The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

THIRTIETH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1888. VOLUME XXIX NO. 43

WESTMINSTER NOTES.

An Instance of the Advance in the Price of Real Estate.

An Attempted Burglary—Ran Into a Tug and Nearly Drowned—Painful Shooting Accident—The Caledonian Picnic a Success.

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 5.—A piece of property on Mary street changed hands today at $2,700. A few months ago this property bought for $1,600.

An attempt was made early yesterday morning to burglarize Tiernay's saloon. A large hole was cut in the front door and an entrance was made, but the robbers must have been disturbed. They left without carrying anything away.

Mr. McCready, the contractor, while coming down the river last night in a skiff ran his craft into a passing tug and was thrown into the water. After a long struggle he succeeded in reach shore.

Word was brought to the city last evening of an accidental shooting case at Parson's channel. A young Indian, while carelessly handling a gun accidently discharged it, and the shot struck his sister on the leg, blowing off the entire calf and leaving the bone bare. Dr. DeWolf Smith has gone up to attend the sufferer.

The Caledonian games and ball yesterday were a grand success. The attendance was large and the games well contested.

Dr. Bentley has been appointed provincial health officer for that portion of the district lying south of the Fraser river.

A GALA DAY.

The Provincial Exhibition Opened to a Multitude of Visitors—A Delightful Day for All—The Success of the Exhibition Assured.

Delightful weather and immense attendance, the best of good order and general satisfaction, marked the opening of the Provincial Exhibition yesterday. The success of the opening day was a most gratifying tribute to the enterprise and hard work of the directors, who have certainly left nothing undone to make the exhibition of 1888 the best ever held in the province of British Columbia.

As early as nine o'clock crowds of well and fashionably dressed ladies and gentlemen were to be seen wending their way in the direction of the Fair grounds, and shortly after the grounds and building were thrown open to the public they were thronged with visitors anxious to take a first glimpse at the multitudinous exhibits which bear most satisfactory testimony to the unsurpassed productiveness of the province.

At two o'clock Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Nelson arrived on the ground, and the band of "C" Battery played the National Anthem. The party were met by President Higgins and the directors of the society and formally welcomed. A procession was then formed, the President escorting Mrs. Nelson, and His Honor Mrs. Higgins, followed by Mr. H. Stanton and Mrs. G. Anderson, the Hon. John and Mrs. Robson and Miss Higgins, Lieut.-Colonel Holmes and staff, and the directorate preceded the party to the platform at the rear entrance to the main building.

Turning to the ladies and gentlemen who had gathered to witness the opening of the exhibition, Mr. Higgins made one of his characteristic short and pithy speeches.

Said he: "I have much pleasure in announcing that His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and Mrs. Nelson, have kindly consented to open this exhibition. The Directors have done their best to make it a worthy exhibition of the products of our province. We have had many difficulties to contend against and have done our best. I hope to see even more done in the future."

He then presented Mrs. Nelson and the Lieutenant-Governor with a copy of the list of prize winners and asked for "three times three" for the distinguished visitors, the crowd responding with a cheer that could come from British throats alone.

Lieut.-Governor Nelson, on the echo dying away, stepped forward and said: "I will not detain you at all by any unnecessary introductory remarks, but will declare the twelfth exhibition of the British Columbia Association open to the public." The party then proceeded to inspect the various exhibits in the building, and afterwards took a look at the live stock, which formed a splendid feature of the exhibition.

A walk through the main building and a look at the exhibits show much that is new.

A special deploma given to Mr. Henry Saunders for his display of black cod is in recognition of the exhibitor's efforts to introduce this unequalled fish to the markets of the world.

A large assortment of bottled drinks shows that the brewers and bottlers have not been backward in adding their quota to the productions of the province on exhibit.

In the gallery one of the neatest displays of all is made by Mr. G. Roedde, bookbinder, who shows many fine samples of work turned out at his bindery. The display includes an immense bank ledger in full Russia, with extra bar di and fronts, the marbling of the edges being unusually good. Another large book illustrates the advantage of the new spring back, an invention making all books in which it is used more easy to handle and far more durable. A number of well-bound volumes in morocco, full calf, half calf, and half morocco, some with agate edges, show what can be done by a bookbinder who thoroughly understands his trade.

Mr. Thomas Pendray has on view a show case filled with matches manufactured at the Columbia Steam Match Factory, which is in close proximity to H. Mansell's large case of fine boots and shoes, including every style and quality, from an almost microscopic doll's slippers to a top boot.

R. S. Winsley has been awarded a special diploma, well deserved, for his officers' sea or camp chest, a really magnificent piece of furniture, of birds' eye maple, finished in oil, with trimmings of polished brass. The middle top drawer on being opened and a magic button pressed, drops down and discloses a most convenient writing desk. The back is fitted with pigeon holes and drawers which are unlocked by touching a secret spring. The chest is fitted with a full complement of drawers and is as useful as it is handsome.

The two exhibits which, next to the soap display, appear to attract most general attention are the minerals, which in themselves are an exhibition worth going to see, and the model of a clipper sealing schooner made at the Star Shipyard for Captain D. McLean.

The three prizes in the department devoted to horses remaining for the judges to award were given yesterday. Mr. H. Simpson received a special mention and the prize for the best horse of any kind for his Suffolk stallion; W. H. Steves & Son were declared possessed of the best mare on the ground in their Suffolk, and Mr. J. C. Henderson received honorary mention for his dark bay Hambletonian stallion "J. C."

At about four o'clock the greater part of the visitors to the exhibition gathered on Beacon Hill to witness the trials of speed in the horse ring.

The first race called by the judges, Mr. Ladner, M.P.P., Mr. Hudgson and Mr. Tolmie, was the one-mile dash for British Columbia bred colts, the prize being $100.

The entries were four in number, Lascelle's b. m. Mayflower, Black's br. g. Bryan O'Lynn, Lestar's b. g. Royal and Stephenson's bk. h. Gallant.

The quartette got off well together, Mayflower and Bryan O'Lynn soon drawing out of the bunch and the brown cutting out the pace for the others for the first half. He was close pressed by the mare, however, and overhauled between the half and the three-quarter post. An exciting race ensued, the couple galloping side by side. The mare got the lead the last quarter, however, and kept it, passing under the wire winner by an open length; Bryan O'Lynn, second; Royal, third, and Gallant hopelessly out of the race.

