

The Colonist

FRIDAY, NOV. 25, 1892.

THE COURT MARTIAL.

The decision of the court martial in the case of Captain Lambton and Staff Commander Bawden, must strike any one who has followed the proceedings of the court at all carefully and intelligently, as being a very extraordinary one.

The evidence showed in the first place that the rock or shoal on which the ship struck was not marked on the chart, that the chart, in fact, not only gave no indication of its presence, but that it led the navigator to believe that a ship of much greater draught than any afloat could pass over the spot in which it is situated with perfect safety.

But the court martial decides that Captain Lambton was in "default" in not observing the rule laid down for the guidance of the officers navigating ships in Her Majesty's service, which says "A wide berth should therefore be given to every rocky shore or patch, and this rule should be invariably followed, viz., that instead of thinking a coast clear, unless it is shown to be false, the contrary should be assumed."

It is somewhat singular that witnesses were not examined as to the greater safety of a course farther from the shore than that which the Warpite took—about a quarter of a mile. Capt. Devereux, who is known on the Pacific coast to be a skilful as well as an experienced navigator, in his evidence, in reply to the question, "What is the nearest distance from Middle point that you would consider it safe to take a ship?" said: "Before I saw that rock on which the Warpite struck, I would have kept within a cable of it without hesitation."

Where then was the default? When Captain Lambton in entering a harbor followed the course which the chart showed to be safe, and which an old navigator who knew the coast well believed to be safe, and when he took every precaution on board his ship to ensure safety, how can he reasonably be blamed? It seems to us that, basing their reprimand on a rule which, under the circumstances, did not apply, the court martial showed a want of judgment that was not to be expected of men in their position.

That there was blame in the matter, and very great blame, is easily seen. It, however, does not lie at Captain Lambton and Staff-Commander Bawden's doors, but at that of the man who drew up the chart and declared that the whole coast line of Vancouver Island had been "accurately surveyed."

MR. GLADSTONE'S LECTURE.

Mr. Gladstone recently delivered a lecture at the Sheldonian theatre on "Universities." The lecture, of course, contained as much eloquence as the subject permitted, but we gather from the notices we have seen of it, that it was chiefly remarkable for the research it displayed. The lecture gave evidence that it was the product of much labor, and the wonder was how a man immured in affairs, as Mr. Gladstone has been, and bearing the weight of more than eighty years, could find the time, even if he possessed the energy, to compose such a discourse.

way; it would indeed be phenomenal in the case of any other Prime Minister than Mr. Gladstone. But from him the world seems to expect these excursions into strange fields, these wanderings in the wilderness. At eighty-three it is not enough for him to have been suddenly called to govern the greatest empire in the world. It is not enough for him to be placed in the position of the self-appointed task of remodelling the Constitution of the United Kingdom. That is merely a by-work. We assume that the details of it proceed as smoothly and as regularly as of old: that the Cabinet boxes go down to Hawarden and come back again with perfect punctuality; that the daily and hourly decisions which a Prime Minister has to take are taken and duly communicated to those whom they may concern. In addition to all this Mr. Gladstone might undertake a task which no other Prime Minister of modern times except, perhaps, Mr. Guizot, would have dreamed of undertaking; and Guizot himself would have shrunk before the immensity of the subject. For the literature of University history has, of late, assumed truly vast proportions, an idea of which can be gathered from such a sample as the set of publications of the Oxford Historical Society. If these multitudinous volumes deal with but one university, to what length must a man's reading run who could speak with authority of Paris, of Bologna, of Spain, of Germany?

Mr. Gladstone, it appears, takes a different view of the character and work of Archbishop Land than the popular one. But this is not by any means singular, for men are every day feeling they must revise their opinions of the men whom history has made famous. The estimate in which Oliver Cromwell is now held is very different from that which our grandfathers had formed of him, and men have been found bold enough to say a good word for Judas Iscariot. It is no wonder then that Mr. Gladstone, considering Archbishop Land not as a politician or a judge, but simply as a Churchman, found in him and the work he did something to admire and commend.

Of Land as a Churchman, Mr. Gladstone said, it ought to have been remembered at least in extenuation that he was the first Primate of All England for many generations who proved himself by his acts to be a true and able leader. He was the patron not only of the saintly and heroic Wicliffe, but on the one hand of Chillingworth and Hales, on the other Usher, Hall and Davenant; groups of names sharply severed in preference. He was again directly to the present purpose to compare the Calvinistic Oxford to which Land came as a youth with the Anglican Oxford which he went out into the government of. The charge that places are not to be compared to the period almost equal was said of Augustus, that he found Rome brick and left it marble; or, if the inverted form be preferred, he found Oxford marble and left it brick. This charge was not brought by a man having yet the Star Chamber and High Commission at his back, but seemingly by a man of personal character and will. The right man in the right place can do more of good, but the wrong man in the right place will be certain to make a mess of the fishery inspection.

The work of Land, in the opinion of Mr. Gladstone, did not die with him. It continues in the Church of England, "with the mitigations which religious liberty has required, in all its essential features, not as a personal or party opinion, but as embodied alike in statute and in usage, with no apparent likelihood of disappearance or decay." The Times thinks that Mr. Gladstone's Nonconformist friends will not like what he says of Archbishop Land, but men in these days have grown tolerant. Traditional hatreds have lost much of their force, and they are disposed, in religion particularly, to make allowances for those who differ from them in opinion, let it be ever so widely.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

The City Council acted judiciously when they appointed Dr. George H. Duncan city health officer. Dr. Duncan is young in the profession, it is true, but he is intelligent and energetic, and has a mind open to new ideas. We have no doubt that he will zealously and efficiently perform the duties of the very important office to which he has been appointed, and if a crisis should come, such as that which this city had to go through in the early part of last summer, the citizens will have no reason to complain of the City Health Officer's want of vigilance or want of courage.

WELL RECEIVED.

The deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society—which waited upon Lord Rosebery some time ago, found in him a sympathetic and an appreciative listener. It is quite evident that Lord Rosebery, as one member, and by no means unimportant member, of the Government, is determined that Uganda shall not be abandoned. It is clear from what he said that, in his opinion, the credit of the nation as a colonizing country requires it to remain in Uganda and to give all civilizing and Christianizing influences the opportunities they require to redeem the country from barbarism. Among other things, the Foreign Secretary is reported to have said: "Gentlemen, I say that, whereas we view Uganda from all these different aspects, in my opinion you represent the greatest force of all, because you represent what Mr. Boscworth Smith eloquently called that continuity of moral policy which Great Britain cannot afford at any time or in any disposition to disregard. That continuity of moral policy is in my opinion, the greatest moral policy which this country has to be judged by."

It is the salt which savours our history; it is a spirit which has exalted it, and it is by belief, we shall come to do as we are put to by her exploits in the field that Greece remains to us; it is by the spiritual form of her literature. It is not by her campaigns that Rome is best remembered, but by her laws, and immediately, and in a lesser degree, by the roads and aqueducts which are the signs of her civilization. And in the name of the city has been, but in this country stand before history, when all else has passed away, not by her fleets, or her armies, or her commerce, because other nations have fleets and armies and commerce, but by her heroic self-denying exertions which she has put forward to put down this iniquitous traffic.

(Cheers.) I know that when we speak of extending civilization, or extending commerce, other nations look on askance. They believe us to be occupied by selfish and grasping and greedy motives, but there is one point on which they cannot deny that we have been actuated by a higher and purer spirit, and that is in the cause which you advocate. My belief is that, having put our hands to the plough in that great enterprise, we shall not be able, even if we were willing, to look back.

A NEW OFFICIAL.

