hicks I neither saw nor heard anyone. The shouting came directly after the first shot. It was about eight minutes from that time until I arrived.

To Mr. Braden—I could scarcely tell at the distance of 30 yards whether it was a man lying there; I might have told at a distance of 20 yards.

At this point the coroner suggested to the jury the advisability of adjourning the enquiry. "There seems to be, gentlemen," he said, "some mysterious features in the circumstances of this man's death which, in my opinion, need to be thoroughly cleared before the return of a verdict. It lies with you as to whether you agree to this course; but my counsel would be not too hastily to arrive at a decision which you might afterwards wish had been deferred. It is true Mr. and Mrs. Lascelles give a version of the affair which would relieve you from all doubt if you are quite sure they were not mistaken. There are circumstances in the case which contradict their view of it and particularly the statement made by this unfortunate dead man. The deceased in the most deliberate and solemn manner stated under oath to me on the evening before he died that he was shot and robbed by two men whom he distinctly saw, and one of whom he saw run away in the direction in which the pistol was picked up. Now one does not know what to think in such a case and if we adjourn the inquest some little further time, perhaps circumstances may arise which would throw more light upon the affair. It is perfectly incredible that the man who, so far as we know, had no trouble sufficient to cause him to do so should take his own life, and that after having done so should adhere to his statement that he was shot and robbed by some person or persons unknown. How we can reconcile these statements, at present I do not know. However the jury are themselves here to judge the case; though my idea is that it would be prudent to adjourn the inquest for, at least, a few days."

Mr. Braden: "There is one thing I should like cleared up, and that is where did that pistol come from?"

Chief of police: "I have made every possible enquiry in town here without result."

Mr. Braden: "Well, then, I would suggest the enquiry should be extended to Seattle and Portland."

Coroner: "In that event an adjournment of a week would be necessary. There is another point in the case. The deceased left a widow and she would surely know if he had any money on his person at the time of the occurrence, or whether he had a pistol in his possession. In the depth of her grief I hardly liked to call her hoping it would be possible to do without her evidence."

Mr. Braden: "I think she would prove to be a most material witness."

Further enquiry was adjourned until Friday next, Nov. 6th, at 9 o'clock in the City hall; communication to be made in the meantime with the Portland police authorities as to a possible clue to the purchaser of the pistol.

LOCAL SCENES.—We have been shown several sketches in oil on Christmas plaques of local scenes, such as the Gorge, Plumper's Pass, Goldstream, Clover Point, Victoria harbor, Christ church cathedral, etc. The artist is Mr. T. Bamford, and the sketches, several of which are very faithful in conception, are on exhibition in Messrs. T. N. Hibben & Co.'s store.

A CONTESTED CLAIM.—Messrs. R. K. Winters, Palmer and Scott, on visiting their silver-bearing quartz claim at the head of Nicola valley on the 11th of October last, found it had been jumped by a Mr. Morrison, in the interest of Mr. Stramberg and others of New Westminster. The case will probably be taken to the supreme court.

TENDERS for the purchase of the business, stock, etc., of the late James Crossen are invited.

THE funeral of the late John Hicks will take place this afternoon.

What Some People Say.

That an English traveler proposed to make a walking tour in the neighborhood of Vichy. Upon inquiry he found that the only food he could expect to find at the village inns was a pottage made of cabbage, a few slices of bread, an onion or two and a piece of lard. This was the habitual food of the peasants, and there was nothing else to be had except black bread. The intended journey was not taken.

That a recent letter from Panama says eggs sell for thirty cents apiece there.

That a recent cyclone in India destroyed 500 villages and 10,000 lives.

That Krupp's newest death-dealer is a 126-ton gun that kills at nine miles.

That socks of a crush rose tint are worn by dainty dudes.

That a report is current that Lieutenant-Colonel Wolseley will be appointed D. A. G. for the Halifax militia district, in place of Colonel Taylor, appointed in command of the mounted infantry corps at Winnipeg.

That Lord Lansdowne in his Winnipeg speech said the country is entitled to write the word "Canada" across the northern half of this continent, placing the letter "C" on Vancouver island and the letter "A" on the maritime provinces. His excellency, evidently, had the proper place for the location of Battery "C" in his mind's eye when he spoke.

That the Bank of Montreal has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

That a Montreal machinist has invented an addition to steam boilers which will prevent explosions from exhaustion of water.

That the ceremony of driving the last spike of the Canadian Pacific will take place within the next five days. The scene of the ceremony is a point in the mountains about 21½ miles west of the second crossing of the Columbia.

That an Englishman with one Chinese wife and six Chinese children is on his way to Victoria.

That Major-General Strange was lately kicked by a horse at Calgary, N. W. T., and sustained two fractures below the left knee.

That Dr. Talmage, in his last Sunday's sermon, said: "My friends, the gospel is not a syllogism; it is not casuistry; it is not polemics, or the science of squabble. It is blood-red fact; it is warm hearted invitation; it is bounding, flying good news; it is efflorescent with all light; it is rubescent with all glow, it is arborescent with all sweet shade."

That H. M. S. Pelican will be here in three days' time.

That there are said to be 22 different causes for headache, which, strangely enough, is about the number of popular alcoholic beverages.

That "Are your domestic relations agreeable?" was the question put to an unhappy-looking specimen of humanity. "O, my domestic relations are all right," was the reply; "it's my wife's relations that are causing the trouble."

Customs Returns.

The following are the customs collections at the port of Victoria for the month ending 31st October, 1885:

Duties	$76,494 53
Miscellaneous	263 99
Chinese Restriction Act	2,066 00
Total	$78,824 52

Chinese Restriction Act.

The collections at the port of Victoria since the head-tax on Chinese came in force have been as follows:

September	$2,350
October	2,066
Total	$4,416

The Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—8 p.m.—Indications for succeeding thirty-two hours: North Pacific—cloudy weather and rain, southerly winds brisk to high along coast.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—This popular resort has an entire change for next week. The baby elephant, the boneless man, Victoria's justices court scene, Carrie Hoyt in new songs, Kitty Goodwin in her specialties, Etta Fern, the queen of comedy, the Barrett Bros. in new acts, J. G. Riley as usual in a new budget of comicalities. Admission 50 and 25 cents. Seats in boxes $1.

MILTON NOBLES.—This talented gentleman and his equally talented company will appear at the Victoria theatre tomorrow evening in "Love and Law." The piece is one of the most thrilling now on the American stage, and in the hands of the Nobles' company is sure to prove successful. Seats may be secured at Waitt & Co.'s.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—The amateur dramatic company of H. M. S. Triumph gave a successful performance at the dockyard last evening. The programme consisted of a recitation and three farces, viz: "Turn Him Out," "On the Sly," and "No. 1 Round the Corner." The characters were all well taken. The attendance was large and the fine band of the Triumph discoursed several popular airs.

A MYSTERIOUS MAN entered Geo. Vienna's house Friday evening and tried to enter a bedroom. He was ejected by the inmates. Last evening a man wearing a mask entered a house on Esquimalt road. A boy, the only inmate, fled and alarmed the neighbors, who on repairing to the spot found that the man had escaped through a window.

ATHLETIC EXHIBITION.—The Victoria amateur athletic club will give an exhibition at the skating rink on Tuesday next. Boxing, walking, horizontal bar performances, and tumbling, will be among the features of the evening. The flagship's band will be in attendance.

GRANITE CREEK.—A gentleman just arrived from the mines informs us, as others have done, that there is a good show for winter prospecting only for those who have some means. The output of the mines holds good, but as is always the case the quantity of gold taken out has been somewhat exaggerated.

THE aim in the manufacture of Messrs. Truckett & Son's "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is to develop and retain the natural aroma of the tobacco. This requires great skill and a knowledge of very interesting chemical laws, but the results attained are vastly superior to all forms of flavoring extracts.

TROTTING RACE.—A one mile dash in buggies between Mr. Doyle's horse Nut wood, jr., and Mr. C. E. Renouf's bay, at Beacon Hill yesterday resulted in a victory for the former. The horses were driven by their owners.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—A harvest thanksgiving service will be held at Christ Church Cathedral to-day. The sacred edifice has been handsomely decorated for the occasion.

VICTORIA MUSICAL SOCIETY.—A well attended meeting of the society was held in Foresters' hall last evening. There will be no meeting on Tuesday as the hall will be occupied by another society.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.—Pontifical high mass will be held at St. Andrew's Cathedral at 10.30 o'clock this morning, being All Saints Day, and evening service at 7 o'clock by Archbishop Seghers.

UNDER STEAM AGAIN.—The Princess Louise went on a trip yesterday about five miles beyond Brotchies' Ledge, to try her new machinery. Everything worked satisfactorily.

THE Blue Ribbon society of Esquimalt have purchased a lot and will erect a hall thereon.

A VICTORIA SCHOOL-GIRL'S VACATION.

A Trip to Switzerland.

Pleasant Description of Scenes by the Way.

We have been permitted to copy the following letter by a young lady of Victoria, at school in Posen to a lady friend in this city:

RAWITSCH, POSEN, October 6, 1885.

DEAR ——:—I learn that you are longing to travel, so I thought it might interest you to hear something of my tour in Switzerland during the holidays. I dare say that you have heard that I am in Germany in a school where I am learning German very fast, and am very happy and comfortable. The school is kept by three sisters, two of whom teach in the school, and the third attends to the housekeeping. When I heard these ladies talking over their intended trip to Switzerland, and also found that they were intending to travel as cheaply as possible, I asked if they would allow me to accompany them, and they seemed very much pleased for me to do so. First I spent

THREE WEEKS IN BERLIN

with my married sister, and then I joined these ladies in Colmar. I went by way of Frankfort, spent a few hours in the town, visited Goethe's house and obtained a small piece of cloth from the table at which Goethe wrote when quite a child. I inclose you a small slip. I can assure you I am quite proud of my possession, which I should not have obtained had not a young American gentleman from Chicago pleaded so much with our guide that he at last cut a strip from the table cover. Reaching Colmar, I was met by the three ladies, and spent two days at a

SMALL PLACE ON THE RHINE,

called Neubreisach. This was my first view of that lovely river, and I was particularly struck with the intense greenness of its waters. Leaving Neubreisach we traveled to Basil; spent a few hours there and then went to Berne the same day, which we reached at 7 o'clock in the evening. We found the town *en fete*, every street illuminated and beautifully decorated. Asking the hotel proprietor the meaning of all this we were told that a great shooting fete was being held; all the people from the different cantons had assembled in the town, and that this fete only took place every ten years. We certainly were fortunate to have arrived at such a time, and after having some refreshments we started to the market place where a wooden building had been erected in order to hold the thousands of people. Long tables stretched half the length of the hall, and at their head the name of the canton, for each canton had separate tables. Here one saw the peasants in their national costumes, which certainly are most picturesque. The greater number of the young girls wore

BRIGHT RED SKIRTS,

short black velvet bodices, cut low in front, snow white chemisettes appearing above high up to the neck, and long silver chains brought from the back hanging from the bodice and meeting the bodice in front. The next day we visited all the churches, chief buildings, etc., and in the evening we visited some pretty gardens, where we ate and drank the national wine which was very sour. We were now to visit the loveliest spot in Switzerland, named

INTERLAKEN.

Approaching the town by steamer down the lovely Boden Lee, we every now and then caught sight of the lovely snow tipped mountains which were so soon to delight our eyes. Interlaken lies deep in a valley between two lakes, and when one enters the little town one wonders if it is possible to get out again, so high do the mountains appear. Reaching our hotel, which was charmingly situated, surrounded by a pretty garden, we were shown to our rooms, and on looking out of our windows we found ourselves facing the lovely Jung Frau. The sun was just setting and cast a rosy pink light on that

SNOW-WHITE MOUNTAIN.

We stood at our windows till the sun had set and the mountain finally faded from our view; but I shall never forget the impression that first sight of the Jung Frau made on me. It left one almost breathless with wonder, so beautiful did it look. Later on the moon rose just behind the mountains and we again caught glimpses of our lovely mountain. We ate in the garden, and every now and then heard the sound of bells tinkling, which came from far away up in the mountains where the cows were feeding. The Swiss always drive their cattle far up in the mountains in the summer to feed. The next day we made various excursions on foot in the valley, being too tired to climb much. The following morning we hired a carriage and drove to a glacier which was about six hours' drive from Interlaken. Arriving there we had the good luck to see

AN AVALANCHE.

The snow descending almost to our very feet, rather alarming at first, as the noise was like thunder; but we forgot our fright in the pleasure of seeing such a grand sight. Climbing a few steps cut out of pure ice we took our way to an ice cave. All we could say as we entered was, "How lovely!" for the cave was sky blue, sparkling like diamonds. Of course, it was very cold and we drew our cloaks pretty closely round us. There came a sound of faint music, growing louder as we penetrated further into the cave, and we discovered a woman sitting playing the zither. Truly this was fairyland. Driving home we visited a famous waterfall, but found it almost dried up in consequence of the heat. We remained in Interlaken five days, then on to Lucerne, visiting on our way the wonderful Geisbach falls, which no heat could dry up. One day we posted over the hills, requiring four horses. One could hardly believe it possible the horses could climb such steeps; sometimes we were perched on the top of high hills, at other times deep in the valley.

ASCENDING THE RIGI

was certainly wonderful. The railway is decidedly one of the wonders of the age. Such a splendid view one has at the top of the mountain, and we were very fortunate in having clear weather.

Now, I think I have told sufficient to show you what a delightful trip we made, visiting besides those places, Zurich, Constance and then home by way of Munich and Prague, in each of these towns spending two days.

Amateur Dramatics.

The entertainment given by the amateur dramatic company of H. M. S. Triumph on Saturday evening was a great success. Notwithstanding the heavy rain the house was crowded by an appreciative audience. The first peace given was the farce "Turn Him Out," by the gunroom officers. The parts were well taken and elicited great applause. "British Valor" was next sung by J. D. McLean, to whom great praise is also due for the able manner in which he had painted the scenery. The two pieces performed by the men, viz., "On the Sly," and "No. 1 Round the Corner," were well rendered, every actor doing his best to please the numerous audience. A recitation, "The Common Sailor," by J. Duffey, was greatly appreciated. The band of the ship was in attendance and played some good selections, which greatly added to the pleasure of the entertainment.

The Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2—8 p. m.—Indications for succeeding 32 hours—North Pacific—cloudy weather and rain, followed with fair weather. Variable winds, generally southerly.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late John Hicks, the cause of whose mysterious death is still undecided, took place on Sunday from Capt. Moffatt's residence and the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Police Court.

[Before Mr. Edwin Johnson, P. M.]

MONDAY, Nov. 2.

Two drunks, having been disposed of the magistrate passed to a continuation of the examination of

FRANK M. YORKE,

who stands charged with an attempt to commit a trespass on Mrs. B. Pettingell.

Mr. Pettingell, re-called and examined by Mr. Walls for the defence.—His evidence was corroborative of what he gave in the direct examination. He denied that he had offered to settle the charge for money, or that he wanted to get Yorke out of the country; knew that Yorke carried two revolvers; wanted to get them so that he (witness) could give him a sound thrashing.

Capt. McAlep testified that Yorke told him he had gone to the house a few days before in the evening; had gone into the room to light a lamp and failing to find any matches there asked Mrs. Pettingell for some and she told him that she thought he would find some in "my" room. He went in there and failed to find any matches. He then told Mrs. Pettingell that he could not find any; he went to her room door and Mrs. Pettingill said he would find some on her bureau. He then made the remark, "aren't you a match for me." She answered, "I don't know what you mean." He then said, "I'm a match for you any way." With that he stated he muzzled her (Mrs. Pettingill.) This conversation took place walking up Yates street.

Mrs. Pettingill, sworn—I am the wife of Benjamin Pettingill. I know the prisoner York. I live on Rae street. The prisoner had a room in my house. My husband went to Nanaimo on the 21st August. I knew York eight or nine months previous to the 21st August. On the 21st August I went to bed between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. I occupied the bed in the front room nearest the wall. There is another bed in the room where the children sleep; they, however, slept with me that night. When they sleep with me I move their bed. I was in the centre of the bed, with the children on each side. One of the children is four years of age and the other five. Yorke came into the house about nine o'clock. There was a light in the hall when he came in. When Yorke came up stairs he asked me if Mr. Pettingill was at home. I told him he had gone to Nanaimo. He then wanted to know if I had the clock. He said he wanted to get up early to go to work for Mr. Rithet. I told him he would find the clock on a shelf near the sink in the kitchen. He came back and went, as I supposed to his room. He blew the light out. He wanted to know if there were any matches in Captain McCallup's room. I told him if he went to the kitchen he would find some on the wainscoting, or in the dining room. He then came up stairs and struck a match at my bed-room door. I saw then he was in his underclothes. I called to him, "Mr. Yorke, you are coming into my room." He said, "Can't I do you some good by coming in." I said, "what do you mean!" angrily. I then screamed for Mrs. Howe. He grabbed me by the mouth and the back of the head. I was in the centre of the bed, between the two children, and York was on the top of me in the bed. He hurt me a little in my struggling to get away from him. I screamed and kept on screaming and the children also, till I got Mrs. Howe in. He ran from my room saying, "My God, my God." Mrs. Howe, Mr. Clucklow and Mr. Lowenstein came in. I got out of bed in my night dress and my children too. When Mrs. Howe came in I was unable to tell her what had happened for a few minutes, I was so frightened. York was in the house when Mrs. Howe came in. We were in the dining-room. York rushed in saying he had heard everything I had said, and called me a liar. He shook his fist in Mrs. Howe's face, and asked her if she believed it. By this time Mr. Clucklow and Mr. Lowenstein had come in. I told them what had happened and Mr. Clucklow told York to leave the house. He said he would not leave the house for any man. Mr. Lowenstein went for a policeman. Mrs. Howe and I then went up stairs, looked through all the rooms and found matches in both York's room and Capt. McCallup's. A policeman came shortly after York had gone. I have seen firearms in his bedroom. One of my boys had one of his revolvers in his hand. He had two revolvers that I know of. He was perfectly sober. I have been unwell for some time. York knew that I was not strong. My husband and I treated York kindly. We did not press him for his rent. I heard something about Mr. Higginbotham bringing a girl into the house. That again caused my illness, it so upset me. My husband did not take any money from that man.

To Mr. Mills—I was born in Cohasset, Mass., on the 3d Nov., 1854. My father's name is Thomas Murphy. I resided there with my parents until I came here. I came here on the 20th November, 1878. I was married to Mr. Pettingill on the 5th May, 1880. My parents are still alive. They now reside in Hingham, Mass. I have been at the skating rink since this affair probably three times to skate and at other times to look on. I always take the children with me to the skating rink; my little boy skates. I go there expressly for him.

Adjourned at four o'clock till to-day at eleven, a. m.

Athletic Exhibition.

There will probably be a large attendance to-night at the skating rink to witness the exhibition of the Victoria athletic club. The events will include the following: A one-mile foot-race, club-swinging, boxing contest, a one-mile walking race, horizontal bar and trapeze performances, acrobatic exercises, soft glove contest, a one-mile skating race, a three-mile foot-race open to all comers, and a half-mile skating race for members who have never skated before, and who probably will not be anxious to skate again for some time. A skating race of one mile for blue-jackets will conclude the entertainment, which will open with a brass band at 7:30 p. m.

"GOOD-BYE, JOHN."—A new version to an old air is pleasantly created by the approaching of departure from our shores of some 250 Chinese on the barque Southern Chief, wrecked three years ago with three other vessels in Royal Roads, and rebuilt by her present owner, Capt. Ross, at a cost of about $25,000. The vessel loaded at Tacoma and left there on Sunday last to clear at Port Townsend for Victoria, whence she will sail on Thursday next for Hongkong direct. She has already several hundred of Mongols aboard, and in consideration of the large number he will carry it is said that the master of the vessel will leave this port with a large streamer flying bearing the words, "The Chinese are Going."

THEATRE COMIQUE.—A full house last night. Barnum's elephant convulsed the audience. The Hendersons, their first appearance, were a genuine success. Kittie Goodwin, as usual, in her specialties won great applause. Billy Goodrich, the boneless man, accomplished wonderful feats, while Riley and Fern in Victoria's Justice Court were accorded a most favorable verdict.

THE JAMES BAY TRAGEDY.—The pistol found near where John Hicks was shot will be sent to Portland for identification if possible. It was rumored yesterday that the diamond pin and gold sleeve-links which were supposed to have been stolen from the murdered man have been found in his trunk.

THE ODD FELLOWS' SOCIETY intend to get up at their hall on Tuesday evening next, a social entertainment to be followed by a dance. Particulars will be given later on.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Two very impressive harvest thanksgiving services were conducted at Christ Church on Sunday by Rev. Arthur Beanlands. The choristers wore surplices and walked in procession from the vestry to the chancel. The cathedral was crowded morning and evening.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Progress of the Parnellite Campaign.

An Irish Club for London Town.

Rumored Effects of Free Trade.

German Goods Driving Out English Goods.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The home rule party has now held one half of its county conventions in Ireland. In every one of these Parnell's dominance has not even been contested. The result of these conventions has therefore been that thirty-eight Parnellite candidates for parliamentary seats have been nominated to receive the home rule vote, and in every case the examination was made without a single division. Twenty of these nominees are new men, who were never members of the house of commons. In England the Irish cause is beginning to attract a great deal of respectful attention from persons who a short time ago utterly ignored it as unworthy of consideration. Prominent Irishmen in London have combined to establish a metropolitan club on a basis equally sound and respectable with that enjoyed by the best of other

GREAT POLITICAL CLUBS.

This enterprise has already made considerable advance. Suitable premises near the parliament buildings and business centres have already been secured; but a great number of solid subscribers must be obtained before the Irish club can be assured of permanent success. Depression in the flax-spinning trade in England is very great. The great mill engaged in this industry at Leeds, and which employs 2,000 operatives, is threatened with closure on account of this depression, which has also decided a great number of English capitalists engaged in flax spinning to close out their investments in that line in Great Britain and transfer them to the United States. These capitalists frankly state their reason for doing this is to secure the benefits of protection afforded their business by the American tariff laws and escape

RUINOUS COMPETITION,

to which they are subjected under free trade policy of England. Since Germany adopted a policy of stimulating her industries her merchants have astonished Europe by the enterprise and sagacity. German competition is already cutting deeply, even into the screw-making trade of Birmingham itself. The merchants of Germany have now memorialized the German chancellor concerning the advantages England enjoys in maintaining her commerce in America and Africa by having well-paid consuls at all important points in those continents, while German consuls are all merchants who often as a rule spend their time looking after their own individual interests without any desire to aid in an extension of the empire.

CABLE NEWS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—De Lesseps states that the daughter of Mariott, would-be assassin of De Freycinet, was rather free in her habits while her father was a workman on the Panama canal; that she afterwards dressed in male attire; and that she died from the effects of a drug obtained from a Chinaman to procure abortion.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The fact was made public to-night that De Lesseps has applied to the French government for permission to issue new Panama canal bonds to the amount of $12,000,000, to defray what he describes as needed expenses in excess of the original estimates for the completion of the isthmus waterway. De Lesseps states that if the chamber of deputies will grant the request it will save $3,500,000 from interest yearly, as the grant will include permission to raise as much of the money as possible by the sale of tickets for lottery drawings.

Mattei, the man who attempted to assassinate De Freycinet, was at one time a workman on the Panama canal. In 1883 his daughter was outraged by his fellow-workmen, and despite Mattei's efforts they escaped punishment. Mattei then sent counsel to Paris to lay the facts before the government, but failed in his attempt to obtain justice, and, believing that De Freycinet was shielding the miscreants, he resolved to punish him.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has written a letter for publication in which he refutes the statement of orators who speak in defense of the established church. He says that while he wishes the church well and that it will make the best argument it can, he considers the union of church and state unscriptural, and fraught with evils and injustice toward dissenters and that it ought to be discontinued. In conclusion he says: "I am not disposed to handle the question with bitterness and cannot regret the impending change."

LONDON, Oct. 31.—James Hamilton, duke of Abercorn, died this evening. He was lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1866 and 1874.

Cardinal Manning and fourteen British Catholic bishops have issued a manifesto denouncing mixed education. "It is impossible," the manifesto says, "for Catholics to accept the education when it is divorced from religion. Free education is tantamount to a state monopoly of education. Christianity will be imperiled unless the state subsidizes religious and secular schools equally." The manifesto is considered to mean that Catholics should vote for tory candidates in the coming general elections.

ANNAM.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The Voltaire to-day states that the French forces in Tonquin, owing to the recent victory over the Black Flags, is to be reduced to 12,000 men, with 35,000 Annamite recruits, which, it is believed, will suffice to secure quietness in the delta of the Red river as far as Yunnan.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Nov. 2.—It is rumored that the Bulgarians attacked the Servians at Isaribrod and the Servians retreated, but afterward crossed the Bulgarian frontier.

AMERICAN NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Among the passengers by the steamer Gaelic from Hongkong was an Englishman who during his residence in China had married a Chinawoman, by whom he has had six children. On attempting to bring his wife and children ashore this morning the customs authorities intervened, and although willing to permit him to land, would not permit his wife and children. The Englishman kicked up a terrible row, and showed a certificate from the English consul at Pekin, and insisted on being allowed to land them. He said his wife, on her marriage with him, became a British subject. He claimed he was en route to Victoria, but scorned the idea of applying to the Chinese consul for a transport certificate. Seeing, however, that this was his only alternative he decided to profit by it and started to look up the office of the Chinese consul.

An anti-Chinese massmeeting at which four thousand people were present was held this evening at Union Hall. The meeting was called by the Knights of Labor, and is the result of the strike by Chinese cigar makers on the 23d inst., when they informed employers that they would refuse to work unless the white men employed were discharged. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the sentiment manifested plainly showed that the period had been reached when united action would have to be taken against further Chinese dictation which, if not resented, would result in serious detriment to the white laboring classes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The Alta publishes this morning a long significant article on services rendered by the special treasury agents, appended to it as text of affidavits made by two custom house brokers, in which special agent Evans is charged with having been paid two thousand dollars for his "office assistance" in releasing a quantity of opium held under restriction orders which were in force between April 20th and May 19th, 1882.

The Bradstreet mercantile agency reports 91 failures on the Pacific coast states and territories during last October. Assets, $248,000; liabilities, $506,000. Out of the total number of failures California has 75, Washington Territory 6, Oregon 6, Nevada 2, and Arizona 2.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The production of "Macbeth" to the music of Edgar S. Kelly at the California Theatre this evening is in many respects the greatest musical event ever witnessed in San Francisco. The piece under the combined direction of McKee Rankin and Price, was exquisitely mounted. The music, which, in conception is essentially original, was interpreted by an orchestra of fifty, and a chorus of thirty. The house was literally crammed and included every musical celebrity in the city.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SEATTLE, Nov. 2.—The trial of Perry Bayne, charged with participating in the massacre of Chinese at Squak on Sept. 7, came to an end here to-day. The jury after being out only five minutes brought in a verdict of "not guilty." The promptness with which the verdict was found created some surprise as the case for the prosecution was considered a strong one. The trial lasted eight days.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The total coinage executed at the mints during October was $5,252,908 of which $2,500,000 was standard dollars.

EASTERN STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—A dispatch received here from Peoria, Ill., says the electric light and fire alarm wires crossed last night resulting in the burning out of all the fire alarm instruments at headquarters. A similar cross recently occurred in St. Louis, burning the office of the telephone company.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—The old state house bell over Independence hall was tolled to-day during the funeral services over the remains of Gen. McClellan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—It was rumored here to-day that Mayor Grace and several other prominent individuals are to be arrested for alleged complicity in the Marine bank frauds. U. S. attorney Dorsheimer when questioned about the matter said, "It is true several prominent individuals were implicated in the frauds of the Marine bank, but they have not been arrested yet. It is reported that warrants have been issued, but nothing definite has been ascertained as yet.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—The train conveying the remains of Gen. McClellan arrived at this city at 1:30 p. m. It was met by the mayor and members of the common council. There about fifty carriages in waiting. The casket was placed in the hearse by a committee of Bayard post No. 8. The procession was then formed and moved through the principal streets to the cemetery in the lower part of the city. The city bells were tolled and a salute of guns was fired from the state arsenal. The streets were lined with people and on many houses flags floated at half mast. The casket was placed in a brick-lined and cemented grave, and flowers were scattered about it in profusion, while several elaborate floral devices surrounded the tomb. The last rites were brief and solemn. Rev. W. M. Markland of Baltimore read the burial services of the Presbyterian church, and the Rev. John Hall of Trenton offered prayer. There was a large concourse in the cemetery.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 2.—President Cleveland arrived here this afternoon over the Lehigh Valley railroad. About 1,000 persons were at the depot to greet him. After shaking hands with a number of prominent democrats, he left for Buffalo.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The annual statement of the Union Pacific Railway for September shows a decrease in the net earnings of $67,152 compared with Sept., 1884. The statement for the first nine months of the present year is as follows: Gross earnings, $18,378,778; increase over last year, $104,525; expenses, $11,884,137; increase $706,171; surplus earnings $6,494,641; decrease 601,646.

The severest wind and rain storm experienced for many years prevailed here to-day and along the shore. The harbor was tossed into immense billows, and numerous vessels lying at the piers dragged with both anchors down, and several of them were badly damaged by being dashed together or against the docks. As far as ascertained no lives were lost.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2.—Regarding despatches from Toronto this afternoon stating that Hanlan had published Teemer's correspondence in which the latter offered to sell out in the recent race, Teemer, who was found at McKeesport to-night, says: "I wrote the letters because Hanlan would not row unless I gave a guarantee that he should beat me." When negotiating with Hanlan that oarsman made the requirement so imperative that he (Teemer) almost gave the proposed match up for hopeless, and when he came home was still greatly impressed with the fact that Hanlan was stubborn in his determination and would not row unless some such guarantee was given. After the match was made Teemer said further that Hanlan went to Wallace Ross, his trainer, several times to have him persuade Teemer to lose the race and let Hanlan win. Volk, Teemer's backer, was seen later. He said he knew nothing of the correspondence; Teemer had made the propositions to Hanlan without his knowledge. He was of opinion that a certain Pittsburg and McKeesport clique wanted to run Teemer, and that it was all a scheme to fleece him. Volk also said Hanlan never approached him to buy the race, and to the best of his knowledge had never approached Teemer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Chong Ong, a Chinaman who had lived since boyhood in Cuba, and who was known by the name of Antonio Salva, came here some time ago and established a restaurant. To-day his body was found in his place of business horribly mangled. The assassins had used a butcher's cleaver. Several Cubans have have been arrested, but the police believe a Chinaman did the work for the purpose of robbery. The body had been robbed and the till rifled.

NEW LONDON (Conn.), Nov. 2.—A terrible calamity by which six lives were lost, occurred on Sunday night, and was caused by the explosion of the boiler of a steam dredge. The dredge left Providence for New York Sunday morning in tow of a tug. In order to keep the bilge clear the steam pumps on the dredge were kept at work. Just before midnight a loud explosion was heard on the dredge, which sank immediately with all on board, six in number.

EVANSVILLE, Ark., Nov. 2.—Rev. Mr. Tennant died here today, aged 115 years. He was the oldest gospel minister in the United States. He preached 90 years.

CANADIAN NEWS.

HALIFAX, Oct. 31.—R. T. Stupart, the Hudson's Bay observer, who, with three assistants, abandoned his station at Stupart's the day before the steamer Alert reached there, arrived in Halifax this evening from St. John's, N. F. Stupart gives an interesting account of the experience of himself and three companions after leaving their post. Each observing station in the strait was furnished with 18 months' provisions for three men, and Stupart received nothing additional for the fourth man in his party. The consequence was that by the 20th August they found themselves with a very small quantity of supplies left, and the country around affording no means of support for white men, they were compelled to make a move for other quarters. The Esquimaux were suffering for food because of the failure of the fisheries, and he gave them what he could spare. On Aug. 21st all four left their post in an open sailboat taking with them 25 pounds of meat and a barrel and a half of biscuits and started for Ungava Bay. After a voyage of thirteen days, made under most dangerous and uncomfortable circumstances, the little party reached their destination at Fort Clime. They boarded the steamer Labrador for Rigolet, which they reached September 28th. Thence they went one day's journey in a sail boat to Indian Harbor. On October 23d the steamer Hercules took them to Grady, and they came thence to Grace, N. F., on the steamer Vanguard, arriving last Tuesday.

YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—Dispatches from Dorpatt state that the students in the university of that town made a demonstration against the government. For a time the wildest confusion reigned throughout the town, but quiet was finally restored by the militia coming to the aid of the authorities. A renewal of the demonstration is feared. The university is one of the principal seats of learning in Russia, but is essentially German in its method and spirit.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—Bloody fighting is reported at Baker, on the Caspian sea between Moslems and Russians. The military had to be called out to restore order. In the fighting several Russians were killed and a large number wounded.