The second event was a two-mile dash, trotting, in sulkies, open to all horses who have not beaten three minutes. There were six pretty starters, D. Campbell's "Diamond" and J. Parker's gelding "Dick." A good start was made, Parker's horse having slightly the advantage, "Diamond" rapidly drew ahead, and led in the race to the finish, winning by a couple of lengths. Time about seven minutes. Purse, $50.

In the evening a brilliant assemblage thronged both ground and buildings, which appeared to the best possible advantage, illuminated with electric light. The band of "C" Battery was stationed on the platform in front of the main hall and presented a fine programme during the evening. Promenading, conversation and inspection of the various exhibits occupied the time of the visitors until 10 o'clock, when the first day of the exhibition came to a close, a complete and gratifying success.

This morning at 11 o'clock the balance of the programme of races will be taken up.

Another morning attraction, and one likely to prove decidedly interesting, will be the baseball contest between the Amities and the James Bays, the local club, who give promise of great things. The result of the match will decide the ownership of the silver cup and cash prize of $150 kindly offered by the Agricultural Association.

Following are the members of the Amities nine: Burchwick, catcher; Baker, pitcher; Partridge, 1st b.; Gus Gowen, 2d b.; George Gowen, 3d b.; Nip Gowen, short stop; Duck, l. f.; Burnes, c. f.; White, r. f. T. W. Edwards will umpire. The James Bay nine will be the same as yesterday. They will commence sharp at 9:30 a. m.

In the afternoon the great event of the exhibition, the baby show, commences at 2 o'clock, when no doubt many wonderful infants will present themselves as candidates for public recognition.

The afternoon will also witness a keen and exciting game of football, the rival teams being the Victorias and the Rovers of Nanaimo.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Thursday, 15th November, Named as Thanksgiving Day.

Surplus of Revenue for First Quarter of the Fiscal Year—The Debt Decreasing a Million and a Quarter Per Month—How Opium Gets Across the Line—Dr. Ryerson's Statue to Enter Duty Free.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—Lord Stanley has named Thursday, November 15th, as a day of general thanksgiving.

The revenue for the first three months of the fiscal year was $9,527,000; expenditure, $6,767,000; surplus, $2,750,000.

The net debit at the end of September was $233,750,000, a decrease of a million and a quarter per month.

Customs Inspector Young reports that large quantities of opium find their way into the States across the Manitoba boundary south of Morden.

The Customs Department will admit the statue of Dr. Ryerson, to be erected at Toronto, into Canada duty free.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Cox Gets Clear.

TORONTO, Oct. 5.—At the police court this afternoon E. S. Cox was called to answer a charge of having defrauded the Central Bank out of $10,000. Osler stated he had no evidence to offer, the deposit receipt for $10,000 being now in the possession of the liquidators of the bank, and it being impossible to show the bank paid for the deposit out of its own funds, the magistrate at once dismissed this last charge against Cox, who expressed himself sorry that Cashier Allen and James Baxter had not been secured by the prosecution as witnesses, as he felt satisfied they would have made it clear he had not committed fraud against the bank or anyone else.

Sir John in Toronto.

TORONTO, Oct. 5.—Sir John spent the day in this city and attended a meeting of the Manufacturers' Insurance Co. He left for Ottawa this evening. He has promised to attend the Board of Trade dinner next month.

Held for Extradition.

SHERBROOKE, Oct. 4.—Judge Rion this morning delivered judgment in the case of Dehama, the New York bank defaulter, and ordered him be held for extradition.

Beating His Way.

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—McKay, principal in the Winnipeg mock marriage, was seen here yesterday in rags. After reaching St. Paul his money gave out and the rest of the journey he either walked or beat his way.

A Generous Subscription.

QUEBEC, Oct. 6.—The Governor-General has subscribed a thousand dollars towards the erection of a monument to Jaques Cartier at Heath Point.

A Guilty Conscience.

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—Leon Dupues, a laborer of LaPrairie, who gave marvelous evidence against Hon. Mr. McShane in the LaPrairie contested election, suicided yesterday by hanging.

Sending Poisoned Candy by Mail.

TORONTO, Oct. 6.—A package of poisoned candy was stopped in the post office here similar to the one which resulted so disastrously in Galt. This was addressed to an ex-resident of Galt, now in Nova Scotia. There is no clue to the sender.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Telephone Connection Successfully Accomplished Between Philadelphia and Portland, Maine.

Decrease of the Yellow Fever Epidemic in the South and all the Patients Doing Well.

Prominent Pugilists Sent to Prison for Aiding and Abetting the Recent Fight Between Women.

The Sioux Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The members of the commission sent out to negotiate a treaty with the Sioux Indians have returned to the city. They express themselves confident of ultimate success. They think the proposition to give fifty cents an acre for the entire amount of 11,000,000 acres would be accepted by the Indians. A delegation of seventy-two selected by agents of several agencies will meet in this city next week. They come on to have a talk with the Great Father. After the visit of the Indians is finished the members of the commission will return to the Indians' territory to resume the negotiation of the treaty.

Doings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—In the House to-day the consideration of the conference report on the general deficiency bill was resumed. The discussion on the appropriation for the Industrial Christian Home of Utah provoked a long discussion. No action was taken. The attempt to have the House adjourn over until Monday was unsuccessful.

A Railway Accident.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The Chicago and Atlantic Railway officials this morning received the report of an accident which occurred on the road eight miles from Kanakakeee yesterday. It was not as severe as at first reporting. A boarding train, in which laborers, mostly Italians, lived during the week was standing on the main track, when the fast freight smashed into the rear end of this train. Many of the laborers were in the train at the time. Seven or eight of them were injured, three seriously, although none fatally. The freight engine was badly smashed, and the rear boarding-house cars were broken up. The loss will be $20,000. The wreck occasioned a delay of several hours.

A Distinguished Party.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Henry Villard, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, arrived at Chicago to-day on his way to the northwest to make a tour of the line. He is accompanied by Prof. Von Esmarck, of Berlin, and the professor's wife, Princess Von Schleswig Holstein, aunt to the Emperor of Germany, also by Governor Hauser, of Montana, and F. F. Oakes.

Sudden Death of a Veteran Officer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Capt. Benjamin Kleadell, a veteran commander in the service of the White Star Line, died on the vessel first day out on a voyage which ended in New York yesterday. He was apparently in the best of health when his ship left Liverpool. During his career with the White Star Line Company he had saved nearly one hundred lives on different occasions, and he was the possessor of several medals from humane societies. Another of his testimonials was a watch presented by the United States Government for life-saving services.