The appointment of a Commissioner of Fisheries for the whole Dominion is an act that may affect British Columbia for good or for evil, very considerably. Administering the fisheries of this Province by departmental officials three thousand miles away has not up to this date been a very brilliant success. The interference of the Government has not been considered by those most affected by it always judicious or always just to those who have invested their money in the salmon fishery, which, so far, has been the principal fishery of the Province. That fishery is unique in many respects, and carried on under conditions very different from any other fishery in any other part of the world. The rules which are considered best to regulate the salmon fisheries on the other side of the Rocky mountains are found not to apply to the Pacific coast, and consequently, the Fishery Commissioner who comes to British Columbia with Old World notions respecting the way in which the fishery should be carried on and the fish preserved, finds himself out of his element, and completely at a loss to decide what is best to be done and to leave undone. This is why experienced men in this province earnestly desire to see the fishery regulated by a local commission, or, if possible, by the provincial authorities. But it seems to be impossible to convince the Ottawa Government that British Columbia fisheries can be best regulated by British Columbians who reside in the province, and who are thoroughly acquainted with the conditions under which the fishery is carried on.

The new Commissioner, if he is a man of open mind, if he is willing to learn, and if he has the faculty of adapting himself to new circumstances, may do a great deal of good, but if he comes here with the idea that he knows all about salmon, and that it is the merest impertinence for any British Columbian, no matter what his experience may be, to give him any information or to make any suggestion that will be of use to him, he will be sure to make confusion worse confounded. But everything depends on the kind of man Professor Prince is. The right man in the right place can do more of good, but the wrong man in the right place will be certain to make a mess of the fishery inspection.

DREADFULLY SLOW.

The Americans, with all their vim and all their push, in matters political, go very slow indeed. The people of the United States, the other day, gained a signal victory over the administration. Are they to reap the fruits of their triumph at once? Is Congress to be called together without delay to give effect to the people's decision? Are the men of whose policy the great majority of the electors have disapproved to go out of power immediately to give place to men who have been elected to carry out the policy which they have sanctioned at the polls? Not by any means. President Harrison and his Cabinet keep their places, and that is still more singular in the eyes of British subjects, the House of Representatives, which has been superseded, will meet again and for two months and more make laws for the people of the United States. This may not be of very much consequence, as the United States House of Commons is now, and has for the last two years, been opposed to the policy of the Administration. But the Senate, which meets on the third of December next, will exercise its full powers and prerogatives, has been condemned by the people and is very different in its composition from the one which will be the result of the elections of the 8th inst. The present Senate is both independent of the people and opposed to the policy which they have approved.

As things appear now, more than a year will elapse between the elections and the meeting of the Congress which has been elected to carry out the wishes of the "sovereign people." And in the meantime laws can be made and acts of the Administration executed which are contrary to the principles and the policy which the people have at the late elections so emphatically approved. How different is all this from what takes place in monarchial Britain. There the people, who are often represented to the electors of the United States as the down-trodden and submissive subjects of Queen Victoria, have their wishes carried into effect almost as soon as they are constitutionally expressed. A general election was held in Great Britain in July. The Government of which Lord Salisbury was Premier was defeated by a very small majority. Nevertheless, almost immediately after the result of the election was known Parliament was convened. A vote of confidence was carried in the House of Commons and Lord Salisbury and his colleagues resigned forthwith, and Mr. Gladstone, with a number of colleagues of his own choosing, undertook the direction of the affairs of the Empire. In deference to the wishes of the people the Government of Great Britain was changed with hardly any delay.

Two years ago the people of the United States condemned the Government's policy, but the Government remained unchanged. This year they, when appealed to, return a similar verdict, yet a new Government in accord with the well-understood wishes of the people has not yet been installed, and parliament, to give full effect to their decision, will not be convened for twelve months to come.

In view of these facts, which country is the more democratic, monarchial Great Britain or republican United States? In which country are the people most powerful, and in which can their will be most speedily and most thoroughly carried into effect? We are not inquiring now into the merits of the two systems of government. We are only trying to find out in which of the two nations are the people best entitled to be regarded as "sovereign." It may be that it is not good to give the people too much power. It may be wise to place obstacles in the way of their carrying their wishes into effect. It may be good policy to give a few men who are not much wiser or better than their fellow citizens the power to thwart the desire of the nation for a considerable period, but it is not a republic in which the people boast of being sovereign that we might expect to see these restraints placed upon their power and these obstacles placed in the way of their carrying out their will.

There is a good deal of mystery about Ivan Petroff's alleged offence. It is said that he has been found guilty of falsifying documents connected with the Behring sea question. What his particular offence is we know no means of knowing. One authority tells us that his alleged falsifications were intended to prejudice the American case, and another declares that their object was to place that case in too favorable a light. Some say that Petroff is deranged, and is not responsible for his acts, and others assert that he is perfectly sane, and knows only too well what he has been doing and what we have the suggestion, which is, we must say, rather chastity in flavor, that he was tempted by British gold to betray the confidence of his employers. This is rather against the theory that Petroff tried to make the evidence too favorable to the American side of the controversy.

We have our own theory about Ivan Petroff's offence. It is this: He has told the honest truth about seals and sealing in Behring Sea, and perhaps has modified a few of the extravagant statements of some witnesses or agents to bring them nearer to the facts as they are. His representations and corrections have been seen by some shrewd attorney who had intelligence enough to see their bearing. He has made his discovery known to the authorities, and hence the attempt to discredit Petroff and to cover him with odium.

It is quite clear that he has been condemned without being heard in his own defence. Like Lieut. Sullivan he has got into trouble for representing matters connected with the Behring Sea question in a light which is unpleasant to the United States authorities. He has, it appears, done his best, but he has gone or why he has made himself scarce is at present unknown to the general public, and there does not appear on the part of the American journalists any great desire to find out where he is and what he is doing. This is our theory. It may or it may not be the correct one, but we really believe it is quite as much entitled to credit as are the columns of "news" about Petroff that appear in the American newspapers.

A good deal was heard some time ago about the "Conservative Democracy." Lord Randolph Churchill was the leader of the movement and it was predicted that in a short time it would throw the old-fashioned Conservatives into the shade. But somehow Conservative Democracy dwindled into insignificance, and to the Conservative Democrats was assigned a seat very far in the rear. But they are, we see, coming into notice again. They have dropped up in Edinburgh and have made what may be called their platform known to the world. Electoral registration and representation by population occupy a prominent place in their platform. They intend, too, to widen the franchise by reducing the period of occupancy necessary to qualify voters. They also propose to give female taxpayers the privilege of voting, and they speak of having an educational qualification. They seem to hold that an "illiterate"—a man who can neither read nor write—should not be allowed to vote.

Extending the franchise to women was advocated by such good and such prominent Conservatives as Lord Salisbury and Sir John Macdonald. Then the Conservative Democrats favor what is called State socialism, for they advocate the State-making provision for the old age of workmen, and they also want the State to assist the workman to acquire land for building purposes. Whether they intend to go as far as the "three acres and a cow," promised some time ago by some generous Liberals, does not appear, but it is evident that they are looking in that direction. The Edinburgh Conservatives want amendments to employers' liability laws and the factory acts in the interests of the working classes.