EGYPT.

CAIRO, Oct. 31.—The khedive to-day received Sir Henry Drummond, British special envoy. He promised to warmly support the provisions of the Anglo-Turkish convention.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The physicians, who have been making examination as to the mental condition of Mattie, the would-be assasin of DeFrecinet, have made a report declaring the prisoner insane.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The Mercers' Co. of this city has subscribed £10,000 to the Irish patriotic fund.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Mariott, the would be assassin of De Freycinet, minister of foreign affairs, declared he fired wide of the minister; that he did not intend to injure him, but only desired to draw public attention to his grievance. Mariott's story, that his daughter was outraged by workmen on the Panama canal, and that the miscreants had escaped punishment, is confirmed by the Panama canal company. It is believed De Freycinet will apply for Mariott's release.

PARIS, Nov. 2—De Lesseps, in a letter to a stockholder of the Panama canal company, justifying a further call of 125 francs per share, says he is going to Panama in January to inaugurate the final period of the work on the canal. He refers to his application to the French government for permission to issue new bonds, and repeats his prophesy that the Panama canal, although it will cost double what the Suez canal cost, will earn three times the earnings of the latter canal.

BULGARIA.

PHILLIPOPOLIS, Oct. 31.—Russian opposition to the union of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria is causing fresh difficulty against restoring *statu quo ante*. If this is attempted Macedonia volunteers will join the Bulgarians.

SOFIA, Oct. 30.—The Bulgarian prisons are crowded with Servians who have been taken into custody by the authorities. Three hundred are incarcerated in the mosque at Sofia and two hundred at other places in the country. The agitation against Servia is approaching a climax. The restoration of the statu quo ante means the ruin of Prince Alexander and the Bulgarian minister.

EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Ferdinand Ward was sentenced by Judge Baker to-day to state prison for ten years.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 30.—The ex-Empress Eugenie, has sent a confidential messenger to the pope to ask his advice in regard to her conduct in the condition of affairs in France. The Bonapartists would support the Count of Paris if the pope advised them to do so.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—In the recent Prussian elections the liberals gained six seats from the radicals. The Poles lost two seats in Posen; the delegates were defeated in Frankfort.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The archbishops of Canterbury and York have issued an address to the English electors. They say the men chosen in the coming election will be likely to govern the empire for a number of years, and the archbishops consider the church question of the highest importance. The address, though conciliatory in tone, avoids direct party discussion. It is regarded as a thrust at the radicals.

Gladstone has written a highly important letter on church disestablishment. He taunts the tories with thrusting the question forward as a political dodge. He repeats that the project belongs to the dim distant future; that the public mind is not prepared for the scheme. In conclusion he says, "the subject is for others, and not for me to deal with."

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The further hearing of the evidence in the case of Stead and other defendants in the Armstrong abduction case, was resumed to-day. Mrs. Jarrett was again placed in the witness box, but she persistently refused to make any further revelations respecting the case. Mrs. Josephine Butler and Prof. Stuart testified for defendants. Stead then took the witness stand. He testified that Mrs. Butler told him that he might implicitly trust Mrs. Jarrett, and he had no reason to suspect her of abduction or obtaining money from him by false pretenses.

The Interior.

(Special to the Colonist.)

YALE, B. C., Nov. 2.—Telegraph line connecting uninterrupted communication from Victoria to Montreal will be working to-morrow.

Ten miles of ties and rails remained to be laid on Saturday night from Griffin lake to connect with the Onderdonk contract. It is expected the last spike will be driven on Wednesday morning.

Raining in Yale steadily for 48 hours and rain is general throughout the upper country to Eagle Pass. Rock slide Friday night near Cats Landing below Yale, but no damage resulted.

Yale is dull, there are only a dozen men employed in the shops. Preparations are about complete for Onderdonk to hand over the plant and rolling stock to the syndicate, an occurrence much regretted as it means an almost dearth of business in town.

Personal.

Mr. J. E. Woodworth, M. P. P., of Brandon, Man., returned from a visit to Burrard Inlet yesterday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Nobles, with their dramatic company, arrived yesterday. Mr. Nobles was warmly welcomed by many of the friends whom he made while at Victoria 15 years ago. He was then a young and struggling actor and returns with a high reputation which is almost world-wide.

Rev. Father Brabant, of Hesquoit, who has been visiting his grace the archbishop, will leave for his mission on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mr. John Leach has resumed duty as first officer of the Princess Louise.

THE ASSIZES.—The Victoria assizes will be held on the 23d inst. The calendar will be a heavy one.

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1885.

INDIA.

Dr. Armenus Vambery, professor of Oriental languages in the University of Pesth, will publish next week in Paris an important work entitled "The Future Struggle for India." Prof. Vambery is the greatest living authority on Asian questions, and is well remembered in England by a series of famous lectures he delivered here last spring while the country was seething with expectations of an Anglo-Russian war. In the forthcoming work the professor strongly censures the halting and timid policy pursued by the British government during the late Afghan troubles. He believes that Herat is in imminent danger of Russian occupation, and that it is impossible for England to rely upon the ameer. He recommends the completion of the railway from India to Candahar, and the occupation of both Herat and Candahar by Anglo-Indian troops, even at the risk of warfare with the ameer. An Anglo-Turkish alliance is recommended as highly desirable, and the author deems it imperative for England's political leaders to form a new English party, which must be neither tory nor liberal.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

There is a momentary pause in the political agitation, a flash of silence amid the clash of angry combatants. Mr. Gladstone's manifesto has been discussed in the press and on the platform, and the Marquis of Salisbury's *pronunciamiento* has been given to the public, and after the roar of the leaders the cackle of their followers attracts but little attention. This apathy may continue for a fortnight, when the premier will make a political address at the Mansion house banquet, and after the Lord Mayor's wine will give to the country all that he desires the country should know of cabinet council deliberations. Mr. Gladstone will immediately follow the marquis with two or three campaign speeches in Scotland. These orations will revive the flagging interest and thence forward to the end the campaign is expected to be intensely lively and exciting.

GRANITE CREEK ROAD.

It is to be hoped that every possible encouragement will be given to the project for constructing a winter road from Spence's Bridge to Granite creek. Unless the road is made and maintained there is danger of the trade of the new mines being captured by Portland, Oregon. This ought not to be. The cost of the road (estimated) is $3000, $1000 of which has been raised by private subscription. The government, no doubt, if applied to, will assist materially and the business communities that will reap the benefit of the mining trade should furnish a share.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY.

A dispatch to the Toronto Mail of October 26th says: "It is understood that Sir Leonard Tilley has forwarded his resignation of the position of finance minister to the premier. Sir Henry Thompson recently sent Sir Leonard a letter in which he expressed his disappointment that unfavorable symptoms have appeared which give him (Sir Henry) considerable anxiety, as he fears inflammation of the bladder may have been induced by the dysentery which troubled Sir Leonard after his return to Ottawa. The information that Sir Leonard has asked to be relieved from duty will be learned with deep regret, as it has been hoped that he would be able to continue his valuable services to Canada. It is still hoped that a more favorable condition of health may lead to his continuance in the government, even if he feels unable to continue in the position he has filled with such general acceptance for so many years." To which the Mail adds editorially: The public, regardless of politics, will learn with profound regret that, in obedience to the orders of his physicians, Sir Leonard Tilley has been compelled to resign his portfolio as minister of finance. It will be remembered that Sir Leonard was taken with a serious illness last session, and went to England to consult Sir Henry Thompson and other experts in the treatment of diseases of the bladder. He returned to Canada three months ago somewhat improved in health, and it was believed that a period of rest would once more restore him. But it is announced in a special despatch from St. John this morning that unfavorable symptoms have set in, and that the sufferer has been forced to relinquish his old post, though he may still remain in the cabinet. Sir Leonard is well known throughout Canada. His career for over thirty years has been the history of his native province, and since confederation he has been one of the principal figures in the Dominion. No man stands higher in the estimation of the people, and we are sure the hope that he may be spared to the councils of the country will be echoed in every Canadian breast to-day.

THE ELECTIONS.

So far as the returns were received last night the democrats in New York were ahead. All the state officers were required to be elected. The contest has been keen and spirited. The party organs lashed the people into a furious state of excitement and every possible vote was polled. The contest has been invested with more than usual interest for the reason that the discontented republicans who could not accept Blaine and voted for Cleveland, voted their own party ticket on this occasion. Cleveland carried New York and won the presidency by only 1492 votes. If the democrats have now won an election without the aid of the disaffected republicans the vote of the latter would not seem to be of as much importance as has been imagined.

Somewhat Previous.

To the Editor:—I was rather gratified to hear the magistrate quietly "sit upon" the city clerk at the police court yesterday when the latter quite unnecessarily ordered a scribe, reporting for a lawyer, to leave his seat at the principal table to make room for a client. The magistrate heard what passed and then very properly enquired who was complaining, whereupon it appeared that none was excepting our rather short-tempered city clerk whose "touchiness" is fast becoming an infirmity. The incident though trivial in itself, resulted in his honor's remark that the centre table was reserved for legal practitioners, and that it was an established custom both here and elsewhere that to any accommodation that might remain the press were entitled, concluding by stating that in this particular instance he failed to see why the clerk should have raised an objection. A Looker-on.

Governor-General's Salary.

To the Editor:—Can you inform me, to decide a wager, by whom the governor-general's salary is paid—the dominion or imperial government? Also, what is the amount? Jenks.

[By the dominion government. The amount is $50,000 a year.—Ed.]

Tennyson's Latest Outrage.

New York, Oct. 30.—A Herald cable special from London says: MacMillan & Co. publish to-day a long poem by Tennyson entitled "Vastness." The laureate refers to the pending election canvass in the following:

"Night raining politics, never at rest, as this poor earth's pale history runs;
What is it all but a trouble of ants in the gleam of a million of suns?
Lies upon this side, lies upon that side, truthless violence, mourned by the wise.
Thousands of voices drowning his own in a popular torrent of lies upon lies."

These lines are a fair sample of the entire poem, which is full of rather extravagant figures.

The Royal hospital has 47 indoor and 41 outdoor patients—filled to overflowing, and enlarged quarters will soon have to be provided.

W. C. T. U.

The Convention at Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Oct. 30.—The eleventh annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union began here to-day. The hall was crowded in every part. There were a few men in the audience. The parquette was occupied by thirty-five delegates representing nearly every state and territory in the union. Proceedings began with prayer by Mrs. Francis L. Swift, of Allegheny, Pa., after which a telegram was sent to Bishop Potter, of New York, asking him to forward a greeting to Archbishop Farrar, "the classic temperance worker of modern times." The annual address, a long document covering 40 pages of print, and occupying nearly an hour in reading, was delivered by President Frances E. Willard.

After considerable debate, the suggestion of the executive committee, relative to the removal of headquarters to Chicago, was adopted by a vote of 176 to 42. The convention also adopted a recommendation of the executive committee that all temperance literature be submitted to the supervision of a committee of the union. A letter, regretting her inability to be present, was read from Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of the president.

Curious Death of a Child.

A little boy named Bourge, living with his uncle and aunt in the Rue de la Chapelle, and treated by them, especially since his father's recent death, as an adopted child, mysteriously disappeared this day week. He was playing in the street in the afternoon. His aunt took him an apple and a bit of bread, and nothing more was seen of him. Yesterday a neighbor remarked that a chest which had long stood empty in a shed at the end of a court had been removed and placed upright against a cartwheel. He began to restore it to its horizontal position, when he was surprised to find it heavy, and on opening found the body of the missing child. There were no signs of violence, and a post-mortem examination to-day has shown that death was caused by suffocation.

It is supposed that the child was playing "hide and seek," and that he either got in or was pushed into the chest by his play-fellows. One of these, it is thought, must have sat on the lid, and the boys, on finding the child suffocated, must have agreed to keep the matter secret. The changing of the position of the chest is attributed to some men who had been repaving the court, and who, perhaps, paid no attention to its weight. The song of "The Mistletoe Bough," would thus seem to have had a remote parallel.—London Times, Sept. 25.

"Love and Law."

Not for many years has a Victoria audience been favored with as excellent acting as that which the Milton Nobles company presented last evening. From first to last the piece was a triumph. The house was filled by a fashionable audience, and the close of each act was the signal for a unanimous call before the curtain of the principal actors. The piece is laid in New York, but by a singular contradiction only one of the characters is an American, and he has little to say or do. The principal character, Felix O'Paff, was taken by Mr. Nobles, who more than fulfilled the expectations formed of him by his Victoria friends fifteen years' ago. O'Paff is an impecunious Irish lawyer who lands in New York penniless, but being bright and possessing any amount of cheek, as well as brains, is soon engaged in profitable practice. In due time he unearths a plot laid by an English convict to destroy his neice (Ritta) and possess himself of the family estate. "Ritta" was taken by Mrs. Nobles with a charming grace that captured the audience. Added to her fine acting Mrs. Nobles has a delightful voice, and in the drawing-room scene, accompanied by her husband on the piano, she sang with brilliant execution, a difficult vocal piece, and was encored. Mr. G. W. Barnum's "Conti," the villain of the piece, was a grand effort. So realistic was his acting that one half the audience felt disposed to rush on the stage and strangle him. In the final scene, disguised as "Conti," he personated the villain so admirably as to deceive the most experienced theatre goer, and when the disguise was thrown aside there were long continued rounds of applause. "Helen Montague," by Miss Waldron, "Kitty O'Rourke," by Tillie Barnum, "Jimmie Nipper," by Mr. Warren, and "Hoffmer," Mr. Fehrmann, were all well portrayed. At the close of the piece the audience manifested their approval by loudly cheering the performers. This evening "The Phœnix" will be presented.

IRELAND.

Parnell Preparing a Constitution.

New York, Nov. 1.—The World's Dublin correspondent says: "I have the best reason for knowing that Parnell is at work on a proposed Irish constitution. So cautious a man is not likely to undertake the construction of a proposal of such great gravity unless he is convinced that the hour is at hand when the question of home rule will have to be dealt with practically, and vague schemes of the agitator replaced by the carefully adjusted working model of the statesman. The lines on which Parnell's schemes are drawn are a modification of Grattan's parliament, so as to meet the democratic progress of the age. The Irish leader will propose to abolish the house of lords, and that the new parliament shall have a single chamber, having power over all purely Irish affairs, with some kind of a veto reserve for Ireland. The lord lieutenancy is to be abolished. Imperial matters, such as the army, the navy and national defense, are to be left in charge of the English house of commons. The English parliament is to have no power to make or alter the laws of Ireland. The scheme is not fully worked out, but I give the main lines on which it will proceed."

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"THE WOODS FULL OF THEM."

Blood-Curdling Description of a Circus Collapse.

A Memphis, Tenn., despatch says: There is a reign of terror, in the vicinity of St. Francis, Ark., a village twenty miles west of this city, on the Memphis, Springfield & Kansas City Railroad. The woods are filled with fierce tigers, lions, jaguars, hyenas and other animals crazy with the taste of blood, and the inhabitants of the little village are barricaded in their houses earnestly praying for relief to arrive. Boa constrictors freed from their cages crawl through the deserted streets and the howls of the laughing hyenas make sleep impossible. The particulars of the sudden changing of the peaceful village into a raging bedlam of savage beasts were received here this afternoon. A crowd of villagers had assembled on the depot platform awaiting the arrival of the train containing John B. Doris' circus and menagerie. The train consisted of twenty cars, and was just rushing into the yard at a good speed when the engine ran off the track followed by a dozen cars containing the animals. The big performing elephant, 141 years old, became crazed with fear, and breaking through the side of his car as if it were but pasteboard, dashed toward the assembled people trumpeting loudly, and waving his trunk frantically in the air. While the people were rushing to their homes for shelter many of the other animals escaped from the overturned cars, and the streets of the village were soon filled with them. The big elephant snatched the 10 year-old son of druggist John Anson from the stoop of his father's residence and threw the boy a distance of twenty feet. While the child lay groaning the big lion Jupiter broke from his cage, followed by the lioness Juno and her two cubs. They quickly tore the boy to pieces, and the hyenas and jackals snarled and fought over the bones. The elephant seemed mad with excitement, and placing his immense head against the car containing the tigers, he tipped it over and broke open the cages. The smell of blood infuriated the latter animals, and the few men who had ventured upon the streets were forced to seek safety in flying to their residence. The car containing the snakes, some of which were over fifteen feet in length, caught fire and many of the reptiles were burned to death. Those which escaped crawled through the streets hissing with passion. The villagers kept up a fusilade of revolvers and shotguns upon the animals, and gradually drove them into the woods. The big elephant was captured by his keeper and returned to his car, and several of the other animals were corraled by the circus employes and confined in their cages. There are still several blood-thirsty animals roaming in the woods near the village, and many of the inhabitants are afraid to venture upon the streets. The circus continued on its way this morning.

Mr. Doris offers a large reward for the capture of the escaped members of his menagerie, and several young men of this city are organizing a rifle club to raise the siege and put an end to the horrors which now afflict the people of St. Francis.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

St. Thomas, Oct. 26.—The wife of Geo. Fuke, of this city, quarrelled with her husband on Friday night and left her home threatening to suicide, and has not been seen since. Her hat was found floating on a pond, and the pond was dragged, but the body was not recovered.

The old established dry goods firm of Beauchamp & Betournay has assigned, with liabilities over $30,000, assets nominally larger. Decrease of business through smallpox is attributed as the cause.

Montreal, Oct. 26.—The demoralizing effect on business in the east end of the city, where the epidemic is exclusively located, is beginning to be acutely felt by retail storekeepers and general dealers by the falling off in trade which they have experienced during the past two or three months.

London, Oct. 26.—The statement telegraphed to the Globe on Sunday night in *re* Dr. Moose's duplicity is false in every particular. The Lockwood farm at Delaware was not purchased by Dr. Moore, but by Messrs. W. H. O'Neil and James Moore, as trustees for Mrs. Moore and family, and is nearly all paid for with the money which the doctor had out in mortgages at the time of his trouble, and the family are now living on it. The Dorchester property is still in Mrs. Moore's possession.

YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES.

The Dirty Birds Before the Jury

Russia Denounces Bulgaria.

ENGLAND.

London, Nov. 3.—Mr. Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, continued his testimony on the opening of the Central criminal court to-day. He declined giving names of persons alleged to be guilty of the infamy charged in the Gazette's statement, on the ground that he had promised his informants to observe secrecy in that respect. He stated that he had gained his information by drinking champagne and spending his money in brothels. Stead then offered to call the witness, but Justice Lopes declined. His honor likewise declined the evidence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. Stead admitted that he might have been muddled somewhat as to the statements of Mrs. Jarrett. The attorney-general twitted Stead over his assumed simplicity, and said that Eliza had been taken a distance of three hundred miles in a single night by a man who was her only companion. Stead said he had entrusted the details of the affair to Bramwell Booth. The defence closed their side of the case this afternoon. Justice Lopes directed the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty" as to one of the defendants, Eliza Boothcoombe, of the Salvation army, who testified that she acted entirely under the directions of Bramwell Booth.

Howard Vincent, the well known newspaper correspondent, who re-organized the detective system of the Metropolitan police, with the designation of director of criminal investigations, and Lord Dalhousie testified to the magnitude of the infamous traffic in young girls for immoral purposes on the continent.

The case of Mrs. Langtry, for refusing to pay household debts, contracted while living with her husband, came up to-day before the Brompton county court. Mrs. Langtry did not appear; judgment was given for the plaintiff.

HAYTI.

London, Nov. 3.—The internal troubles in Hayti have caused the British and French representatives in that country to telegraph their respective governments to send men-of-war there at once, to protect foreign residents.

TOWN POOR.

[James M. Hutcheson in Chicago Tribune.]

They were both "town poor." She had been left in a basket at the gate of the institution. He had only come to it a year before our story opens, clinging to his dying mother's hand. She remembered nothing but the bare walls and desolate grounds of the poor-house; the snubbings and snappings of matron and assistants; the spare, comfortless meals, and the unhomely-like place that was the only home she knew. He had had glimpses of the world outside, and was, besides, two years older—that was not very old, for he was only 10.

He was to be bound out to a farmer; she to some good housekeeper, who would promise to teach her to read the Bible. No one ever knew or cared whether the promise was kept, but it sounded well, and pleased certain people to exact it. The chief thing was to be rid of the expense of these pauper children as soon as possible.

She was happier than he, for she was more ignorant, besides, she had a doll! Such a doll! It was a thick lump of wood, about two feet long, with holes burnt into it for features, and looked somewhat like an Indian idol. An old lame sailor in the house had made it for her, and had given the child a yellow silk pocket handkerchief, with a hole in the middle, to make a dress for it. She put the head through the hole, tied a bit of red and white cord she had found in the doctor's office about its waist, and it was dressed. All day long she carried it about with her, and at night it slept, as she fancied, on her bosom. There were times when she declared herself to have had troublesome hours with her doll, who had not been well. Of course she never called it Doll; it was always her "Child."

There was a knot-hole in the wooden fence between the male and female sides of the poor-house grounds. He peeped through one morning, and saw a strange child sitting with her doll on a large stone.

"I say," said he, "come here."

She went to the fence at once.

"What's your name?"

"Jane. What's yours?"

"Tom. You live here?"

"Yes. Do you?"

"Yes."

"What's that you've got?"

"My child. She isn't well to-day."

"Bother!"

"No, she isn't."

"Are there any more little girls in there?"

"Three; but one has a broken back and goes to bed all the time; and two are bigger than me and work. Are there any boys in there?"

"Lots. I hate 'em all. They make fun of me."

"Then I hate 'em, too," said she.

He came closer to the fence.

"Are you hungry all the time?" he asked.

"No. Every day before dinner she gives me a piece."

"She" was the matron, and "a piece" was a slice of bread and butter.

"Ah!" said he, enviously, "I'd like to see any one ask for a piece. I'm 'most starved."

"I'll tell you what I'll do. Next time I get my piece I'll give you half. You come here to-morrow to this hole and I'll fetch it."

"Ain't you good!" said the boy, admiringly.

So the friendship began. Every day the thick slice of bread and butter was shared at the knot-hole. It was a good thing for Tom. As for Jane, it was at that knot-hole that she learnt how unhappy it was to be a poor-house child; learnt that other little people had a pleasant freedom unknown to her. He had lived in this outer world, had Tom. When? He only knew that it was before his father went to the war and was shot, and before his mother died. Long, seditious talks did those two have concerning the authorities of the poor-house. Once Tom came to the knot-hole with a great red bruise across his face, where he had been struck with a rattan.

"Lots more on my shoulders," said he. "Jane, when I'm big I'll beat that man—beat him till the blood runs. I hate him!"

That day Jane wept compassionate tears and gave Tom all her "piece," pretending she had had double allowance. Moreover, she stuck the "Child's" head through the hole and told Tom to kiss it. But neither bread and butter nor kindness could help Tom very much. He grew more and more wretched. He became a young Ishmael in the poor-house. He was tormented by the small and flogged by the great. At last he came to the knot-hole one day, furious, unutterably wretched and told Jane that he was going away.

"Going away!" said Jane.

"Going to run away," said Tom. "If they catch me and bring me back I'll hang myself to the hook over my bed, but I'll try first. I'll go."

Jane burst into tears.

"Go away!" she sobbed. "And I'll never, never see you any more, Tom!"

"I didn't think about that," said Tom. "Don't cry, Jane."

But she sobbed faster.

"Don't!" said he; "don't! I say, Jane, you come too! I'm going to be a farmer; I shall want a wife. Come with me."

"What's a wife?"

"You," answered Tom; "you shall be my wife."

"What would I have to do?"

"Why, you must call me 'Husband' instead of 'Tom,' and I must call you 'Ma' instead of 'Jane.' I must work and get you things, and you must cook and mend my clothes."

"I've got a ball of cotton and a big needle," said Jane. "She gave 'em to me."

"You'll come, then?"

"Yes. I'm afraid; but, if I could never see you anymore, I should cry all the time."

"I'm going to be a farmer," said Tom. "We'll go to where there's land, and I'll plant beans and corn. I've got some put by in a paper-bag. I took it one day. When they grow I'll pick them. I'll build a house big enough for us out of boards or something, and we'll never come back here again—never.

"Never! O, dear!" and Jane began to cry. After while she said softly, "Of course I shall bring 'the Child'?"

"O, yes," said Tom, "and all of your clothes."

Then they decided how they were to escape, where they were to meet, how Jane was to make bold to ask for an extra "piece" that day, pretending the dog had stolen hers, and how Tom was to hide half his dinner in his cap.

Then, as some summoning bell rang, they parted—Tom, bright and brisk with his new ambition; poor little Jane limp with fear and remorse, but determined to follow Tom, whatever his fortunes might be.

At 10 that night Jane, with a tear-swollen face, a little bundle of calico frock and red flannel petticoat under her arm, and "the Child" clasp to her heart, met Tom at the big tree outside the poor-house fence. There was nothing to steal in the establishment; so, as no one ever wanted to get in, it was not very hard to get out.

Besides "the Child" and the frock, Jane had her bread in a bit of newspaper, and Tom had made quite a bundle of possessions. He had his little bag of corn and beans, a fire-shovel, a shirt, his old shoes, and a long stick with a hook at the end, once the handle of an umbrella. On this he slung all their joint property, except the doll, and addressed Jane as follows:

"Remember now, you are my wife, and must do exactly as I say—that's the law; and I must be good to you and do all the hardest work; but you must cook and mend for me, and I think you'd better begin to call me Husband right away."

"Yes," sobbed Jane. "O, isn't dark?"

"No," said Tom; "besides, if it is, all the better. We'll get into the woods before they catch us. We shall be out of the town by daylight."

Then they walked on—poor Jane stumbling often, but Tom held her hand and did not let her fall. At length the last little white house was passed; then came the church with its tall spire, and then long paling fences about bits of meadow-land. They were in the country, but not yet in the woods, and both children were growing very sleepy and very tired—so very tired that finally there was nothing for it but to sit down on the grass under a haystack, with Tom's head on Jane's knee and go fast asleep.

Sunrise awakened them. They ate their bread and butter, started on again, and in a few hours the wood were all around them.

"We're safe at last," cried Tom. "Nobody can ever find us here. I'll build a house and plant my corn away. Do you know how long it takes corn to grow? And beans?

"No," ventured Jane, doubtingly—"not long, I guess."

"I guess not," echoed Tom; "but I wish we had some more bread and butter."

By-and-by the two explorers came to a nice little spot in the woods close to a pretty brook. It was very damp, but there was a clearing which it was easy to plant. Tom dug it over with his fire-shovel, and put in his beans and corn in straight rows. Then, with an old knife that was his greatest treasure, he cut underbrush and low branches enough to make a queer kind of leafy hut big enough for both to creep into.

"We can eat out-doors. We shall only want a home at nights and when it rains," said Tom.

But Jane felt doubtful. Her little flesh was black and blue already, and yet the grass was long in the hayfield; here it was sparse and dry. Besides, she wanted her warm milk and water and her slice of bread and butter. Tom found some huckleberries hard by, but they did not help the empty stomachs much, and even at sunset the corn had not begun to grow, neither did the beans show their heads above the earth! Suddenly an awful thought struck Jane.

"When it grows, Tom," she cried, "we haven't any saucepan to cook it in."

"More we haven't," said Tom. Then hope dawned upon him. "We could roast the corn," said he; "and I bet there's an apple tree somewhere."

They wandered about looking for the tree or for more berries of some sort. The tree did not appear, but at last they found some berries—just one or two at a time—and the poor children had nothing else to eat. Hungry Tom could have devoured his own shoes. Meek Jane, before she lay down on the hard yet damp ground, asked just one question:

"Do you think the beans will grow to-night, Tom?"

"I told you to say 'Husband,' said Tom; then added, graciously. "Yes Ma, I suppose they will."

Then Jane put the "Child" close to her cheek, and slept the sleep of the weary.

Good Farmer Morton and his plump wife, coming homeward from a visit to their married daughter about dark next day, let the old mare walk as slowly as she pleased through the wood-path. They had had tea and were in no hurry. Suddenly, amidst the sobbing of the little brook the old lady heard a louder sobbing still.

"Peter," she said, "there is a child crying."

"Tisn't nothing but the water," said the old man, whose hearing was less sharp than his wife's.

"It's a child," persisted the old lady. "I vow, I think I see one sitting on the fence. Stop the mare, Peter. Who is there?"

"Me, ma'am—Jane," said a little voice. "I heard a carriage and I thought it might be a doctor. O, please, he's so sick!"

"Who is sick, dear?" asked Mrs. Morton.

"My husband."

"Husband? Peter isn't that a child?"

"Yes, ma'am," said Jane, "but he's sick. I don't know what ails him. He shivered, and then he was hot, and he seems so strange. And our farm didn't come up—I mean the corn and the beans—and it rained yesterday, and came through the house and wetted us all over. O, please come and see what is the matter with my husband!"

"Lord, preserve us!" cried the good old lady; "is that child crazy? Come, Peter, let's see what she means."

And the two good people followed Jane to the damp spot where Tom, suddenly smitten with ague, lay delirious, half in and half out of his leafy hut. He could say nothing, and Jane, mindful of the warning he had given her over and over again, would tell nothing of the poor-house, and only said they "had no parents," and that she was his "wife."

"Wherever they come from we must take 'em home to-night," said Mrs. Morton. "Poor babies! You carry the boy, Peter I'll fetch the little gal."

Jane looked up thankfully into the old lady's face, and said: "Wait, please, till I get the Child."

"The child?" cried Mrs. Morton. "Land sakes!"

Then Jane dived into the hut and brought forth her doll, with its scorched features and yellow robe; at sight of which the old lady laughed so heartily that she had much ado to get into the gig again.

The children were comfortably housed that day, and the whole truth was coaxed from them at last; but no one had the heart to return them to the poor-house. Jane stayed with Mrs. Morton to be brought up as "help," and Tom was apprenticed to a carpenter. The innocent little family was broken up; and "the Child," carefully treasured in Jane's trunk—for soon she had a trunk of her own and clothes to fill it—was only a memento of the past.

* * * * * * *

So the years glided on. Jane grew a tall, slim girl; Tom a big, brown young man. There was no sign of being "town poor" about either of them. They were wholesome, well-fed, bright young people as you would wish to see. But one Saturday afternoon Jane, washing the dishes beside the kitchen window, looking up saw Toom gazing at her, and blushed a rosy red—which certainly was odd in a wife of so many years' standing.

"Come to ask you to walk a little, if you will," said Tom.

Jane promised to come as soon as "the chores" were done; and this important act being duly accomplished, put on her round hat and a clean white apron, joined Tom, and the two, saying very little sauntered down into the woods and along the wagon-path to the edge of the little brook that with all the changes that had come to them sobbed and gurgled just as it did long ago.

"Remember this place?"

"Yes, said Jane, shyly.

"And how, when we were 'town poor,' we ran away and thought we were married and had our house and farm, Jane?"

"Yes." More shyly than before.

"It's a long time ago," said Tom. "But this place doesn't alter much; seems just the same. You havn't altered either, Jane. You were very, very sweet then."

No answer.

"Jane," said Tom, "I'm going to have another little house, some bigger than that we built then—not much—and a little garden where our beans will grow. Will you run away with me again, Jane, and call me 'Husband' for good? I'll try to make you more comfortable than I did then, my dear."

There was a hand laid softly on the young girl's shoulder, and Tom looked down into the blushing face. Suddenly the tender eyes were lifted and their lips met.

"Land sakes!" exclaimed good Mrs. Morton, wiping her eyes as she kissed the girl, who had become as a daughter to her old age. "Land sakes! Going to be a real man and wife after all."

Starvation in Jamaica.

[London Daily News.]

Mr. R. G. Haliburton, a son of the author of "Sam Slick," who is now on a visit to Jamaica, gives a deplorable account of the condition of that colony. He says: "I have been spending the winter in a secluded district in Jamaica, and have been simply horrified at the truly pitiable state of the colored people there. Ninety per cent. of the deaths during the past two years were of poor persons who sickened, died and were buried without the aid, comfort or attendance of a doctor or a clergyman and without poor relief, many of them dying of actual want. Before I was here a fortnight I saved the life of a poor woman and her children who were dying of starvation, sickness and neglect. Even the people of Kingston do not know what is the real condition of the poor blacks here.

Tall Saleswomen Preferred.

[Boston Globe.]

"Tall salesladies wanted." So reads a small placard in the window of one of the largest Tremont street dry good stores.

"Why is height an essential?" the proprietor was asked.

"Because," he replied, with a smile, "I think that tall salesladies give more character to a store. Then, too, I have an idea that ladies, as a class, prefer to trade with tall girls."

"Have you no other reason for desiring tall girls?"