Hewitt Nominated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A mass meeting of citizens, irrespective of party and attended by many prominent gentlemen, was held at Cooper Union to-night and nominated Hon. A. T. Hewitt for re-election as mayor.

Granted a New Trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Mr. McQuade, an ex-alderman, who had been granted a new trial was brought from Sing Sing to this city to-day. He will be released on $20,000 bail.

An Overdue Ship.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Some anxiety is felt in shipping circles for the safety of the Italy, which left New York on September 19th for Liverpool and is four days overdue.

Prize Fighting Discountenanced.

BUFFALO, Oct. 5.—George Lablanche, John Leslie, William Baker, and John Floss, convicting yesterday of aiding and abetting a prize fight between Hattie Leslie and Alice Leary, were sentenced this morning. Lablanche and Floss were sentenced to three months, and Leslie and Baker to six months at hard labor. Hattie Leslie was discharged, and the indictment against Alice Leary was dismissed.

A Strike Continued.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Striking miners in Southern Illinois held a meeting to-day and resolved to continue the strike. The consolidated coal trust, who operate most of the mines, have also announced the intention not to grant an advance of wages demanded by the men.

Failed.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 5.—Eddy & Street, dealers in cotton yarns, have failed. Liabilities estimated at $100,000, most of which are thought to be with the Fall River mill, a commercial firm and Providence parties.

Long Distance Telephoning.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 5.—Long distance telephone connection was successfully accomplished yesterday between Portland and Philadelphia. The connection will be permanent and procurable at all times by the public.

Destructive Prairie Fires.

NEW ROCKFORD, Da., Oct. 5.—F. W. Fieldcamp was horribly burned while trying to save his property from the prairie fires, and later died from lock-jaw. E. A. Mathies lost 160 acres of wheat and 100 tons of hay by the fire west of here on Wednesday night. Many houses, outbuildings, and crops further west were destroyed by the same fire.

A Serious Loss.

PLEASANTVILLE, Ia., Oct. 5.—A fire here yesterday morning destroyed 19 business houses. The loss is $16,000; insurance $8,000.

A Fatal Explosion.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 5.—An explosion of gas in the shaft of the new waterworks tunnel this morning fatally burned five laborers.

Knocked Out in the Fifth Round.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 5.—Charles Burke was knocked out by James Harrison in a five-round glove fight, Marquis of Queensbury rules, here last night. Burke is an ex-waiter and Harrison an ex-member of of the Olympic Club. Both men are considered clever boxers.

Yellow Jack Returns.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 4.—The board of health to-day reported seventy-five new cases of yellow fever for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. There was only one death, John Berry. Of the new cases fifteen were white and sixty colored.

The Yellow Plague.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 5.—Up to noon to-day there were three deaths and thirty-eight new cases. The doctors all feel much pleased at the decrease of the epidemic, and say that the patients are doing well. People will not be allowed to return until after at least two frosts.

A Northern Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—Louis Sharp, who killed Wm. Dingley and wounded Jas. O'Brien in Alaska and who was brought down by the United States revenue cutter Rush a few days ago, was held for examination by the United States commissioner to-day till the arrival of the witnesses from the north.

Chinese Will Try to Land.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—Colonel Bee, Chinese consul, stated to-day that although the people he represents had not as yet a definite mode of procedure against the new law, he was confident an effort would be made to land all the Chinese who left China by steamers prior to the bill becoming law. These, he said, had not, and could not, receive notice of the enactment of the law, and consequently should not be affected by it.

Assigned.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 5.—F. Allen and Co., dry goods dealers, assigned yesterday. Assets about $70,000 and liabilities about the same. Farewell and Co., Chicago, are the largest creditors.

Worse Than First Reported.

AUBURN, N.Y., Oct. 5.—The accident on the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railway, between Sterling Junction and Oswego, proves to have been more serious than was reported at first. One train was running 50 miles an hour, trying to make one more station than ordered, and the other was going at 40 miles speed. Engineer Slattery stood his post, and the lever transfixed his body, killing him instantly. Engineer Hatch of the other train jumped and was badly injured, as was Fireman Cochrane, Baggageman Smith, Conductor Westcott, and Brakesman Batts, all of Lehigh Valley. The men are badly injured. The latter it is thought will die.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of the B.C. Agricultural Association—Westminster Selected as the Place for the Next Show—Election of Officers and Board of Directors.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Agricultural Association was held at the city hall Friday evening, about one hundred members of the association being present.

President Higgins occupied the chair and Mr. C. E. Renouf acted as secretary.

In calling the meeting to order the chairman extended his thanks to the board of directors for the manner in which they had carried out their duties and the harmony which had characterized all the meetings of the board during the past year. He also thanked Mr. Renouf for stepping in at a critical time and so ably filling the office of secretary, left vacant by Thomas Russell.

The books of the association which had been in charge of the late secretary being unaccounted for, the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was dispensed with.

The first business in order was the selection of a place for holding the exhibition of 1889.

Some discussion ensued as to how the matter was to be decided, some of the members favoring open voting and others desiring to leave the matter in the hands of the directors.

It was finally resolved that the selection of the place for the next show be decided by the members of the association, and that the time of holding the show be left with the board of managers.

The president then said that nominations for place would be in order.

Mr. A. C. Wells moved, seconded by Mr. Ashwell, that the next exhibition of the association be held in Westminster city.

Mr. Brighouse moved as an amendment that the exhibition be held at Vancouver.

Several arguments were adduced by mainland members in favor of the sites proposed, the majority of the speakers, however, favoring Westminster, as being the most central agricultural locality and convenient for intending exhibitors from the surrounding districts.

It was stated in answer to a question that it was the intention of Westminster to hold the exhibition in the park recently presented to the city by the Government, and which comprises 87 acres.

The vote for place was then taken, and resulted in Westminster receiving 40 votes and Vancouver 16, a majority of 24 in favor of the former place.

The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination for president:—W. H. Ladner, M. P. P., Thomas Cunningham, G. W. Chadsey, and W. J. Harris.

Messrs. Harris and Chadsey withdrew.

A ballot was then taken and resulted as follows: Ladner, 38; Cunningham, 29. Mr. Ladner was declared elected, amidst applause.

Mr. McIlmoyl was elected first vice-president by acclamation.

Mr. Cunningham was elected second vice-president by acclamation.

Mr. David Robson was elected secretary and Mr. J. S. Clute treasurer of the association.