It is evident from these new departures from the good old way that the new men are determined to bid against the Radicals for the support of the workmen. Whether modern State Socialism is a good thing for those whom it is its object to benefit is difficult to decide. There is, however, no use in saying anything against it, for in that direction the governments of all countries appear determined to travel. For instance, State insurance for workmen is advocated by statesmen differing so widely in position and principle as the Emperor of Germany and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. The tendency of much of the legislation of all free countries to-day, is in that direction. How far it will go and what will be its success

are questions about which men of all classes and parties differ very widely. It is every day becoming more and more apparent that the individualism which some years ago was so popular, and considered both by thinkers and practical men the best possible principle for both society and government, is being discredited, and statism is taking its place. The Conservative Democrats have embraced the new doctrine, and, as we have seen, propose in several important particulars to reduce its operation. Whether the body of the great party to which they belong will approve their practice and their principles, remains to be seen.

NEWS FROM THE VICINITY OF NELSON AND THE KALO COUNTRY.

M. S. Davys is now doing the assaying for Messrs. Perry, Gray and Davys. The plant for the Nelson Tribune is being got into working order. An Indian shot a grizzly bear some four miles down the railway track, on Thursday. A "Man" is calling for 50 men, at a wage of \$3 to \$3.50 per day, to work on the Nakusp road.

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The Celebrated French Cure, APHRODITINE or money refunded. W. W. GILLETTE & CO., Sole Agents for Victoria.

From the Daily Colonist. The McCannan, shared by tender, the Thomas McCannan, the cents on the dollar. The meeting in the Y night was small. Rev. an excellent address, Matthew xxii, 42. Rejoice in the speaker to the

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GILLETTS PURE POWDERED MILK. BEST FOR INFANTS. PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. For use in any quantity. For making soups, puddings, custards, etc.

GEAN STEAMSHIPS ROYAL MAIL LINES. Cheapest and Quickest Route to the Old Country.

Table with shipping schedules for various lines including Allan Line, Dominion Line, and others.

National Surgical Institute. One or more Surgeons of the Institute. Diseases of the Spine, Hip and Knee Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Chronic Diseases.

NOTICE. Public is hereby given that the Okell & Morrison Preserving Company, Limited, have deposited with the Registrar of Companies a plan and description of the site of the proposed factory.

HERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO., OF CANADA, LTD. MONTREAL. ROCK DRILLS. General Mining and Quarrying Machinery.

Celebrated French Cure, APHRODITINE. For the cure of all diseases of the generative organs.

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO. 27, BROADWAY, PORTLAND, ORE. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

\$50 FOR A CHICKEN. create an interest in the breeding of high poultry. I will award a special prize of \$50 to the person raising the heaviest rooster.

From the DAILY COLONIST Nov. 18. THE CITY. The McCannan Stock. Messrs. T. N. Hibben & Co. have purchased, by tender, the stock of the late Thomas McCannan, the offer being 57 1/2 cents on the dollar.

The Week of Prayer. The meeting in the Y.M.C.A. rooms last night was small. Rev. Mr. Tate delivered an excellent address, taking as his text Matthew xxii. 42. Rev. A. B. Winchester will be the speaker to-night.

Employment in Store. Court Vancouver, No. 5755, A.O.F., have Philharmonic hall engaged for the 22nd inst., and will soon commence decorating for their social dance that evening.

His Return Postponed. The conflicting powers of the Songhees tribe have determined to bury the hatchet and render allegiance to Charlie Freezie as chief, without protesting his election.

For Surgical Treatment. A Chinaman who had his legs badly broken in the Cowichan saw mill arrived from there on the E. & N. train at noon yesterday.

A Traveled Pony. The pretty Chilean pony brought up from South America by Sir Robert Arbuthnot, of H.M.S. Warspite, about 18 months ago, was shipped to England early this month and was expected to arrive in Liverpool yesterday.

Poisoned the Dog. Mr. Frank Higgins is mourning the loss of his handsome pointer "O'Brady," which was poisoned on Wednesday night by some person or persons unknown.

Calvary Church Concert. The congregation of Calvary Baptist church, into whom new life has been infused by the arrival of the new pastor, will give a grand concert in the church next Monday evening.

A Crazy Cow's Career. A crazed cow was the terror of all the neighborhood in the vicinity of Muirhead & Mann's saw mill last evening.

A Millionaire in Fancy. William P. Lindsay, a resident of San Francisco, visiting relatives at 609 Yelder avenue, Seattle, has been showing signs of mental derangement.

and Chang Chong put his face in evidence upon the same point. Then the case was adjourned until Tuesday. Mr. Mills and Mr. Holmecker appear for complainant and defendant.

Union Mines to Resume Work. Mr. James Dunsmuir, who recently returned from the northern end of the Island, reports that the Union mines will be at once opened with a productive capacity of from 1,500 to 2,000 tons per day.

All Dismissed. The cases of Chin Fook and others, charged with selling lottery tickets, were all dismissed in the police court yesterday morning.

A Brilliant Event. Mrs. Dunsmuir and Mrs. James Dunsmuir entertained a large number of guests at a ball in the Assembly rooms last night.

The Colonist's Vancouver correspondent wired the following in regard to the trial last night: Waldeck or Wolfe, the San Francisco defaulter, was arrested at the Victoria Hotel.

QUEENSLAND FORKS COMPANY. All Hands are Prospering and the Hydraulic continue business as usual.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES. The Turf Club to Meet To-day—Preparations for the Plover Match.

THE TURF. MERT THIS AFTERNOON. The gentlemen interested in the new Victoria Turf Club, the result of the amalgamation of the Victoria Jockey Club and the Mount Carmel Turf Club, will meet this afternoon at 42 Fort street.

THE FLOW. WILL HAVE THE MATCH. Mr. W. H. Snider called at the COLONIST office yesterday and covered Mr. Rose's deposit of \$50 for a plover match for \$150 a side.

WARREN V. CITY OF VANCOUVER—Application of defendant for an order to dismiss the action with costs to be taxed and paid by plaintiff, and defendant to be at liberty to sign judgment for costs. Granted. Execution stayed for two weeks after taxation.

EMBEZZLER WOLFFE Captured at Vancouver—He Will Be Brought Over to Victoria This Evening.

The Mystery as to How He Got to the Mainland a Matter of Conjecture. A great deal of interest has been taken in the case of the San Francisco embezzler, Waldeck, who paid Victoria a visit a couple of weeks ago in company with a young woman who passed as his wife.

Dear girls and women, co-operation will give you everything you desire—operation in sympathy and in intellectual, working order and social effort. It is the open secret of success, being bright and smiling in our path at the door of the Twentieth century.

THE ROCK WAS UNKNOWN. Capt. Lambton and Staff Commander Bowden Were Not Guilty of Any Negligence.

THE COURT DECIDES THE CHARGE OF DEFAULT TO BE PROVEN, AND ADJUDGES THE PENALTY. At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning the third day's session of the court martial on the cause of the accident to H.M.S. Warspite, in August last, was opened.

EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS. The Victoria Electric Company (Ltd.) Have Let a Contract to Increase the Langley Street Plant.

OF INTEREST TO ARCHITECTS. The Matter of Duty Collected Upon American Plans. The following, from the Northwestern Architect, published in Chicago, will be read with interest by those who remember the incident referred to and are familiar with the facts.

VICTORIA'S OPPORTUNITY. The Completion of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Will Open Kootenay's Markets.

MR. D. C. CORBIN, OF RAILWAY FAME, Discusses the Progress of the Country. Mr. D. C. Corbin, of the Spokane & Northern, is in Victoria on business in connection with his present and projected lines.

KILLED BY A DEPUTY MARSHAL. LOS ANGELES, Nov. 18.—Advices were received at the Army Headquarters department this morning of the killing of Captain John J. Bourke, of the Third Cavalry, in the court room at San Antonio, Texas, by Post Elisha, U. S. Deputy Marshal.

pay a commercial dividend. At the same time the users of this means of illumination will be given first class light and the best possible at a price very slightly advanced upon cost.