"None whatever, for all our heavy work, as handling rolls of cloth, etc., is done by men; and we only give the girls such work as requires but little physical exertion."

Getting an Acknowledgement.

[Argonaut "Storyette."]

A French money-lender, complaining to the late Baron Rothschild that he had lent a nobleman 10,000 francs, who had gone off to San Francisco without leaving any acknowledgement of the debt, the baron said: "Write to him and ask him to send you the 70,000 francs he owes you." "But he only owes me ten," said the money-lender. "Precisely so," rejoined the baron; "and he will write and tell you so, and thus you will get his acknowledgment.

WORK UNDER WATER.

TALK WITH A NEW YORK DIVER OF EXPERIENCE.

Laboring Beneath the Dark Waters About New York—Risks Which the Divers Run—Going to Sleep—Corpses—Wages.

[New York Sun.]

"I'm not going to tell you about ghosts under water, corpses sitting upright in the staterooms of steamers, with books open on their knees as if they had been reading when they were drowned, because I haven't seen such. Nor has any other diver. You can't see anything in a sunken vessel. If any one tells you such stories he's not a diver—he's a liar."

The speaker was Robert S. Russell, No. 1 of the New York divers.

"People always associate diving with wrecks, dead bodies, or treasure; but that's a small part of our work, and not a particularly fine line of it either. The fine work of a diver's occupation is that in which he has to ply some trade like carpentering or pipe-laying under water. You see, a diver should be skilled at many trades to be a success. That's what I mean by being handy. On account of the sewerage, I suppose, it's pitch dark under the water all about New York. That's the reason New York divers are at the top of the profession. Put them in clear water and their work seems child's play to them. They can work twice as fast there as divers from elsewhere. But get a diver from elsewhere, for instance an English diver, here, and he can't do a stroke of work. Now, we can work as fast in these dark waters by touch as they can work in their own waters by sight."

"Is there any skill required in the act of diving—I mean getting down to the object on which you are to work?"

"No. That is to say, no particular skill, only care. You must be careful not to go down the life line too fast, because if you did the pressure on you would be too sudden. But the art of going down is easy enough. The dress weighs a diver down. You see, his shoes weigh twenty pounds each. Then he has on his chest and back weights of forty pounds each. In addition to this the helmet and collar are heavy. The dress consists of two layers of duck with a layer of rubber between them. To the top part of the dress a collar of copper is affixed, and to this the helmet is firmly screwed after it has been placed over the diver's head. The helmet is large enough to allow a space of three inches around the head, and there are three tubes through which the air reaches the interior of the helmet. Before the diver goes down, a weighted line is sunk to the spot he is to reach below. The life line is tied around his waist, and to his helmet is attached the hose through which the air is pumped into the helmet. The diver goes down the weighted line, the hose and the life line being run out as he descends. As he moves about below, those above must regulate the life line and hose, and should be ready to pull him up as soon as they get the signal—a sharp tug at the line. Some people fancy there's a rushing sound, or a noise like thunder made by the air passing from the hose into the helmet. But that's nonsense. You don't hear any sound except the strokes of the pump."

"If those above are watchful for any danger signal, and when they get the signal, haul the diver up promptly, do they usually land him safe and sound?"

"Usually not. If a diver's careful about his work, nothing should happen, but if anything does happen, it's usually all over with him. A tug on the line means death, especially if he's down deep. The diver doesn't perish because he's cut off too long from the supply of air, but from the frightful pressure. Take, for instance, the death of Jenkins in 1878. His hose burst. They hauled him up in two minutes. He was a corpse. I don't care to describe his appearance. It was harrowing. I can give you, from an experience of mine, some idea of the pressure. I was at work below, when suddenly the supply of air gave out. I tugged the life-line. Fortunately I wasn't in very deep water, and they hauled me out alive. But I felt while they were hauling me as if I had a hydraulic jack on each side of my head. The hose had not burst, and the pump had been working all right, so we were at a loss to know why the supply of air had given out till we made a careful examination of the hose. We found a lot of paper balls in it. I don't know any one one who is an enemy of mine, so in my case a fool must have put the paper balls in the hose. The kind of danger I've just described—that of the stoppage of air and death from pressure—is perhaps the greatest, because a diver can't do anything to avoid it. It is the danger of accident through circumstances beyond his control.

"There is another danger, and a very curious one, too, which fortunately, however, is not often incurred. The dress of a diver is fearfully heavy and hot. On a warm day the perspiration from a diver, while his dress is being put on, will sometimes show through the duck and rubber. Now, when you get into the water the delightful coolness makes you drowsy. Divers actually go to sleep over their work. I have fallen asleep but once. I was laying pipe in Catskill creek. I slept at the bottom of the creek soundly for one hour and a half. Now, suppose you had a job that you could work at only during one hour of slack water, as is the case with the job on the iron ship between Governor's and Fedloe's islands, and on going below you fell asleep and slept over your time? The tide would come with a rush, your hose and rope would snap, and that would be the end of you.

I spoke of working wrecks for corpses a moment ago. That reminds me of what I said when I began our conversation about the stories that are told of corpses being found in all kinds of startling positions. I repeat that such stories are lies. A driver who works a vessel for corpses looks, or rather feels, for them only in two places—along the floors and along the ceilings. I the wreck is very new—that is, if it has been made but a day or two—a driver will feel along both floor and ceiling; if the wreck is older, only along the ceiling."

"What is a driver's day?"

"Four hours, and his pay is $6. That is the rate when he doesn't furnish his own apparatus. If he furnishes his own apparatus—that is, boat, pump, hose, lines and dress—the price runs from $35 to $50 a day, according to the job. For instance, if I get a hawser out of the screw of a steamer and supply my own apparatus I charge $50 for the job, whether it takes an hour or six hours."

The Hardest Task.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

Emerson said that man's hardest task is to think. Yes, it surely is a hard task, but it is not the hardest. The most difficult task is sometimes the labor, the self-denial, in reading the thoughts of man who find thinking so painful.

To Render Drawing-Paper Transparent.

[Demorest's Monthly]

A convenient method for rendering ordinary drawing paper transparent for the purpose of making tracings, and of removing its transparency so as to restore its former appearance when the drawing is completed, has been invented by M. Puscher. It consists in dissolving a given quantity of castor-oil in one, two, or three volumes of absolute alcohol, according to the thickness of the paper, and applying it by means of a sponge. The alcohol evaporates in a few minutes, and the tracing-paper is dry and ready for immediate use.

The drawing or tracing can be made either with lead-pencil or Indian ink, and the oil removed from the paper by immersing it in absolute alcohol, thus restoring its original opacity. The alcohol employed in removing the first oil is of course reserved for diluting the oil used in preparing the next sheet.

PHILOSOPHY.

[Mrs. Ellen P. Allerton.]

I would be human—toiling like the rest
With tender, human heart-beats in my breast.

I do not know:
I think he conquers all who wins content.

Take what you may
Of proffered good; accept life as it stands
And make the most of its swift-fleeting days.

The sweet, glad smile in a loved one's eyes,
The tender cadence of household tones,
Are better than crowns of the great and high;
For to live on pride is to feed on stones.

In counting off our life
By harvest moons, the checkered, toilsome years
Show in their record more of peace than strife,
More joy than sorrow, more of smiles than tears.

Facts Concerning Boston Corbett.

[Washington Cor. Pioneer Press.]

The last that was heard of Boston Corbett he lived in Camden, N. J. He was a very religious man, gaunt, opinionated and ingenious. At Garrett's barn he wanted to go in and fight Booth if he would not give up. He thought it would be the best way to avoid loss of life. Once, when quartered on Staten island, the soldiers threatened a riot on account of bad rations. The officers discovered their intentions just in time to prevent the outbreak. The men were drawn up in line, a statement made to them of what had been learned of their munity, and a call was made by the commanding officer that any man who had said that the rations were poor and unfit for men to eat should step forward. For an instant not a man moved. Then old Corbett strode out. The men were frightened half to death, and there was a great commotion. When the officer asked Corbett if he had made the offensive remarks and excited discontent among his fellow soldiers, he said:

"Yes, I said it. I say so now. Hogs wouldn't eat the stuff served to us. The bread is rotten. I can prove it."

For a day or two the men thought old Corbett was going to be shot. But he was given a chance to show the bread was rotten; he did so, and things were changed for the better. In 1863 a detachment was made up from the various companies of the Sixteenth New York cavalry to go out scouting for "Old Mosby" in the neighborhood of Centerville, Va. Corbett was sent from his company. An Englishman, big, red-faced and pig-headed, by the name of Tuck, was in command. After riding twenty miles nothing was seen of Mosby, and Tuck led his men into a large field, ordered them to dismount, unsaddle and eat their lunch. While they were eating Mosby surrounded them. Old Tuck somehow was the only man to escape. He got back to camp afoot and alone.

All the rest of the command surrendered except Corbett. He got in a well and refused to give up. He stayed there and the well was surrounded, and Mosby ordered his men to center their fire on it. Corbett fired his forty rounds of cartridges the six shots in his six-shooter and four or five cartridges he had in his pockets. Then he lay back and went to eating his lunch. The rebels thought he was dead, and for half an hour paid no attention to him. Then some one went up to the well-curb, looked over, and there was Boston munching hard-tack slowly and as unconcerned as if he had been in camp. He was hauled out, and spent ten months in Andersonville. He had scurvy when he rejoined his company, and was ordered to the hospital. He wouldn't go and insisted on fighting. So he was allowed to go into service, and in a few days went on the scout after Booth, to kill the wretch and make his name memorable for all time.

Finger-Nail Jewelry.

[San Francisco Report.]

A leading model of Market street statuary has a set of cuff and shirt studs made of Chinese finger-nails, set in gold. He points with pride at his exclusive possessions, which are made of a Chinaman's finger-nail, which was four inches long when cut. The nail in the studs presents a shiny appearance and is susceptible to changes in the weather. Their owner claims that they were successfully used by him as a weather barometer when he first got them, but their usefullness in this direction had been lost through age. The question of whether Chinese finger-nails will become into general use as articles of jewelry is one which interests shell and precious-stone dealers.

The Chinese judge their gentlemen as Americans do their idlers—by their long finger nails. A reporter has seen among the heirlooms of a heavy weight merchant in Chinatown a nail which attained the great length of thirteen inches, and the Chinaman's grandfather was reported by the merchant to have raised one eighteen inches long on the index finger of his left hand. The merchant at that time said there was nothing wonderful about that, as he knew a Chinese priest who had a nail on the little finger of his left hand which was sixteen feet and some inches in length, and the priest was then but 68 years of age.

American Elements in English.

[Chicago Times.]

Over an item announcing the removal of the water commissioners by the mayor, a Boston newspaper has a display head of twelve paragraphs of the largest type. The editor would secure better results if he would transfer some of the "head" to his own shoulders. Boston is in sympathy with the English newspapers in the display-head business. A few years ago staring head-lines, as exhibited in the American newspapers, were distinctly condemned by the dignified English editors as being vulgar; now, many of the English press are using head-lines with almost as much liberality as their American contemporaries. The same is true of "interviewing," which, once looked on with horror by the English journalists, is now a regular feature in many of them.

In return for these distinctive American elements of journalism they are giving us the use of the "I" in editorial work in place of the cumbersome "we," and which, by the way, is not much in the nature of an improvement. When men like Labouchere and Yates are talking, and the public is listening, the use of the first person is well enough, but there is something absurd in the frequent recurrence of the "I" in the columns of twaddle which are displayed in the imitation English weeklies which are deluging this country.

Addicted to Details.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Said the Grand Duke Cosmo to Magliabecchi, the great librarian, one day: "Can you get me a copy of"—mentioning a book exceedingly rare.

"No, sir," was the prompt reply, "you can't get it. There is only one volume in existence, and that is in the grand seignior's library at Constantinople. You'll find it in the third alcove on the right hand as you enter the hall, the second shelf, the seventh volume from the end on the left." Magliabecchi, as will be seen, was slightly addicted to details. There is a clerk in the Palace hotel in San Francisco, who is a lineal descendent of old Mag., though he goes by the name of Count Smith. Meet him once in a casual introduction and ten years hence meet him for the second time, and he'll exclaim, solemnly (his accent slightly Latinized): "How do you do, Mr. ——? How have you been since I met you in May, 1885?"

Dispensing With the "Grip."

[Exchange.]

A cable car having a succession of large and small wheels inside the car over which the cable passes, thus dispensing with the grip and much of the cable wear, has been invented by a San Franciscan.

Merchant Traveler: Greatness is not so much what a man is, as what the world thinks he is.

The Fashion to Work.

[Boston Beacon.]

It is the fashion to work. Every woman nowadays, no matter how high her rank or how great her wealth, works as though her bread depended on her industry. There is no moderation in this freak that has bitten all classes like the tarantula, and set them whirling in a fever of occupation. Satan, who used to find so much mischief for his idle hands to do, must be at his wits' ends to discover a pair that is not full of play or downwright hard work. The moneyed class and the working classes meet on a neutral ground, where millionaires, empresses and princesses rush in for their share of labor, and look with scorn on those who hide their talents in a napkin. The fashionable idler is now as busy as a bee, with the bump of approbation in a state of abnormal development.

Perhaps these "swelled heads" of society interfere with the labors of men and women who depend on the art of their mechanical skill to keep the wolf from the door, but it can be said in return that the trained artisan or laborer is always worthy of his hire, and there is no code which prevents a fashion from having its little day.

Some Peculiar Effects on Sea Salt.

[Exchange.]

A correspondent on one of the islands of the Gulf of Mexico writes:

"The Cheniere, as well as Grand Isle, was once a sugar plantation, but the force of constant winds, blowing from one point of the compass, has several times caused the rollers to sweep across it for many days, and this, added possibly to transpiration water, after a time made the saccharine juice more salt than sweet. The residents are obliged to either use the wood drifted in upon the waves or bring it in luggers from a distance. As the salt in the drift wood rusts and destroys the cooking stoves there are none in use on the island. But if the meals are cooked upon an iron frame in a great wide-mouthed fireplace they lose none of their [illegible]."

FAMILY MARKET REPORT.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 31.

BUTTER—Choice Island, 50c ℘ lb; Island Roll, 75c; New Grass Cal., $1 ℘ roll; White Clover, 55c.

CHEESE—Canadian, 25c. ℘ lb.; Cala., 25c.; Eastern Cream, 30c; B.C., 25c.

EGGS—Fresh Island, 50c. ℘ doz.; Sound, 40c.

CORNMEAL—50c ℘ sack of 10lbs.

OATMEAL—62½c ℘ sack of 10lbs.

FLOUR—Extra, $5 50 ℘ brl.; $1 50 ℘ sack; Super $5 ℘ brl.

WHEAT—1c. ℘ lb.

BEANS—Lima, 8c. ℘ lb; Small White and Bayou, 6c

SPLIT PEAS—12½c. ℘ lb.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 1c. ℘ lb; sweet 4c. ℘ lb; Onions, 4c ℘ lb; Celery, —c ℘ doz.; Carrots, 2c ℘ lb; Rhubarb, — ℘ lb; Lettuce, 25c. ℘ doz; Cauliflower, $1 00 ℘ doz; Asparagus, —c ℘ lb; Radishes, 25c ℘ dz. bunchs; Squash, 3c. ℘ lb; Turnips, 2c. ℘ lb.; Green Peas, 3c ℘ lb; String Beans, —c; Cucumbers, 25c, ℘ doz; Cabbage, 1½c ℘ lb; Tomatoes, —c ℘ lb; Green Ochra, —c ℘ lb; Chili Pepper, 20c ℘ lb; Green Corn, —c ℘ dz; Vegetable Marrows, 3c ℘ lb.

HAMS—Home Cured, 25c. ℘ lb; Chicago, 20c.; Oregon, 25c; Shoulders, 18c.

BACON—Breakfast, 18@20c ℘ lb.

LARD—20c. ℘ lb.

FISH—Cod, 6c. ℘ lb; Salmon 6c ℘ lb; Boneless Cod, 10c; Soles, 6c; Halibut, 6c; Yarmouth Bloaters, 25c. ℘ doz.; Sal. Bellies, 3 for 50c; Herring 3c.; Flounder, 6c; Smoked Oolachans and Salmon, 15c; Smelt, 8c.; Sturgeon, 6c; Whiting, 7c.; Shrimps, 50c; Salt Oolachans, 6c.; Crabs, 75 cts ℘ dozen; Smoked Herring, 12½c. ℘ lb; Salmon Trout, 8c; Oolachans, 8 ℘ lb; Spanish Mackerel, -

CANNED SALMON—1lb tins, per doz., $2.

FRUIT—Lemons, 50@75c ℘ dz; Oranges, 50@75c ℘ dz; Limes, 37½c. ℘ doz.; Apples, 5c ℘ lb; Cranberries, 75c ℘ gal.; Quinces, 6c. ℘ lb.; Pears, 5c; Grapes, 10c; Bananas, 50c ℘ doz; Cocoanuts, 12½c ea; Cherries, —c ℘ lb; Apricots, —c ℘ lb; Strawberries, —c; Gooseberries, —c ℘ lb; Raspberries, —c. ℘ lb; Plums 6c ℘ lb; Peaches, 12½c; Pineapples, —ea Watermelons, 75c. each; Muskmelons, 25c

CANDIED FRUITS—Lemon, 50c. ℘ lb; Mixed, 60c

CURRANTS—Zante, 15@16c ℘ lb.

RAISINS—English Layers, 30c ℘ lb.; Cala., 25c Sultana, Valencia and Eleme 25c.

FIGS—New, 37½@50c. ℘ lb.

MIXED SPICES—25c. ℘ tin.

STARCH—$1 per 6lb box; 25c per lb.

TEA & COFFEE—Coffee, ground, 50c. ℘ lb; green, 28c. ℘ lb; Tea, from 37½c. to $1 25 ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed or Cube, 7lbs for $1; Granulated or No. 1, 8lbs. for $1; D or No. 2, 9lbs. for $1.

NUTS—Eng. Walnuts, 20c. ℘ lb; Cocoanuts, 12½ ea; Almonds—Paper Shell, 37½c.; Jordan, 75c Brazil, 37½c. Chestnuts, 37½c.

ROLLED SPICED BEEF—12½c. ℘ lb; Ox Tongues 75c. ea.; Smoked Tongues, $1 ea.

BEEF—Choice Cuts, 12½c. ℘ lb; other cuts, 10c; Soup meat, 8c.

MUTTON—Choice Joints, 12½c. ℘ lb; Stewing meat 8c.

PORK—12½c. ℘ lb.

VEAL—12½c. ℘ lb.

LAMB—$1.25 per quarter.

SAUSAGES—15@ 8c. ℘ lb.

SUET—10c. ℘ lb.

SUCKING PIGS—$2.50@$3.00 ea.

DUCKS—Tame, $1 ea; Wild, 75c ℘ pr.

CHICKENS—Spring Chickens, $6@$7 ℘ doz.

TURKEYS—37½c. ℘ lb

GEESE—Tame, $2 50 ea.

COAL OIL—$3 ℘ tin; ℘ case, $3 75.

OYSTERS—75c. ℘ quart; Canned, 37½c ℘ can.

HAY—$18 per ton.

OATS—1½c. ℘ lb.

MIDDLINGS—2c. ℘ lb.

BRAN—1½c. ℘ lb.

GROUSE—Willow, 75c ℘ pr; Blue, $1.

VENISON—Hindqtrs, 10@12½c ℘ lb.

KIPPERED SALMON—12½c ℘ lb.

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Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1885.

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL, IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the announcement in another column. The weekly edition of this paper is now permanently enlarged to Eight Pages or 64 columns of solid reading matter. While making this announcement we are also enabled to state that the subscription rates are reduced to the following scale:

For one year.......................$2.50
For six months........................1.50
For three months........................75

Postage to any part of the Dominion, the United States and the United Kingdom will be FREE. Remittances may be made in money order, draft, postage stamps or cash.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, Nov. 4.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Michael Nee, of Amador, Cal., Shot at Harrison River.

PORT MOODY, Nov. 3.—This afternoon some Indians discovered the body of Michael Nee, of Amador, Cal., lying in a root house at Harrison river. They supposed the man to be sleeping, and called to him several times. Receiving no answer they notified several of the citizens who went to the place where the body was lying, and on examining it they found a bullet hole behind the ear. From the appearance of the wound it is supposed Nee was murdered last Sunday. There are a number of Chinamen living near by, and it is supposed they are the guilty parties.

Personal.

Mr. Perry, C. E., sailed for San Francisco yesterday. It is rumored that he will not return alone.

Rev. Mr. Barss and wife have returned to the city, both having recovered their health.

Mrs. Alex. Allen sailed for California by the Queen yesterday.

Miss Stevens, daughter of Colonel Stevens, United States consul, has sailed for San Francisco, where she will remain during the winter.

The Master of Ballatyre, a Scotch laird, and servant are at the Driard.

Mr. J. Laidlaw, of Ladner's, Dr. Chisholm, of New Westminster, and Mr. J. Reece, of Chilliwhack, arrived on the Princess Louise.

Marine.

The steamer Mexico sailed from San Francisco for Victoria at noon Monday.

The bark Southern Chief was expected to arrive yesterday from Port Townsend. It was thought the southeaster would have brought her to an anchor in Royal roads. Customs employés were located at Esquimalt, watching in the event of the vessel's arrival to check any surreptitious attempt on the part of any Chinese to make a landing from her.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Arrived—Ship Wm. H. Macy, from Nanaimo; ship Spartan, Seattle. Cleared—Steamer Oregon, for Astoria; steamer Empire, Nanaimo; British steamer Barnard Castle, Nanaimo; barkentine Quickstep, Port Townsend.

The Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—8 p.m.—Indications for succeeding thirty-two hours: North Pacific—Cloudy weather and rain; southerly winds, fresh to high along the coast.

The Canadian Pacific.

Cable advices from London report that the house of Baring Bros., which jointly with an Amsterdam firm holds a large block of Canadian Pacific bonds, intends to take over the whole issue, of which the Dominion Government also holds a large block, and to repay to the Dominion the advances, amounting to $30,000,000, made to the road in 1884. These bonds, which are guaranteed by the Dominion Government, are now quoted in London at 97, so that if the entire extant issue of $45,000,000 be accepted by Barings at that figure, the railway company will be in a position not only to wipe out its indebtedness to Canada, but to apply a very considerable sum to the better equipment of the line. The scheme here outlined is not yet an accomplished fact, but there is reason to believe that everything promises well for its accomplishment. The report that the Barings had agreed to send up Canadian Pacific stock four or five points in London and New York yesterday. The road, like all great undertakings, has had its days of tribulation, but the worst is now over. In a few weeks the line will be opened through to the Pacific ocean, and the wonderful increase in earnings which has taken place of late will then be swollen by the revenue from British Columbia business, and in course of time no doubt by receipts from through freights. The company's prospects are bright beyond its highest expectations.—*Toronto Mail.*

Athletic Exhibition.

That part of the large area of the skating rink set apart for spectators was comfortably filled last night, on the occasion of the varied exhibition by the members of the Victoria athletic club. The one-mile foot race was won by A. Bradley, in five minutes and a few seconds. A one-mile walking match was so hotly contested that, if the participants did not all at various intervals run, the gait was so much like that movement as to amount to the same thing. Considerable laughter was excited at the earnest and rather belligerent manner in which Pat Deasy and G. Shade finished the race, which was not decided. Club-swinging, boxing, horizontal bar, trapeze and acrobatic performances were interspersed between the races, the band of H. M. S. Triumph executing an exhaustive musical programme. The skating race of one mile was won by G. Moss; a three-mile foot race by A. Nass; and there was a half-mile skating race for those who had never skated before. This last was amusing, but would have been more so had the competitors been a little less afraid of falling. It formed the last event of a very successful evening's performance.

DANCE.—The Olympic social club will hold their second dance to-night at Philharmonic hall.

What Some People Say.

That 5-cent pieces or "nickels" are finding their way into the collection plates at the city churches.

That a London correspondent writes: "Up to last year Lord Randolph was regarded in the light of a smart, mischievous boy, who had some abilities, but was not to be taken seriously. In the autumn of last year Lord Randolph went out on the stump and his speeches at Birmingham and elsewhere opened the eyes of the people to his possibilities. It is from this excursion that the growth of his power dates."

That cholera has swept away 3,000 French soldiers in Tonquin this summer, and reinforcements sent there are only sufficient to make good the losses by disease.

That 70 hours a week is quite a common amount of work done by English railway employés. A Midland guard worked 194½ hours in 12 days, while an engine driver made 105½ hours in one week.

That the condition of the land-owners in East Lothian, Scotland, is most unenviable, and the prevailing depression is making itself felt all over Scotland. One nobleman with a rent roll of $350,000 per annum has received just $20,000 net.

That the depreciation in land has resulted in diminishing the revenue of Guy's Hospital, the wealthiest endowment in England, by $50,000 a year, and a small payment is now exacted from those occupant of beds who are in a position to give it.

That a cheese dealer states that much of the so-called English cheese is made in America and shipped to England, whence it is returned, enhanced in value by the sea voyage. Sometimes cheeses are shipped backward and forward two or three times, each voyage adding to the richness of their flavor.

That shrimping is the industry which supports a population estimated at 1,700 in the village of Leigh, Eng. The fishery is said to date from the days of Cæsar. Sometimes 100 gallons of shrimps may be taken in a day, but 40 is a good haul, while the price varies from one to four shillings per gallon.

That a queen bee lays from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs in 94 hours. And yet the old-fashioned hen still struts around and snubs the face of creation, as if she owned the whole earth.—*Burlington Free Press.*

That Time is always represented carrying a scythe, and it is possible he will continue to carry this primitive agricultural implement until time shall be no mower.

That "The single scull race!" exclaimed an old lady, as she laid down the paper. "My gracious! I didn't know there was a race of men with double sculls."

That grasshoppers are so large and numerous in Mexico that farmers go gunning for them. Enormous damage has been done to the crops, but the farmers have lots of fun.

That a poet sings, "I threw my love at him, and it hath gone astray." Of course. If she had thrown a stone at a cow, the missile would have gone astray, too. The better plan would have been to carry her love to him in a basket.

That the roof of the quarries under the village of Chancelade, France, gave way, and the village was wrecked as if by earthquake. Several persons were killed instantly, and it is feared that few of those who were buried will be rescued alive.

That the Prince of Wales has been shooting foxes—seven in one morning—with Count Karolyi in Hungary. In the prince's own country to shoot foxes is not far short of high treason.

That "Have you tried Miss Jones' kisses?" is the startling query in the window of a Washington candy shop.

That "Why don't you hold up your head as I do?" asked an aristocratic lawyer of a sterling old farmer. "Squire," said the farmer, "look at that field of grain. You see that all the valuable heads are bowed down, while those that have nothing in them stand upright."

That the highest percentage ever reached in a civil service examination in the United States was by a woman, who scored 97.

That an English paper reports that during recent explorations at Nineveh a petrified umbrella was found in one of the temples.

That brewers in Munich are paid from $3 to $6 a week, and are allowed seven quarts of beer a day for their own consumption.

That the women of America use four times as much silk in proportion to population as the women of Europe.

That in Havana cigar manufacturers pay their hands three times a day—at breakfast, dinner and night.

That a man has 240 bones in his body. Shad, which weighs a tenth part as much, can go him 140,000 better.

That canned whale is a growing industry in Norway. It is shipped in large quantities to Spain, Italy and France.

That an open spout from the roof of the Driard house discharges a stream of water on the sidewalk. Persons bound to and from the theatre complain of the "wetting down" to which they are subjected.

That dull and cloudy weather makes no difference to us. Pictures taken equally well in any kind of weather. HALL & LOWE, leading photographers, Government street. *

THAT FINE IMPORTED XXX EDINBURGH AND BURTON-ON-TRENT ALES ARE ON DRAUGHT AT THE OCCIDENTAL.

That book and job printing and lithographic work of all kinds are executed at *The Colonist* office. *

That Canadian Pacific stock is booming. It has reached the fifties.

Marine.

Steamship Queen of the Pacific will sail for San Francisco at noon to-day.

Steamship Mexico sailed from San Francisco for Victoria yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—Arrived—British sloop of war Pelican, on her way to British Columbia.

Montreal to Victoria.

The C. P. Railway telegraph line will be completed to Port Moody to-day, and messages may be sent to or from Victoria through British territory.

THE slogging match between Hays and Clayton is declared "off," objection having been taken to the last named athlete taking part in the "mill."

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday, 26th November, inst., has been set apart as a day of thanksgiving and prayer by the president of the United States.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. B. Hall of Chemainus, while working with his thrashing machine on Friday got one of his hands caught in the machine and will lose the two middle fingers.

THE flag on the U. S. Consulate is flying at half-mast as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Gen. McClellan.

Big Drop in Sugar.

A dispatch to *The Colonist* office from San Francisco yesterday stated that the California sugar refinery had made a reduction in sugar of one and-a-half cents per pound.

SHAMEFUL.—Last evening when the Princess Louise came to her dock the "runners" congregated, and the gang-plank had no sooner touched the wharf when they crowded about it, obstructing the passage to such an extent that Mr. Leach, the mate, was compelled to drive them off. As the passengers landed they were met by "Hack, sir?" or "Hack, madam?" and their valises almost torn from their grasp. This is, to say the least, shameful, and should be stopped.

THE CHINESE HAVE GONE.

They are Expelled from Tacoma,

And Depart in Peace.

(Exclusive to The Colonist.)

SEATTLE, W. T., Nov 3.—A Tacoma special to the Post-Intelligencer says: At nine this morning the anti-Chinese committee with hundreds of Knights of Labor met at a preconcerted signal and made the rounds of the Chinese houses, warning them to leave the city by four this afternoon, placing a guard around each house to facilitate their preparations. Early in the afternoon drays were employed to take their baggage, it is said to Lake View, the Chinese bringing their traps and helping to load them. By three o'clock some three hundred of them were on the march following the wagons in procession through the rain. Everything passed off quietly, no violence being employed. One Chinaman drew a pistol, but it was taken from him. A few men were allowed to remain in each house to pack up the goods; but the question is practically settled "The Chinese have gone." It is said that a train will take them from Lake View in the morning.

Fortunate Escape.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock three plasterers were working on a scaffolding on the western side of the Archbishop's residence on Yates street, at a height of some 30 feet from the ground. All at once the put-logs supporting the staging gave way and down came the men. As the staging caught on the put-logs (or cross supports) of each successive flight they gave way, breaking the force of the fall, while the men were so distributed over the platform that it did not tilt but reached the ground without losing its horizontal position. Beyond a few slight scratches and bruises the men were unhurt. Mr. Gillespie, the foreman of the building, had been working directly underneath, only having left the spot some five minutes before.

The Phœnix.

A good audience attended the performance of "Phœnix" at the Victoria last evening. The piece opens with a prologue in which the principal character, "Carroll Graves," a New York Bohemian, is assumed by Mr. Nobles, who did justice to the part, and by his happy manner kept his hearers in roars of laughter, especially when he was writing for the "Chamber-maids Own." As "Jim Bludsoe" in the play his acting is equally clever. "Phœnix" is Mr. Noble's own drama, and his conception of the different characters is very striking. The fire scene in the prologue was a fine piece of realism, greatly enhanced by the strong dramatic situation incident to the scene. Dolly Nobles rendered the characters of Sadie, the flower girl, and Effie Elmore, in a manner that was highly creditable to that lady. Mr. Frank Aiken made a good villain, and Mr. Max Fehrman as Moses Solomons, was very funny. Miss Tillie Barnum's Katie Moran was well received, and when dressed as a "young blood" of New York she provoked much mirth by her merry quips. The minor characters were well sustained by other members of the troupe. To-night "Interviews" will be presented, when a full house should greet the Nobles.

A Truly Remarkable Man.

An Asheville, N. C., correspondent writes: William Clewson died this morning at Franklin, Macon county, aged 85 years. During his life he never bought a pound of meat or a barrel of flour or corn. He didn't owe a dollar when he died. He never wore spectacles, never saw a railroad, had a sow 27 years old, never swapped horses, never was out of money, wore one pair of shoes thirteen years, kept one pair of plough lines nineteen years, and never moved from the place he settled in when he was a young man. He was married in 1828 to Miss Cynthia Gupton, who died last year. The county authorities talk of erecting a small monument to mark his last resting place.