The following gentlemen were elected a board of directors, 11 being from the mainland and 9 from the island: J. C. Henderson, T. J. Trapp, Geo. Black, W. Jenkins, W. Harris, A.C. Wells, B. Douglas, J. W. Hendry, M. Sinclair, G. R. Ashwell, M. Steeves, for the mainland; and Jas. Tolmie, M.P.P., D. Kerr, G. A. McTavish, H. Simpson, E. Hodgson, J. H. Todd, S. Sandover, N. Shakespeare, and C. E. Renouf for the island.

A hearty vote of thanks was extended to the retiring president and officers for their services during the past year.

Before adjourning Mr. Higgins desired to thank the members for the harmony which had characterized the meeting, and if ever elected to a similar position he hoped his co-officers would prove the same active workers as those of the association during the past year. He complimented the association upon the new officers and board of directors, and before saying good-bye he hoped the same good feeling and harmony would prevail at the meetings of the new management.

After a few remarks from Mr. McIlmoyle and Mr. James Fell the meeting adjourned.

CABLE NEWS.

The London Horror Still the Principal Topic in England—Theories as to the Murderer.

The Commissioner of Police Decides to Employ Bloodhounds in His Effort to Track the Assassin.

Sir Charles Dilke Confident He Can Publicly Vindicate His Character and Re-enter Parliament.

Court Gossip.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The reception which Emperor William accorded Prince Philip, of Coburg, on his arrival at Vienna, has occasioned no little talk in political circles. It is deemed a significant action on the part of the German ruler. Prince Philip is the eldest brother of Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, and member of the hated Coburg family, and that the kaiser should bestow an especial mark of attention on the Coburg prince is considered by knowing ones to be a token of a phase in the affairs of Bulgaria. The fact was duly noticed by members of the Russian embassy and information conveyed to it promptly sent to St. Petersburg. A semi-official report referring to the incident said that it was unlikely that Emperor William appreciated the fact that Ferdinand had given a fair and quiet reign to Bulgaria and believed his occupation of the throne tended towards the peace of Europe and the welfare of the people over whom he was placed, and that if the kaiser could do so without reopening the eastern question and disturbing the existing peace, he would use his power to keep Prince Ferdinand on the Bulgarian throne. If the young Emperor could effect this without offending his northern neighbors, the dream of the aged Prince Bismarck time, Bulgaria would be neutralized, and Coburgers would remain unmolested in possession of Bulgaria with the patronage of Germany and the assured aid of Austria. Ferdinand might well feel secure although the Russian bear did growl, and the sick man of Turkey made faces at the intruder near his border. The absence of the Russian ambassador from Emperor William's reception to the diplomats last night is widely commented on, and many profess to find a reason for the ambassador's action in the cordiality that the Kaiser has shown to Prince Philip.

The Whitechapel Murders.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—An inquest was held to-day over the body of one of the Whitechapel fiend's last victims, which was found last Sunday morning in Mitre Square. The evidence taken shows that the murderer met the woman at some distance from the square and walked with her along the main street that led to the square. It was probably this fact that caused the murderer to mutilate the face of the victim, as he feared they had been noticed in company together, and the woman's identification lead to his capture. The faces of theother Whitechapel victims were not touched while this one was hacked beyond recognition. Various measures have been adopted by the people of the East End for their protection, as little confidence is felt in the police. Tonight five workingmen, all armed and ready to attack even the blood-thirsty fiends, are patrolling the vacinity frequented by the murderer. The papers print columns of letters on the subject every day and make numerous suggestions.

The London Horror.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Sir Chas. Warren, commissioner of the metropolitan police, has decided to employ bloodhounds in the district frequented by the murderer to aid in the search for him. The police have adopted the story that a sailor named George Dodge relates about a Malay cook, who, as a revenge for being robbed by a woman with whom he had consorted, threatened to murder and mutilate every Whitechapel woman he met until he found the guilty one. Acting on this clue the police are hunting everywhere for the Malay.

Sir Charles to the Fore.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a deputation which waited on him to-day, declined nomination for Parliament, and hinted that he had obtained proofs of the falsity of the charges of immoral conduct which were made against him. He said he was confident he would soon publicly vindicate his character and re-enter Parliament. Much of this language is, however, regarded as bluff. Sir Charles appears to have lost much flesh. He intends to make a tip to India shortly.

Storms in the North Sea.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Severe storms recently prevailed in the North Sea, and many fishing smacks have been lost. Members of their crews have been washed overboard.

The Coming Session of Parliament.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The recent elaborate magazine article of James Stansfeld, Gladstonian member for Halifax, and the speeches of the various liberal leaders within the last fortnight, plainly indicates that the coming session of Parliament will be the stormiest witnessed for many years. The cue given to all liberal speakers is to forward dissolution of Parliament, and this will be the policy of the opposition in the next session upon every question raised.

Attacked By Rebels.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Advices from the East state that Suakim was attacked by rebels last night, but a heavy fire of British troops repulsed them.

Boulanger's Return.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Boulanger arrived in the city to-day. 4,000 people were awaiting him at the depot, but the General eluded them and made his way to a hotel unobserved.

A Royal Hunt.

VIENNA, Oct. 5.—Prince Henry has been appointed honorary commander in the Austrian navy. Emperor William went deer stalking to-day in Lainzer Theirgarten.

A Rough Passage.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The British steamer Conopuspour, from Montreal, September 17, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown to-day. She experienced heavy weather on the passage and lost thirteen head of cattle and a pen of sheep. She was short of coal and fodder.

A Hoax.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A sensation was caused this morning by the publication in a special edition of a provincial morning paper of the details of another horrible murder supposed to have been committed by the Whitechapel fiend. A watchman who followed a man and woman behind some board fences in front of some buildings was said, to have been murdered by the man, the latter being at once arrested. Enquiry at Scotland Yard elicited the information, however, that the story was entirely untrue, and that the paper had probably been hoaxed.

The Strike Ended.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The strike of the coal miners at St. Etienne has ended.

Suspicion Confirmed.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—An inquest was held to-day over the trunk of a body found on Tuesday in the recess on the Thames embankment. The surgeons who were present confirmed the belief that the arms which had previously been found floating in the river belonged to this body.

A Banquet.

BRUSSELS, October 4.—A banquet was given last evening by the American exhibitors to the officials of the Exhibition, at which Mr. McFarland presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Bedfair, Belgian commissioner, M Romzer, president of Exhibition, E. Prefer, secretary, and Mr. Schwarzkopf, an America delegate.