A Gift from Her Son. Empress Frederick has received a pleasant gift from her son Emperor William—the ruined castle of Cronberg, crowning the hill opposite her new home in the Taunus—Friedrichshof.

THE DRAWING FOR THE APPROPRIATION. The \$2nd drawing of the Vancouver Island Building Society, which took place in the City of Victoria on Thursday last, resulted in share 20, A. C. B. securing the appropriation of \$2,000 for Miss M. Williams.

ANGRY WORDS BRING BLOOD. Two well known residents of James Bay got into a dispute last evening, and the result was that a fight ensued, which wound up with one of the parties being severely injured.

FOR THE COASTING TRADE. The New Four-Masted Schooner Americana and What She is to Do Here. Movements of the Warships Towards the South—The Kingston at the Outer Wharf.

SPECIAL MEETING. The City Fathers Gather for the Consideration of Sundry By-Laws. The City Council held a special meeting last night to dispose of unexpended business.

THE OBSTRUCTION REMOVED. Messrs. Tray and McDonald, owners of the Star shipyard, had their ways examined by a diver yesterday, and the result was that two large iron wheels were found on the timbers under water.

WILL FOLLOW THE SHEP. Although the Bankburn has set sail for the South and her destitute crew are now seeking employment wherever there is any chance for them to make a dollar, the end of their case has not been resolved.

CECATHIN IS THE MEAD. Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best remedy for this disease.

HOOD'S BAKING POWDER. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

SEEKING THE SEWERS. The Council and Commissioners Hope With Concrete and Terra-Cotta Pipes. An Afternoon Spent in Lifting Covers From Manholes and Measuring Depths.

WHY NOT REPORTED. Dr. J. C. Davis, provincial health officer, has furnished the following statement in regard to what Dr. Milne has said about the first cases of smallpox not being reported.

ALDERMEN HUNTER AND LOVELL JOINED THE PARTY. At the corner of Store and Johnson streets were gathered a number of men, some of whom were carrying some 2,000 feet of water pipe.

SEATED TO TWO YEARS. Jones Jones, the 17 year old criminal, who was convicted before Mr. Justice Drake for stealing a watch from Beaumont's jewelry store, was yesterday sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

SEALERS' UNION. An enthusiastic meetings of the Sealers' union was held last evening, and the committee was named to wait upon the owners and arrange a scale of wages, etc.

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WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. Science MEDICAL SCIENCE BEECHAM'S PILLS

HAGYARD'S "YELLOW OIL" Cures Rheumatism.

Freeman's Worm Powders

BRANDY. ROUYER, GUILLET & CIE.

COGNAC, FRANCE.

CHURCH ORGANS. PELOUBET CHURCH ORGAN

LYON & HEALY State and Monroe Sts. CHICAGO.

IN USE 100 YEARS. POOR MAN'S FRIEND

Dr. Roberts' OINTMENT SKIN DISEASES. Dr. Roberts' ALTERNATIVE PILLS FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE THE BEST AND MOST ORIGINAL REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, RHEUMATISM, &c.

INVERTAVISH NURSERY. G. A. McTAVISH, Proprietor.

Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Trees. G. A. McTAVISH.

THE CITY.

Police Court. There were three cases before the Police Magistrate yesterday.

St. Andrew's and Caledonian Banquet. The St. Andrew's and Caledonian society have arranged to hold their annual banquet in honor of St. Andrew's day, November 30.

Political Forest. The subject for discussion at the Parliamentary Debating Club in Sir William Wallace hall to-morrow evening will be the Queen's speech.

The Union Mine. Mr. J. Grant of the Union mine, was in town yesterday, and in conversation with a COLONIST reporter said that work had been commenced in earnest in the mine of the Comox.

A Showaway. On the arrival of the steamer from Vancouver last evening, a man giving his name as Charles Rollins was handed over to the police on a charge of beating his passage over.

From the North. Mr. Wm. Jensen returned yesterday from a fortnight's shooting expedition north.

TOTTERING TO FALL. Buildings at the Foot of Johnson Street pronounced a Danger to the Public.

The useful telephone was called into requisition last evening in acquainting the members of the City Council with the fact that there will be a special meeting to-day morning at 10 o'clock.

A WORKER OF MAGIC. Mr. A. S. Girard of Victoria Completes the Model of "A Great Invention."

The Smallest Theatre in Canada and What is Produced on Its Boards.

An audience of four, gathered in a private room at the corner of Yates and Broad streets last evening, had the pleasure of witnessing a performance of unique and unusual character given in what, without exaggeration or depreciation, may be safely described as the smallest theatre in Canada.

These were little men and women out of picture cards, who appeared as if by magic, moved about the stage and front of the theatre, while the stage manager, builder and solo proprietor, stood at one side and directed the movements of the miniature performers.

first, which melt into the shadow and are replaced by others. There is no chimney jumping out and into view of the wind performers, who in subsequent use of the invention, will be real men and women.

Information will be Gladly Received by the Parents, Who Are Heartbroken. Anxious inquiries are being made by William Cartwright and Mrs. Cartwright, of East Sooke, for their ten-year-old boy who mysteriously disappeared on the 25th of August.

THEIR SERVICES ACKNOWLEDGED. Address Presented to the Late Managers of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

At a largely attended meeting, held last evening, the appended address was presented to the late managing board of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL. Summary of Henry Clews' New York Circular Dated November 12—General Suggestions.

PAINTED TOO BLACK. The Prisoner Wolfe Denies That He Did Anything Crooked in Victoria.

And That His Defalcation Amounts to a Thousand Dollars. Embezzler Wolfe was brought over from Vancouver yesterday by Sergeant Walker.

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REGULATES THE BOWELS, BILLS and Blood. CURES Constipation, Biliousness, all Blood Humors, Dy-pepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION. A successful medicine used over 50 years in thousands of cases.

THE GOD That Helps to Cure The Cold. The disagreeable taste of the GOD LIVER OIL is dissipated in SCOTT'S EMULSION.

A MYSTERY OF SOOKE.

Strange Disappearance of a Ten-year-old Boy—Thought to Have Been Kidnapped.

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MASQUERADE BALL.

A Gay Scene at Assembly Hall, Where All Make Merry in Fantastic Form.

The Second Annual Social Outing of Milton Lodge, Sons of St. George. Perhaps, one of the most fantastic, grotesque and picturesque scenes ever witnessed at the Assembly Hall was the one presented last evening, when, under the most favorable auspices, the second annual grand masquerade ball of Milton Lodge, No. 311, Sons of St. George, was held.

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WALDECK OR WOLFFE.

Extradition Proceedings Instituted in the Supreme Court Yesterday Morning.

An Eventful Trip in a Fishing Sloop, Which Has Yet to be Explained. Mr. Justice Crewe had before him yesterday the San Franciscan embezzler Wolfe, who was apprehended by Chief of Police Shopp.

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A San Francisco Paper.

Would Form an Interesting Addition to Your Winter Reading. THERE ARE MANY REASONS WHY

WEEKLY EXAMINER IS THE BEST PAPER IN THE WEST.

9,000 SPECIAL PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY VALUE, \$135,000

The Examiner's Art Album, Consisting of eight beautiful reproductions from masterpieces of the world's greatest artists.

Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella. Besides all this, THE EXAMINER will this year distribute among its subscribers 9,000 Premiums.

\$1.50 ONLY \$1.50 PER YEAR \$1.50

THE COLONIST, VICTORIA, B. C.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. The ORIGINAL and Genuine

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., and URQUHART & CO., MONTREAL.