A Woman's Vengeance.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Palais de Justice is a stage upon which many strange dramas of life are played; but few more startling than that in which Mme. Laisier has filled the chief role. She appeared in court in connection with the sale of a small cottage at Montreuel, which M. Galas, a commission agent, had seized on behalf of her creditors. Mme. Laisier upon entering the court gazed round her for a minute then perceiving M. Galas, chatting with several lawyers, she walked up to him and opening a reticule which she had on her arm, took out a bottle of vitriol, the contents of which she threw in his face. M. Galas fell shrieking to the floor, with both eyes destroyed and his face terrible burned. Quick as thought Mme. Laisier produced a revolver and placed the muzzle in her mouth with the intention of committing suicide, but before she could pull the trigger she was seized by a couple of gendarmes, who disarmed her and carried her off to the cells. Maitre Duclos, who stood next to M. Galas, had his right ear burned off, and severrl other lawyers were badly disfigured by the terribled fluid. It is doubtful if M. Galas, who was taken to the Hotel-Dieu hospital, will recover.

TYPOGRAPHICAL.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the report of the proceedings of the International Typographical Union of America at the twenty-third annual session, held in New York in June last.

SAD ANNIVERSARY.—To-day is the 10th anniversary of the loss of the steamer Pacific, with 400 lives, off Cape Flattery. She left Victoria at 9:15 o'clock a. m., and 12 hours afterwards sank from having come in collision with a sailing vessel.

U. H. AND L. CO.—The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: M. J. Conlin, foreman; W. Bryce, 1st assistant; T. Watson, 2nd assistant; and A. Lewis, secretary.

THE AMELIA was riding out the gale under the lee of James Island when the Princess Louise passed yesterday afternoon.

THE Theatre Comique had a fair house last night considering other attractions. The performance was A 1, and all should go and spend a pleasant evening. The admission is only 50 and 25 cents.

B. C. BOARD OF TRADE.—The council of the board of trade met yesterday, President Todd in the chair. Several important matters—notably the lengthening of the drydock and the admission of the province to the benefits of the fisheries treaty, were discussed, and disposed of by reference to committees.

CORONER ROYCRAFT held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of George Hamilton, a Kanaka, who died on Sunday last. The jury, after hearing the evidence, brought in a verdict of "accidental death through exposure by falling into the harbor when attempting to board a schooner on Friday last."

STORMY.—A high wind prevailed yesterday, thus preventing the steamers from arriving on time. The Louise did not make her landing until five o'clock.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday the 12th inst. has been set apart for thanksgiving day by the governor-general. The public offices will be closed that day.

Police Court.

[Before Mr. Edwin Johnson, P. M.]

TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

Several drunks having passed through the ordeal, William Hittle, accused of vagrancy, was discharged with a caution.

TRESPASS UPON THE PERSON.

The case of Frank M. Yorke, adjourned from the previous day was called.

Mr. T. Davie stated that in this particular matter he had had no intention of taking any part, especially as it might be that, owing to prominence given in the matter, his evidence might be required. Having read the evidence yesterday he deemed it right that he should enter into the case and conduct the defence. He would therefore ask His Honor to recall Mrs. Pettingill, and after fresh evidence had been taken, he thought His Honor would see before the close of the case that the mode of procedure which he intended to adopt would be in the interests of justice. Mr. Walls having stated the change was made with his concurrence the case proceeded.

Mrs. Howe, sworn—I lived on Rae street, next door to Mrs. Pettingill, on the 21st of August. I do not remember the date correctly. All I know is what Mrs. Pettingill told me. She was then standing at her front door with her two little boys in their night dresses. I asked her what was the matter; she did not answer me for a little. In the meantime Yorke came down stairs with a lamp in his hand, and she told Yorke to leave the house. She seemed very much frightened. She asked if Mr. Lowenstein and Mr. McClucklow were in my house. I called them and they came in. Mrs. Pettingill told me of the affair, and Yorke asked me if I believed it. I told him I must believe it. Yorke then said it was not so, and in a little while he called Mrs. Pettingill a liar.

To Mr. Davie—I think she told me before Yorke came down stairs. Yorke had his pants and undershirt on. Immediately I heard Mrs. Pettingill shouting I came out, and saw her at the front door; she had the door open. After Mr. Yorke left the house I went up stairs with Mrs. Pettingill. I don't know whether there was a light in Mrs. Pettingill's bedroom; I don't think so. I saw Mrs. Pettingill in the hall.

To Mr. Mills—We went into Yorke's bedroom to see if there were any matches. There was a box on the floor or on the bureau, I can't say which.

Mr. Howe sworn—I lived on Rae street, next to Mr. Pettingill, on the 21st of August. I was not at home on the evening of the 21st August. On returning home I heard about it. I met Yorke twice after the occurrence. He asked if Mrs. Pettingill had anything to say about him, and I said she had a great deal to say about him. He then said, "What is the matter with the woman? She must be crazy; I never went near her." He again spoke to me, about 1 o'clock. He asked me if I thought he could settle this case with Pettingill for money. I told him that Mr. Pettingill had spoken to me about it, and from what he said I thought the only way he could settle it was by leaving the country. He did not say what the business was he wished to settle.

To Mr. Davie—This was before Pettingill had Yorke arrested for carrying concealed weapons. Both McClucklell and Lowenstein told me that Mrs. Pettingill had said she could not be sure whether Yorke had put his foot on the bed or not. She did not appear to have told them anything more of the affair.

To Mr. Mills—I had a conversation with Mrs. Pettingill on Saturday morning. She said she had left a light burning in the hall, until Mr. Yorke came home, when she requested him to blow it out. She said Yorke asked her where the alarm clock was, as he wanted to go to work early in the morning. She said the clock was down in the kitchen. He got the clock, and said he did not understand how to fix it. She said it was already set and all he had to do was to wind it up. He said he could not do it, and she said she certainly could not. He then asked for matches, and she said she thought there were some in his room. He answered that there were none in his room. She said he seemed to have found matches, as she heard him talking to himself at a distance something about the matches would not burn. The next thing she cried to him that he was coming into her room. He answered that he thought he could do her some good. She screamed, and he immediately put his hand on her mouth. She said she struggled and got away from him, and then ran to the window and called for me. I think she told me that she thought he put his leg on the bed.

Edward McClucklell was next sworn, and deposed to having been called in from next door. How Mrs. Pettingell stated that Yorke had gone into her room and insulted her; how she had asked witness to put Yorke out, but he had recommended a policeman should be sent for. That Yorke had gone to her door and that when he assaulted her he placed one hand on her mouth and the other on her forehead. The witness continued: "I screamed ——."

Mr. T. Davie—What! did you scream? (Laughter.)

Mr. Mills (to witness). You mean to say that she screamed.

Witness: Yes. (Laughter.) She screamed and threw him off. He went out and she kept calling to Mrs. Howe. Then Mr. Yorke spoke up and asked "what in —— I wanted." I told him I had nothing more to do but to protect the woman until a policeman came. I said: Mr. Yorke, you had better leave and settle the thing to-morrow. There is no use to create a disturbance now. He said: "You keep your mouth shut," so I got my Irish up ——

Mr. Davie: I thought you were a Dutchman? (Laughter.)

Witness: No—yes—I mean it was Yorke who said he would get his Irish up; and so I answered back: That just suits me. You get up your Irish and I'll get up my Dutch. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mills: That was a pretty good mixture.

Witness continued that Yorke went up stairs and coming down in a few minutes wanted witness to go out to the front gate, but he declined, not being such a fool. (Laughter.)

Mr. Davie: Were you not in court when Mr. Howe gave his evidence?

"No," replied the witness, who all this time was expectorating streams of tobacco juice between and around those near by with a precision of direction that bespoke long practice.

His Honor noticing this, said, at last, to the clerk:

Mr. Robinson; cannot you find a municipal spittoon for this witness. I am not in very much danger myself, from my elevated position, but I am afraid the gentlemen below will be drowned. (Laughter.)

Mr. Davie: I should advise, Mr. McCluckell, that you carry round a spittoon with you. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Mills: I should advise him to use his hat. (Laughter.) Keep it in for a little while, if you please!

During a discussion as to the admissibility of Mr. Mills putting leading questions to the witness prompted by the deposition of the witness Howe, McClucklell who was still in the box was observed beckoning vigorously to Mr. Mills.

Mr. Davie—Look at him, your honor, he is actually beckoning to Mr. Mills. (Laughter.)

Witness (savagely)—I only wanted to instruct on a point of law. (Laughter.)

Mr. Davie—Oh! that was it, eh!

After putting several questions to the witness, Mr. Davie asked: Where did you come from when you came to Victoria?

Witness—I lived all over the United States. (Laughter.)

What was the last place you left?

Tacoma.

What did you leave there for? (Laughter.)

For want of work.

Where did you come from before Tacoma?

San Francisco.

Why did you leave there?

For private reasons.

What were they?

I don't choose to say.

All right—I don't blame you. (Laughter.)

Who asked you to come here to give evidence?

Mr. Pettingill.

Did you ever tell anybody what you were going to say in court?

Witness (hotly)—No! How the —— could I tell what you would make me say? (Laughter.)

Do you know Capt. McAllep?

I do not.

Have ever seen him?

Yes.

Well what did you say you didn't know him for?

Well, I can see you but I don't know you.

Mr. Mills—Do you remember at the time of the adjournment when I told you to go and get some luncheon?

Yes.

And did I not tell you to be careful what you said, as Mr. Walls was watching us?

Yes.

Here the tobacco juice again became copious.

His honor—I wish, Mr. Mills, you would finish with this witness.

After a few more questions the witness stood down.

Edward Lowenstein gave evidence generally corroborative of that of McClucklell.

After the evidence had been read Mr. Mills, for the prosecution, quoted section 49, Procedure Act, Crim. Con. Can.

His Honor—At any rate, Mr. Mills, it appears to me that the case is one which I should take under primary consideration.

Mr. Davie—Perhaps your honor would like to hear me in the case and on the question raised.

His Honor—Yes.

Mr. Davie then proceeded to address the court, prefacing his remarks on the evidence adduced, that he would not have appeared or been mingled up with the case at all had it not been for the unwarrantable manner in which his name had been dragged before the court. He did not himself think it necessary that he should be placed before the court as a witness in such a case, and he denounced it as a falsehood from beginning to end that he had anything to do with the evidence originally produced for the prosecution or those interested in its production. He had heard the evidence read, and for all that he was prepared to state to the Court that he had no conference with Mr. Mills in his office, or with Mr. Pettingill there. It was true, nevertheless, that Mr. Pettingill did come to his (Mr. Davie's) private residence on a non-professional visit, and what he (the learned counsel) would like to know was what was Pettingill doing at his house at that time. Learned counsel denied that any overtures from the prosecution were accepted or entertained by him. It might seem that he was addressing the court in harsh terms so far as the prosecution was concerned; but it was his duty, since his name had been dragged into court and since acting under the instructions of Mr. Walls, solicitor in the case, to point out the character of the person by whom the allegation was made. Far would it be from him (the learned counsel) to defame the character of Mrs. Pettingill on whose honor and virtue not one word of calumny had been aspersed. But with all her modesty it could not escape observation that she had sat in the court from the early morning, and apparently took a morbid delight in a case of theft from a house of ill-fame. Learned counsel would ask his honor to pause well and considerately before he dealt with this case. It could only at the worst be one of indecent assault and even that had not been proved. He would ask his Honor to first consider sub-section, section 4 (Consent Act) Crim. Stat. Canada 1873. In this instance the case had not been properly launched. It was not launched as an indecent assault, but for something of much greater gravity and in that the prosecution had utterly failed. Counsel then proceeded to comment on the extreme indiscretion of Mrs. Pettingill leaving her room door ajar, with lights burning at all times of the night, rendering the house a magnet and attraction for passers-by. The whole tenor of her evidence was palpably untrue, so far as it went to allege that defendant attempted to violate her. Moreover, no immediate attempt was made to arrest the defendant on this charge. He was simply charged by the prosecutrix's husband for carrying concealed weapons. It might be admitted that Yorke went into Mrs. Pettingill's room, but so far and no further. Even admitting that he put his hand on her mouth and that he had his foot on the bed, was that evidence to sustain so serious a charge as that against the defendant? The learned counsel concluded by reviewing the evidence for the prosecution as elicited from the lodgers in Mr. Howe's house. Counsel submitted that his honor was not called upon to decide upon the infamous charge, but the minor phase, that of indecent assault, was entirely within the jurisdiction of the court. The prosecution was vindictive, and the mainspring was set to drive Yorke out of the province.

His honor suggested that both sides consent to deal with the case as one of indecent assault.

Mr. Mills—No; I certainly object to that.

Mr. Davie contended that the magistrate's jurisdiction to deal with the case should not be abridged and, after further argument on this point, subsequently hearing Mr. Mills, who quoted Reg. vs. Holmes, vol. 1, Crown Cases Reserved (Was it an overt act, etc., etc.), the learned counsel (Mr. Mills) asked for the committal of the defendant.

His honor then reviewed the evidence, and, after commenting on the chastity of Mrs. Pettingill, which was not for a moment doubted, said that the case was one for a jury to decide, and bound over the defendant to appear at the next assizes on the same bail as before, which was readily given.

Curious Result of a Blunder.

The Texas court of appeals has recently disposed of a novel suit against a telegraph company. A sheep raiser went to the office of the company to send a message to his ranch. The operator handed handed him a blank, whereupon the Texan, remarking that he knew "nothing of the business" and had never written "a message in his life," asked the operator to write it. He dictated this: "Meet me with two horses and Shep." "Shep" was the name of his dog. The operator wrote: "Meet me with two horses and sheep." He showed it to the sender, who, evidently being as little familiar with spelling as he was with writing, pronounced it satisfactory. When the Texan reached the specified place he was met, much to his surprise, by his men, with a drove of twenty-five hundred sheep. The sheep had been driven a long distance through the wintry weather. Many of them had died and others had suffered seriously from exposure. The owner sued the company for damages and won his case in the lower courts. The court of appeals holds that the company is not liable for the consequences of the error in the despatch. It says that in writing the message at the request of the sender the operator acted as the agent of the sender and not of the company. "True, he was the agent of the company to receive and forward messages, but not to write them for others."

A Juvenile Rhymster.

A little urchin, seven or eight years old, in a school where a Miss Blodgett was teacher, composed the following, and wrote it on his slate at prayer time, to the great amusement of the boys:

"A little mouse ran up the stairs,
To hear Miss Blodgett say her prayers."

The teacher discovered the rhyme, and called out the culprit. For a punishment she gave him his choice, to make another rhyme in five minutes, or be caned. So after thinking and blinking, and scratching his head till his time was nearly out, and the teacher was lifting the cane in a threatening manner, at the last moment he exclaimed:

"Here I stand before Miss Blodgett,
She's going to strike, and I'm going to dodge it."

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

CABLE NEWS.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Nov. 3.—Timothy Harrington, member of parliament for West Meath, has been selected by the nationalists to contest St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, at the coming parliamentary elections.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—A dispute which arose two years ago between the French and Portuguese governments as to their jurisdiction in Guinea has been settled. Portugal has ordered her officials in that corner of Africa to evacuate the stations recently occupied as a delimitation commission, which has been sitting at Paris, deciding they belong to France.

Mariotti, the would-be assassin of De Freycinet, minister of foreign affairs will soon be released from prison.

AMERICAN NEWS.

SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA, Nov. 3.—The election in Virginia to-day was for governor, lieut.-governor and attorney-general. Also an entire new house and senate. Of the new senators to be elected 7 are now republicans and 14 democrats. Complete returns are not in yet.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 3.—Returns received up to 7:30 p. m. from about forty voting precincts, including voting places in several doubtful counties, show net democratic gains of about 1500.

EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Sun says Hill, democratic, is elected by a handsome majority.

The Tribune says half the districts heard from in Brooklyn indicate Hill's majority will be 13,000 there.

Six hundred and forty-three out of 712 districts in this city give Davenport 69,627; Hill 117,244.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The World says: The democratic counties are giving a uniform increase over the Cleveland vote last year.

The Sun says that Hill has carried Kings county by about 11,000 majority, and is certainly elected by more than 15,000. He carries Schuyler county by 13. Blaine's majority in this county was 577.

The World says 700 out of 712 districts in New York city give Hill a majority of 46,791.

The Herald says Hill carries Oswego county by 100.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Forty out of sixty-seven counties in Pennsylvania indicate a republican majority of over 30,000.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The secretary of state has received accounts of the wreck of the American bark Cashmere of Boston. On the 11th of September the vessel, which was laden with 24,000 cases of kerosene, when about 150 miles from Tanagashima Island, near Van Dieman's straits, encountered a severe typhoon. She was wrecked on the 13th. Seven of the fifteen men composing the crew succeeded in launching the only boat. Without water, food or clothing they cast themselves adrift, finaly reaching Tanagashima Island, where they were conveyed to Canagashina, and thence to Oshaka.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 3.—A strike of considerable magnitude was inaugurated here this afternoon by the Knights of Labor. The trouble arose from the refusal of the agent of the Mallory line steamers to withdraw colored longshoremen from the Mallory wharf where they had been working for the past week, replacing the striking longshoremen. The strikers joined the Knights of Labor and this organization has undertaken to restore white longshoremen. All Knights of Labor employed by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R. R. and Missouri Pacific in this city have gone out under orders from the State executive committee. The Knights of Labor in the associated cotton compresses of this city have also struck, and four great cotton presses are idle, and handling freight by railroads is paralyzed. It is reported that longshoremen employed at New York by the Mallory line have also struck.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 3.—Mrs. J. Milton Bowers died on Sunday last under what are stated now to have been peculiar circumstances. Yesterday a person who would not give his name called on Coroner O'Donnell and informed him of the death, and asserted that deceased had died from the effects of slow poison administered by some person anxious to procure an insurance of $14,000 on her life. The coroner immediately informed Dr. Bowers of the information he had received. Dr. Bowers later in the day requested the coroner to hold an inquest, which was begun to-day. In consequence of the information received it has been decided to postpone the investigation until Thursday, so that an autopsy can be made. The testimony brought out to-day tended to show that death resulted from simple abscess of the liver.

CANADIAN NEWS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—Councillor Cole, of St. Louis, has served notice upon Wm. Mann to cease using the public incinerator.

The council complains of the cesspools and says that the bodies of small-pox patients were taken through the village in uncovered vehicles. At a meeting of the civic health board C. B. Davidson stated that jurors had been discovered with smallpox in their families, and that there were a number of witnesses in the same predicament.

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—The total number of scrips to be issued to half-breeds in the Northwest during the present season is 1900. Of that number 1500 have been issued. The militia department has ordered an investigation into the condition of those made widows and orphans by the Northwest rebellion, with a view of providing for their future.

FARRAR'S FAITH.

The Archdeacon Denies that he is a Heretic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A large number of clergymen met Canon Farrar at the residence of Cyrus W. Field Monday afternoon and an address of welcome was read. Farrar thanked the American clergy for the many acts of kindness which they had bestowed upon him during his visit. He said his thanks were meant to be extended to members of every religious body. Alluding to a reference to his books that had been made by Dr. Storrs in the address of welcome, Canon Farrar said, "If any of you have thought that in my views of eternal life I have stepped beyond the strict limit of Catholic orthodoxy, it may be apposite for me to say a few words about my position. I am not a heretic. In a letter which I received from Dr. Pusey, he said to me that if I could substitute the idea of future probation, he thought that my views would be absolutely tenable. I replied that I had no occasion to make any substitution, because to the best of my belief the word "probation" had not occurred in my sermons at all. In the second place, St. Gregory, of Nyssa, one of the greatest and most eloquent of church fathers, president of one of the four great Ecumenical Councils, a canonized priest, and said to be the author of additional sentences in the Nicene creed, expressed views in advance of mine, and he is yet accepted as a canonized saint in the Church of God."

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

"Manifestoes" the Order of the Day.

Queer Matrimonial Adventure.

A Postponed Military Review.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Oct. 17.

There is at length an authoritative statement as to the probable time of the general election. A Dublin gentleman has received from the Marquis of Salisbury a letter indicating the 17th of November as about the most likely date. The announcement is calculated to double the activity of those already active, and to hasten the thick of the electoral contest. The people most to be pitied in the meantime are those doomed to read political speeches. A Midland local preacher of strong conservative tendencies, engaging in prayer, found himself driven by his patriotic zeal to add to the usual petitions for Queen and parliament distinct reference to the government in power, and in his fervid colloquial way he thus desired their unity and continuance in power: "Lord bless this government and help them to hang together." To which an enthusiastic radical gave the enthusiastic response, "Amen, Lord, but not as thy servant meaneth." It is obvious that a multiplication of prayers with these antiphonal effects might lead to still more energetic discussion. He must have been a wise old man, that Cardinal De Bernis, who, before dying, exclaimed, "This world will end in words detached from their meaning!" We have got rid of that abuse of the sober logician's word, "Demonstration," since the cold October winds began to blow its new-fangled synonym of numbers and noise from the fields. But the word

"MANIFESTO" HAS COME UP INSTEAD.

There is Mr. Gladstone's manifesto, Lord Salisbury's manifesto, Cardinal Manning's manifesto, Mr. Chamberlain's manifesto, Lord Randolph's manifesto—manifestus—manifesta—manifestum! As heretofore understood, a manifesto, or manifestus, has two defining qualities. In the first place, it is a declaration issued at a time of war or rebellion by a ruler or government of a country. But that alone would not constitute such declaration a manifesto; for the second essential is that it embody a statement of motives. The concurrent manifesto-makers may excuse their appropriation of the word by way of metaphor. But there can be only one excuse for the omission of motive for intended action—the excuse that everybody knows the motive to be the winning of votes each for his own party.

It is being anticipated gloomily in more than one quarter that the coming winter will be both long and exceptionally severe.

SNOWSTORMS

have made their appearance in parts of the continent. In Scotland the frosts have been keen and the winds sharp and cutting. In Wales the mountains have donned their winter garments of snow. In England the weather has everywhere been execrable. Wherefore, seeing that we are scarcely in mid October, the presage is a melancholy one. Luckily, however, anticipations a long way in advance, where the weather of England is concerned, is just worth the breath wasted in their utterance.

The eleventh of the "letters to eminent authors," appearing in the St. James' Gazette, is addressed "To Robert Burns." It is a capital letter, and not many would dispute the justness of the comparison made by the writer, Mr. Andrew Lang, between the chorus in Burns' "Jolly Beggars," and certain verses in Tennyson's "Vision of Sin." "So powerful, so commanding," says Mr. Lang, "is the movement of that Beggars' chorus, that, methinks it unconsciously echoed in the brain of our greatest living poet when he conceived the Vision of Sin."

ELIGIBLE YOUNG WOMEN

who desire marriage, and to whom distance, or the choice of any particular man is no object, should bear in mind that there is always a chance open to them in America. So at least may be supposed from the following incident: Agnes Kaunler, a young German girl, applied about two months ago to an American labor bureau for employment and a free passage out from her native land. Her application was printed in the New York Tribune, and was immediately answered by several correspondents, notably one Martin Hellman, "a lonely German bachelor," living on Jersey city heights. This ardent youth, who might have said with Hermann in Goethe's poem, *Ich entbehre die Gattin*, proposed at once to prepay her passage if she would marry him, stating furthermore that he was earning about six pounds a week, and winding up his declaration with "I send one thousand kisses in the expectation of seeing you soon." On her side, Fraulein Kaunler, probably fired by the thought of the kisses, did not even wait to write a reply, but took her ticket, and is now at Castle Garden, the depot of the commissioners of emigration. It appears that she has been detained there because the matron of the establishment deemed it prudent to make certain inquiries about Hellman before committing the girl to his tender charge. The latter point is to be considered highly satisfactory, since it shows that proper caution is made to go alongside with pleasing facilities in the matrimonial line.

THE REVIEW

which was to have taken place at Thorncliffe on Saturday, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, seems to have been postponed in consequence of the unfavorable weather. The British soldier is made of stout material, and should make light of trifles such as a ducking. On the other hand, one day is as good as another for the purpose of holding a review, and there is no reason, therefore, why in the piping times of peace, his comfort should not be studied. Moreover, if it is true, as is commonly believed, the commander-in-chief is addicted to putting up his umbrella while performing his military duties in wet weather, it is perhaps quite as well that so incongruous a spectacle should be avoided. The general annual return of the army for the past year has just been completed, and indicates a satisfactory decrease in crime. The total number of trials by court-martial has been less than in any year since 1872; and taking the average strength of the army, the proportion shows a diminution as compared with any previous year recorded. While the graver offences have thus diminished in a very pleasing manner, it is noteworthy, however, that there has been an increase in the number of minor punishments inflicted by commanding officers, the total being higher than in any year since 1879. The causes to which this is to be attributed should be worthy of the study of military men interested in their profession, and in the improvement of their subordinates. We are shortly to have an Indian village at the Albert Palace. This, I understand, is to be a *gaum*, or village, to practically illustrate the arts and sports and varied amusements of *gaum* life in India. There will be wood carvers, metal workers, mat makers, shawl weavers, carpet weavers, rug makers and workers in many other handicrafts for which India has long been famous. "Nautch girls" will dance to the strains of the native music, and "Snake Charmers" too will exhibit their marvellous powers. These interesting visitors will arrive towards the end of the present month.

An Important Discovery.

The most important Discovery is that which brings the most good to the greatest number. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, will preserve the health and save life, and is a priceless boon to the afflicted. Not only does it positively cure Consumption, but Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, and all affections of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, yield at once to its wonderful curative powers. If you doubt this, get a Trial Bottle Free at Langley & Co.'s 5dw

THE STORY THAT WAS TOLD

By the Florid-Faced Man With Clear-Cut Features and Innocent-Looking Eyes.

[New York Tribune.]

A man with a florid face and clear-cut features, whose eyes had a peculiarly innocent look in them, got on an elevated railroad car the other day to come down town. He became absorbed in the contents of a newspaper, and apparently did not notice a young man sitting near him, whose eyes seemed riveted upon his heavy gold watch-chain. After several stops at the stations the car became nearly empty. The young man suddenly rose, and, crossing over to the old gentleman, remarked:

"I beg your pardon, sir, but is not this your purse? I found it in the seat by your side."

The older man looked at the purse and then at the young man for full a minute. Then he carefully removed his glasses, wiped them with his handkerchief, smiled to himself, and calmly queried:

"And if it was not mine what would you do with it?"

"Why—of course," said the young fellow, slightly coloring, "I'd return it to the owner."

"Oh, yes, I see. But, young man, sit down here for a minute and let me tell of a scene that I once witnessed."

The young man, somewhat disconcerted, mechanically obeyed, and allowed the elder one to proceed.

"One day in April, some three years ago, I was passing through Chambers street, on a business errand, when I espied a pair of lady's kid gloves lying upon the sidewalk. I hurried forward to pick them up; but was just too late, as another person a short distance ahead of me secured them. He looked at me in a quizzical manner, and when I asked him to let me see them, he politely assented. But as if fearful of being seen he nudged me to come into an open doorway where we could look at our prize with comparative safety. As I took the gloves from his hand and pulled them apart, so as to examine their worth, I was surprised to find a large, heavy lump of something tied up in one of the fingers. With greedy haste I communicated to him my discovery, when he snatched the gloves from my hand and commenced working the article out of the finger-hole. In a few moments he held up to my astonished view a handsome jeweled ring, which at the lowest ought to have been worth $50. I expressed my surprise in a very open way, and asked him to let me see it. This he did, and at the same time asked what I thought it was worth. I unhesitatingly gave him my opinion. Then what had we better do with it? he asked. 'Why, advertise it in the papers,' I sugested, 'and the owner will probably give us a handsome price for returning it.' This he thought was a very good plan, but he was then on his way to the train to go out of the city for a month or two, and consequently he would not be able to receive any of the money. 'I'll tell you,' he finally said, 'the owner will at least give you $10 for returning it, and if you will give me $5 now I will surrender the gloves and ring to you. How does that suit? It's fair, isn't it?'

"Well, yes, I had to acknowledge it was, and so without murmuring I handed him $5, and walked away with the ring. The next two days I advertised in the papers for the owner of the ring; but no one came to claim it. On the fourth day I concluded I had acted honesty in the matter, and was now justified in selling it. I took it to a prominent jeweler's where I knew its true value would be given, and—what do you think it was worth?"

The young man shifted uneasily in his seat and dodged the smiling eyes of the speaker.

"Why, it was a brass ring worth about 3 cents, and put in the glove by that rascal of a swindler. Now, then," continued the gentleman, in a severe tone, "what would you do if you discovered that same fellow up to his old trick again?"

"Ah! this is my station; I must go. Good morning." And the young man with the purse slid gently along the car, and disappeared in the crowd on the platform. The old gentleman resumed his reading, and chuckled to himself every now and then.

Public Baths.

[Demorest's Monthly.]

Some of the most splendid works of ancient Rome were its public baths. Their remains are to-day the wonder of all who visit the imperial city. It is evident that the Romans under the emperors were a more cleanly people than the ordinary dweller in our modern large cities. It is noticeable that in all capitals of the world to-day there is a disposition to imitate the Romans. Public baths are recognized as being as essential as common schools. Public health can be preserved in no better way than in providing means for keeping the mass of the population clean. We are rediscovering also a fact well known to the Romans, that hot air and vapor baths have a therapeutic value. They cure diseases of various kinds.

The public baths of Vienna almost vie with some of the Roman baths, and are the finest in the world. The building is situated in the heart of the city, is 570 feet in length and 176 in width, and has accommodations for 1,500 persons at one time. There are also accommodations for women. In New York and other of our large cities free baths in summer were first looked upon as an experiment, but are now regarded as a necessity, and their popularity yearly increases. Other large capitals, such as London and Paris, are hindered in providing bathing facilities, because of the difficulty of procuring sufficient water; but from the tendencies of the age, it is very clear that before the twentieth century has far advanced, the public baths of the modern world will vie with those of ancient Rome, not only in general utility but in splendor.

The Consumption of Sugar.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

Whether it be due to Mr. Gladstone's advocacy of jam or to French dealing with sugar bounties we have latterly become a large sugar-consuming population. It would be interesting to learn from medical men whether there has been at all a parallel increase in what may be called national gout. The profession recognizes a form of the malady popularly, and indeed almost technically, called poor man's gout, which is probably attributable less to old crusted port than to fresh-boiled home-made jam. The increase in the consumption of sugar is not confined to England. America follows our lead, or we have followed hers; and, if so, have come up with and distanced her. In 1880 the annual consumption of sugar in the United States showed an average of forty-one pounds to the population.

One naturally expects the country which produces the sugar-cane should largely share in the consumption of what is manufactured from it. In four years the consumption has increased from forty-one pounds per head to fifty-six pounds; but even at this figure our own consumption is well ahead. Taking the population of Great Britain from the last census and multiplying that by sixty-seven we get the number of pounds of sugar consumed annually at home. And yet the Englishman has always got the credit of being sustained less on pudding than on beef, while sugar is not often eaten with porridge, and never with potatoes. So it is strange to contrast our performances with those of our neighbors. The Americans compute that the Yankee takes twice as much sugar as the Frenchman—eau sucre notwithstanding—three times as much as the German. The Russians are notorious for saccharinephobia. The average American eats eight times as much sugar as the average Russian, who prefers lemon juice to jam, and suffers very little from gout.

A Buried Beauty at Long Branch.

[Baltimore American.]

One of the popular pastimes with giddy Gotham girls when in bathing attire is to bury each other with sand; that is, to cover the entire body with the golden grains, leaving the head uncovered. One young lady was thus immured yesterday. Such a feeling of comfort stole over her as the sand moulded itself to her form that she pulled an old straw hat down over her face and swung off into the land of dreams. No one would suppose that the hillock of sand and the old straw hat concealed a sleeping beauty, and it is little wonder that two young men came up and sat down on the sand-heap.

They did not sit long. Something began to writhe and move beneath the sand. Terror-struck, the men jumped to their feet, thinking an immense sea serpent lay concealed there. In their haste one of the men knocked the old straw hat and disclosed the pretty face. A pair of blue eyes dropped their lashes, a pair of pink cheeks were suffused with blushes, a pair of crestfallen young men hurried away, and a shamefaced maiden gathered herself together and fled into the bath-houses, while the crowd on the beach yelled and roared.

Weekly Colonist.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1885.

CHINESE RESTRICTION.