A Congress.

LONDON, October 4.—An International congress will be held in Switzerland in 1889, to discuss the means for the suppression of immoral literature.

Money Going Up.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Bank of England rate of discount was advanced to 5 per cent.

A Royal Reception.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—The Emperor William this morning held a reception at which 34 Austrian generals were presented to his Majesty. The reception lasted forty-five minutes.

Russia's Grain Trade.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 5.—The government will admit foreign sacks into Russia without payment of duty to facilitate the export of grain and flour from the Baltic, Black Sea, and Sea of Azof ports. Foreign companies will be allowed to operate in the country without royal permission on condition that they sell only articles of foreign manufacture—Companies sailing steamers to Russian ports will also be allowed to continue without royal permission.

Sale of Canadian Cattle.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Another cargo of 314 Canadian cattle has been sold at Aberdeen, and realized an average of £15, 6s, 6d per head. The first cargo of Alberta cattle from the Cochrane ranch is commended as being remarkably well bred steers, showing the Hereford cross in a marked degree. The wildness of the cattle made their immediate slaughter necessary at Deptford, which rather prejudiced the sale.

The McMaster's Failure.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—At the Bankruptcy Court to-day J. McMaster was examined and stated that he had applied the whole of his private property, realizing £22,000, towards the payment of the joint debts. No creditors opposing the debtors passed their examination, the attendance of W. J. McMaster being dispensed with. The English creditors received the same as the Canadian creditors, 4s, 84d in the £.

Colliers Threatening to Strike.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The situation in the collieries is nearing a crisis. The price of coal has increased to a still greater extent in consequence of the early setting in of the cold weather, which has created an unequalled demand for fuel. The miners insist upon 10 per cent. increase of wages, and 300,000 colliers threaten to strike unless their demands are complied with.

Disappointed Stockbrokers.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Investors are villifying vigorously Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, on account of the price of consols. When Goschen presented his conversion scheme to parliament he predicted that the price of the proposed 2¾ consols would equal 101½, the price at that time of the old 3 per cents. To-day, however, the price of Goschen's 2¾ consols was quoted at 96⅞ to the rage and disgust of dealers in money.

The Hungarian Premier Snubbed.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A tremendous sensation has been created in Vienna, owing to the fact that Emperor William neglected to confer decorations upon Hungarian Premier Tisza, while several minor officials were unexpectedly decorated. The cause of the Kaiser's snubbing M. Tisza is a mystery, unless it be the recollection of his old speeches in sympathy with the young man's father, the late Emperor Frederick.

Increase in Canadian Immigration.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The official returns issued to-day show a material decrease this season in British immigration to the United States, while the immigration to Canada has increased. The immigration to the United States is only now five and one-half times greater than the immigration to Canada, though her attractive power on the population is twelve times greater.

A Canadian Dumping Ground.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A London despatch states that the French Government are preparing to make Canada the dumping ground for human refuse. This is absolutely untrue. Canada's strong objection to all worthless immigrants is well understood at Paris.

Lost in the Mountains.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A special despatch from Milan says:—Guides are actively searching for George Rudd, an artist, belonging to New York, who is making a tour of Italy and was last traced to Trone, but it is believed he had been lost in the mountains or valleys.

British Troops Defeat Natives.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A despatch from India states that a premature expedition of British troops into Simla engaged the natives with a loss of 200 to the forces of the latter and a slight loss to the attacking party.

The Dundee Theatre Burned.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Theatre Royal at Dundee was burned last night.

President Carnot's Decree.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Most of the French press justify President Carnot's decree on the ground that out of 11,000,000 foreigners in France only the eleventh of that number are naturalized and only one-fourth of the citizens of foreign extraction were born in France.

An Afghanistan Victory.

SIMLA, Oct. 6.—The troops of the Ameer of Afghanistan have defeated the forces of Ishak Khan at Tashkanghan.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Weekly Review of European Politics—Subjects Discussed by Emperors William and Francis Joseph.

A Settled Conviction That the Autumn Session of Parliament is to be Very Stormy.

Speaker Peel Never So Popular as at Present—Gratification at His Improved Health.

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LONDON, Oct. 6.—The attention of European political experts is again chiefly directed towards Emperor William. They are trying to guess what subjects were most deeply discussed by Francis Joseph and his imperial guest. Old rulers have long been accustomed to receive rather than pay a visit, and these imperial interviews have become a recognized part of the programme of the central alliance. Hitherto imperial confabs have puzzled and befogged the outside world, though some of the subjects discussed can be divined. Some of the contested states of Macedonia threatens the peace of Europe, and it is very likely that diplomatic measures are contemplated which will prevent or suppress an insurrection in that direction. It was recently reported that the Austrian government had urged the Porte to take steps to prevent a rising and was seeking the assent of the powers to some action of its own in case the Porte should neglect the duty urged upon it. The anxiety of Austria in regard to Macedonia is due in a great measure to her desire to prevent Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Greece from making it their own family battle grounds. The cabinet at Vienna have no longer a desire for conquest, but it seeks the friendship of the Balkan people. Austria aspires not so much to dominion over the Balkan states as to the political leadership of that part of the world of this appelation. The Emperor William has undoubtedly been asked to approve with his approval. The statesmen will undertake to secure the lasting friendship of the Balkan States by dividing up Macedonia among them, also giving a portion to Greece, thus removing an obstacle which otherwise will lead to quarrels, and tying them together with bonds so strong that even Russia could not break them. Geography and interest alike seem to plant barriers across the path of advancing Russia. The Pruth, or South, the Danube, and Balkans have indeed again and again been passed by the armies of the Czar, but the regions which the former struggles between the Turks and Muscovites left desolate and waste, having become settled and prosperous, if Austria can by any means tie the sticks into a bundle, she will then be in a position to defy the Russian "Hands off." The railway from Vienna to Constantinople recently completed has undoubtedly had a powerful influence upon what is called the eastern question. The railway runs from Vienna through Pesth, Belgrade, Nish, Sophia and Philopopolis. It threads one on the line joining Constantinople and Vienna to the cities of Bulgaria and Servia and the effect must be to draw closer the bonds between Turkey, the new principality and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. At the same time that the absorption in Europe of what remains of Turkey is hastened with the influence of Austria over the press is

ENORMOUSLY INCREASED.