NEW TOWNSITES! Plans lithographed on shortest notice—all sizes, from miniatures to 2x3 ft. First-class work at reasonable prices.

IF YOU Propose organizing a joint stock company, issuing a new map or plan of any kind, or if you want anything engraved, from a visiting card up,

WRITE For samples and prices.

THE COLONIST, VICTORIA, B. C.

A Food, A Drink, A Medicine! JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

As Beef Tea, As a Stimulating Tonic, As a perfect Substitute for Meat

THE WEEKLY COLONIST, The Great Advertising Medium.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1892.

NOT ARBITRARY.

We were, we see, right in presuming that the British Government would not prohibit the importation of Canadian cattle without inquiry and without obtaining what was, in the opinion of the authorities, proof that pleuro-pneumonia existed among them.

The London correspondent of the Toronto Globe, writing on the 5th inst., said: I have high authority for stating that throughout the whole business the officials of the Board of Agriculture have shown the utmost desire to meet Canadian views, consider Canadian interests, and to act with great circumspection.

Mr. Gardner, president of the Board of Agriculture, gave the most careful attention to the matter, and it is evident that, under the circumstances, it was hardly possible for him to act otherwise than he did.

At the present time and under the present circumstances our duty is clear. We regret to say that no other course was open to us. I wish to refer to certain criticisms which have been put forward that the Board have been most anxious in regard to this Canadian outbreak, and that we ought to have withdrawn the privilege from Canada long ago.

Well, now, in the first place, I hope it is not necessary for me to assure the deputations that this matter has been constantly and anxiously engaged the energies of the Board since the first rumors on the subject reached our ears. Indeed it would be impossible for the Board of Agriculture to cancel the privileges Canada has enjoyed for so many years without the most complete and exhaustive investigation.

Canadians may take it for granted that the exclusion of cattle from the ports of the United Kingdom was not hastily or unadvisedly done, or was not the effect of pressure brought to bear on the Government by the cattle dealers.

The Scotch dealers were exceedingly partial to Canadian cattle. They imported what are called "stock" cattle from Canada, took them to different parts of the country, fattened them, and when the market suited sold them.

IS IT A STUPENDOUS FRAUD? The general impression is that the money that has been lost in attempting to construct the Panama Canal was on account of the miscalculation of the projector and the mismanagement of those who had care of the work.

M. Riouard, the French Minister of Justice, has determined to prosecute M. Lesseppe and the contractors and administrators of the Panama Canal Company upon criminal charges.

The veterinary surgeons in the employ of the British Government are neither ignorant nor dishonest. They, no doubt, know the disease when they see it and they are not such scoundrels as solemnly to declare that the animals had pleuro-pneumonia, when they knew that they were not affected with that terrible disease.

THE PEOPLE'S POWER. Our contemporary the Times insists upon it that the British House of Lords has the power to balk "the plainly expressed will of the people."

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favor, the House of Lords would, as a matter of course, pass the measure. This is well understood in these days. It is because Lord Salisbury, and hundreds of thousands besides Lord Salisbury, believe that the will of the people of the United Kingdom has not been "plainly expressed" with regard to Home Rule that he talks about a Home Rule bill being thrown out by the House of Lords.

We are quite sure that in these days there would be no need to resort to extreme measures, or to threaten to resort to such measures, to coerce the House of Lords.

But the American Constitution, with which our contemporary has fallen in love, has no way of appealing to the people except at the regular periods of election, and then, as we saw in 1890, the decision of the will of the sovereign people is very rarely recognized by the Government.

Admitting that these figures are merely approximations, it will be seen that the new Administration will have to face a depleted treasury and a greatly increased expenditure. Everyone knows how difficult it is for a Government to cut down expenses without losing prestige in the country.

The President-elect will, for four years after March 4th, have the power to veto laws of which the majority of the sovereign people approve. This veto power is no form of fiction. It is a living, active power, which is frequently exercised. It is true that a two-thirds majority of both Houses can override that veto, but who is to know that the two-thirds majority represent a majority of the people? It is as likely as not that they do not.

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AMERICAN FINANCE.

The Republican Party in the United States has acted the part of a spendthrift on principle. The revenue of the country was much greater than was needed for the ordinary purposes of government. They were opposed to cutting down the taxes to any considerable extent, neither did they believe in piling up big surpluses. So they set about finding ways of spending the revenues. They have succeeded so well that the surpluses of the former administration have disappeared and the revenue of the current year will not be sufficient to meet the expenditures.

The money has been going out of the treasury this year at a tremendous rate—a rate not anticipated by Congress. The expenditure of the first four months of the current year has exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year by \$18,000,000. This means a total increase for the year of \$48,000,000. But the appropriations for this year provide for an expenditure of only \$12,000,000 more than last year.

One day a week or so after The Clarion's announcement that "we have finally moved into our new house on the hill, and our wife is well pleased with the location," the wife was called away by the illness of a relative, and that night the editor had the house all to himself.

"My friend, we have nothing to shell," was the honest reply. "We did have three dollars in cash, but we gave it to our wife when she went away to-day, upon his feet, and she has not returned since."

"You are a—of a man, you are!" exclaimed the burglar. "Get out of bed and look around. I've got to have money, and you must shell out or take the consequences."

"My friend, we've got out of bed and we'll search around, but the result will be fruitless. The fact is, we've got to borrow money of some one to get our next bundle of paper. Couldn't you?"

"If I have to live a thousand years I'll have your life for this!" "Another one of our pet theories has been that criminals were not vicious," replied the editor as he sat down to rest.

"Now overhaul that bureau," commanded the burglar as Mr. Boneseet got up to search for the money.

"You bet I am!" "In our issue of two weeks ago we contended that the average robber aimed to rob the rich only, and only because oppressed by capital. Were we correct? No. I see we were not. The moment you entered this house you realized that it belonged to a poor man."

"Halt! Who goes there?" "It is 11 o'clock on a winter's night, and a cavalryman on picket hears a suspicious sound in the leafless bushes on his right. He has hardly spoken when the echo comes back to him from the post below."

"Halt! Who goes there?" "The figure of a man suddenly rises above the low bushes. A quick dash to the south might save him, but he hesitates, and it is too late. He is in Federal uniform. He has passed the camp sentinels—he is skulking through the woods—he has planned to desert to the enemy. Five minutes after his capture he is at the reserve, and ten minutes later he is on his way back to camp. And by the way, he has a general's name to cover his memory for all time with a stain worse than that of murder! He is young in years, but evidently a veteran in war. They question him, hoping he may exculpate himself, but he refuses to answer. He is left in the care of the provost guard, and it is not long before he comes again that other question are put to him. He maintains silence. Then they charge him with being a spy. His face pales at the word, but he has nothing to say. He refuses to give his name or name his command. He is still obstinate when taken to headquarters. He is pale and anxious, but refuses to open his lips. Later on, when put on trial for his life before a court martial he still persisted in the policy he had evidently pursued from the first. As a would be deserter he might bring forward excuses—have some sort of defense. The verdict might be imprisonment, but it would not be death. As a spy he will surely suffer the fate of spies. Then why not speak—name his captain—identify himself and ask the court to be merciful?"

"You are a fool!" was the blunt reply. "But tell me, could you have found work and lived an honest life had you so desired?" "Work! Why, you lumped nose bloke, who wants work when he can make a living without it? As for honesty, everybody wants what he can get. The only thing I'm sorry about is that such a fool as you are should have laid me by the heels in this fashion. If I was free I'd roast you at the fire!"

"We believe you would, but you won't get free. We can now clearly see what was our error of judgment in arguing as we have, and you."