That the agitation against the presence of Chinese in this province and the injurious effects of their competition with white labor has not lessened was significantly shown at the crowded public meeting convened on Friday night to protest against the miscarriage and violation of the Chinese restriction and regulation act. So far from having lessened, the agitation has not only grown but taken such practical shape that its leaders felt themselves in a position to submit to the public at that meeting a resolution which, though lengthy, was plain-spoken to a degree. In that resolution, which met with the unqualified approval of the large audience present, was included a direct charge against the collector of customs for this port of having flatly refused to perform his duty in enforcing the provisions of the act, to have made himself thereby a party to the fraud, and to have been guilty of criminal neglect of duty. The unmistakable language of the charge and the manner in which it was brought indicate that the prime movers of the resolution are (or think they are) prepared to substantiate the accusation with the most positive evidence. The speakers at the meeting were essentially representative workingmen (unlike one or two individuals here who try to pose as workingmen or, failing that, as the workingman's friend, to carry out their own ends), and earnest and determined men, whose intelligence has brought them in a labor crisis like the present to the foremost rank to fight against all invasions of their right to procure a subsistence whose means shall be commensurate with the value of their toil. They recognize this as a basis of the equalization of capital and labor and their efforts to secure it as a sacred right. As white men they wish so to live in the country of their birth or adoption, and as Christians should in a Christian country. They foresee not only a great approaching struggle between capital and labor (speaking as between the white race itself) but a more imminent evil, one that is in fact already upon them—the effects of competition with, or rather contact with, Chinese slave labor. For years this province agitated more or less for the restriction or total prohibition of Chinese immigration, though in a somewhat desultory manner, and at last received the plain assurance from Canada's present premier that no restrictive legislation in this respect would be passed by the Dominion nor allowed to be passed by this province until the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway. The railway is almost completed, and a measure imposing a tax of $50 per head upon Chinese immigrants has become law. The principle of the act is protective and a concession on the part of the federal government to the strong anti-Mongolian feeling in this province. The amount of the poll-tax is not great, but if the act is properly administered it will be found—as it has been found in Australia—to answer the purpose. The flaw in the act is that relating to the issuance of certificates for re-entry. It is almost impossible to identify a Chinaman among many of his fellows, especially after a lapse of time, and manifestly impossible to identify large numbers of them. Their signatures, from the style, would form no test of their personality, and a brief matter-of-form description of them is useless and absurd—in fact, a farce on the face of it. Add to these unfavorable conditions for proper identification the charge of a lackadaisical observance of the letter of the act by the appointed controller and the consequence is easily foreseen. Certificates issued will be and it is asserted are, transferred from one Chinaman to another as best suits their convenience. The public rightly see through this flaw the utter inefficiency and miscarriage of the law, and in their strongly expressed resolution censure the action, or more properly, inaction of the present controller (Hon. W. Hamley) and record the failure of the act, as at present framed, to answer its intended purpose. Now this, so far, may be true; but because the spirit of the act under its present administration is inoperative, it does not of necessity stamp the act itself as utterly useless. Our people should remember that given unanimity of mind, and the remedy is in their hands. How this is so in this particular instance can be best explained by the following copy of certain correspondence between Mr. N. Shakespeare, M. P., and the Hon. the Minister of Customs.

(COPY.)

"VICTORIA, Oct. 15th, 1885.

"*To the Honorable the Minister of Customs, Ottawa:*

"DEAR SIR,—I desire to call your attention to the fact that, in my opinion, the appointing of customs officials to carry out the provisions of the Chinese restriction act is a farce. I will give you my reasons for thinking so, so far as Victoria is concerned, the whole of the officials' time is taken up in connection with the customs, and if they had the time they have not been notified that they were to receive any extra pay for the extra work, and hence they could not be expected to take the interest in it that is necessary. The result is the law is hardly enforced in any one particular. I know of one case myself where one Chinaman has been guilty of personating another, and the matter has been brought to the notice of Mr. Hamley, and yet the provisions of clause 16 of the act have not been put in force. If the government intend carrying out the provisions of the law it can only be done by appointing a proper person to fill the position of controller, and pay him a decent salary so as to induce him to take a pleasure in his work. Mr. Hamley takes no interest in it at all, in fact he says it is impossible for him to attend to it. The government can well afford to pay an officer. The receipts already under this act at this port are nearly four thousand dollars within six weeks. I hope you will do your best to have the necessary machinery set to work at once for the proper enforcement of the act.

"I remain, yours obediently,

"N. SHAKESPEARE, M. P."

(COPY.)

"OTTAWA, Oct. 22nd, 1885.

"*N. Shakespeare, Esq., M. P., Victoria:*

"MY DEAR SHAKESPEARE,—I have your favor of the 15th inst., *re* Chinese act. That there may be a little friction in the beginning I am not at all surprised; but every step has been taken that can be to enforce the act, and as difficulties arise they will be provided for. You may rest assured that it is not only the desire but the intention of the government to enforce the act. The collector has been notified to employ a man to assist him in carrying out its provisions, and I am satisfied it will be done better in this way than by multiplying officials, and if Mr. Hamley does not attend to it he will be called to account.

"If Mr. Hamley knows of personation by any Chinaman he is culpable for not punishing, and will be so informed.

"It is not for the collector to say whether he approves of the act or not; his duty is to enforce its provisions, and we will see that he does so.

"I shall be very glad at any time to receive a note from you pointing out any defects in the working of the act, or dereliction of duty on the part of the officials.

"I remain, yours truly,

"M. BOWELL."

The present controller will either be retained and instructed to act in a more efficient manner, or be replaced by some one calculated to give better satisfaction (though above and beyond all this it should be borne in mind that Mr. Hamley has not been heard from and may be able to give a thoroughly convincing reply to the charge laid against him). If after any possible change in this direction the act still proves inefficacious, sufficient proof to that effect will certainly bring about any required amendments. We think that one of them could advantageously be made by the introduction in the act of a clause contained in local prohibitive measure, which stipulated the deposit, with the application for a certificate, of the photograph of the applicant as the best obtainable means of future identification. Whether the amount of the tax should remain the same, whether it should be doubled or even trebled, is a question which we hope to hear of as being discussed at the next session of the dominion parliament. It seems to us that, condensed in a few words, the wishes of the public as conveyed by the tone of the resolutions lately passed are, primarily, the finality of Mr. Hamley's existence—as a controller—and the appointment of an efficient substitute, and, secondly, a more perfect means of identification of those Chinese furnished with certificates. Given these happy conditions, the Chinese will, from a labor competition point of view, for the first time in our experience of them, be spoken of as having "gone indeed."

THE PROVINCIAL POLICE.

The success which attended the efforts of the provincial police in so speedily running to earth the highwaymen who "held up" a number of persons on the line of railway is reassuring, and very creditable to the sagacity and industry of the force. Hunting a wrongdoer in a city is comparatively easy to tracking him through a wild and mountainous country. In the one case his movements are circumscribed and the area of search is confined. In the other a wide range of prairie, forest or hill requires to be traversed and thoroughly searched for the culprit. The highwaymen in the instance before us divided, two of the gang speeding towards Farwell and the others going to Nicola. Both parties were overhauled promptly and are now in jail. One of the robbers had disguised himself beneath a cloak of previous respectability, but it did not serve him. The Argus-eyed provincial constables penetrated his disguise and placed him in the dock with his pals.

BATTERY "C."

It was the N. W. board of trade and not the N. W. town council that tried to "draw" the governor general on the Battery "C" question. And they put the thing very adroitly, too. Reference was made to the recommendation by Col. Holmes and the endorsement by Gen. Middleton of Coal Harbor. The sly fellows imagined that the governor-general was not aware that both recommendation and endorsement were more than a year old, and that the official declaration of Sir Adolph Caron and Sir Hector Langevin, announcing the selection of Esquimalt, was made in July of this year. The governor general in his reply ignored the whole matter. He saw the object and quietly laughed at the deputation. The idea of fortifying Coal Harbor and leaving the gates of the province, viz., by neglecting to fortify Victoria and Esquimalt, is supremely ridiculous.

A LEGAL ROMANCE.

A case has just been concluded in London that established the fallibility of human evidence in the matter of identity. In the latter part of March last Miss Emma Dash, while promenading the pier at Brighton, was accosted by a man who introduced himself as Captain McDonald. This strange acquaintance proved agreeable and changed into friendship, which rapidly ripened into love. After a few days' ardent courtship Miss Dash consented to become the captain's wife. They were married at St. James' church on April 4, and they had their wedding breakfast at the Clarendon hotel. They started on their honeymoon, but one fine morning Captain McDonald went out to return no more, and the bride returned disconsolate to Brighton. Months passed on, when one day a lady who had been present at the marriage recognized the errant captain disguised as a butcher in the Brighton market. This was told to the bride, who also recognized him, and he was arrested. The butcher asserted that his name was James Malcolm, and that he neither was nor did he know Captain McDonald. He denied that he had married Miss Dash, and said that he had a wife at home to whom he had been married for years. He was charged with bigamy, but when the case came to trial, owing to the conflict of witnesses, the jury disagreed. Yesterday he was tried again, and the evidence was equally irreconcilable. All the witnesses present at the marriage, including the clergyman who performed the ceremony, swore most unhesitatingly that James Malcolm, the meat salesman, was the Captain McDonald who married Miss Dash. The manageress of the Clarendon hotel recollected distinctly Captain McDonald staying at her house and having the wedding breakfast there. She swore most emphatically that the prisoner was not that captain. So witness after witness was called, and each contradicted the other. Witnesses swore that the accused could not be easily mistaken for Miss Dash's lover, and an alibi was set up covering the period of the courtship, marriage and brief honeymoon, but the testimony of the clergyman who performed the ceremony turned the scale. The jury, after a lengthy absence from the court, found the prisoner guilty, and he was at once sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. If the evidence of the prisoner's wife could have been received, the question of identity would have been settled one way or the other in five minutes; but under the law the prisoner was debarred from this testimony, which it is understood would have gone to the extent of proving that Malcolm never slept out of his own house during the period that Captain McDonald wooed, won, and married Miss Dash.

THE DRYDOCK.

To be really effective and meet the requirements for which it was designed the Esquimalt drydock should be considerably lengthened. This necessity was impressed on the public men of Canada who lately examined the dock. It was represented to them that the extreme length over all is but 425 feet, while the length of many steamers engaged in the Atlantic trade is from 500 to 550 feet. These steamers are not telescopic, neither are they constructed of India rubber; it would therefore be as difficult a matter, physically, to squeeze one of them into the Esquimalt dock, if built on present lines, as it would be for a rich man to force himself through the eye of a needle. The visitors left strongly impressed with the belief that the dock should be enlarged so as to easily admit the largest class of vessels now employed in the Atlantic and Pacific trades. The period when an enlargement can be effected without a heavy additional charge is now. If the change is not made within the next few weeks the cost of lengthening the structure will be enhanced twofold. British Columbia's representatives should move quickly in the matter. There is no time to be lost. The steamships that are intended to ply between British Columbia and China will frequently require docking and it would be a very deplorable circumstance if they should have to go to San Francisco to find a dock large enough to admit them.

The Disposition of Fertilizers.

TO THE EDITOR:—The letter of "H. M." in this morning's issue is suggestive. Think of the interest of half a million of dollars, and upwards—a round million, you may be sure, before it is done with—proposed to be spent on pipes and traps and sewers and things for conveying into the sea supplies of bread and beef and vegetables, to feed the fishes and pollute our waters and choke our approaches. It would take a regiment of porters to convey the same to mother earth. On my place I allow no dirty pipes or sinks or drains or night soil. Everything goes to earth, is dug over, and furnishes manure for the garden. What can be done on a small scale can be done on a larger. The system might be difficult for very populous cities, but ours is not a populous city and will probably not exceed practicable limits for twenty years to come. Should there be a Rowland Hill in sanitary matters among us he might work out a scheme that might redeem such waste, and show how a sewage farm might secure economical if not profitable results.

A.

October 30, 1885.

THE BATTLE OF PETROPAULOVSKI.

A Correct Version of the Storming of the Russian Town.

And Subsequent Incidents Connected Therewith.

A number of statements and communications appeared in *The Colonist* in September last in reference to the attack on Petropaulovski by the allied fleets of the English and French in the summer of 1854. Some of the assertions were contradictory, and learning the other day that

MR. HENRY GAYDON,

at present on the Victoria police force was present at the engagement a reporter called on him and asked for a correct statement of the affair. The old man-o'-war's man complied willingly and said:

"We were lying in Callao when the first news was received of the war between England and Russia, the man-o'-war Virago bringing the intelligence to us from Panama. Our fleet consisted of the President, Pique and Virago, the latter being the only war vessel on the Pacific station provided with steam. I was on board the President, Admiral Price's flagship, in the carpenter's crew, W. J. Tippins, of Fort street, being one of the admiral's joiners. After the news our ship went to the French island of Gambier to get a transport ship lying there, and then we proceeded to Honolulu, where the English and French fleets, consisted altogether of six vessels, three of each nation, with English and French admirals, the former being chief in command. The French vessels were the flagship, which we called the "French Fort," a man-of-war and a brig. Provisions were secured at Honolulu, including some beef cattle, and a start was made for Petropaulovski in the beginning of July.

"We arrived off that port in about three weeks time, and the two admirals and all the captains took the Virago and steamed into the outer harbor to make an examination of the town and its defences. The inner harbor was a most difficult one to enter, it being protected by a precipitous island, on which was stationed a saddle battery of five guns, while on the opposite side was another battery. To pass these the vessels would be subjected to

A FIRE FROM BOTH BATTERIES,

the distance from the island to the shore being about three-quarters of a mile. On the opposite side of the island the shore was a gravelly beach covered with water at high tide, on which was planted another battery; beyond this beach was a lake, reached by the salt water at high tide. A considerable distance beyond this the Amoor river entered the sea. A passage-way had been built along the beach and at the foot of a mountain, covered with scrubby pines, winding around to the Russian barracks and the town which was situated far in from the inner harbor, the latter further protected by two Russian war ships, part of whose guns had been utilized for some batteries. The admirals saw that they had a difficult task to take the fort.

"However, they returned next day and during the interval had arranged that the three English vessels were to make the first attack, to be followed by the French. The former were to attack certain batteries and the latter others. Next morning an early start was made, with the President ahead. The French admiral had all along shown a disposition to shirk the fight, and there was angry feeling among his commanders, and Admiral Price seeing the

FRENCH FLEET LAGGING

behind, suddenly changed his plans when just out of range of the shore batteries, and the fleet came to an anchor the French vessels in coming up also anchoring.

"Next morning it was agreed that boats from the six ships were to be lowered, and about 700 men landed on the beach to take the battery there and then march to the barracks and the town. The Virago was to take the two flagships in tow, English on the port side, the French on the starboard. The former in passing the island battery was to pour in a broadside, the latter then to drop anchor, and soon as the other vessel passed also to fire a broadside into the saddle battery.

"It was just as we were about to be tied to the Virago that the unfortunate death of Admiral Price occurred. The captain of the President, Capt. Burridge, had a few minutes before been complaining of the action of the commander of the Virago. The old admiral said kindly, 'Keep cool; no doubt Capt. Marshall is doing the best he can.' He then went below to his quarters to dress for the engagement. A few minutes elapsed and a pistol shot was heard. The senior officer hurried to the cabin and found the admiral lying on the seat wounded. His coat and pants were partly buttoned. The surgeons made an examination and it was found that a pistol ball had entered above his heart and glanced down about four inches. The only words he spoke before he breathed his last were to Capt. Burridge, 'Captain,' he said, 'treat the boys kindly.'

"There was consternation and sorrow on board at this sad occurrence, and the attack was postponed until next day, the French admiral now taking command of the fleet. You see, it was not after the battle that Admiral Price was shot, but before, and although no one knew how, it was evident that while placing his pistol in his breast pocket the charge had gone off and made a fatal wound. No one on board ever thought that the admiral had suicided; he was too brave a man for that, and it was only when we had again reached San Francisco that the lying report was spread through American newspapers.

"Next morning the admiral's body was lowered into a galley and anchored with a guard in charge, and the programme prepared by him carried out. The three vessels approached the island, the broadsides given and every man in the battery except one killed. He had on a red shirt and worked the guns himself until a ball cut him clean in two. It seemed a pity, our captain said, to kill so brave a man.

"In the meantime the French ship had gone ahead and stormed the 'fish battery,' called so because it was near some large fish curing houses, which a shell set on fire.

"The vessels in the harbor were engaged and the land force, which was now on shore, got in order to march to the back of the town. While they were forming a couple of the French were shot without any one seeing where it came from. A Frenchman then saw a tarpaulin on the beach move and several going to it they found three Russians underneath feigning sleep. They were promptly run through with bayonets, the men carrying their bodies on the bayonets and pitching them headlong into the burning fish houses. Underneath the tarpaulin was a large canoe in which the ammunition for the fish battery was stored.

"The troops being formed they commenced the march across the beach and around the mountain, Capt. Porter of the marines being in charge. On getting around the bend they came suddenly upon the Russian barracks, which were protected by a square log house with loopholes, the approach being further guarded by a wide, deep trench filled with water. Inside the trench were five field pieces, and another battery of three pieces was on the left hand side; the block house being filled with troops and the roof of the barracks covered with prostrate Russians.

"Captain Parker received the first shot; it entered his mouth and came out of his neck. He gallantly turned, waved his sword to the men and urged them on to the attack. Again facing the enemy he received a second shot in the same way and fell dead.

"The batteries poured into our ranks a deadly fire of grape and canister, while the men in the fort also kept up a rapid fire. There was no chance of returning it; we had no field pieces, and the men in the fort could not be got at. An attempt was then made to climb the mountain and descend to the rear of the barracks and into the town; but the Russians made a similar movement up an easier slope to head us off. The French and Russian uniforms were so similar that the former were shooting down their own men, as the brush was so thick that we got scattered.

"Seeing the hopelessness of the attempt to reach the town, Capt. Burridge sounded a retreat, and the troops hurried to the boats, which were taken and the vessels boarded; many who were far in the rear had to swim to the ships.

"The loss in the land force was nearly fifty, while a number were killed on the flagship, which was also badly riddled with shot. The French brig, which had gone between the shore battery and the President to take off the fire while the latter swung round, had half her crew, of 300, swept from her decks by a deadly fire. This closed the operations for the day, which had lasted about four hours, and the vessels were again drawn off out of range.

"The following day was consumed in burying Admiral Price, the Virago steaming up the river with a number of officers on board to discover a suitable place to consign his remains. A pretty, secluded spot under some spreading trees was selected, and he was given a soldier's burial.

"While up the river a camp was discovered where a large number from the town were living. They would not fight against the English, and had been provisioned and sent there out of the way. All those who wanted to were taken aboard and distributed among the English vessels. Among them, 'Dutchy' Smith, now at Plumper Pass.

"In about three days the ships having been repaired, another attack was made on the other side of the harbor, the two batteries being taken and their guns pitched from the cliff into the sea. The vessels again hauled off, and several more days were used in repairing, the Virago having received some pretty bad shots.

"Another attack was made, this time on the two ships in the harbor and the mud battery; but the vessels, after doing considerable damage, had to haul off, the water in the harbor being low and the tide drifting the sailing vessels towards the shore. A couple of days later still another attack was made and the ships in the harbor badly riddled.

"In the meantime Commander Carpolly took a boat's crew and made for the Russian range target in the harbor, shot falling around him like hail from the batteries and vessels; but his boat remained unscathed and he successfully returned to the President with the target without losing a man.

"A couple of days after the last attack two sails were sighted, one a schooner and the other a ship. The Virago started after the schooner, which she captured, and the sailing vessels made after the ship. The President came up with her first and placed a couple of shots across her bows. The ship dashed her colors and surrendered. She was named the Kamschatkan, and was armed with fourteen guns.

"The schooner was stripped and burned and the fleet made for Esquimalt with the ship in tow. It was intended to leave the wounded at Esquimalt and return to the Petropaulovski, but the only habitation found was the Hudson Bay fort at Victoria, and sail was made for Valparaiso, where the wounded were landed.

"At San Francisco the prize was manned and taken to England and sold. It was at San Francisco that the reports got out that Admiral Price had suicided after the result of the attack on Petropauloski and circulated in the American papers. The fleet then sailed for Valparaiso.

"Admiral Bruce came out next year, and took charge of the Pacific fleet, which had now been increased by a couple of steam war ships. We left Valparaiso about the same time as the previous year, and sailed for Petropauloski, this time prepared to give that port a hot attack. We arrived there, but only found five men at the town and they claimed to be Americans; but a French officer discovered that one of them was a Russian officer he had previously met at Valparaiso; the latter made good his escape. The other four claimed to be Americans and had the Stars and Stripes floating, so they were not molested.

"Admiral Bruce landed a number of troops and fenced off the burying grounds of the English and Russian troops, and then burned the barracks and forts and destroyed the defences. Esquimalt was then sailed for, after which South America.

"I returned home in March, 1857, and went into another vessel, and was for three years in the West Indies, and was on the vessel that laid the first Atlantic cable. After that I went to eastern Canada, and in 1862 left Montreal for the Cariboo mines, going via St. Paul and Winnipeg, walking across the plains of the northwest to the head waters of the Fraser river.

"Here we made a canoe of ox hide, and carried six hundred miles down the river to the Quesnelle forks, where we wintered. I was traveling from the 5th May to the 1st of October, and walked about 1700 miles. I afterwards came down here, where I have been ever since."

OBITUARY.

Rev. Dr. Frazer, Bishop of Manchester.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 22.—Right Rev. Jas. Frazer, D. D., Bishop of Manchester, died suddenly to-day. About a month ago, Dr. Frazer, who was one of the most energetic of the Anglican Bishops, became so unwell from the effects of overwork that he was ordered absolute rest. All his engagements were cancelled. His diocesan conference was put off till next spring, and another bishop took his place to administer the right of confirmation. Dr. Frazer was 67 years of age. He held very strongly to the opinion that as soon as bishops became incapacitated from doing all the duties of their office they should resign, and at one time he had an idea of resigning at the age of 60. In relinquishing that intention he gave himself up to work which called for power of endurance much beyond a man of his age. Dr. Frazer had taken no adequate holiday for a number of years, and his sudden death is a result of overwork.

Sensation in Court.

In the great bank frauds trial at Vienna there was a sensation on the reading of a note written by Jauner on the eve of his suicide, in which he said: "Kuffler, with satanic power, has induced me to commit actions which bring ruin and death on me, and which I committed involuntarily, being quite insane. God alone knows my innocence. I ask every one to pardon an unfortunate man who was led by this terrible seducer into fraud and misfortune." Kuffler attributes this letter to Jauner's excitement, and alleges that he had Jauner's fullest confidence to the very last. Jauner's widow states that her husband the eve of the catastrophe spoke of Kuffler as his "Satan," and one of the messengers of the Escompe Bank says he overheard Jauner and Kuffler talk a week before the catastrophe of escaping to America or England.

INDIAN RESERVE.—It is understood that the local government have decided to be parties (in the interest of the plaintiffs) to the action brought by Mr. S. Perry Mills against the Dominion government for trespassing on the Songhees Indian reserve.

R. OF W.—Mr. B. H. Smith, collector of customs, at Nanaimo has been *Gazetted* receiver of wrecks for that port.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—The walls of the new Eastern Masonic Hall, being erected on Kingston road, and which has reached the top of the third storey, gave way this afternoon, and in a moment nothing was to be seen but a heterogeneous mass of bricks, timber and scaffolding.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—Dr. A. M. Ross has entered actions in the Superior Court against the Star and Gazette for $10,000 damages each on account of their recent articles regarding him. Dr. Ross has also entered an action for $5,000 damages against Dr. Godfrey on the ground of verbal slanders, and all comes out of the anti-vaccination question.

A military court of enquiry, composed of Colonel Worsley as president, Colonel Huges and Colonel Beisseau, was opened here to-day to obtain evidence regarding the charge laid against Major Poitras and Robaker, of the 64th Battalion, of having insulted Colonel Prudhomme, commanding the battalion by calling him a liar.

A vote for the repeal of the Scott Act in Fredericton, N. B., will be taken on Nov. 12. This was the first place in the Dominion to adopt the Act. The vote was taken on Oct. 31, 1878, and the measure carried by a majority of 200. On October 25, 1882, an attempt was made to repeal the Act, but it failed of success by 41 votes. The vote to be taken on the 12th prox., will be Fredericton's third Scott Act contest.

STRATFORD, Ont., Oct. 21.—Alexander Aikens, 90 years old, living alone, was found horribly murdered near here to-day. There was a gun shot wound in his abdomen, and the head had been nearly severed from the body with a razor.

BRACEBRIDGE, Oct. 24.—The Dominion hotel was burned to the ground yesterday morning. There were fifty guests in the upper stories, and the fire spread so rapidly that all had to jump to the ground or let themselves down by means of bed clothes. Narrow escapes were numerous.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 24.—Charles Bennett's barn and contents, in Tyendanaga township, were burned by an incendiary fire yesterday. Loss $3,000, no insurance. Paris green mixed with salt was lately placed in Bennett's pasture, and two of his cows were disembowelled by some fiend. A young man named Cowan has been arrested.

The dwelling, shed and driving house of Mr. Graham, Ex-M. P. P., were burned last night. His son Robert and an adopted daughter were overcome by smoke but rescued.

In the libel case of Magurn vs. The Ontario, for $15,000 damages, the jury gave a verdict for defendant.

INGERSOLL, Oct. 23.—Charles Sheldrick, a prominent member of the Baptist church, recently joined the Salvation Army, where he met Annie Bloor. The result was Charlie and Annie eloped yesterday, the former leaving a wife and family behind.

AMHERST, Oct. 23.—Amherst island was successfully connected by submarine telegraph cable with the main land by Mr. Gisborne, Government superintendent, yesterday afternoon.

WATERLOO, Oct. 20.—Mr. Hesson, M. P., North Perth, was robbed of a gold watch and chain, and a large sum of money here last night.

KINGSTON, Oct. 23.—Sisters of Mercy will be sent by the Bishop to the eastern part of the diocese to nurse those now suffering from smallpox.

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—W. B. McAllister and John H. Metcalfe have sold a copper mine on the line of the Canadian Pacific for thirteen thousand dollars.

MONTREAL, Oct. 24.—Dr. Herroux, a well known physician of St. Anne's, has been committed for examination on the charge of insanity through drink.

It is reported that 150 French Canadian families left here yesterday for the United States and that 25 more families will leave to-day to obtain employment in factories.

Mrs. Wright, the young married woman who attempted to commit suicide three months ago on account of the sudden death of her husband, died yesterday.

OTTAWA, Oct. 24.—The official statement of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1885, has at length been published. The reason for withholding it is fully explained—the deficit is $2,357,470.

It is now stated that Mr. White, Minister of the Interior, has purchased Sir Leonard Tilley's residence here, and that Sir Leonard will be appointed Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick at once.

Montreal had 52 deaths from smallpox on Sunday.

TORONTO, Oct. 25.—Mr. W. R. Meredith is reported to be a candidate for a Dominion portfolio.

Col. Otter and his men on their return from the Northwest had a good reception.

It has been arranged, it is said, that Mr. C. W. Bunting is to have the Tory nomination in East Toronto.

Dr. Moore, of Dorchester, whose recent escapade in running off with a domestic, and creating the impression that he was murdered, is still fresh in the public mind, has again made himself prominent. After coming back and being received by his family, it now appears that he lately gave out that he was about buying a farm in Delaware, and opened negotiations with Mr. Henry Lockwood of that place. The necessary papers were made out and everything was ready for the transfer as soon as the money should be forthcoming. To raise the money he proposed to sell his Dorchester property, and prevailed upon his wife to sign the necessary documents to enable him to dispose of it. For the purpose above stated the property, notes, book accounts, etc., were sold to a Mr. O'Neil, of Watford, formerly Moore's partner. With the amount thus raised Moore has left again for Michigan. The Delaware farm was never bought, and Mrs. Moore is dependent on her friends.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 26.—The sleeper attached to the west bound express on the Port Arthur division of the Canadian Pacific jumped the track near Savanna Saturday night and was dragged a quarter of a mile in the ditch. There were eighteen in the car at the time, including the officers of a battery of Kingston, who were on their way to the Northwest to relieve their comrades. Several persons were slightly injured, but none seriously. Just at daylight the following morning the express ran into a freight train with great force wrecking the engine and express car of the former and the caboose on the freight which caught fire and burned four cars of freight. The damage is estimated at $100,000. A man named James Watson, who was on the caboose, had his arm smashed.

HAMILTON, Oct. 26.—F. W. Hare, Jr., one of the most prominent business men here, died yesterday from a cold contracted while shooting on the St. Clair flats a few days ago.

James Simmie was wound around a shaft in Garbig's flax mill to-day and instantly killed.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 26.—Recruiting for the Northwest Mounted Police is progressing satisfactorily here.

The take of whitefish this season is the largest for years. The improvement is due to the removal of nets from the upper gap.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Judge Davis, on appeal, has declared Blue Ribbon beer intoxicating, within the meaning of the license act.

THOROLD, Oct. 27.—While pressing hay at John Kearney's farm yesterday a boiler bursted, instantly killing Frank Smyth, son of the local superintendent of the Welland Canal.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—In a letter to the Citizen to-day Lord Melgund denies the interview as reported by press despatches from St. Paul, Minn. He says: "The statement entirely is unfounded. Lord Lansdowne in reply to a question addressed to him by a representative of the local press absolutely declined to express any opinion in regard to the Riel case."

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.—The Ville Marie Bank has declared a three and a half per cent. half yearly dividend.

Mayor Le Duc, of Hull, while riding on a street car objected to the driver putting a Dominion police off and was put off himself. He then attacked the driver punishing him severely. A summons has been issued.

Felix Lafranchise, who was arrested for larceny last night, attempted suicide by hanging in the police cells. He was restored to consciousness with great difficulty.

Since the desertion from St. Laurent College of 22 students, the parents of pupils of that institution became alarmed, and the college will soon be empty.

The trial of Henry Evans, late accountant of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, for stealing two thousand dollars from the safe commenced to-day.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

Extract from His Winnipeg Speech.

What He Says of the "Glorious Province" and the Railway.

I would in the next place observe that if any sacrifice has been made for the sake of bringing the province of British Columbia into closer connection with the rest of the Dominion, that sacrifice was well worth making for the sake of joining to ourselves a country possessing such natural advantages and attractions as British Columbia. Its natural resources are considerable. It has immense wealth of timber, of minerals and of fish. In regard to its timber, it has as I have already said a larger area of untouched timber lands than any other portion of the continent. As to the fish, I can perhaps give you the best idea of their abundance by mentioning that salmon this summer were selling on the Fraser River at one cent a piece. (Applause.) Its delightful scenery, grand and majestic, without sternness and severity. Its peaceful inlets fringed with varied foliage. Its quiet waters alive with fish and fowl. Its genial and equable climate resembling in many respects that of the old country require to be known in order to be appreciated.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railways stands alone in the history of great achievements in railway building. (Applause.) The physical difficulties which had to be overcome, the shortness of the time in which the work was carried out, the small numerical strength of the nation for whom the work has been done, are without a parallel in the history of similar undertakings. Our neighbors in the great Republic which adjoins us have, it is quite true, their trans-continental lines, but it is one thing to follow the line of a wagon road which has been in use for upwards of 20 years, and another to build such a line as that which carried us to the Pacific. No one who has not threaded the maze of mountains through which your line runs—a maze through which no path, not even a hunter's trail, had been carried until the surveying parties of Mr. Moberley and Major Rogers discovered these passes—can have any idea of the stupendous character of the task. (Great applause.) Its successful completion may well be regarded with pride and with admiration, both for the moral courage of those who, from the first, never doubted the possibility of this great achievement, and of the enterprise and skill of those who have been responsible, first for the location and afterwards for the construction of the line through a country presenting such enormous difficulties.

THE DUTY OF CANADIANS.

Well, gentlemen, there was another thought which forced itself upon my mind during my travels. All this country over which we have been passing, its natural resources and physical beauties, belong to the Dominion of Canada. You are entitled to write the word Canada across the northern half of this continent, placing, if you like, the letter C on Vancouver's Island, and the letter A on the Maritime Provinces. But, gentlemen, the map is, after all, a merely geographical expression, and the feeling which remains strongest in my mind when I contemplate it is the necessity that we should each and all of us endeavor to do what lies in our power to render that Dominion something much more than a geographical expression. (Loud Applause.) It is impossible to look upon this continent now sparsely inhabited by a few millions of human beings without reflecting how small are the interests of the present compared with those of the future which lies before us. Let us then keep our vision fixed upon that future, and let us remember how vast is the load of responsibility involved by the ownership of this great country. Its destinies are in your hands. By the vigor with which this national enterprise—this national highway over which we have just travelled—is being carried out, you have shown your intention of leaving nothing undone for the material and political consideration of the Dominion, but the work is not ended. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway has nearly supplied a condition without which that work could not have been carried out successfully. Confederation without the railway was not worth the paper on which the British North America Act was printed. But the railway will not achieve the results which you expect unless from one end of the Dominion to the other you people endeavor by mutual consideration and forbearance, by the sacrifice of all sectional interests by fostering a national spirit, to bind province to province and city to city.

LETT's Office Diaries at Hibben & Co.'s

THE ENCHANTED ISLES

Of the Pacific Have Lost all Their Charm and Picturesqueness.