The Emperor William is aware of the strategic importance of this railway to control the alliance, and with the opinion of Count Von Moltke published in 1845, have undoubtedly had great influence on the mind of the young Emperor, as they are almost as accurate in the general account of what has happened since then as if they had been written yesterday. Von Moltke, referring to the neutral attitude of Austria in the earlier wars of the century between Russia and the Porte, thought that the Austrian government was only handing on to posterity "the task which Austria will sooner or later be obliged to undertake, of preventing the overthrow of the Ottoman Empire or of regulating the course of this perhaps terrible event."

The absence of Prince Lobanoff, the Russian ambassador, and M. DeCrois, the French ambassador, from the Emperor William's reception, is an indication that their respective governments had put some faith in the report that the inner circle of the Austrian statesmen would endeavor to make the Emperor William's visit the occasion for obtaining his consent to the Austrian policy respecting Macedonia, which would hasten the inevitable event and practically confirm Ferdinand as Prince of Bulgaria.

Dr. Munckel, who has been retained as senior counsel for Prof. Geffcken, maintains that the publication of the Emperor Frederick's diary by his client did not infringe the law, as it was not disseminating false news nor revealing State secrets. The diary was a purely historical document of the first order, to the contents of which the German people were entitled even if the Emperor Frederick had not left instructions to have the diary given to the world. As regards Prof. Geffcken's discretion there may be a question. There cannot be any harm in publishing the ideas and utterances of Emperor William or the criticism of Prince Frederick Charles, whose character never stood higher. But the diary takes Bismarck down from the pedestal as the maker of the Empire, and shows that the Crown Prince Frederick was really a far-seeing statesman, to whom the work of making a nation one by means of Monarchial constitution is due. To the Crown Prince belongs the merit of the realization of the national idea, and the Crown Prince was a Liberal of the Liberals. This fact is a stumbling block to the party of young Germans who the other day regretted that Emperor Frederick was "unable to appreciate the ideas of the new time." The party that denounced liberalism is "anti-national." Here is the indiscretion, and Prof. Geffcken, if he were but a courtier, would have

SUPPRESSED THE TRUTH.

That the organs of the new Bismarckian party should find no historical importance in the diary is natural enough, but it shows where that party now stands. Reaction is current. That to-day in Germany sweeps all before it. Under Bismarck's tutelage it clothes its feudalism and its intemperance in the disguise and assumes the name of "nationals."

The latest symptom found in the report that the wish is expressed in high quarters is to prevent the erection of a monument to Heine, for which money had been subscribed. Heine was a Jew, and Herr Stoecks, the court preacher, will have none of him. If this is really a specimen of German nationalism, the Emperor Frederick is almost to be congratulated that he has not lived to see its maturity.

The settled conviction of ministerialists is that the autum sitting of Parliament is to be very stormy. One thing very noticeable in connection with these speculations is the growing feeling among the supporters of the Government against Mr. Courtney, chairman of the committees. Sir Wellesley Peel has never been so popular in conservative circles as at the present time, and the news of the improvement in his health has been received with the utmost gratification. This is all the more pronounced because an idea had gone abroad that the Speaker would be unable to resume his duties in the autumn. There was much agreement among conservatives that Courtney was actually charged with being excessively timid in regard to the application of the closure and with tolerating wilful obstruction and disorderly behavior on the Irish benches. Representations on the subject had been made to Mr. Smith, the Government leader of the House, by many of his followers, and it is said that unless Mr. Courtney manages to give more satisfaction the active spirits on conservative benches will make a dead set against him. Mr. Chamberlain's anxiety for further identification of conservatism with unionism is by no means universally shared in conservative ranks. On the contrary, there is a distinct movement among some of the younger members of the party, especially among the so-called democratic tories adversely to

THE UNIONIST ALLIANCE.

The politicians believe with or without justification that the Local Government Bill and other measures of last session have brought a great accession of popularity to the Government in the constituencies, and they complain that the Unionists are claiming, and perhaps are getting, more than their due share of credit for the Ministerial policy. The Conservative Ministry is now, they think, quite strong enough to get along without the Unionist crutch, and if feather Democratic measures are brought in the Conservative party and not their Unionist allies ought to profit by them. As to joint action in the constituencies the feeling on the part of energetic Tories is even stronger. There are some seats, no doubt, which are held by the Unionists that would certainly fall to the Gladstonian Liberals in case Conservative votes went astray in those constituencies. The conservatives will act loyally by their allies, but whenever there appears to be a chance of carrying a seat by the conservative vote alone it will be next to impossible at the next general election to advise local associations to support the unionist candidate. Reports to this effect, which have reached conservative headquarters, are decisive. There are other reasons besides the feeling that unionists take credit for conservative measures, which render the younger men on the conservative benches anything but enamoured of the unionist alliance. They believe that without Hartington's advice and control Salisbury would exercise a firmer hand in matters of foreign politics than at present, and that in some respects the palmy days of Beaconsfield would be revived. It is more than probable that Chamberlain is aware of this tendency of feeling in conservative ranks and is simply seeking to counteract it in his great

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 1888.

"C" BATTERY REMOVAL.

It will be seen by reference to our telegraphic columns that the militia department are considering the advisability of removing "C" Battery from Victoria to Vancouver. Such a move on the part of the Government has been rumored for some time past, but it was not thought possible that the assurance of Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia, when here last year that the battery would be located in Victoria, would be falsified; and the fact that the battery was located here, the site at Finlayson Point purchased, and some of the buildings erected gave color to this belief. But it would seem as though faith were again to be broken with Victoria. It was not enough that its San Francisco mail service was discontinued without its knowledge, that promises and appropriations regarding the deep sea fisheries were withdrawn, and our long petitioned harbor improvements delayed, but there is now the possibility that an established institution is to be removed from among us. We have been a long-suffering and patient people, and have up to the present mildly remonstrated through our members and the board of trade. Different measures are now necessary. Half measures are insufficient. Let a public meeting be called at once, and a protest made to Ottawa in terms that will not be misunderstood. Let it be known that Victoria will not submit to any further indignity being heaped upon her, and that, if the suggestion contained in our correspondent's message is to be carried out, then the allegiance of Victoria with a Government and party that has betrayed its interests no longer exists. We have every reason to believe that our correspondent is well informed as to what is transpiring, and we would strongly urge upon our citizens, if they desire to vindicate Victoria's rights, to act—and at once.

(From the speech of Sir A. Caron at the banquet at the Driard, December 2, 1887.)