"Well, you are a sap-headed idiot! I'd like to catch myself working!" "Then you are a criminal from choice, eh?" "Of course I am, you moon-faced fool."

Try Victoria Lager.

M. QUAD'S SKETCHES.

The Burglar Who got in Through the Cupola—Hanging a Spy.

The "house with the cupola," as it was generally referred to, was situated at the head of the long and straggling street called Main street, in the village of Davisburg. It was built for and occupied by the editor of The Clarion. To be more explicit, Mr. Boneseet, as I will call him, was editor, publisher and proprietor of The Clarion. Mr. Boneseet wasn't much of an editor, and The Clarion wasn't much of a newspaper, but both managed to exist. The editor was fifteen years building the house with the cupola. All the lumber, hardware, plastering and painting was secured by advertising and subscriptions. Not all either, for now and then the editor put in a day or two with saw and jackplane, and now and then the office force was sent up there with brush and paintpot. The office force consisted of a boy anywhere from thirteen to sixteen years old, who acted as "devil," and an old man named Fodick, who acted as foreman, pressman, local editor, job printer and so on. It wasn't always the weather, but boys change as do the seasons, and it was always Fodick. He was forty years old when the cellar was dug; he was forty-five when the house was enclosed; he was fifty when the windows were put in and the outside doors hung, and he was a day or two over fifty-five when the editor moved in. Some of the rooms were not "done off," and the cupola was only an open framework, but the editor concluded to move in and take fifteen years more to finish up.

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TO DEPOSITORS. The British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Ltd. SUCCESSIONS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, in and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

The offices of the Company have been removed to 40 Government street, the premises lately occupied by the Telegraph Company.

Jersey affair!" gasped Mr. Boneseet. "All our kind words produced no effect on you, but corporal punishment seems to bring you to terms."

"For heaven's sake, don't wollop me any more!" whined the man. "You have threatened to murder me."

"But that was all bluff." "You would have robbed and maltreated me."

"But I'm sorry I ever came in here." "How about living a thousand years to get revenge on us?"

"All nonsense! Say, old man, let up on me and I'll make tracks. You've had all the fun there was in it and can afford to turn me loose."

"Not yet. In our arguments with our esteemed contemporary we have repeatedly declared that criminals were only hardened by corporal punishment. We now discover that we have been altogether wrong, and that—"

"Don't! Don't!" shouted the burglar as Mr. Boneseet spat on his hands and flourished the broomstick. "You didn't get all my money. If you will let me go I will tell you where I have hidden \$100."

"Wall!" "In that left boot. Take it and let me go, and you'll never see me around here again."

Mr. Boneseet pulled off the boot and found five twenty dollar bills in it. He put them in his pocket and asked: "Got any more?"

"Not a red. Now let me go."

Holding the burglar's revolver in one hand and using a knife with the other Mr. Boneseet soon freed the fellow from bondage. He had no luck left. He got upon his feet with a groan, opened the kitchen door as commanded, and the editor followed him around the house to the front gate. The man hadn't a word to say. He gained the highway and dragged himself out of sight in the darkness and never been heard of in the village since. Mr. Boneseet, however, had a long time and then slowly re-entered the house, hunted up paper and pencil and sat down to write:

"OUR VICTORY.—From the numerous letters received from subscribers we are satisfied that we have won a complete victory over our esteemed contemporary in the discussion regarding criminals—how they are made such, how they should be treated, what kindness will do for them, etc. We shall therefore pursue the subject no further, but devote the space to additional news of general interest to our many intelligent subscribers."

HANGING A SPY. "Halt! Who goes there?" "It is 11 o'clock on a winter's night, and a cavalryman on picket hears a suspicious sound in the leafless bushes on his right. He has hardly spoken when the echo comes back to him from the post below."

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GERMANY'S DAN. Chancellor Caprivi's Power to the Reichstag—The Must be Prepared.

Berlin, Nov. 23.—Chancellor Caprivi addressed the Reichstag of the Army bill. He said that the Government proposed the bill, but he was not prepared to discuss it.

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The Colonist. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1892. CAPABLE WOMEN.

Mr. W. T. Stead, the editor of the Review of Reviews, is a strong asserter of women's rights. He believes that women should be allowed the opportunity to exert their talents in almost every sphere of usefulness...

No one can over-estimate the enormous benefit it has been to the cause of progress that during the whole of the period during which the conception of women's citizenship was germinating in the public mind...

If there are many women who have the intellectual force and the business ability of Queen Victoria it cannot be denied that Mr. Stead has proved his point. And there are and have been other women in other positions which required, for the proper performance of their duties, greater reasoning power and administrative talent than men generally possess...

Has the beneficent operation of the prohibitory law in Maine created such a public opinion in its favor that the man who violated it would be covered with disgrace? Are attempts to evade the law frowned upon by the public, and is it impossible to procure intoxicating drink in any town or village in Maine? Have forty years of prohibition killed the traffic in strong drink in that state?

This, after all, is the only fair test of the efficacy of a prohibitory law. Clear and satisfactory answers to these questions, and others of the same nature, would do more to make converts to prohibition than the finest theories of the most eloquent orators. The question which intelligent men want to see answered reasonably and truthfully is, what has prohibition done? They have heard a great deal said about what it will do, and what it must do, and what it ought to do, but of what it has done there is very little information that can be relied upon.

THE FAIR TEST. The inquiries of the Prohibition Commission have directed public attention to the question of the entire suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. It will be observed that the greater number of the gentlemen examined by the Commissioners were impressed with the difficulty of enforcing a prohibitory law if one were enacted. Some seemed to be of opinion that an attempt to operate such a law would create evils far greater and more injurious to the morals of the community than the one which the law was intended to eradicate.

It appears to us that there is a simple way to meet this objection, which is, no doubt, formidable. If the advocates of the law, instead of asserting that if a prohibitory law were carried by the legislature of the Dominion or the Province, such and such beneficial effects would be sure to follow, would prove by evidence which it would be folly to attempt to doubt that these effects have followed the enactment of the law in other places, they would occupy a much stronger position.

Everyone knows that many theories which look very fine upon paper or when expatiated upon by zealous advocates, do not turn out as they were expected to when reduced to practice. Now, prohibitory laws have passed the stage of mere theory. They have been in practice in various places for longer and shorter periods of time. Very few men under fifty have any recollection of the passage of the first Maine liquor law. Prohibition has been in operation in the State of Maine for more than forty years.

Has the beneficent operation of the prohibitory law in Maine created such a public opinion in its favor that the man who violated it would be covered with disgrace? Are attempts to evade the law frowned upon by the public, and is it impossible to procure intoxicating drink in any town or village in Maine? Have forty years of prohibition killed the traffic in strong drink in that state?

THE LABOR DISPUTE. The United States is not the only place in which there have been labor troubles. A labor dispute lately caused considerable disturbance in New South Wales. The difficulty was both between capital and labor and between unionists and non-unionists. The employers were not satisfied with the service they received for their days' work to contract. The workingmen struck work, and, when non-unionists were employed in their stead, they had recourse to violence and intimidation.

ment. This was resented by the unionists and their sympathisers, and they applied to the Government for the release of the condemned men. It was intended to back up the demand by a great popular demonstration which would convince the Government and the Legislature that it was not safe to deny the request of the unionists. The petition was presented, but the demonstration turned out to be a complete fiasco.

THE HOMESTEAD TROUBLE. The latest news informs us that the Homestead strike has been declared off. The strike has been a most remarkable one. Both employers and workmen have shown extraordinary determination. The violence which distinguished and disgraced this strike has been productive of nothing but evil. It did not hasten a settlement by a single hour, and it had the effect of showing that the men in the United States who take up arms to resist the execution of the law are guilty of treason. This is the decision of the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and it has not been shown to be unsound.