In Mr. Aldrich's pleasant story of the "Stillwater Tragedy," the lad who had run away to sea and returned home quite sick of it creeps up to his old home and creeps up to his old room and solemnly burns "Robinson Crusoe." That is the book whose lies had beguiled him from home and inspired secret hopes of being shipwrecked, and he discovered enough about "Robinson" to burn him. I sympathised with that lad when I read his story and now find myself mentally picking out a number of books which may some day serve to kindle a fire in my study. Possibly those old books about foreign travel and tribes may once have had more truth in them than Defoe's too-realistic fiction, but time steadily and swiftly makes such works false, at least in many cases. The coasts and islands are no more filled with happy and interesting natives; these are unhappy and they are driven to skulk into remote places. The traveler must either hunt them as bisons or be content to see ubiquitous English, American and German traders and missionaries where he had hoped to make anthropological observations.

Everywhere grog-shops, churches, Sabbaths and the Salvation army. This morning we had six clear hours to roam about the streets of Auckland. I saw six Maori men and as many women, who looked as wretched as if denizens of Dante's purgatory. In the museum I saw their skeletons and relics of their arts and ornaments, and they are by no means without fineness and beauty. Why should not the white rulers of New Zealand have cultivated these people into some picturesque variety instead of exterminating them by changing their habits? The same government has resolved to annex the Samoans, which means destroying the finest and most interesting islanders of the Pacific. Why, they have not half cultivated New Zealand yet. They appear to be possessed with a frantic desire to reduce all races to one.

Near Auckland I visited a noble height called Eden. It is on the green ridge of an ancient crater, and many similar volcanoes are commanded by this summit, as well as beautiful islands and inlets of the sea. The road is lined with thistles. There is a queer irony in calling a place thick with thistles "Eden." The top of the green hill called Eden is surmounted by a carved stone on which was an advertisement of yesterday's salvation meeting.—*M. D. Conway in San Francisco Chronicle.*

INDIGNANT BARRISTERS

Meet and Resolve That Judge Sinclair is Uncourteous.

An intensely secret meeting of the members of the bar of the county of Wentworth was held in the grand jury room, court house, yesterday afternoon. By resolution the press was excluded, although several speakers were of opinion that the ends of the meeting would be better served by not enshrouding the affair in so much mystery. The proceedings, as far as they are of importance to the public, are recorded herein. There were present fifty-five members of the bar of the county—a greater number than ever known in the history of the association. Emilius Irving, Q. C., president of the Hamilton law association, occupied the chair. The object of the meeting needed no explanation; it was to consider the conduct of Judge Sinclair toward the members of the bar. Among those present were many who were indignant and eloquent in their indignation, but the majority went in for cool headed business. A resolution was drafted to the effect that ever since his elevation to the bench here, Judge Sinclair, while acting in his official capacity, has been uncourteous in his treatment of barristers, particularly ungentlemanly to younger barristers and students, and indiscreet in the exercise of his authority. This resolution was carried by a division of 51 to 4. The four who opposed the resolution were of opinion that one less pointed would be better, while those who supported the resolution expressed the opinion that it was not pointed enough.

A committee, consisting of Judge O'Reilly and Messrs. Emilius Irving and Thomas Robertson, was appointed to wait upon Judge Sinclair and present the resolution.

It was generally understood that should the resolution not have the desired effect the matter would be further proceeded with, and, if necessary, laid before the government.—*Hamilton (Ont.) Times.*

Married on Horseback.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

A romantic marriage occurred last Monday night about 8 o'clock in front of the residence of Justice John McCann on Green street, between Ninth and Tenth. George A Elkins and Mollie Stewart, a runaway couple, hailing from Henry county, Ky., shouted a loud hello, several times to attract the attention of the magistrate, who came out to the street with a lantern, and asked to know what was wanted.

The young gentleman and young lady were both seated on the same horse, and were drenched with the rain, which had been falling for several hours. Elkins said they wanted to be married at once, and that the ceremony would have to be hurried, as the father and brothers of the young lady were in pursuit of them.

The justice asked the couple to show their license, which was done, then invited them to come into the house where the ceremony could be performed. This the couple refused to do, on the ground of not having sufficient time, and asked, instead, to be married then and there on horseback.

The squire consented after some hesitation, and called to Col. Wm. Hardin, who happened to be passing at the time, to hold an umbrella over the two while the service could be performed. The ceremony was brief, and at the conclusion of it the groom remunerated the squire with a liberal sum, when the couple rode away. The bride was young and very pretty, while the husband looked like a prosperous and well to do young farmer.

The New Lord Mayor of London

John Staples, the New Lord Mayor of London, after serving many years in the Court of Common Council, was unanimously elected Alderman of the ward of Aldersgate in January, 1877, on the death of Alderman Besley and he served in the office of the sheriff of London and Middlesex in the following year, in conjunction with the late Alderman Nottage, in the Mayoralty of Alderman Sir Thomas Owden. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and formerly Chairman of the Library Committee. He is at present Chairman of the Special Committee of the Corporation on the subject of Municipal Reform, and Master of the Leathersellers' Company. In politics he is a Conservative, although he has taken active part in electoral matters, and he is a member of the Church of England.

HELD UP.—Last night a young man named Hunter was going from the theatre to his hotel when just as he was passing by Dalby's stable on Pandora street, two men jumped out upon him and tearing open his vest went through all his front pockets. They secured $30 and ran off. A $5 bill in a rear pocket was overlooked.

ANTI-CHINESE.—The demonstration at Tacoma Saturday evening numbered about 800 persons. Speeches were made by several persons, among them a lady. A lady also sang a solo. Only 100 Chinamen remain in Tacoma; some 450 have gone away since the agitation began.

Sudden Death.

An inquest was held yesterday evening at the gaol by Mr Edwin Johnson, touching the death of one T. S. Mead. The jury consisted of Messrs. Jas. Hunt, G. Smith, F. Worth, J. Bullen, H. Cathcart and F. Carne, Sr. The evidence of two constables went to show that the deceased was found by them at about 8.30 o'clock on Sunday night on Pandora street, leaning against a fence and smelling strongly of whiskey, and was by them taken to the goal. Sam Clay remembered the deceased coming to his saloon on the afternoon of the day in question. The deceased appeared sick, but was sober, and had but two drinks while there. He appeared to breathe with difficulty.

A gaoler deposed to finding prisoner in his cell yesterday morning about 6.20 o'clock apparently in a dying condition. He took him out and endeavored to restore him, but deceased never spoke again. A rattle ensued in his throat and he shortly afterwards expired. A doctor was sent for but none came till 8 o'clock.

The medical evidence of Dr. Chipp went to show that no external marks of violence or indications of disease were present, the deceased presenting a good physique. He should judge the age as about 45 years and mentioned as singular the fact that rigidity of the muscles had not set in. To this remark Mr. S. Clay suggested: "Perhaps the man isn't dead after all!" but the doctor smilingly said he thought he was. He concluded by stating that from the superficial examination made he was unable to give an opinion as to the cause of death. The only clue to the man's identity was the fact of his having registered at the Colonial a fortnight ago as T. S. Mead.

The jury without retiring returned a verdict of death from natural causes, appending a rider censuring the gaol authorities for their tardiness in procuring medical assistance.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

Attempt to Establish English Styles of Dress.

(New York Tribune.)

A curious experiment is about to be made in England. Lady Granville Gordon and a distinguished graduate of Griton College are to open stores for dressmaking and millinery, their main purpose being not to make money, but to encourage national taste in dress, and to found, if possible, a distinctly English school. The results of the enterprise will be awaited with a good of interest, though the probabilities are not strongly in favor of its success. The presumption is that Fashion, in decreeing that Paris should be the dictator in matters of dress, had no regard to patriotic sentiment. It can hardly be maintained that French taste was given the palm because of its superiority, seeing that the principal designers of costumes in Paris is an Englishman. Possibly Lady Gordon's social position may give her store a certain vogue. Possibly also she and the Girton graduate may succeed by sheer force of genius. But it is extremely doubtful whether Englishwomen can be taught to buy English designs solely because they are English, or even because they are picturesque. Women will usually accept really ugly costumes or garments if only they are supposed to be "stylish," and reason and judgment have so little to do with matters of this kind that it is impossible to say how such an experiment will be received. Should it succeed it will certainly show that the "suppressed sex" is advancing in civilization in Great Britain.

Sehl's New Furniture Factory.

A visit to Mr. Jacob Sehl's new furniture factory yesterday will repaid the trouble. The premises comprise some two acres of ground situate at Laurel point. Erected close by the waterside, though not over it, the building rears its substantial proportions to a height of three stories. The ground space occupied is 84 feet by 63 feet, and each flat is divided into two portions by a thick fireproof wall, leaving on each floor two divisions severally measuring 50 feet by 60 feet, and 30 feet by 60 feet. The larger compartment on the ground floor is devoted to the principal machinery employed in the trade driven by an

ENGINE OF 35-HORSE POWER,

while the furnace, in connection with which is placed in a shed in whose brick walls neither door nor window communicate with the building proper. The larger division of the second floor is devoted to the cabinet-making branch; while, again, immediately above this is the finishing and polishing room. The smaller division of the lower flat is used for the storage of lumber; the corresponding divisions on the second and third flat for ready-made goods, manufactured and finished articles.

THE NATIVE WOODS EMPLOYED

consist, of course, of maple, alder, fir and spruce; with the imported walnut and oak. The machinery, which was started yesterday for the first time, though the place has not yet quite settled down to its normal condition of business bustle, hummed away in a manner that encouraged silent watching rather than discussion. However, above the din of rapidly travelling bands and revolving wheels, etc, the foreman, Mr. A. Wickens, kindly pointed out one of the

LATEST IMPROVED MACHINES

for letting in wrought iron fastenings instead of the old-fashioned cast iron ones. Also steam-power crosscut, rip, band, jig and scroll saws, planers, joiners, groovers, carving and moulding, dovetailing, shaping, turning lathes, boring machines, tenoning machines, sand-paper machines, etc. Conveniently adjacent to the factory is the kiln for drying lumber, and an apparatus for heating glue by steam.

THE NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED

will be about thirty, who may be divided into machine hands, cabinet makers and polishers and varnishers.

A COMMODIOUS WHARF

abuts on the water, and Mr. Sehl intends, if possible, to procure the discharge here of his consignments by the Sound steamers. As a general convenience, and also as a precaution against fire, water is available upon every floor, the top flat being provided with a large tank as a reserve supply. The

TOTAL COST OF THE FACTORY

and outbuildings, including handsome stables, will be somewhere about $15,000, irrespective of the private two-story residence now in course of construction according to an architectural design at once pleasing to the eye and indicative of that important addition to external elegance, capacity for comfort. The expenditure in this relation will be about $6,000 or $8,000. The figures of cost mentioned above show the amount that has been

SPENT ENTIRELY AMONG THE TRADES OF THIS TOWN,

and above and beyond all, no Chinamen have been employed. When in full swing, which Mr. Wickens announces will be in about a week, the factory will have a turning out capacity greater of its kind than any in the province, the first principal contract taken being that of the complete furnishing of the new rooms of the Driard House.

The old factory will be used merely as show rooms. While the new building is not picturesque it yet possesses those far more important elements, substantiality and convenience. The completeness of its arrangements and the season of its opening bespeak at once the business enterprise and ability of the proprietor, Mr. Sehl, who ranks among the most prominent men of this city.

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1885.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the announcement in another column. The weekly edition of this paper is now permanently enlarged to Eight Pages or 64 columns of solid reading matter. While making this announcement we are also enabled to state that the subscription rates are reduced to the following scale:

For one year	$2.50
For six months	1.50
For three months	75

Postage to any part of the Dominion, the United States and the United Kingdom will be FREE. Remittances may be made in money order, draft, postage stamps or cash.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, Nov. 5.

"MARCHING ON."

The C. P. Telegraph Connected.

The Onward Sweep of the C. P. Railway.

Connection to be Made Saturday or Monday.

(Exclusive to the Colonist.)

DISPATCH FROM YALE.

YALE, B. C., Nov. 4.—The C. P. R. telegraph line was connected to-day at noon and communication carried on with Winnipeg, Mr. Van Horne sending the first words over it. The line worked good considering the long distance.

DISPATCH FROM KAMLOOPS.

KAMLOOPS, Nov. 4.—Track laid one mile and a half west of Griffin lake last night leaving nine and a half miles of a gap.

DISPATCH FROM EAGLE PASS.

EAGLE PASS, B. C., Nov. 4.—Telegraph line was connected at Crasy Creek about twenty miles east of Eagle Pass at 1.50 this afternoon. Major Rogers sent first telegram to the east over the new wire. Van Horne who was at Farwell at 2 p.m. sent the first from Farwell to the west. Messrs. M. Leamy and family left yesterday. G. B. Wright has gone east to settle up his contract with the railway. The majority of residents are going either to Granite creek or Farwell.

DISPATCH FROM END OF TRACK.

END OF TRACK, Nov. 4.—Later news states that less than five miles of track to lay at six o'clock. Will work all night by electric light, and as easy laying expect will meet this end to-morrow night.

LATER.

J. Haney, general superintendent of Onderdonk contract, Major Rogers and Mr. Cambie, C. E., leave Eagle Pass to-morrow morning to meet Van Horne and party at end of track, who will at once go to western terminus. Owing to an accident the rails will not be connected until Saturday or Monday. Eagle Pass is fast becoming deserted.

Personal.

Rev. Mr. Watson came down from New Westminster on Tuesday and goes back on Friday.

Mr. D. L. Harback, representing the house of Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, is at the Driard.

Capt. Larkin, of Larkin, Connolly & Co., drydock contractors, leaves to-day for St. Catharines. During the captain's stay here the work has progressed most satisfactorily, and he leaves it in competent hands for its further prosecution.

Mr. Hume, engineer for Larkin, Connolly & Co., arrived from Quebec on Tuesday.

Mr. G. M. Dawson, of Ottawa, who has been conducting a geological survey up the east coast of Vancouver Island, has returned and is staying at the Driard.

Mr. Henry Bell and family leave for Winnipeg to-day. Mr. Bell has been connected with Ferguson & Co. for a year past and goes back to resume his former position in the stationery establishment of Parsons & Co., Winnipeg. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Bell wish them a prosperous home trip.

Commissioner Wrigley, of the Hudson Bay Co., has reached Winnipeg.

Mr. H. Choquette was a passenger by the G. E. Starr yesterday.

Mr. G. A. McTavish, M.P.P. for Victoria district, was in town yesterday.

Chief Engineer Hunter returned from a trip along the Island line yesterday.

Marine.

American ship Corsica has arrived at Burrard Inlet under sail from Australia to load lumber for same place, at Hastings.

Steamship Mexico is due this morning from San Francisco.

Steamship Wellington from Departure Bay, passed down last night for San Francisco.

Steamer Pilot towed to sea yesterday the bark Lakefield, lumber laden for Australia.

Steamer Alexander was to have left Departure Bay yesterday morning with the ship State of Maine, with coal for San Francisco.

Passengers Coming.

The following Victoria-bound passengers will arrive to-day on the Mexico: W. Dufour, Thomas Kennedy, D. McAuley, James Daly, Miss Johnson, J. Wylie, Geo. A. Anderson, H. Carroll, Rev. E. T. Crosette, Rev. G. B. Colby, S. Johnson, W. Kent, O. C. Bunster, A. J. Watson, R. B. Clarke, C. F. Moore, wife and four children, A. E. Imrie, J Green, Leo Gee Wing.

A SOCIAL OUTLAW.—John B. Rock, recording secretary of the S. F. Typographical Union, left San Francisco lately with the funds of the union. He is a heavily set man, dark hair, smooth shaven and about 31 years of age, and is now in Victoria.

THE ANTI-CHINESE TROUBLE IN SEATTLE.

Proclamation by Governor Squire,

Who Intimates that U. S. Troops will be Called Out.

(Exclusive to The Colonist.)

SEATTLE, Nov. 4.—Governor Squire to-day issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, it has appeared by published statements and various evidences commonly understood that in certain counties bordering on Puget sound certain persons have concerted together and determined to cause the removal of all Chinese residents from such counties in Washington territory; and whereas all acts of violence and intimidation against Chinese residents are plainly against the laws of Washington territory and the laws and treaties of the United States; and whereas it is represented by the sheriff of Pierce county and by the Chinese residents of the city of Tacoma, in said county, that said Chinese residents have been forcibly removed beyond the limits of said city; and whereas the mayor of the city of Seattle now represents the imminent danger of disturbance of peace in that city on account of the present anti-Chinese agitation; and whereas, the United States government has instructed the executive of the territory that every power of the law should be lent to secure the Chinese from assault; and whereas, the good name and prosperity of the territory depend upon the preservation of peace and good order therein by the duly constituted authorities; Now, therefore, I, Watson C. Squire, governor of the territory of Washington, hereby warn all persons against participating in any riot or breach of the peace; and at this time I especially warn all persons against inciting others to riot or a breach of the peace, in that they will be held responsible for such acts under the penalties of law; and I call upon the sheriffs of the respective counties and other officers who are charged by law with the duty of keeping peace therein, to secure all Chinese residents from assault; and I call upon all good citizens to assist them in so doing. Fellow citizens, I appeal to you. Array yourselves on the side of the law. This is the time in the history of the territory for an intelligent, law-abiding and prosperous community, who love their country and their homes, who are blessed with boundless resources of forest, field and mine, who aspire to soon became a great and self-governing state, to assert their power of self control and self-preservation as against a spirit of lawlessness, which is destructive alike to immigration, to labor and to capital. If you do not protect yourselves you have only to look to the next step beyond, which is simply the fate of Wyoming, and the speedy interference of United States troops." (Signed) WATSON C. SQUIRE, Governor.

What Some People Say.

That this is Guy Fawkes' day:

That shameful neglect of smallpox patients is reported from Montreal. The worst cases receive no attention and children are allowed to wait for food and drink a day at a time. No wonder the mortality is frightful.

That the New England Hotel, of Seattle, is now running an entire white crew in the kitchen.

That in the sparring match between Dempsey and Campbell, the latter was laid out in the second round by a swinging blow on the breast and another on the nose. The nose was broken, but it can be straightened.

That certain gentlemen who have figured as political aspirants—we mean figured the cost of unsuccessful attempts—are already becoming more bland of demeanor and acquiring a greater power of personal recognition intended to gradually lead up to something else. There is nothing like an early beginning.

That Lord Teignmouth, who died in England recently in his 90th year, could remember seeing Percival, Canning and Sheridan all in the house of commons together.

That a good collector must be patient as a poet, cheerful as a duck, sociable as a flea, bold as a lion, cunning as a fox, weather-proof as rubber and as watchful as a sparrow hawk.

That Friedlander & Steern, wholesale dealers in ladies' furnishing goods, San Francisco, have assigned to Juda Newman for the benefit of their creditors.

That nails have advanced in the United States to $3.25 per keg.

That the rumor connecting Mayor Grace of New York with the Marine bank frauds is false.

That bees can predict the weather. Combine a bee and a small boy and they can produce a squall.

That Worth says it is all bosh about dresses costing $2,000. Mr. Worth never made a new dress for a big newspaper.

That a naturalist, who has just returned from Spain, says that the natives keep locusts in cages for the sake of their "music."

That Artemus Ward, when asked by telegraph on behalf of a lyceum committee, "What will you take for ten nights?" replied, "Brandy and water."

That the sole personal estate left by the late Cardinal McCloskey was a life insurance policy. He had spent his personal estate in charity and for the cathedral.

A Laudable Object.

The following circular has been sent to many persons on the mainland. The object is a good one, and persons who may not receive the circular should accept this publication as an intimation and act accordingly:

VICTORIA, B. C., 3d Nov., 1885.

Dear Sir—In order to assist in bringing the great mineral wealth of the province before the world, I am arranging a cabinet of British Columbia minerals for the forthcoming London exhibition, and shall feel under obligations if you will send to me, through the British Columbia Express company (who have kindly consented to carry the same free of charge) such specimens of ore containing gold, silver or other metals as you may be able to procure, each specimen not to weigh over two pounds. With each shipment please give as full a description of the ore as you can, the value per ton in dollars and cents, and enclose assay certificates (should you have any) of the ore you forward; also state the exact locality wherefrom the ore was taken, the width and depth of vein, etc. Number and mark each specimen properly for reference.

Your kind co-operation and assistance will greatly oblige Yours truly, DAVID OPPENHEIMER.

Police Court.

[Before Mr. Edwin Johnson, P. M.]

November 4, 1885.

A batch of "drunks" having been dealt with, Ah Hong, on remand, was charged with obtaining goods by false pretences. The evidence went to show that Hung Yuen, a Chinese market gardener, had supplied the prisoner with provisions amounting to $291 last August. He had done so upon the representation by prisoner that he (prisoner) had a stump-clearing contract and would pay upon making the first draw. Another witness having testified similarly, the prisoner was committed for trial at the next assizes.

COMPULSORY CLOSING. — The bylaw passed by the city council last night renders compulsory the closing of saloons and taverns between the hours of midnight and five in the morning of week days, and between ten o'clock in the morning and five in the afternoon of Sundays.

THERE are ten patients in the convalescent home.

Municipal Council.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

The regular meeting of the council was held last evening at 8 o'clock.

Present—His Worship Mayor Rithet and Couns. McKillican, Smith, Braden, Grant, Ward and Warner.

The minutes of last regular meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From R. B. McMicking *re* electric light plant, applying for 45 fathoms hemp rope and 2000 brush carbons. Granted.

From John Haggerty, asking permission to take up sidewalk opposite Grand Pacific hotel on Johnson street promising to replace it every night. Granted subject to the usual conditions.

MONTHLY ACCOUNTS,

amounting to $2768.36, were read and ordered paid if found correct.

Coun. Smith moved that a sum not exceeding $30 be set apart for the compilation of a map showing the water mains on the various streets. Carried.

STREET COMMITTEE

handed in their weekly report.

An irregular discussion as to want of funds took place, after which it was resolved that work involving the laying of a sidewalk between Bridge street and John street, and one on Montreal street, be ordered done in its proper rotation.

WATER WORKS COMMITTEE

reported recommending the extension of water service to the house of Senator Macdonald and other residences. The report was adopted.

The street and electric light committee recommended that there be erected three additional electric light masts, each mast to have lamps of 12,000 candle power; the masts to be situated at or near, respectively, the junction of Simcoe and Menzies streets, near the first bend of Fort street, and near the west end of Rock Bay bridge, and that agents of the various electric light companies on the Pacific coast be communicated with, with a view to their tendering for supply of the extra plant.

Coun. Grant moved the adoption of the report.

The report was adopted, the position of masts to be decided at the next meeting.

EARLY CLOSING BYLAW.

(In committee, Coun. Braden in the chair.)

The first clause prohibited the keeping open of saloons and taverns (restaurants excepted) between the hours of 12 midnight and 5 a. m. on week days and between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. on Sundays. Passed.

His worship said if the bylaw was intended to regulate the saloons it should come up and be dealt with only with the bylaw affecting the granting of liquor licenses. He would move that clause referring to the regulation of the youth of the city be struck out, as a particular bylaw for that purpose could be afterwards framed. Carried.

The final clause, empowering the infliction by the magistrate of a fine not exceeding $50 or three months' imprisonment, also passed, and the title of the bylaw was altered to read "Retail Liquor Licenses Regulation Bylaw."

The bylaw was then passed, and the council adjourned.

"Interviews."

Last evening Milton Nobles' political and satirical comedy of "Interviews" was presented at "The Victoria." The strong point of the play is a Bohemian writer for the press whose audacity in interviewing public men is only equalled by his mendacity in recording the results. Mr. Nobles was the Bohemian and did the interviewing. When promoted to editor his articles soon brought a nest of hornets about his ears. His sanctum was invaded by the angry recipients of his attentions and he had three fights on hand in as many minutes. The acting in the piece was spirited and the scenes realistic; although the author can scarcely be pardoned for laying bare in so correct a manner the everyday experience of a newspaper editor with half-a-dozen fellows thirsting for his gore. The characters were all well sustained. This evening "Love and Law," an admirable piece, will close the engagement of this excellent company.

STRONG DRINK.—Some amusement was created yesterday afternoon at the sight of an Indian and his klootchman, both of whom were under the influence of whisky. They were standing at the edge of the sidewalk bordering the public landing when for some cause, or no cause at all, the man aimed a blow with a stick at the woman, to avoid which she made a grab at one of the uprights of the railing, missed it and disappeared with remarkable rapidity over the edge to the ground below, where she laid "all of a heap." A couple of bystanders descended to see if she was injured, and while the Siwash above was stupidly watching their movements he too lost his balance and likewise toppled down to the same spot. As he was only in the way he was gently assisted in his further descent and rolled quietly by till he reached his tent. The klootchman was lifted up and the body of her recumbent spouse forming a soft couch she was deposited upon him. At this both recovered sufficiently to recognize each other and lovingly embraced, while those who had helped them having given them a philanthropic blessing, left them to the enjoyment of their domestic relations.

THEREBY HANGS A "TAIL."—A short time ago it was announced that the government had decided to crop Chinese and white prisoners indiscriminately. It was also stated that the tails cut from the Chinese would be preserved and presented to them on their liberation. The government have since ascertained that with the prospect of having their locks returned to them the cropping process possessed no terrors for John. So an edict has gone forth that the hair of the Mongol and the Caucasian shall, mingling in a common funeral pyre, be burned before the shorn one's eyes.

A REFRACTORY CUSTOMER.—At 10:30 o'clock last night a man sitting at one of the tables in the Queen Chop House had an altercation with a waiter, struck at him, and drawing a knife advanced towards him, but was prevented from using it. Upon a constable arriving, he refused to go to jail, and made an attempt to get at Officer Sheppard with the knife. It required the united efforts of three policemen and two citizens to lodge him in prison. The man refused to give his name, which is said to be Nettleton. He may have been excited by liquor but was not drunk and will be given an opportunity this morning to explain to the magistrate the "apparent misunderstanding."

ERRATUM.—We are pleased to correct an error that crept into our report of the athletic exhibition, wherein we stated a three-mile footrace as having been won by A. Nass. We should have given instead the name of T. Watson. The one-mile footrace, on which a decision was not given, will be run for again at the hall of the athletic club. It is certain to be a close one.

THE fisheries of Newfoundland appear to be decreasing. Statistics show that in 1815 a vastly larger quantity of codfish was caught than in 1880, and this, too, in the face of the fact that double the number of people are now engaged, that the appliances for capture are trebly as efficient, and that the fishing area frequented has been greatly extended.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The advertisement of Messrs. Hall & Goepel, in another column, is worthy of notice. The Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance company is a long established one, having total assets to the amount of $36,875,363.39. At the late Clerkenwell fire in London this company paid £350,500 to losers by the fire.

DEATH.—Capt. Sturt, formerly a British army officer and stationed on San Juan Island during the dispute as to its possession, died at Nanaimo on Monday.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Autumn Assizes.

The following is the list of cases already arranged to be heard at the coming assizes, which commence November 23d:

Quininisti—Murder.
George King—Wounding, with intent.
Samuel Greer—Forgery.
Lum Yip—Threatening to shoot.
Johnny, Skeena river—Burglary.
Ah Mun—Unlawful possession.
Emerson Robson—Stealing.
Eli LeClair—Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
John R. Thayer, alias Cosgrove—Assault and steal from person.
Henry Leslie Emory—Forgery.
George Suffern—Entering premises and stealing.
Thomas Martin—Entering premises and stealing.
Owe Yen—Unlawful possession.
Nae Quong—Unlawful possession.
Albert Davye—Feloniously stealing.
Albert Elliott—Feloniously stealing.
Wm. H. De Long—Entering premises and stealing.
Henry Hondola—Entering premises and stealing.
William Nicholson—Robbery from the person.
James Wallace—Stealing.
John Morris—Stealing.
Kit Lony—Larceny.
Tuck Ching—Larceny.
Fan Tuck Ten, alias Quong Chung—Unlawful possession.
Ah Chin—Feloniously stealing.
Mah Ying—Intent to defraud.
Mah Kee—Intent to defraud.
Thomas Hampton—Stealing.
Robert Dixon—Stealing.
Frank Rosengreen—Stealing.
James Smith—Robbery.
Thomas McEwen—Feloniously stealing from person.
Alfred Townsend—Housebreaking and stealing.
Wm. Holloway—Housebreaking and stealing.
Frank Holloway—Housebreaking and stealing.
Robert Miller—Stealing from person.
Ngan Shee Ying—Assault with intent to kill.
Chan Ah Hing—Assault with intent to kill.
John Minor, alias Lynar—Stealing from person.
Robert E. Sproule—Murder.
Gumyow—Intent to defraud.
Frank M. Yorke—Attempted trespass.
Ah Hong—Obtaining goods under false pretences.

NEW WEBER.—Mr. Chas. Lombard received an upright Weber piano by the Olympian Tuesday. The piano has a beautiful and clear tone and is pronounced by the principal musicians of this city to be one of the most perfect instruments ever imported.

NEW BRICK BLOCK.—Workmen are clearing and excavating on the site of the old Terminus Hotel, Johnson street, where it is the intention of Mr. C. Bossi to erect a two-story brick block in the spring.

WORK ESTATE.—Considerable movement in property on the Work estate has taken place within the past few days. Heistermann & Co. disposed of $5000 worth yesterday.

BONDS will be given in the case of the Eliza Anderson and she will resume her trips.

From the Daily Colonist, November 6.

A NOVEL PREDICAMENT.

An Englishman Compelled to Pay for His Children's Admission to an English-Speaking Country.

The Englishman who had such trouble to effect the landing at San Francisco of his Chinese wife and children arrived at Victoria yesterday morning by the steamship Mexico. He met with the same

OBJECTION WITH REGARD TO HIS FAMILY

and hurried away to the lieut.-governor to bespeak his interference; but finding that such was foreign to his honor's authority, he was compelled to return to the customs collector who proved inexorable to the solicitations and arguments of the father of the family. So at last the gentleman who gave the name of C. F. Moore

CONSENTED TO PAY

the necessary $50 per head for his wife and six children, the collector in the meantime having telegraphed to Ottawa the circumstances of the case which were certainly not contemplated in the framing of the restriction act. Mr. Moore states he has been married to the mother of his children for eighteen years, and has been resident twenty-five years in China—most of the time in Pekin. He was interpreter at the American embassy at the above named city for some time, but is by profession a photographer. He is about 60 years of age of a decidedly ingenuous appearance, and brings with him all papers relating to his marriage and the registration of his children. His

WIFE DRESSES IN THE CHINESE STYLE

but the children are attired after the fashion of their father's country. He has not yet decided what to do; but will probably shortly leave with his family on a visit to some relations he has in Wellington. At present he is anxiously awaiting the Dominion government's decision on his case. For his wife who comes clearly under the act as being "of Chinese origin" he will doubtless have to pay the tax, but it is a moot point as to whether the offspring should be considered as of English or Chinese extraction. The anthropological wisdom of Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues will be not unprofitably exercised in arriving at a decision upon the question of the children's nationality.

The Prince Rupert.

The Hudson Bay Co. have received a telegraph from Falkner, Bell & Co., San Francisco, to the effect that the company's bark Prince Rupert, Capt. Shaw, hence Oct. 22d, for London, with a cargo of canned salmon was spoken on the 30th inst., in lat. 37° 42' N., 126° W., leaking badly. The captain, the dispatch states, intended proceeding on the voyage. The Prince Rupert cleared hence on the 11th October. In passing out of the harbor she touched a rock and received slight damage. She was towed into Esquimalt harbor for repairs, which were effected by Capt. Harmon, and the vessel sailed again on the 22nd Oct. for London. She is under charter to Robert Ward & Co. of this city. The cargo, which is valued at $90,000, and is fully insured, is as follows: Ewen & Co., 6723 cases of salmon, shipped by Robt. Ward & Co; Wellington, 3636, Laidlaw & Co., 1741, and Delta, 1259 cases, shipped by Welch, Rithet & Co; B. A. P. Co., 195 cases, Alert Bay, 3000 cases and 533 cases, shipped by Turner Beeton & Co. Findlay, Durham & Brodie shipped 15 bales of wool; H.B.Co., 19 packages furs, and Rev. Badgeley 9 packages personal effects.

Barkerville Public School.

Rank 1, 2, 3, each class for October: Fourth class—1, Annie Brown and Jennie Kelly equal; 3, Hubert Watt.

Third class—1, Allie M. M. Bowron; 2, Katie Brown; 3, William Houser.

Second class—1, William Kelly; 2, Jennie Sincock; 3, William Sincock.

First class—1, Annie Sincock; 2, Arthur Kelly; 3, Maggie Houser.

Dredger Rock.

Mr. Charles Hayward of this city has been awarded the contract for the removal of Dredger rock, which lies midway in the channel about off Laing's shipyard. This rock has always been a dangerous obstacle to shipping, which requires to make a sharp turn towards Laurel point to avoid it. The contract price is about $20,000.