"Rising again, Sir Adolphe Caron briefly remarked that the best guarantee of the *permanent* establishment of "C" Battery *in Victoria* was the proof-sheet which he held in his hand calling for tenders for the construction in Victoria of a barracks for the corps." (Cheers, which merged into "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," during the singing of which the speaker resumed his seat.)

FAINT-HEARTED AND FOOLISH.

The attitude assumed towards our French-Canadian fellow subjects by the Toronto *Mail* is, to say the least, not friendly and not calculated to promote friendliness and good feeling among the provinces of the Dominion. The charges brought against the great majority of the inhabitants of Quebec and those of the same race in Ontario are, as far as we can make out, 1st, that they are of French extraction, 2nd, that they are Roman Catholics; and 3rd, that they are exceedingly prolific. This last, indeed, seems in the eyes of our Toronto contemporary to be the principal crime of our French Canadian fellow subjects. It could forgive them for not being of the Anglo-Saxon race, it could overlook their being devout Catholics, but their fecundity is an offence which it cannot for a moment tolerate. It is perhaps unfortunate that all the provinces of the Dominion are not inhabited by people of the same race and that they are not all free from so-called religious prejudices and antagonisms, but how the capacity of any race to increase faster than the others that inhabit the country can be laid to their charge as an unforgivable offence is more than people gifted with an ordinary share of common sense can comprehend. What has the *Mail* to propose as a cure for the grievances about which it complains so bitterly and so perseveringly. In the language of the unforgotten Tweed, what is it going to do about it? Does it propose to banish men, women and children of French extraction from the Dominion of Canada? Would it have the Federal Legislature enact penal laws against Roman Catholics, or would it take means entirely to suppress the Catholic priesthood in the province of Quebec? Would it make it a criminal offence for a French-Canadian under forty years of age to marry? If it does hope to bring about a state of things something like this we cannot see what object it can have in its anti-French-Canadian agitation. As long as the Dominion is a free country, men of all races can profess what religion they please and can multiply and replenish the earth in a legitimate way, without let or hindrance from journalists or politicians or even governments. But the French, the *Mail* laments, are overrunning the Dominion and taking with them wherever they go their language, their customs and their religion. They are displacing the English-speaking races in Quebec and they have invaded Ontario. Well, we ask again, what are you going to do about it? If the English-speaking people choose to leave their farms in Quebec and Eastern Ontario and their French neighbors buy the land they leave, how is it to be helped? The English and Scotch and Irish cannot be forced to stay and the French, as long as they do so honestly, cannot be prevented from taking their places. What is the use of the *Mail's* howling about a state of things that cannot be prevented without resorting to tyrannical measures, that are not to be thought of in this country and in this age. The plain, simple truth is, if the English-speaking races cannot hold their own against men of French descent, in Quebec or elsewhere, they must give way. The weakest must go to the wall and the fittest will survive and triumph. This is a law of nature everywhere, and it holds good in this Dominion of Canada as well as in the rest of creation. But is the *Mail* right? Are men of the English-speaking races disappearing in Canada? Have those races which have given their language to the greater part of this continent and sunk their impress deep on every community to be found on a vast area of its surface, failed to hold their own in Canada against a million or so of French Canadians? We are far from believing that this is the case. There may be cases in the eastern townships of Quebec and in eastern Ontario where the English, being more enterprising and less easily satisfied than their French neighbors, have left their farms to seek their fortunes in what they considered more highly favored parts of the continent. But they did this of their own accord, without being in any sense driven out by the French, who to do them justice are kindly-natured, pious and peaceable. In many instances the farms thus abandoned have been purchased by home-loving Frenchmen. What is there wrong in this? What to be deplored? But one need go no further than Montreal, the principal city of Quebec, to find out which is the stronger race, and which has the better chance of winning in the great battle of life. Who are to-day the leading men in Montreal in almost every profession and in every walk of life? Although the French population when compared with the English (including Scotch and Irish) are two to one, the English take the lead. The principal bankers, manufacturers, merchants, ship-owners and shop-keepers are men whose mother tongue is English. The leading lawyers and doctors are English-speaking men. In the church there is no competition to speak of between the races. As far as education is concerned the French majority have not an institution of learning that can for a moment be compared with McGill college or a savant that holds as high a rank in the scientific world as Sir William Dawson. It is acknowledged that by far the greater part of the wealth of Montreal is held by the English-speaking minority. We have no wish to disparage the French Canadians. They have their peculiar virtues; but their greatest admirers cannot contend that in the struggle for existence, even when they have many advantages on their side, they are a match for the natives of the United Kingdom of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and their descendants. No one knows this better than the able and accomplished editor of the *Mail*. Why, then, does he, week after week, fill his paper with diatribes against the French-Canadian people, which sound like weak and petulant confessions of the inferiority of the race to which he belongs? There is room in this Dominion for both French and English, and if either of the races has reason to fear the competition of the other it is certainly not the English.

LET SPEECH BE FREE.

The Montreal *Star* deplores the increase of annexation sentiment in Canada in a rather singular way. It says: "Fifteen years ago it would have been treason to think of such a change, and any one openly expressing a favorable opinion of it would have been exposed to personal violence. To-day the question can be discussed with the utmost freedom, and the espousal of the cause is tolerated without a thought of violence. The change has been brought about by a variety of causes, created by the professional politicians." Does our Montreal contemporary regret that there is greater freedom of speech in Canada to-day than there was fifteen years ago? Does it favor the fist and the bludgeon as means of preventing the spread of opinions which it regards as disloyal? Is the change from brutal violence to rational toleration one to be regretted? For our part, if the politicians have done nothing worse during the last fifteen years than to teach men to listen with patience and forbearance to views which they consider erroneous, we think that the epithet, professional, when applied to them should not convey reproach but the opposite. To oppose the expression of opinion on any subject by violence or abuse or reproach, or intolerance in any shape, makes hypocrites of those who hold it, but such methods do not prevent its spread. Annexation sentiment, accordin to the *Star's* own showing, has increased in spite of the violence of fifteen years ago. We question very much if it will spread as fast now that men are free to discuss it openly and fearlessly. Nothing kills false and foolish views on political matters more quickly and more effectually than full and free discussion. Why is it that socialism has made such little progress in Great Brittain and America, where speech is free and the press untramelled and has spread so widely and so rapidly in Germany, France and Russia in the face of stringent repressive laws? It is very likely that one of the causes of the dissemination and acceptation of annexationist views was the intolerance of those who opposed them. A man with any spirit in him resents the attempt to put him down and to silence him by force, but when he is met by cool argument and a dispassionate statement of facts he has no inducement to stand by opinions which are shown to him to be eeroneous. The annexationists will have harder work to meet free discussion than they had to face intolerant violence.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