THE PEOPLES POWER. Our contemporary, the Times, has been making a feeble attempt to controvert our argument, that the English people have more direct and immediate power over their own governments than the people of the great republic to the south of us have over theirs. The writer finds support in an article written by Lord Salisbury, in which he says: "Should Mr. Gladstone create more Peers to procure the passage of the Home Rule bill through the Lords, Lord Salisbury will not acknowledge them." As a matter of fact, his Lordship has no power in the matter, but if he had, he and his House are not a match for the House of Commons. That House holds the purse strings of the nation and on a hint that supplies will not be voted till a certain measure is passed, the Lords show that they understand with Falstaff, that discretion is the better part of valor. So it was in 1832 when the petitions rolled in from the provinces urging the Whigs to stop supplies. Then Wellington and Peel consented to a reform which the eloquence of Lord John Russell, of Brougham and of Lambton could not persuade them to grant.

A FUTILE ATTEMPT. One of the objects of the People's Party in the United States is to get cheap money. Its members hoped to be able to elect a President and Legislature that would make the Government the people's banker. Laws were to be enacted compelling the Government to lend money to those that need it at two per cent, and that, too, on security that bankers do not always consider sound. They have failed in this, but now in the states in which they have a majority they expect to effect the same purpose by enacting usury laws, which will make it a punishable offence to charge more than a very low rate of interest. We do not know whether they intend to supplement this law by another one compelling men who have money to lend it at the rate of interest they have made lawful, and denying capitalists, on pain of death or something like it, the privilege of leaving the country or of sending their money out of it.

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In free England that is impossible. In which country, then, will any man say, have the people the most power?

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A HERESY CASE. It is said that misery loves company. If this is the case, Professor Briggs is being comforted. He has company, and, if titles go for anything, very good company, indeed. Rev. Henry Preserved Smith, Professor of Hebrew in the Lane Theological Seminary, a Presbyterian institution, is charged with heresy, resembling in many respects that of which Professor Briggs stands accused.

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infringement of the law as well as the sufferer from his illegal exactions. What has happened in other countries in other ages, will be sure to happen in this century, and in Kansas and other States in which the People's Party obtain the direction of affairs. The man who has money will lend it on his own terms, or will not lend at all, and he will be allowed to make his bargains independently of the law.

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Much Eastern Canada Capital Expected for Mining Development Next Spring. Loss by Fire at Revelstoke and at Westminister—The Richmond Council Dispute.

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mines are situated were covered with snow and they had to retreat. Snow fell on Tuesday to a depth of two or three inches, followed by a day or two of weather has been variable all the week, glimpses of sun and slight frosts, but never cold. On Saturday the snow was a foot deep. The thermometer stands at about freezing point.

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From the DAILY NEWS. Snow at Revelstoke. Travellers down on Saturday, after a storm, a snowfall in depth. It made a week ago.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Liquor Commission at Westminster—Vanocver's City Solicitor—A Coal Combine.

Sheriff's Rate in Surrey—McLean Bros. Win—Embezzling—Case at Nanaimo.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Nov. 22.—The Vancouver and Westminster Tram Co. are making arrangements to run their cars over the Vancouver city line for the convenience of theatre goers and others.

Dr. Higgins was arrested this morning at the instigation of Dobson Bros., on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

Oppette, the Dago who smashed a window and afterwards resisted arrest, got seven months, the limit fixed by court.

An undenominational Orphans' Home was opened to-day.

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's representative, Consul Kito, paid an official visit to the warship Kongo in company with influential citizens and members of the press.

A fisherman named Wagner is missing. He is supposed to have fallen into the river near the wharf.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trade to report on the proposed Mud Bay sewer to postmaster, made a trip over the ground to get an idea of the route and to approximate cost.

Mr. A. S. Bule, a barrister of Toronto, has entered the office of Corbould, McColl, Wilson & Campbell.

Lieut.-Col. Haggard, a brother of the novelist, is at Hotel Vancouver.

It develops upon the present Council to appoint a City Solicitor. They will endeavor to postmaster the matter until it is taken up by the Council of 1893.

Mr. Hamerly may be re-engaged under different arrangements. It is a lucrative and honorable position, and he is eagerly sought after by Mr. Hamerly's friends.

The council chamber was packed with curious people last night in anticipation of Ald. McCutcheon's speech.

Chisholm has sold the Goat Cave Mine to Mr. McInnes, M.P.

McCutcheon, who embezzled money from Nanaimo, was taken back yesterday.

War has been declared against the coal combine here by a combination of "shut-out" coal dealers.

King & Casey. It appears the prisoner had collected money from Berteaux Bros., of Northfield, and kept it, instead of handing it to King & Casey.

Mr. Pollard is about to open a fancy store in this city.

Mr. S. S. Wellington.

NANAIMO, Nov. 23.—Capt. Johnson declines to make any statement as to the collision between the steamers Catch and Joan on Saturday.

W. H. McCutcheon, arrested at the instigation of King and Casey, is wanted by the Vancouver police.

The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the late Sir James Douglas will be celebrated on Saturday.

The grand entertainment of last evening at the Victoria Hotel was a success.

PORT SIMPSON, Nov. 12.—The public hospital at Port Simpson was formally opened on the 10th inst.

stream to its confluence with the Pitt river, along the east shore of the latter river to Port Hammond, making the dyke a total length of 14 miles.

The steamers Brunette and Blonde, of the Brunette Saw Mills Co., have been lying in Boundary bay for two weeks, waiting for suitable weather to bring round their cargo.

The Secretary of the Westminster Slate company was arrested last night at the contract for supplying slate to be used on the roof of the new drill shed at Victoria.

A despatch from Spassum this morning says that a snow storm, accompanied by heavy gale of wind, is in progress, and the ground is covered with snow to a depth of 14 inches.

Justice McCright has been granted six months leave of absence, and will take a trip South as soon as he disposes of the cases before him.

The officers of the Japanese warship Kongo paid the city a visit to-day.

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FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

The typhoon narrowly escaped a typhoon—Immigration of Japanese Girls to America.

Victoria Sealers Come Home—The Latest From the Yokohama Daily Press.

The Carnarvon Point wharf, which had been in difficulty somewhere between Outer Point and Jordan River since Friday's Gale, proved faithful yesterday morning.

A movement is on foot for the abolition of the legal prohibition of gambling. The Shimbun calculates from past experience that a national exhibition does not require more than 450,000 yen in all.

For our own part, says the Mail, we do not believe in the accuracy of this rumor; but the Yomiuri Shimbun is evidently disposed to think otherwise.

Among the passengers by the City of Peking we note the name of Capt. de Levron. This is, we believe, the redoubtable Levron not at all a bad fellow.

Among the passengers by the Empress the most conspicuous, though far from the most distinguished, were a party of Japanese girls, 30 in all, who are to be distributed among Chicago, Portland, Seattle and Port Townsend.

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was not among the lost but one of the two surviving crew members.

FROM THE NATIVE PRESS.

The Chicago Shimbun advocates the opening of a special national exhibition in Tokyo next year.

A movement is on foot for the abolition of the legal prohibition of gambling.

For our own part, says the Mail, we do not believe in the accuracy of this rumor; but the Yomiuri Shimbun is evidently disposed to think otherwise.

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M. QUAD'S HUMOR.

The Kicker Editor Finds His Tenth Victim—A First Class Funeral Given.

Mr. Bowser's Gas and Water Bills—His Views on Clocks and Clothespins.

(Copyright, 1892, by Charles B. Lewis.)