A HEAVY wind from the southeast yesterday.

THE LAST SPIKE.

Probably Driven on Saturday.

Van Horne and Party Coming to Victoria.

(Exclusive to The Colonist)

END OF TRACK, Nov. 5.

Supt. Haney and party visited the eastern end of the track to-day. There were only two miles of track laid to-day on account of lack of iron, a temporary bridge having given out. It is now expected that it will be Saturday noon before the last spike will be driven. There are 3½ miles yet to lay. About 100 men are engaged in the woods and make rapid time, and had rails been plentiful, would easily have made connection to-morrow.

General Manager Van Horne and directors, and General Supt. J. M. Egan, together with a party of nine, are at Farwell, where they will probably remain until Saturday morning. After the spike is driven Van Horne and party will make a flying trip to Port Moody where they will take the steamer at once for Victoria.

Rain is general throughout the upper country; snow on the summits, but none as yet in the valleys.

SEATTLE.

The Chinese Trouble Tided Over.

(Exclusive to The Colonist.)

SEATTLE, Nov. 5.—By an agreement reached to-day all Chinamen agree to leave Seattle. The laborers will go at once. Merchants and propertyholders go as soon as they can dispose of their property; but agree to be gone within a few weeks. In return the citizens agree to aid them in preparations (for leaving and to protect life and property while they are here. Those who have not money will have their passages to San Francisco paid and subscriptions for that purpose are now being raised. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held to-night and the greatest rejoicing was manifested at the happy termination of the trouble. If the Chinese carry out the agreement in good faith there will be no trouble. A second anti-Chinese congress has been called to meet at Olympia, November 24th.

CALIFORNIA.

A Mysterious Death Explained.

(Exclusive Dispatch to The Colonist.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—An autopsy was held to-day on the remains of Cecilia, wife of Dr. J. Milton Bowers. The autopsy was held at the request of a number of organizations in which her life was insured for the benefit of her husband. The burial certificate gave the cause of death as abscess of the liver. The investigation demonstrated there was no abscess of the liver. An ulcer was found in the stomach which, it is believed, was produced by corrosive sublimate. The definite cause of death was definitely ascertained, but the stomach and intestines were removed for chemical analysis. The coroner's inquest was postponed till Monday to await the result of this investigation.

Marine.

The steamship Mexico arrived at 7:30 yesterday morning with freight and passengers for Victoria, and sailed again in the afternoon. The passage up was very rough and uncomfortable.

It is understood that the next up-trip of the Queen of the Pacific will be her last. She will be placed in the Mexican trade, and the Geo. W. Elder will run on this route.

The Pacific Mail steamship City of Tokio, as she now lies on shore near Cape Sagami, in the gulf of Yedo, together with all the machinery, spars, gear, etc., pertaining to and on the vessel, including about 500 tons of coal, was sold at public auction at Yokohama on September 14th for the sum of $8000.

The bark Cassandra Adams and ship Astoria are loading V. C. Co.'s coal.

The ship State of Maine and steamer Wellington have completed their cargoes of Wellington coal and gone to sea.

The schooner Henrietta, hence, arrived at San Francisco on the 4th.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Norwegian bark Aquilla has foundered at Greenburg; 22 persons were drowned.

County Court.

(Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J.)

THURSDAY, Nov. 5th.

Wood & Lea vs. Theatre Co.—This was an action remitted from the supreme court for trial in this court. The action was for $137, balance of account for wood and labor done. The judge directed the jury to bring in a verdict for $106. The jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff, $73.

Mr. S. P. Mills, for plaintiffs; Mr. C. Wilson, for defendants.

The county court stands adjourned until Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Justice Crease delivered judgment in the Tai Chung Yuen cases, dismissing the notices of appeal, ordering the bonds filed by the defendant to be assigned to the plaintiffs in each case, and giving leave to the sheriff to proceed with the executions; the defendant to pay the cost of appeal and this application.

Mr. Thornton Fell for the plaintiffs, F. Norris and Wm. Tierney; Mr. T. Davie for Lewis & Co. and Eliza Harris; Mr. Pooley for H. Saunders, and Mr. Helmcken for the defendant.

Personal.

Mr. T. L. Davies returned yesterday from Nanaimo.

Father Brabant will be a passenger for the west coast by the Dolphin to-day.

Mr. Amos Bowman, of the geological survey, is at the Oriental.

Mr. W. Dufour, of the auction mart, returned from San Francisco on the Mexico.

Mr. Harper, of Bonaparte, is at the Driard.

The Master of Blantyre and his piper will leave for Comox to-day to hunt the nimble mountain goat.

Mr. T. Davie arrived by the Princess Louise yesterday.

Dr. R. B. Clarke returned from San Francisco yesterday and is at the Queen's.

Messrs. W. and H. Brealey, Mr. J. P. Bacon (C. P. R.), Mr. M. M. English and Mr. Hamlin, C. E., came down from the mainland yesterday.

Mr. Carl Strouss was a passenger from Nanaimo yesterday.

MEAD'S IDENTITY.—J. S. Mead, who it will be remembered was the other day taken from a police cell and found to be dying had, it appears, for some ten days immediately previous to the time of his arrest been an inmate of the Royal hospital suffering from some sort of congestive fever and intermittent chills. The deceased said at the hospital he had had one of these chills at New Westminster, where a physician had told him that a third attack of that kind would be fatal. In the afternoon of the day on which he was arrested he had left the hospital for a walk, and towards evening H. C. Wilson found him in his tinsmith store which deceased had mistaken for a saloon. After the latter had left Mr. Wilson missed a bottle of muriatic acid, of which he thinks the prisoner may have partaken with such fatal effect. At the hospital Mead stated that his brother was superintendent of the second division of the Canadian Pacific railway.

THE ball has been extracted by Dr. Davis from the thigh of Charles Fiddick, who was accidentally shot near Nanaimo a few days ago, and the patient is doing well.

HALL SAFE for sale at Hibben & Co.'s *

A Wandering Minstrel.

Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, Mr. W. Denny was aroused from a gentle slumber by the sound of some person moving about the house. He got up to look for his pistol previous to looking for the man, but could not at once find the weapon. Finally, descending the stairs he found no one there; but the front door was open, and passing on to the verandah he started—even as Robinson Crusoe when he saw the foot-print—to observe a man's hat, which he duly captured and deposited with the police at the barracks. To these headquarters later in the day came a gentleman giving the name of A. Wall, connected with a variety entertainment in this city, who tearfully stated he had been held up the night before and robbed of $1.50 and his hat. Shown the hat he declared that it belonged not to him, and departed. A curious constable (even constables are curious at times) happening to re-inspect the hat turned down the leather lining and revealed—alas! for he who had been robbed of $1.50—a card bearing the fatal inscription: "A. Wall, teacher of vocal and instrumental music." A policeman immediately departed to again interview A. Wall, who looked, as walls sometimes do, rather blank when informed of the coincidence, and upon again examining the hat admitted it was his, and accordingly the teacher of vocal and instrumental music was locked up. The theory that he was probably serenading on the occasion in question is deemed a scarcely satisfactory one.

New Westminster.

(Columbian.)

Mr. C. E. Woods (Woods, Turner & Gamble) returned to the city a few days ago from Valdez Island and the north, where he has been engaged during the past five weeks surveying timber claims for our mill companies. Mr. Woods laid out nearly 10,000 acres of timber limits, which he describes as the finest he has seen anywhere in this province. The region is also rich in natural beauty and those other attractions so much sought after by tourists and sportsmen.

Rev. Mr. Gill, of the Reformed Episcopal church of this city, is about to leave the congregation. It is said that last Sabbath his final sermon was preached.

Geese and ducks are said to be very plentiful at the mouth of the river, and sportsmen are nearly as plentiful as the game.

The Bishop of New Westminster is expected to dedicate the new church at Delta and hold a confirmation on the 22d instant.

For the month of October the receipts at this port were: Customs, $6,887.84; other revenues, $44.80; total, $6,932.64. This is $1,251.59 less than for the same period last year.

A gentleman showed us a bunch of wild strawberry blossoms the other day, gathered freshly from the city commons. The grass everywhere is still luxuriant, and cattle are thriving exceedingly well.

L. O. L.

The members of the Loyal Orange Lodge of this city gave an entertainment and reception to their friends last evening at Temperance Hall. A sumptuous supper was prepared, and about 150 guests sat down. After the repast a well selected programme was gone through. Miss Humber played a beautiful piano solo and received well merited applause. Mr. Parnell's falsetto song was generously received, he being encored for his effort. Mr. McLean played an English concertina solo and was the recipient of much enthusiasm from those present. Rev. Mr. Percival's speech was well delivered and highly appreciated. Mr. Archibald gave a reading in his usual happy style. The trio of Messrs. Richards, Marshbauks and Nichols was a strong feature of the evening. A song and chorus by Mrs. Spofford, Miss Millar and Messrs. Millar and McNaughton were excellent; and Mr. Oram's song came in for a good share of the applause. Mr. McLean sang a character song which was generously received. Mr. Fraser gave a speech commenting upon the organization of the Orange order. At the close of the entertainment "God Save the Queen" was sung and one and all expressed themselves delighted with the way in which the programme had been carried out.

Puget Sound Exports.

The following figures are given of exports from Puget sound ports for last month: Lumber, 26,090,280 feet; coal, 35,955 tons; wheat, $155,910.

PANE-FUL.—Yesterday afternoon a colored man passing Tai Yune's store slipped and accidentally fell through the window. Tai Yune, indignant that the man should apparently choose this mode of entrance instead of the front door, pounced upon him and sent for a policeman. The man who broke the window had to pay for it, and thus in its turn the window broke the man. After waiting outside for half an hour a crowd of 1000 Chinese, becoming convinced that it wasn't a fire after all, gradually dispersed.

FELL FROM A TRAIN.—E. W. Haskett, late U. S. attorney-general of Alaska, went to San Francisco by the last trip of the Mexico from Victoria and took the Central Pacific railroad for Iowa. On Tuesday his dead body was found on the railway track. He is supposed to have fallen from the train.

THE steamer Princess Louise, or Yosemite, will leave for Port Moody on Saturday and await the arrival of Van Horne and party from the scene of the last C. P. R. spike.

THE late Chinese quarters at Old Tacoma have been burned. They were pestilential.

INQUEST.—The inquest as to the death of John Hicks will be resumed this morning at the city hall at 9 o'clock.

A BURNING ASH-BOX on Oriental alley caused all the bobbery last evening.

YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The attorney-general to-day finished his address to the jury in the trial of the defendants in the Armstrong abduction case, and the court adjourned until Saturday. It is generally believed that the conviction of Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, Bramwell Booth, of the Salvation Army, and Mrs. Jarrett is certain.

The report that the Duke of Edinburgh will be appointed commander of the Mediterranean squadron is confirmed.

TURKEY.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A dispatch has been received here stating that the Bulgarian troops have been ordered to evacuate Isaribrod.

Advices from Constantinople say the Turks are greatly irritated because Mr. Lascelles, the English agent at Sofia, constantly accompanies Prince Alexander to and from Philipopolis. This action on the part of the British agent is supposed to indicate English approval of the Bulgarian union.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 5.—Answers have been received at the vatican to the pope's communications to the German and Spanish governments on the Carolines question. The pope's basis, with slight modifications, is accepted. The pope's decision will now be drafted.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—Austrian troops are pouring from Trieste into the district of Bocchedi Callar.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 5.—The name of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has been stricken from the Russian army list and the prince has been deprived of his colonelcy of the Russian rifle battalion, to which he was appointed by the czar.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

CABLE NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—John Bright has written a letter to Blennerhassett, who is contesting Manchester for the house of commons, condoling with him on the opposition of the Irishmen of that city who have joined the tories instead of supporting the liberals. The tories, Bright said, refused to grant concessions to Ireland; while the liberals are willing to remove her grievances. England, he continues, has in the past treated Ireland cruelly, but now Ireland's greatest enemies are her professed leaders, who incite her people to disturb the peace and destroy industry. Bright hopes there are still patriotic Irishmen who are ready to make an effort to retain harmony with England.

European residents at Rangoon are alarmed at the present warlike attitude in Burmah and fear a revolt of the natives. The bank of Rangoon has sent twenty lakhs of silver to the currency office for safety.

Queen Victoria has enquired regarding King Alfonso's health. Reports from Madrid are conflicting.

The trial of Stead and other defendants in the Armstrong abduction case was resumed to-day. Charles Russel, counsel for the defence, declared that the taking of a child away with her mother's consent was no crime; but the judge held otherwise. Stead, who acts as his own counsel, made a powerful speech to the jury dwelling particularly on the righteousness of his motives in his transactions respecting the girl and defended the action of Mrs. Jarrett in refusing to betray her confederate. Stead claimed that the revelations of the Pall Mall Gazette aroused the indignation of the public and enabled the attorney-general to secure the passage of the criminal law amendment bill so as to reach such cases as mentioned in the Gazette. Mr. Jacques, one of the defendants, here arose and exclaimed excitedly: "They now prosecute for it." Stead, turning towards Jacques said, "Hush." Jacques, however, would not be quieted and repeated the expression. Justice Lopes then remarked to Mr. Jacques: "You are very indiscreet." Mr. Stead concluded his address by saying: "If the jury returned a verdict of guilty I will not appeal the case, but will bear punishment imposed upon me by the court without flinching." Applause greeted this declaration.

The government has decided to send Matthew Arnold to France and Germany, to inquire into the system of free schools in those countries.

Sir William Hart Dyke, chief secretary for Ireland, speaking at Bixley to-day, said the conservatives were determined to avoid coercing Ireland if possible.

Lord Salisbury delivered a speech in Victoria hall, London, this evening. He denied that the tories wished to tax cereals, but said free trade should not prevent an arrangement of duties in order to place England on an equal footing with other nations. To take an hypothetical case, he said if Spain refused to admit English manufactures, but admitted those of other countries, the raising of the duties on Spanish wines by England would not be an infringement of free trade principles, but would be justifiable retaliation. Nor should England be prevented from altering her tariff in order to benefit her colonies. The speech is considered a bold bid for the protectionist vote.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—Wheat steady and in poor demand; supply large; corn firm and in good demand.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Robert Thornburn, a noted miniature painter, is dead.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The St. James' Gazette says in an editorial: It is not generally known that Gen. McClellan was second cousin to Lord Clyde. Upon the death of Lord Clyde's only sister, Miss Alicia Campbell, who expired suddenly and intestate, and in December, 1863, McClellan and Peter Stewart Maclyver, M. P., for Plymouth, as next of kin, claimed and succeeded to the entire fortune of that lady.

SPAIN.

CARTHAGENA, Nov. 4.—Thirteen revolutionists, disguised as sailors, surprised and gagged the sentry at the entrance of the prison in this city and released 22 convicts. The whole party attempted to seize the arsenal; the sentry on guard resisted desperately, but was killed. The garrison becoming alarmed fired a broadside at the party and put them to flight. The leader of the gang was formerly an officer in the army. Several other members were captured. The government have been trying to keep the affair secret.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—King Alfonso is seriously ill.

It is stated that a marriage has been arranged between Princess Eulalie, youngest sister of King Alfonso, and Prince Antonio, son of the Duke of Montpensier.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Mme. Adam Novoille-Reveux has sent a cable dispatch to the governor-general of Canada, appealing to him to grant a repeal to Riel.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Count Von Munster, the new German ambassador to France, presented his credentials to-day to President Grevy.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 4.—The pope is negotiating with the Chinese government with a view of inducing the latter to allow the vatican sole authority over Roman Catholics in China.

SERVIA.

NISSI, Nov. 4.—News has reached here that the Bulgarians are entering Klissura and Seliahte and building redoubts at Tsaribrod. The officers of all the Servian divisions have been ordered to assume the offensive.

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—King Milan continues to actively prepare for war, and is making arrangements in the event of hostilities breaking out to advance from Pierot to Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. The Servian premier, M. Garachinine, is preparing to cross Timok river, which divides Bulgaria and Servia, with a strong force, into the Widden district. A forced conflict between Servians and Bulgarians will probably be brought on by an attempt to prevent the advance of King Milan and his force on the road to Sofia. Widden will be attacked by a force under M. Garachinine. Only in case King Milan defeats Prince Alexander Russia expects that the Servians will be victorious. If Servia succeeds in taking Sofia and Widden Russia will intervene and insist that King Milan withdraw behind the Servo-Bulgarian frontier, following the lines as indicated by the treaty of San Stefano.

AUSTRIA.

PESTH, Nov. 4.—The military commission has inspected Temesvar and other towns, for the purpose of arranging for accommodations for wounded soldiers. It is reported that traffic on the railroad from Brod, in Bosnia, to Serejevo has been stopped four days, in order to facilitate the conveyance of Austrian troops.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN, Nov. 4.—Rev. William Robertson Pierre, D. D., crown principal and vice chancellor of the university of Aberdeen, is dead. Dr. Pierre has been connected with every important political measure which has been agitated in Scotland during the past forty-one years.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.—The war office continues its active war preparations, indicating that the Porte is not fully satisfied that the powers will peacefully settle the Roumelian question at the conference which is about to assemble here.

Turkey has not named her delegate to the conference of the powers in the Roumelian question, because the ambassadors of the powers disagree on the subject of restoring *statu quo ante*, and measures to be adopted to restore it. The Porte wishes the conference to open under the auspices of a union of powers on the above matter. Said Pasha, new Turkish foreign minister, has induced M. Denelidoff, Russian ambassador, to be less determined to depose Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. The porte is urging Sir Wm. White, who continues to act as British ambassador, to ask England for fresh instructions respecting its line of action at the proposed Balkan conference, so as to render a compromise on the Bulgaria-Roumelian question possible. The attitude of England causes much uneasiness to the porte, who believes that Lord Salisbury, the English prime minister, does not want to weaken any of the Balkan states. As constituted they form a barrier against Russian schemes. At the last meeting of ambassadors, Sir Wm. White energetically opposed the proposition to restore *statu quo ante* in the Balkans. The powers are certain to disagree upon this subject; Italy has tried and failed to restore accord among the powers in the matter. The porte fears that Austria will abandon her present policy, which would greatly increase the difficulties of the situation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.—The total strength of the Turkish troops now mobilized is 35,000. Great camps are being formed on the Bulgarian, Servian and Greek frontiers. Gen. Lew Wallace, formerly U. S. minister to Turkey has arrived here. It is supposed he has come at the invitation of the sultan who has great confidence in Gen. Wallace's judgment and advice. It is reported that Prince Alexander is pressing the porte which refuses to receive him. The Albanian government refused to supply any troops to Turkey unless Ahmed Rioub was appointed their leader. The porte consented.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 5.—The first meeting of the Balkan conference took place to-day. The business was limited to the exchanging of credentials and the appointing of officials. The conference will reassemble on Saturday, when the first formal session will be held.

CANADA.

HALIFAX, Nov. 4.—Incoming vessels report the storm still raging with great severity at sea. Thus far no casualties among shipping reported. Telegrams from various points show the gale to be severe throughout the greater part of the province. It is reported from Baddeck, C. B., that the storm is one of the worst ever known there. All small boats at the wharves have been broken; sailing vessels in port had to be towed outside in order to be saved.

MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—A few days ago sanitary officers proceeded to the residence of a man named Gagnon to remove his child, sick with the smallpox. Meeting with resistance, a warrant was issued. The officer conveying it was met by Gagnon carrying a loaded revolver in each hand. He threatened to shoot the officer if he crossed the threshhold. The officer not being armed retired. A second warrant was taken out on a charge of threatening to shoot. Constable Beaudon, with a single companion, tried to serve the warrant, but this time found Gagnon and his wife armed; both of them carrying revolvers in each hand. The officers once more retired. The next night Sergeants Moran and Carpenter, accompanied by six constables, surrounded the house, and after the men had been properly placed in front and rear, the sergeants passed through the kitchen door and found themselves in a low, narrow passage with another door at the end. This was suddenly thrown open and Gagnon and his wife appeared again armed. A parley took place, but to no use, as they threatened to shoot the first man that advanced. The officers held a consultation when the inner door suddenly opened and a bullet whizzed in close proximity to the sergeant's head. The officers quickly got outside, and at this moment one of the upstairs windows was thrown open and two more shots discharged at the police, though on the first appearance of the constable there was no one around; by this time there was a dense crowd of sympathizers. Sergeants Moran and Carpenter now formed their men in line, at the same time shouting that they would shoot the first man attempting to dispute their passage. They then departed, leaving Gagnon for the third time victorious. The health officials will to-day consult as to the advisability of taking the house by storm.

MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—The first through passenger train on the Canadian Pacific railway from Winnipeg arrived here at noon to-day on schedule time, 62 hours.

Three hundred cigarmakers arrived here to-day from Hamburg, Germany. The wages to be paid the Germans are the same as those paid to Canadians.

A private telegram from a member of the Dominion parliament at Ottawa states that the cabinet has decided to appoint a commission of medical experts to examine into Riel's mental condition.

AMERICAN NEWS.

EASTERN STATES.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—While the vote was being counted in the Rome station house last night the place took fire. Two prisoners confined in the lockup lost their lives.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The Sun gives the vote of the state by counties, making totals: Hill's majority 69,697, and Davenport's 54,937; Hill's plurality, 14,760. The Sun says the state senate will stand: Republicans 19, Democrats 13, same as before. Assembly will stand: Republicans 72, Democrats 56, a democratic gain of one.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Whitney (democrat) for mayor, is elected by 12,024 majority.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The Sun makes Hill's majority for governor 11,377.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 5.—Mrs. Catharine Trump, postmistress at the village of Corning, has been arrested charged with opening letters out of curiosity and reading them for the purpose of keeping herself posted in regard to the business secrets of her neighbors and the love affairs of the young people of the community. She admits her guilt and in justification alleges that she did not know she was committing an offense for which she could be punished. She is under bail to answer at the next term of U. S. court.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 5.—The police authorities last night arrested David Keenan, W. P. Sears, P. S. Burns, D. Weathers and Master Workman Pinkerton of the Knights of Labor, all street railroad men, upon a charge of having been engaged in the recent explosions on street car tracks. Another man, John Shaughnessy, was arrested this afternoon. The men arrested are strikers. They were arrested at 119 Lucas avenue, from which place, it is claimed, they directed operations. A quantity of dynamite and caps were found there. The assertion is made that they purchased the dynamite in Louisville with money furnished by the Knights of Labor ostensibly to buy food for the strikers' families. It is reported the men have confessed their connection with a plot to destroy the railroad property, and that they will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The governor of Washington Territory yesterday telegraphed to Secretary Lamar that the citizens of Tacoma had expelled 200 Chinese from the city limits. The governor then telegraphed the local authorities of Tacoma asking if they could preserve order. He was informed that while order had not been perfectly preserved no one had been seriously injured. Another telegram from the mayor of Seattle stated that in view of the outbreak at Tacoma trouble was apprehended at Seattle. The Chinese in the territory have mad an urgent appeal to the governor for protection.

MEXICO.

MEXICO, Nov. 5.—The opposition in congress endeavored last night to get through a resolution abrogating the famous financial decrees of last June, one of which recognized the English debt, while the other suspended all subsidies. The resolution was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1885.

CHURCHILL AND CHAMBERLAIN

Greek met Greek in the electoral campaign on the 20th inst., and all England next day rang with the re-echoes of their blows. Mr. Chamberlain addressed the liberal association at Birmingham. Lord Randolph Churchill spoke at King's Lynn. The speeches were aimed at each other and were very lively. Mr. Chamberlain referred to Lord Randolph Churchill as the "author of that extraordinary rigmarole his electoral address—a colorless document, as a penny novelist, and an ignorant schoolboy." Lord Randolph charged Mr. Chamberlain with interested motives, with being intensely dishonest and flagrantly immoral, and said his radical suggestions were utterly absurd, with no more chance of success than a project for colonizing the moon. Mr. Chamberlain's reply to Lord Salisbury's attack at Brighton was severe. Lord Salisbury, he said, objects to our scheme that local authorities have power to buy land at a fair price. He said that whenever the government had taken land for the purpose of adding to the security, comforts, prosperity and health, or even to provide for the lives of the people, the privileged landowners exacted an extortionate price. He gave an instructive illustration. The board of works proposed to carry a street through a densely peopled neighborhood, and assessed the cost of the improvement on the increased value which the street would give to the thoroughfare. A great landowner opposed the bill demanding the frontage along the whole of his property. This meant that the land was to be bought from him at its prospective value, he to have compensation for severence and ten per cent for compulsory sale added to the enormous profit owing to the turning of his property so as to front on on a great thoroughfare. The commons rejected the clause and the lords inserted it. The commons threw it out without a discussion. Chamberlain said, "Who do you think was this landowner? It was the Marquis of Salisbury." Lord R. Churchill advises the reduction of school fees to a penny a week for purely elementary education. On this great question he said: "If you want a gilded programme go to the liberals, if you want good government and prudent progress, then I earnestly recommend the great landed interest to close its ranks and support the conservative party."

TWO STATEMENTS THAT WON'T FIT.

A few days ago the Knights of Labor passed a resolution, the full text of which is as follows:

Resolved, That this assembly of the Knights of Labor severely censures *The Colonist* newspaper in the action it has taken, in trying to mislead public opinion, regarding the existing condition of British Columbia, and its statement that prosperity and happiness reign; while in the majority of cases there are only poverty and dissatisfaction; causing many to break up comfortable homes in the eastern provinces and journey here to participate in the good times thus deceitfully said to exist, and in many cases marring their prospects for happiness in this world for life. Many have come and returned at considerable expense. Many have come and being without the means to return, have been thus compelled to swell the ranks of the poverty-stricken.

This resolution was published in the Times. We naturally demurred to it. Nothing had appeared in *The Colonist* to justify this implied "censure," and the statement "that only poverty and dissatisfaction" exist here is an untruth. We said then, as we take occasion to say now, that the condition of the average workingman in British Columbia is infinitely superior to that of his fellow workman in England; we denied then, and we now repeat the denial, that "only poverty and dissatisfaction" prevail here. While it would be unwise to publish articles that would induce a rush of workingmen to the coast, it is disgraceful to misrepresent the condition of matters as the resolution of the Knights clearly did. We have said that the resolution of "censure" appeared in the Times. Now let us see how far the Times agrees with the tenor of that resolution. On Thursday evening it undertook to discuss the relative condition of the workingmen of England and this country and remarked: "Under present conditions there is no hope for their (the English working classes) elevation to a higher plane. They are born poor, and from the time they can begin to labor until they sink into their graves they do nothing more than realize a miserable existence. *The condition of British workmen offers a broad contrast to that of the workmen of this country. Here the condition of the labor classes wholly differs from that of the labor classes in the mother country.* The workman here is intelligent, educated to a certain degree, and enjoys a thousand advantages in making the race of life all unknown to his British brother. *The road to preferment and competence lies open before him, and he lives in the assurance that honest toil will bring a commensurate reward.* This is a contrast offered between a country governed by free trade and one dominated by protection. Although this country has had to contend with the trade depression which afflicts the British, it is quite evident that the latter country has had the worst of it. Englishmen are not so blind as to be unable to see this, hence it is that their commission is about to investigate the causes of *our superior condition*, and ability to go on developing our resources and adding to the wealth of the country, even in a time of general depression." The above extract is offered for the consideration of the Knights of Labor. We should like to know how they will reconcile the Times' statements with the "censure" resolution? If they told the truth, then the Times tells a falsehood, and *vice versa*. If "poverty and dissatisfaction" prevail how can the condition of the working classes here be superior to that of the working classes in England?

GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

The death of General McClellan, one of the many previously obscure men who came to the surface during the civil struggle in the United States, was unexpected and must have given his friends a severe shock. He was only ill two weeks, of neuralgia of the heart, and when he died he was believed to be getting better. General McClellan was born in Philadelphia December 3, 1826, and was a West Point graduate. He served with distinction in Mexico and resigned his commission in 1857 to accept the position of railway president. At the opening of the civil war he was made a major general. After the defeat at Bull Run he was called to Washington and placed in command of the troops in that region. General Winfield Scott resigning in November, 1861, McClellan was appointed general-in-chief of the armies of the United States. During the year that he was in command he met with a number of repulses, although successful at Yorktown and Antietam. The dissatisfaction with delays in pushing forward was so great that finally, on November 7, 1862, he was superceded by General Burnside. After this McClellan took no further part in the war. In November, 1864, he resigned his position on becoming the democratic candidate for president, but received only 21 votes, the remaining 212 being cast for Abraham Lincoln. After the election he went to Europe, where he remained until 1868, and then, returning to the United States, resumed his practice as an engineer. He was in charge of the Stevens floating battery, which had been for many years in course of construction at Hoboken, opposite New York, but which subsequently proved to be useless. He was superintendent of docks and piers in the city of New York until 1872. From 1877 to 1881 he was governor of New Jersey. Since 1881 he has been president of a projected underground railway in New York city. He has published a "Manual of Bayonet Exercise," [illegible] a translation from the French, but adapted for the use of the United States army, 1852; a volume of government "Reports on the Pacific Railroad Survey," 1854; "Reports on the Armies of Europe," 1861; "Report on the Organization and Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," 1864; and several other papers on military subjects.

RIEL.

Riel's case has been disposed of by the court of last resort. His counsel asked the judicial committee of the privy council to grant an appeal principally on the ground that the Northwest court had no jurisdiction, and that the six jurymen by whom the prisoner had been convicted did not constitute a jury within the meaning of the law. But the committee has dismissed the motion, holding that the court had the power to try a case of treason, and that the jury was a competent one. The Toronto Mail says the cloud of technical objections raised in the convict's behalf has thus been dissipated, and the verdict rendered at Regina three months ago remains undisturbed. The only plea now left to Riel's friends is the one of insanity. It is alleged that he is a monomaniac on certain subjects, the victim of delusions regarding religion and his so-called mission to establish a republic on the Saskatchewan. But the jury which, under our system, is the sole judge of such questions, could not be convinced, either by the arguments of counsel or by the expert testimony produced on his behalf, that the prisoner, when he took up arms and planned the Indian rising, did not know that he was doing wrong; on the contrary, their verdict of "guilty" implied that they found him a free and responsible agent, who had wilfully broken the law. As it is not the province of the executive to review the finding of juries on questions of fact, unless new evidence has in the meantime come to light—and it is not pretended that such a thing has happened here—it follows that the verdict cannot now be challenged on the ground of the prisoner's insanity. The Mail concludes with the following significant words: And we presume that the sentence of the court will be duly carried out, and Riel executed for his crime.

The Contrast—Letter from "A London Mechanic."

TO THE EDITOR:—I read last night an article on trade depression in the Daily Times, in which the writer slanders British workingmen. From what he says of British workmen I am pretty sure he has never worked in England, as I have, or he would not write such stuff as this, "From the time they can begin to labor until they sink into their graves they do nothing more than realize a *miserable* existence. The workman here is intelligent, educated to a certain degree, and enjoys a thousand advantages in making the race of life *all unknown to his British brother*," and so on. This, I may say, is a very different picture to that of "the poor, hard-struggling workingman" here by "A Knight" in the same issue of the Times.

As I worked at my trade for fifteen years in England, and for the last twelve months in Victoria, and know what I am talking about, let me give my experience as to the condition of the workingman here and in the old country. Before I came here I had a steady job at the bench for over six years at thirty-five shillings a week, and it cost me close on to twenty-five shillings for board, clothing, railway fare, etc., leaving me to spend or save, as I chose, twenty-six pounds in the year. In Victoria I have found wages much higher, but work with me has not been as steady as at home—not from any fault of the place or the government, but because mechanics have crowded in too fast from the States and Canada, as work is scarce and poorer paid in those places than in British Columbia at present. Still I have made a little over twelve dollars a week since I have been here, taking the year through. My board, clothing, tobacco, etc. (I smoke, but don't drink), have cost me about seven dollars and a half a week, leaving me four dollars and a half a week, or forty-six pounds in the year, to put by. This is twenty pounds more than I saved at home, which is not bad, although the savings banks deposits show that lots of men save more than I do.

You can see that the Times is wrong about "a miserable existence" in England for a workman, and so is "A Knight" about "a poor, hard-struggling workingman" out here.

Plenty of men save nothing; they are all for to-day, and never think of to-morrow, of sickness or old age. Of those who don't save some are married, and many of those single who could save swallow all they make. This is true of England and British Columbia. If a man spends his money on a wife and has married comforts he should be satisfied, as he can't expect both to spend and to have, "to eat his cake and have it, too." As for the whisky drinker, if he's hard up, out at the elbows and without a job, and any cursing has to be done, he ought to have sense enough left to see that it's not the country, nor the government, but himself that is to blame. I know any quantity of men who, if they had the money they have thrown away on whisky, could drop their tools and take it easy for the rest of their lives.