No. 11.—We are not the editor of the Kicker, who is also mayor of the town, state senator and the owner of the fastest running mule in the territory.

Mr. Bowser made no reply, but Mr. Bowser walked around the room with his hands crossed under his coat tails and his neck growing cherry red with emotion.

"Never! Never! I'll see that gas company buried a thousand feet deep under the burning sands of Sahara before I'll pay any such bill!"

"Nothing! Nothing! I don't even protest against such bold-faced robbery in broad daylight!"

"Certainly not. The bill is only fifty cents higher than last month, and I'm sure you have burned much more gas."

"Reasonable! Reasonable! It's rank robbery, and I'll never pay it—never! I rank robbery, and I'll never pay it—never! I rank robbery, and I'll never pay it—never!"

"What did you say to the man who let it?"

"Nothing."

"Nothing! Didn't you even protest against such bold-faced robbery in broad daylight?"

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THE KICKER EDITOR FINDS HIS TENTH VICTIM—A FIRST CLASS FUNERAL GIVEN.

MR. BOWSER'S GAS AND WATER BILLS—HIS VIEWS ON CLOCKS AND CLOTHESPINS.

(COPYRIGHT, 1892, BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.)

NO. 11.—WE ARE NOT THE EDITOR OF THE KICKER, WHO IS ALSO MAYOR OF THE TOWN, STATE SENATOR AND THE OWNER OF THE FASTEST RUNNING MULE IN THE TERRITORY.

MR. BOWSER MADE NO REPLY, BUT MR. BOWSER WALKED AROUND THE ROOM WITH HIS HANDS CROSSED UNDER HIS COAT TAILS AND HIS NECK GROWING CHERRY RED WITH EMOTION.

"NEVER! NEVER! I'LL SEE THAT GAS COMPANY BURIED A THOUSAND FEET DEEP UNDER THE BURNING SANDS OF SAHARA BEFORE I'LL PAY ANY SUCH BILL!"

"NOTHING! NOTHING! I DON'T EVEN PROTEST AGAINST SUCH BOLD-FACED ROBBERY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT!"

"CERTAINLY NOT. THE BILL IS ONLY FIFTY CENTS HIGHER THAN LAST MONTH, AND I'M SURE YOU HAVE BURNED MUCH MORE GAS."

"REASONABLE! REASONABLE! IT'S RANK ROBBERY, AND I'LL NEVER PAY IT—NEVER! I RANK ROBBERY, AND I'LL NEVER PAY IT—NEVER!"

"WHAT DID YOU SAY TO THE MAN WHO LET IT?"

"NOTHING."

"NOTHING! DIDN'T YOU EVEN PROTEST AGAINST SUCH BOLD-FACED ROBBERY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT?"

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"NOTHING."

THE IDEA DENIED BY THE U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE FOSTER.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 21.—A statement in the San Francisco Examiner, to the effect that the State department has been for six weeks in correspondence with the Hawaiian minister on the subject of annexing the Hawaiian islands to the United States, was denied by Secretary of State Foster.

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THE CASE OF THE CHANGED WILL.

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potent system! Clothesline cost... Why aren't they taken care of...

At the meeting of the Ladies' of Altar society of the Catholic church...

The friends of Mr. R. G. Offenhaus... were sorry to hear of his having been...

In the Land of the Living... Mr. Molkie, the discoverer of the famous...

Wedding at Saanich... Last night, at Saanich, Miss Emily...

Three Years With Hard Labor... Andrew Wright, the Indian boy who...

The Spanish Agricultural Society... The annual meeting of the North and...

Mr. Williams Dead... Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, widow of the...

THE SON NOT SATISFIED... Conrad Cox thinks that the coroner's...

A Private Wedding... Captain Alfred Bisset, of the sealing...

SUCCEEDS COLUMBIA'S GOVERNOR... W. W. McDonald of Fleming Elected by...

CHINESE AT WAR... SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Two Chinese...

A CANADA CLUB... Movement on Foot to Form a Social...

Outline of the General Scheme... it is Proposed to Carry Into Effect.

For some time past there has been a... movement on foot to form a social...

The intention is to confine the membership... exclusively to Canadians born...

PERUSSIAN, Nov. 23.—At a fire in the... principal hotel of Unna, in Westphalia...

It seems to me that no woman with a... bright and charming married her...

It is all very well when a fashionable... young woman, properly chaperoned...

members at par. The place is then to be... fitted up with grill room, dining...

THE Y. M. C. A. Ladies' Auxiliary Score... a Triumph in the Line of Entertainments.

Victorians Greet Old Favorites and... Welcome New Friends—A Diversity of Attractions.

Last evening's concert at The Victoria... was notable in many ways—not the least...

TO BE EXTRADITED... A San Francisco Detective Arrives to... Take Charge of the Case of Embezzler Wolfe.

Return of the Fishing Sloop Which... is Supposed to have Carried off the Offender.

Detective Anthony arrived yesterday... evening from San Francisco with the necessary...

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WOMEN WHO PROPOSE... HOW FAIR WOMEN SOMTIMES 'WOOL... RELUCTANT SWAINS.

Miss Wheeler Wilcox Thinks That Progress... is a Very Good Thing, but Women Should...

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It is very well for woman to break... some of the old fetters forged by...

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VICTORIA MARKETS... A Monotonous Record for the Week Just...

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BENEDICTS PREFERRED... Married Man's Assistance Act Passed...

The Mayor presided over a meeting... of the City Council held last evening...

The Voters' List by-law was returned... with certain amendments suggested...

His WORKER pointed out that the Board... of Aldermen had the right to sit as...

After some discussion the by-law passed... as amended.

The Local Improvements Amendment by... law was not introduced and the proposed...

The by-law to widen View street was... taken up, and the City Assessor...

The Mayor moved in favor of the... payment of one month's salary to Mr. Jordan...

The Mayor moved that the Council... should discharge the sewerage work...

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THE PICTURE OF HEALTH... Hints for Women Who Desire to Earn...

Besides the trio—fresh air, sunshine... and exercise, which are well known...

One cardinal rule to remember is never... to stand when one can sit, nor to sit...

It is very well for woman to break... some of the old fetters forged by...

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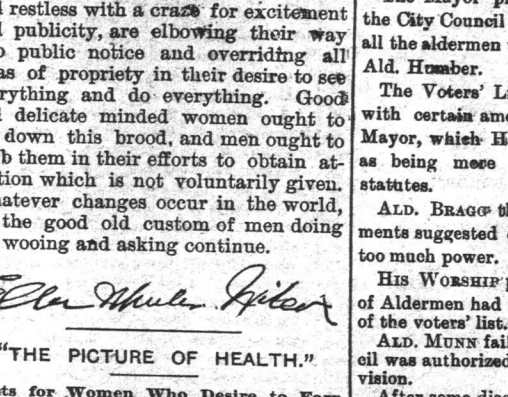
W & SONS VERY OLD WHISKEY... Assured of genuineness, we PROBABLY EXPORT LABEL, Corks, Capsules, and Cases

Person Hon Ltd. Three Stars, CAPSULED BLUE, PINK, GOLD, RES DAY & CO., London.

R & CO., Agricultural Machinery, All Kinds, and Garden Implements.



"THE PICTURE OF HEALTH." Hints for Women Who Desire to Earn That Title.



MRS. THEODORE F. SEWARD.

Mrs. Theodore F. Seward. She is the wife of the man who first introduced the tonic soil...

Another young woman of excellent family came to New York to study music. She was quite a belle in her own...

It is all very well when a fashionable young woman, properly chaperoned, invites a gentleman to occupy her box...

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