Coming back to the Times and what it says about "the miserable" British workman as compared to those in America, there is no truth in that. The "grub" in England is the best in the world and cheap at that, and as for cheap amusements of all kinds America can't hold a candle to it. My experience is that a British workingman has more fun in a month than you can find in America in a year, if you travel all over it.

What got my monkey up most is the ignorant cheek of the Times in saying that "intelligence and education," besides "a thousand other advantages, are all unknown to his British brother." The columns of the Times point the other way. If such letters as "A Knight," "Radermie" and others are specimen bricks of the intelligence of the Victoria workingman I am sure that he is away behind his British brother. The London trades unions would soon bottle up such cranks as those I have mentioned, who disfigure and make ludicrous movements which have for their end the moral and material improvement of the working classes. In England the men who take the lead in trades unions are men with practical ideas and more than the usual quantity of good, plain, common sense. Somehow out here the noisy agitator, who dislikes work but is fond of the sound of his own voice, and the man with a tile or two loose take upon themselves to talk and act as if they represented the whole community.

Now, as to education, not having a family I can't speak from personal knowledge, but a mate of mine, who has, often says that the Victoria public school is not as good as the London board schools; that the government spends plenty of money, but that the teachers are a poor lot, most of them being boys and girls who have never been trained to teach; that the discipline is not good; that when spelling or at any other time the meaning of words is not taught, and that although his boy can spell words of six syllables from a book, when he comes to write a few sentences many of the short words are wrongly spelled. If this is so the Times cannot brag about education being so very superior here to what it is in England for his British brother.

A LONDON MECHANIC.

Saloon Closing.

TO THE EDITOR:—Why will the advocates of earlier saloon closing jeopardize the movement by extending its provisions to Sunday after past experiance of the difficulty of getting any consent to the restriction of the hours of saloon closing on that day?

Would it not be wisdom to get this first instalment and wait another opportunity for its extension?

PATER FAMILIAS.

THE GREAT FIRE IN CLERKENWELL.

Loss, £250,000 Sterling.

(Times, Oct. 9.)

The conflagration which raged in Clerkenwell for six hours yesterday morning was probably, with two exceptions, the most disastrous fire which has occurred in London during the existence of the present Metropolitan Fire Brigade. Breaking out at a quarter before 4 o'clock in one large warehouse and rapidly involving another, the fire had, in the space of an hour, attacked 17 large warehouses, and eventually caused damage, of a more or less serious character, to no fewer than 46 buildings. The scene of this great fire was chiefly the great block of warehouses which were known as Charter-house buildings, and which formed the corner of Goswell and Clerkenwell roads. A passage ran through the middle of these buildings from the one large thoroughfare to the other, and afforded access to the premises—right in the centre of the block—upon which the first outbreak of the fire was discovered. These premises were numbered 18, Charterhouse buildings, and were tenanted by Messrs. S. Flint & Co., embroidery manufacturers. The place was a building of five floors in height, and was used for all purposes in connection with the trade mentioned. The building was deserted at the time, having been locked up for hours, and it was not until the attention of a passing constable was called to an unusual glare from the windows that any danger of fire was apprehended. A hasty investigation proved that undoubtedly a fire was raging on the premises. The alarm bell had scarcely been pulled when a strong outburst of flames and smoke from the windows of the warehouse proved that the fire must have been burning for some time before its actual discovery.

The first body of men which arrived on the scene got one of the street hydrants into work, but this comparatively slight jet had, of course, not the least effect on the flames, and at 4 o'clock every floor of the two warehouses was burning, and the flames were very strong and threatening. The serious character of the fire at this time may be judged by the mere statement that the two great buildings mentioned were blazing in the center of a block of warehouses five and six floors high, filled with material of the most inflammable description.

The flames spread from one warehouse to another with frightful rapidity in the course of the few minutes which had necessarily elopsed between the calling up of additional aid and its arrival. By the time Captain Shaw arrived from Southwark, about 4.15 a.m., the fire had extended to both sides of the street, and caught the chemical works of Messrs. Foley & Co., Clerkenwell road, and several other houses adjoining. The heat was almost unbearable, and the reflection thrown by the fire was to be seen for many miles round. Under the circumstances the only thing to be done was to bring up all possible help from the outer districts of the metropolis.

The most serious points, at which the firemen had to exercise great care and energy, were at the west and north-west, where the fine building known as the Foresters' hall, a huge warehouse, and, a little further back, the Merchant Taylor's school, stood. In order to guard these at all properly a much larger force than was on the ground, even after the repeated messages sent off for help, was required. The height of the buildings, too, rendered it expedient to bring the American and ordinary telescopic ladders into requisition, and it was likewise deemed necessary to have more officers of the brigade present. The chief officer, therefore, telegraphed, at about 4:30 o'clock, that the fire was a very large one indeed, and that he desired the assistance of the superintendents and all the available help possible. In answer to this, Superintendents Palmer and Campbell proceeded to the fire, and three steamers from each district which had been at first sent on to render aid at the fire were supplemented by as many steamers as it was possible to send on from other stations.

At 5 o'clock there were no fewer than 14 warehouses ablaze in the Charterhouse-house block, and it was at this time that serious apprehensions were first entertained for the safety of the block of buildings on the other side of Clerkenwell-road. Wide as the road was the heat of the flames was so great that it was felt that if the flames traveled much further in the block towards the Clerkenwell-road, these houses might be attacked. As it was found a little later on that the flames were undoubtedly travelling in this direction, and seemed to increase rather than to decrease in strength, in spite of the immense quantity of water thrown on the fire by the 30 powerful steamers which the brigade had now got to work, it was deemed absolutely necessaay to order the inmates of these part dwelling and part-shop premises to move out of the buildings as quickly as possible. The scenes which ensued were pitiable in the extreme. On every hand were to be seen partially dressed men and women carrying half-naked children or some of their household goods out of danger, and a large body of police were engaged in the humane task of assisting the unfortunate people, many of whose children they carried to places of safety. Time after time the firemen made the strongest efforts, as the fire burnt more towards the Clerkenwell-road, to keep back the flames from spreading across that broad thoroughfare. The zeal of the brigade in this direction however, was entirely futile, for again and again they were driven back into the Goswell road, and at six o'clock a loud shout was raised, and it was seen that the row of houses and shops in the Clerkenwell road had become really involved. Nos. 16 and 18 got thoroughly ablaze, and but for the great volume of water poured on the fire at this point the mischief would have spread enormously. Then, too, the Charterhouse schools, and the St. Mary's vicarage were in positions of very great danger, and the firemen had to exert themselves to the utmost to protect them.

At intervals a heavy wall would fall and the men would be compelled to run for their lives. About half-past four, as the firemen were playing on the portion of Charterhouse buildings which faces Clerkenwell road, the front wall was seen to suddenly totter, and the men were ordered to make sure of their own safety. A moment later nearly the whole of the shop fronts of the last four warehouses of the buildings fell with a loud crash, and, as soon as the smoke had cleared away, it was seen that the whole roadway was covered with fallen bricks and masonry. Under the circumstances it is surprising that there were not many casualties. Captain Shaw himself had at one time during the fire a very narrow escape of meeting the fate which befell his predecessor, for a huge mass of brickwork fell upon the spot on which the chief officer had stood only two seconds before.

An estimate of the damage caused, and a statement of the properties affected was a task which could not be completed for several hours, and it was not until last evening that Captain Shaw had the official details of the disaster placed before him. The losses, it was ascertained, were nearly all covered by insurance, and a careful estimate gave the damage caused at £250,000.

Card From Dr. Praeger.

TO THE EDITOR:—As the paragraph relating to Mr. Hicks' meeting with me is slightly inaccurate, will you allow me to state that we met accidentally while I was crossing Government street, from Frank Campbell's to Van Volkenburgh's. Your publishing this letter will greatly oblige, Yours, etc., E. A. PRAEGER.

October 30th, 1885.

BADGES FOR ALL SOCIETIES, police, firemen, &c.; also, presentation prizes or charms in gold, silver or metal, sold at society prices at the agents of the Universal Badge Manufacturing Co. Nathan Joseph & Co., 641 Clay St., San Francisco, California. Workmen, K. of P. and most any other solid gold badges, Price $1 each, sent by mail or C. O. D. 6mdw*

WOMEN WHO GO WEST.

They Want to Teach and Cook But are Worried into Matrimony.

(Red Bend (W. T.) Correspondence N. Y. Sun.)

When the census of this town was taken last month it was found that there was a population of 378, including 293 males, sixty married women, one widow engaged, two maids engaged and the rest children. More than two hundred of the men are bachelors, ranging in age from 25 to 50. Red Bend is some distance from a railroad, and it has been a very difficult matter to get young women to locate here. Most of the girls who come into this region stop at Yakima, or go thence to the larger towns south of here.

When the schoolhouse was built the Directors advertised in various Territorial papers for a teacher, and the first one who presented herself was employed. She had not been at the desk more than a fortnight before she was married to a storekeeper named Elverson, who was about the best looking young man in the town. She resigned her place, but consented to serve until her successor had arrived. One of the young women with whom the committee had been in correspondence was found disengaged, and in the course of a month she transferred herself to Red Bend and took charge of the school. She was a tolerably homely woman somewhat advanced in years, but she too, was led to the altar in less than a month, and gave up the school as her predecessor had done.

Once again the place was filled, and things went along smoothly for a while. About that time McGinn, the tavern keeper, imported a servant girl from Portland and put her at work in his kitchen at a salary of $6 a week. Mrs. McGinn was not very lusty, and her husband found that the only way in which keeping hotel was possible was for him to have efficient female help. He had had serious trouble in getting anybody to come, but the wages that he offered finally induced the girl spoken of to accept the job. She had no more than learned the ways of the kitchen before two or three young men began to hang around the back door of the tavern. McGinn was equal to the emergency. He watched matters for a day or two, and, becoming convinced that the school-house episodes were to have a repetition in his own kitchen, he got a gun, and just as a young man appeared at the back door the next evening after supper he jumped out on him.

"What do you want here?" he asked.

"Nothing," said the fellow, coloring up a little; "nothing much, I was just calling on the girl in here. She's an old friend of my family, and I look in once and a while to see how she's getting on."

"Well, I'm a friend of your family, too," said McGinn, "to the extent that I don't want to kill you, but if you don't keep away from here I'll murder you. Now you git."

The youth slunk away. The next day the girl was missing from the kitchen, and late in the afternoon it was discovered that she had married the young man. The same day the schoolmistress announced her resignation, and as McGinn was on the warpath with his gun, the leading citizens made up their minds that a crisis had arrived which would require a good deal of statesmanship to bridge over.

That evening, when the School Committee met to consider things, Mr. Elder, the chairman, said he had an idea which he thought might be worthy the attention of his associates. He proposed that in the future all schoolteachers should be made to sign a bond not to marry before the end of the term. The idea was accepted, but, fearing that the conditions might make it impossible for them to get a woman into the town, they said nothing about them to the one with whom they opened negotiations. She came on; and after deciding to take the place was informed of the contract which she would have to sign. To this she indignantly declined to accede. The school committee was inexorable, and so was she. She said she would leave for home in the morning. The committeemen looked at one another to see if anybody was weakening, but no one appeared to be willing to give in; so it was decided that she would have to go. This particular girl was young and vivacious, and when she started off with School Director Beebe for Yakima the whole town wished she would stay. An hour later Beebe drove into town with the girl still in his wagon, and to the people who gathered around the vehicle with questions he said:

"The fact is, we've decided to get married. She didn't want to go back and I didn't want to have her go."

Everybody felt that Beebe had played roots on everybody else, but there was nothing to say.

At the next meeting of the committee, which Beebe did not attend, Mr. Elder again had an idea which he wanted to submit. He said that in view of what had happened it occurred to him that Red Bend had greatness within its grasp. "Now," he continued, "let us overstock this market with schoolma'ams and servant girls. Advertise for them everywhere, offer big wages, and hire all that come. We'll get enough after a while to go around, and when we do it we may have a few on hand." The suggestion discussed at considerable length, and finally adopted. The School board decided to hire ten teachers, and twenty of the married men in town agreed to take twenty-five servant girls. The advertisements brought many answers, and in the course of time the town began to fill up with young women of every description. As they arrived they were assigned to different families, and before a week had passed there were more marriages on foot than the preacher could keep track of. The experiment has been found to work splendidly, and as the only schoolma'am in town now is said to be on the point of marrying, it is thought that the same device will be resorted to again. Six girls have married out of McGinn's kitchen, and during the last twelve months there have been fourteen teachers at the little school. The present incumbent is a grenadier from Michigan, and the committee think she will last some time.

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AN INDIAN SCHOOL.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION AT LAWRENCE, KAN.

Children of the Red Man Traveling in the White Man's Path—Characteristics of the Indians—Pupils at Dinner.

[Kansas Cor. Courier-Journal.]

We reached a circular inclosure of several acres, and from the opposite side from that which we enter are three large stone buildings several stories high, and arranged in semi-circular manner. The center building was the school; the one on the left contained the dining hall, kitchen, working rooms and sleeping apartments for the females. The right-hand building contained the superintendent's offices and apartments for the males. This is a beautiful one, overlooking the valley of the Wakarusa. The view revealed a wide stretch of gently undulating prairie, which, with its wealth of vegetation, lighted up by the noonday sun, presented a wonderful variety of rich coloring. From the various fields of grain there came the hum of busy harvesters, while from the green hedges the birds poured forth a melody as pure and free as the air.

The school farm extends down this beautiful valley and consist of 280 acres. This is cultivated by the Indians under the direction of a practical farmer, the pupils being required to work one half of each day. Learning how to work is one of the principal features of the school, and for the males, in addition to the farming, they have blacksmithing, shoemaking and carpentering. The females are taught all kinds of cooking, housekeeping, sewing, etc. In the school the course will be progressive, but now in the beginning is of necessity confined to the common branches. Music is very popular with them, and they are very eager to study drawing, in which they exhibit very decided imitative powers. Some of the pictures on the blackboard were excellent, particularly those of animals.

The school department is conducted very ably by Mr. Joseph Du Mars and wife and six assistants. There is a delightful gentleness and kindness of manner about Mr. and Mrs. Du Mars which gives them a peculiar fitness for the difficult task before them. The Indians seem to have a warm affection and profound respect for them. Mr. Du Mars also holds the responsible position of disciplinarian, next in authority to the superintendent, and attends to the wants of the little "Injuns" when they need punishment. He told us that way down deep in the basement was a dungeon for the larger Indians when disobedient, but that very little punishment of any kind is ever necessary.

Over 300 were in attendance last year, and among this number about 200 remain during the summer vacation. The Indians are very much delighted with their new situation, and highly appreciate the opportunity afforded them. The change from the old ways of living is a very radical one indeed, and as the school has been in operation but one year, it is difficult to determine upon results. The Indian chiefs and fathers are very much in favor of having their children educated, and advise them to find the "white man's path," as they call it, as quickly as possible, for the old ways will no longer do. The school is supported entirely by the government. The buildings cost $50,000, the land having been donated by private citizens. There is an appropriation of $175 a year for each pupil, which pays their way entirely, even to railroad fare to and from their homes. The pupils are obtained through the efforts of the officers of the institution, and the government agents in the Indian nation, so it is virtually a reaching out after them by the government, and begging them to come in and be benefited, and they are gladly coming.

The Indians are more sentimental than we commonly suppose. They shed tears at parting with their children, and the latter remember their rude homes with a tenderness that refinement will never extinguish. They part very reluctantly with their long hair, which according to the rules of the Institute must be neatly trimmed. We were told of a touching incident in connection with this. A young chief begged that his locks might be spared, for they had been his glory and pride, but yielding to the stern requirements of his start toward civilization which at every step must sacrifice loved customs of the past, he buried his face in his hands and submitted. As the shears rudely severed from him that which he had so much revered, the hot tears came trickling down. Who knows how much it cost him to submit? We have profound respect for honest tears. How peaceful beyond all comprehension and how far removed from earthiness, or else how cold and heartless is a tearless life. It is either angelic or satanic and has in it little of humanity.

The dinner hour is announced, and for an instant all is confusion as the Indians "fall in." The line is formed in front of the dining hall, and then, with orderly step and perfect quiet, the scene of battle is soon reached and the enemy (?) politely vanquished. The dinner was of good substantial food, and partaken of with manners that would do credit to any board. Before eating the entire assembly, with bowed heads and reverential manner, joined in singing grace. The pupils assume new names when they enter the college, and instead of "Little Turtle," "Pottawatomie," "Black Hoof," "Long Tail," etc. we see Walter Scott, Brutus, Oscar Wilde, Jay Gould, etc. After dinner we witnessed a very practical "broom drill." The broom brigade, with proper officers, marched out into the grounds surrounding the college and made a vigorous attack on dirt and rubbish of every kind.

Keeping the Flies Away.

[Pittsburg Chronicle.]

"What's that for?" asked a reporter of a waiter in a Smithfield street restaurant. The waiter had a bag of table salt in his hand and was sprinkling the contents behind the counter and on the floor where the crumbs might fall.

"It is to keep the flies away," replied the waiter.

"How does it do it?"

"Can't say, sah, ask the manager."

"We find," said the manager, "that by sprinking salt where there are broken victuals, dirty plates, and other things which attract flies we can keep these pests away. It fills the air with saline particles and we have no trouble at all. You can see that this is so by looking here."

Scraps of bread, melon rinds, and broken meats and pieces of plates were in baskets and shelves behind the counter, but there were not a dozen flies in sight.

New England Thrift.

[Youth's Companion.]

Two farmers, brothers, living on adjoining farms in the state of Connecticut, are both more than comfortably endowed with this world's goods. There is a third brother, who has lived in Illinoi for several years, where he owns a fruit farm. He is generous to a fault, and every autumn invites everybody for miles around to spend a day with him and feast on his fruit.

A short time ago he paid a visit to his brothers in Connecticut, who, not having seen him for ten years, warmly welcomed him. John, the older of the two brothers, insisted that the western brother should stay with him, and, after a pleasant little urging, Richard, the other brother consented. The next morning John and his visiting brother walked over to Richard's farm. John invited Richard to come with his family and take dinner with him. As the three brothers strolled toward the barn yard to look at the blooded stock, a dozen fine pullets crossed their path.

"By the way, Dick," said John, suddenly, "my wife says our chickens are getting so scarce that they must have been stolen or carried off by some animal. We thought we'd give you chicken fixin's for dinner to-day. Suppose you let me have three or four of these?"

"All right! Pick out three fine ones," said Richard. The pullets were caught and killed. After a little more visiting and walking about the farm, John and the western brother prepared to go home. As John picked up the pullets and walked out of the yard with them, Richard called out:

"O John, those pullets will be 13 cents a pound! I believe that's what they're askin' down to the center now." The generous western brother was so annoyed that he left for his home next day. He could not endure to remain where one brother charged another brother for three chickens which were to be eaten in part by himself and family. The anecdote, which states not an imaginary but a real occurrence, illustrates the character of only a small minority of the farmers of New England.

SINGULAR SECLUSION

Of a Wealthy Family in the City of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 21.—In an unpretentious residence on Brooker avenue there has resided for a number of years a family by the name of Figee. The blinds have always been securely fastened and the neighbors have never seen any of the inmates. The manifest seclusion of the family occasioned the greatest interest in the neighborhood, and a number of plans were laid to compel the family to show themselves, but in vain. Yesterday the health officers called, but were refused admittance. They stated that they were compelled to look into the sanitary condition of the house. After a great deal of hesitation the door was opened. The officers entered a large room well furnished. The man who stood before them appeared to be about 45 years of age, of pleasant address and well dressed. Upon entering the next room the officers discovered a lady surrounded by seven children, the oldest a boy about 15 years. The mother was well dressed and gave very intelligent answers to all the questions asked. It was learned that the man and wife had resided there for a number of years rearing and educating their family. The husband spent most of his time locked up in a bedroom. The rooms were always darkened and the children never permitted to go into the yard or streets or to be seen by any one. It is thought the eldest boy brings all the food to the house before daylight and after dark in the evening. In reply to the as to what means he had, the man answered that the was rich and he had everything he wanted, and that he and his family only wished to be left alone. The house was neat and clean.

How many Eggs will a Hen Lay?

We often read of hens that lay 200 eggs a year, but such statements do more harm than good, by inducing the inexperienced to believe such to be a fact. Any one who is familiar at all with poultry knows that during the fall all hens undergo the process of moulting, or shedding of the feathers. This requires usually about three months or 100 days. As there are only 365 days in a year, we have 265 days left after deducting the moulting period. If a hen lays regularly every other day, she will lay 133 eggs; but she will probably lose three months in hatching out her broods, and even if she is a non-sitter she will take a resting-spell. As moulting is a heavy drain on the system, but few hens lay during that process, though there are exceptions, and where the number of eggs exceeds one every two days it will be found that a corresponding reduction occurs during some period of the year. While we admit that certain individual hens have been known to lay as many as 150 or even 175 eggs in a year, such cases are rare; and if one has a flock of 20 hens or more, he should be satisfied if there is an average of 100 eggs a year for the whole flock, or rather, nine dozen. Four dozen out of the nine should realize 30c. per dozen, three dozen should bring about 20c. per dozen and two dozen should realize 15c. per dozen, or an average of 23c. Of course, this calculation may be wrong, but it will convey an idea of what may be expected.

NOT WELL TRAINED.—A certain man who owned a fine, large dog, was bragging about how well trained the faithful animal was, and how he would obey any order that was give him. One of the gentlemen present, to test the obedience of the dog, said to the proud owner:

"If the dog is so well trained, tell him to get up and go out doors, and then we can see if you have got him under control."

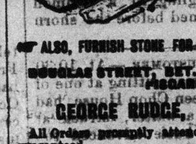
"Grover," said the man, "you get up and go out."

The dog got up, but instead of going out, he walked up to his master and bit him on the leg.

"Or bite me in the leg, if you don't want to go out," said the owner of the animal.

Moral—It would almost seem as if the Democracy had not yet got the President under complete control.—*Texas Siftings.*

ASHCROFT STATION.
T. G. KIRKPATRICK,
STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
ALL GOODS LEAVING THE RAILWAY at this station should be marked—"Care T. G. K. Ashcroft." Cash must be on hand to pay freight and road tolls. my1 3mw

VICTORIA MARBLE WORKS

MONUMENTS
TABLETS
TOMBS, MANTEL
FURNITURE WORK.
Etc., Etc., Etc.
WE ALSO, FURNISH STONE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
DOUGLAS STREET, BET. CORMORANT AND PISGARD.
GEORGE RUDGE, PROPRIETOR.
All Orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. no3dw3m

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

FINDLAY AND OTHERS VS. BIRRELL AND AL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO WHOM IT may concern that by order of the Chief Justice made in this cause and dated 26th SEPTEMBER, 1885, the Defendant, PETER BIRRELL has been enjoined and restrained from negotiating any and all promissory notes given him by JAMES WELSH, JAMES K. GILBERT and A. E. GREEN, for the alleged purchase of the NAAS RIVER FISHERY, or goods and effects thereof.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

Sept. 29th, 1885. se30dwtf

IMPERIAL FEDERATION LEAGUE
LIVERPOOL BRANCH.
THE OFFICES OF THIS BRANCH OF THE Imperial Federation League are now open at CHICAGO BUILDINGS, STANLEY ST., LIVERPOOL. All Colonists passing through Liverpool are cordially invited to make use of the rooms of the branch for correspondence and other purposes.
The publications of the League may be seen there, and all Colonial papers received are filed for reference.
The Committee will be glad of communications upon all matters of Colonial interest. Information will be gladly offered by the Hon. Secretary respecting Colonial Exhibition of 1886; the doings of the National Association for promoting State Directed Emigration and Colonization; the Movement for Improvement of Local Defence, and upon other matters of Colonial interest. jy15dwtf

SALE OF UNSURVEYED LANDS OUTSIDE RAILWAY BELT.

TAKE NOTICE THAT I, THE UNDERSIGNED intend to make application to purchase a block of land of forty chains by eighty chains, lying north and south on the shore, at the west extremity of Cowichan Lake, across the trail to Nitinat for forty chains, back from the lake shore as duly staked out and notified on the said land in my name; as also, one of the four small islets of some seven acres, more or less, towards the west end of the lake, near the south shore.

ARTHUR EDWARD McCALLAM, Maple Bank, Esquimalt, B.C.

October 25th, 1885. oc27wim

The Rising sun should find you resolved to give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a thorough trial. It will cleanse and invigorate your blood, and restore the vital organs to their natural functions. Mrs. J. D. Upham, 231 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass., writes: "For a number of years I was troubled with Indigestion, and unable, without distress, to take solid food. After using Ayer's Sarsaparilla one month I was
Entirely Cured."
Mrs. H. M. Thayer, Milton, Mass., writes: "I have been very much troubled with torpidity of the liver, and Dyspepsia. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured me." Mrs. J. W. Bradlee, Hyde Park, Mass., writes: "I was greatly reduced by Dyspepsia, and was advised to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which entirely cured me." Mrs. M. F. Hamblett, 25 Lawrence street, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was sick two years with stomach and liver troubles, and obtained no relief until I took
Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Since that time I have enjoyed excellent health."

Generation follows generation, transmitting a legacy of good or ill, according to well-known physical laws. To the unfortunate sufferer from hereditary Scrofula, nothing can be more cheering than the assurance that in Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla is found a constitutional remedy, which eliminates the poisonous taint, and restores to the blood the elements necessary to
Life and Health.
Alaric Mercier, 8 Harrison avenue, Lowell, Mass., writes: "My son was weak and debilitated, troubled with sore eyes and Scrofulous humors. Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored him to perfect health." Irving H. Edwards, Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "From the time I was four years old, until eighteen, I was subject to Scrofulous sore throat. Many a time my neck has been a raw sore, from poultices put on to draw out the inflammation. I took four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla and have never had the disease since, in sixteen years."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
For sale by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles for $5.

BUY THE BEST QUALITY
Union India Rubber Co.'s
Pure Gum
CRACKPROOF
RUBBER BOOTS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!
Be sure the Boots are stamped on the heels "Union India Rubber Co. Crack Proof," and have the Pure Gum Springs on the foot and instep, which prevent their cracking, and makes them the most durable Rubber Boot made.
TRY OUR
"GOLD SEAL"
Stout's Patent
PURE GUM
RUBBER BOOTS.
Made expressly for Mining, Fishing, and any one wishing a very strong and durable Boot.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
ALL KINDS RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, SPRINGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS SHOES, Etc.
GOODYEAR RUBBER COMP'Y
R. H. PEASE, Jr., S. M. RUNYON, Agents. San Francisco.

In the County Court of Cariboo, holden at Clinton.

IN THE GOODS OF JONATHAN HORTON SCOTT DECEASED, INTESTATE.

PURSUANT TO THE ORDER OF THIS HON. Court, dated the 10th day of June, 1885, and made in this matter, I will sell by Auction at the Court House, Lillooet, on TUESDAY, the 17th November next, at the hour of Two in the afternoon, all that certain real estate being composed of Four Hundred Acres, together with the Buildings thereon, and also the lands comprised in the pre-emption record No. 91, with the buildings thereon, all of which lands are situate opposite the town of Lillooet, British Columbia.

Dated at Lillooet, this 19th August, 1885.

PHAIR, Administrator. se5dw

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at VICTORIA until 6 p. m. on SATURDAY, the 7th NOVEMBER, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails twice per week each way between

CHILLIWHACK AND NEW WESTMINSTER

during the Winter Season of 1885-86. Conveyance to be made in a vehicle.

Commencing when the Steamers discontinue their regular trips in the Fall and ending when the Steamers begin their regular trips in the Spring. To leave Chilliwack early on the mornings of Mondays and Fridays, and proceed to New Westminster with all despatch. Returning, to leave New Westminster early on the mornings of Tuesdays and Saturdays, and to proceed to Chilliwack with all despatch.

Each tender to state the price asked per trip.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Chilliwack, Sumas, Upper Sumas, Aldergrove, Langley Prairie and New Westminster, or at the office of the subscriber.

E. H. FLETCHER, P. O. Inspector.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, VICTORIA, 30th September, 1885. oc1lw3t

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE POSTmaster General will be received at Victoria, until 6 p. m. on SATURDAY, the 21st November, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way between

DOUGLAS LAKE AND QUILCHENA,

From the 1st January next.

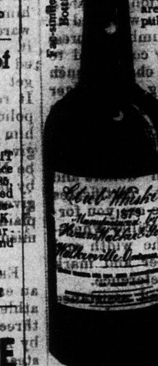
The conveyance to be made on horseback or in a vehicle, at the option of the contractor.

To leave Douglas Lake every Tuesday morning, deliver the mail at Quilchena with all dispatch and get back to Douglas Lake with the return mail by the evening of the same day.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Douglas Lake and Quilchena and at this office.

E. H. FLETCHER, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, 9th October, 1885. oc13 3t



Fac-simile of our Bottle.
The Inland Revenue Department having recently adopted regulations permitting distillers to bottle "in bond," under the supervision of an officer, the product of their own distilleries, we are now enabled to offer the public our
FINE OLD WHISKIES
bottled in accordance with these regulations, and each bottle bearing Excise Officer's certificate as to age of contents. This gives the consumer a perfect and indisputable guarantee as to age, which cannot be obtained in any other way. We are now bottling our celebrated
CLUB WHISKEY OF 1879
And our Old Rye Whiskey of 1879, 1880 and 1883, which can be had of all dealers. See that every bottle has our name on capsule and cork, and has Excise Certificate over capsule.
HIRAM WALKER & SONS
DISTILLERS, WALKERVILLE, ONT.
AGENTS—TURNER, BEETON & CO., VICTORIA, B. C. oc6 dw

CHEW
JACKSON'S
BEST
NAVY TOBACCO.
We call the attention of Consumers to the superior chewing qualities of this most excellent Tobacco. Samples will be sent free by applying to L. & E. WERTHEIMER, 306 AND 308 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sole Agents for Pacific Coast.
The goods are for sale by all the principal jobbers in British Columbia. jy6dw

THE WEEKLY COLONIST

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE IS

PERMANENTLY ENLARGED

—TO—

EIGHT PAGES

—OR—

64 COLUMNS

—OF—

READING MATTER

THE SUBSCRIPTION RATE HAS BEEN REDUCED —TO—

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents Per Year,

One Dollar and a Half per Six Months

Seventy-Five Cents per Three Months.

POSTAGE FREE!

To any part of the Dominion, the United States or the United Kingdom.

REMITTANCES by Postal Order Postage Stamps, Draft, or Cash.

VICTORIA
NURSERY & SEED
ESTABLISHMENT.
P. T. JOHNSTON & CO. - Proprietors.
FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES AND Shrubs, Flowering Plants and Nursery Stock of all descriptions, home grown and imported.
GRASS, CLOVER AND ALL OTHER SORTS OF SEEDS
Can be obtained from the above at
MODERATE RATES AND OF THE BEST QUALITY
In quantities to suit.
Send for our priced Catalogues, which will be forwarded Post Free on application, and compare our prices with those charged by foreign dealers, who are sending their agents through the province to take orders and whose trees are half dead when they arrive.
NURSERY Cadboro Bay Road. SEED STORE, Occidental Buildings, Fort St., Victoria.

TELEPHONE 68
QUEEN'S HOTEL
AND RESTAURANT,
YATES STREET, OFF LANGLEY STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT HAS EXCELLENT accommodations, with Special Parlor for the use of guests.
THE RESTAURANT is conducted upon the most approved modern principles, and the DAILY BILL OF FARE is both ample and varied, comprising all the delicacies of the season, with MODERATE PRICES.
The quality of the WINES and SPIRITS is unsurpassed in Victoria.
Combines all the Comforts of a Home.
J. T. PORTER, Proprietor.
Please write for card of terms.

TOWN OF FARWELL
LOTS FOR SALE.
ALLSOP & MASON.
oc18 1m 1p dw

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE ESTATE OF Robert Wood, of Spallumcheen, B. C., and Wood & Rabbitt, of same place, are to be sent in to the undersigned by the sixteenth of November next.

ALEX. COWAN, Assignee.

Victoria, B.C., 16th Oct., 1885. oc17 d1&w1d

FOR SALE.
AN IMPROVED FARM OF 250 ACRES AT Cowichan. For particulars enquire of or address F. INWOOD, Somenos.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to A. MOWAT, B. C. Express Office, Victoria. oc19w1m

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
ENGRAVED
—AT—
THE COLONIST OFFICE.

CHEMAINUS SAW MILL,
CHEMAINUS, B. C.
CROFT & ANGUS
ARE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY LUMBER of every description. Orders by mail promptly filled. Consulting Engineers. Sole Agents for Garrett & Son's Engines and Agricultural Machinery, and A. Ransome & Co.'s Wood Working Machinery. fo16w