WALT WHITMAN is known to the world as a poet whose rugged lines contain more strength and vigor than beauty or harmony. He has some admirers, but his poems do not attract the majority of readers. But in the *Century* for October Walt Whitman appears under a new aspect. He during the war volunteered to do hospital work. Some of the letters that he then wrote to his mother are reproduced. They are as simple and unaffected as if they had been written by a boy of fourteen, but they show the rough poet to be the most sweet-natured and tender-hearted of men. He seemed to think that he could never do enough to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded men. He not only ministered to their bodily wants, but he did what he could, and that in the tenderest and most sympathetic way to cheer them up and to make them feel that there was some one who cared for them. Though a patriot of the sternest kind who looked upon the man who counselled a recognition of the Southern confederation as a traitor, he tended wounded rebel soldiers with the care and even the affection of a brother. Some of the scenes he relates are most moving and show how the poor fellows appreciated the kindness and the sympathy of their poet-nurse. These letters are valuable too as they give the reader a vivid idea of the horrors of war and the suffering that it causes not only to those who are actively engaged in it but to those who can do nothing but look on and weep to see the ravages that it makes. But war, horrible as it is, brings out what is good and noble and self-sacrificing in some men and women. It did this in an eminent degree in the case of Walt Whitman.

BRADSTREET'S returns for the nine months of 1888 that are past is not encouraging. The failures in the United States have during that period been 7330 against 6958 for the corresponding period of last year. The liabilities were $83,941,991 and the assets $44,649,532. This makes the percentage of assets to liabilities 53.1. Bradstreet's calculates that the failures in the States for the whole year will amount to 10180. In the Dominion the failures for the first three-quarters of this year have been 1274. Last year the failures for the same time were 946. This is an increase of more than 33½ per cent. The liabilities in 1888 are $12,441,839 against $11,683,466 for the corresponding months of 1887.

PITCHER, the man who robbed a bank in the United States and got off safe—as he considered—into Canada, has received part of the punishment which he so richly deserved. He could not be extradited, for stealing, no matter how great the theft or how many are ruined by it, is not an extraditable offence, but he was tried under Canadian laws and at Canada's expense for bringing stolen money into this country and convicted. The judge sentenced him to seven years imprisonment in a penitentiary. In this way a measure of justice has been done, and the laws of the United States have been vindicated in Canada. It is to be hoped that the next Senator who attempts to twist the tail of the British Lion will be reminded how a Canadian judge brought a United States offender to justice in spite of all that the United States Senate had done to aid him in getting beyond the reach of the laws he he had so outrageously violated.

WANTON CRUELTY.

"Behold the birds of the heaven—that they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns, but our Heavenly Father feedeth them, and not a sparrow shall fall to the ground without your Father's notice."

TO THE EDITOR: The above words came forcibly to my mind while on the steamboat Western Slope, near Comox, last Thursday afternoon, when a young Methodist minister—God save the mark—with a shot gun was causing pain and suffering by shooting at and wounding some of God's creatures, the wild waterfowl that remained in the water near the boat as it was passing, with no chance to secure any of them had he succeeded in killing any of them. As it was he only succeeded in wounding. He, a person claiming to be a servant and humble follower of the Saviour Christ, the perfection of all mercy and kindness, publicly engaged in setting an example of wanton cruelty by wounding and maiming God's creatures, without purpose. If the Methodist Church as a body tolerate such acts among the clergy, it has sadly degenerated since the days of Wesley.

PASSENGER.

Victoria, Sept. 29, 1888.

THE FOSTER MINE.

A Mistake in Sending a Chemical Prevented its Working.

The following reference to the famous Foster ledge at Big Slide, south-east of Clinton, has been forwarded to us by a competent authority. The mistake in sending sulphate of copper instead of sulphate of iron, as the writer remarks, would have had the result stated. Perhaps under practical and experienced direction this property may yet turn out bullion far in excess of the cost of extracting it from the ore. Our correspondent states:

This locality has been visited by a competent chemist well versed in mining. He tested the rock for copper, which has been reported to be carried in the ledge, and obstructed the clorinators in taking out the gold. He states the ledge does not carry copper, and what has been mistaken for it is magnetic pyrites, known as pyrrhotite, which in a powdered state can be taken out with a common magnet, and carries a good deal of gold. This statement corresponds with three practical chemists of San Francisco, who tested the rock, and their words were, "It looks as though it carried copper, but does not." To account for the copper found in the bleaching vats is very simple. A solution of sulphate of iron is used after the clorination process to deposit the gold, which it then throws down as a yellowish precipitate, afterwards collected and smelted into ingots.

It would appear that a common sulphate of copper instead of sulphate of iron had been shipped up from San Francisco, and the mistake was never discovered. When sulphate of copper is of inferior grade it resembles iron sulphate in color and crystal. Now the company can learn why the mine is unproductive, and their $75,000 plant lying idle on the mountain side. It is also clear to see that want of knowledge in following the ledge gave rise to the report of no quartz. In the middle tunnel the ledge was first struck at a width of 42 inches. Driving south west ten feet, what is known as a "horse" was struck. This is a piece of rock that has fallen from above and split the ledge. In this instance it was about 30 feet long. The miners followed the quartz outside of the split rock till it ran out. It did not run parallel with the main ledge, but at an obtuse angle.

This same split vein was followed in the lower tunnel also, until it gave out in the same length.

It can be seen by the veriest tyro in mining that the contact wall on the east had never been touched. In fact, the main ledge had not been worked in either of the drives.

Many men have to buy their experience, and in this venture it does seem a little too rough that the accidental introduction of copper in the finishing process should cause so important an enterprise to languish. It is well known that where copper exists in quantity with gold, the gold cannot be extracted by the chlorinating process.

Had the error not occurred, there is no doubt the mill and mine would now be at work, giving employment to a large number of men and great remuneration to the shareholders.

E. Bodwell, barrister, left for Ottawa this morning to be present at the argument of the appeal case of Walkem v. Higgins in the Supreme Court of Canada.

CABLE NEWS.

Bloodhounds Purchased and Put in Training for the Detection of the Whitechapel Murderer.

Arrests Being Made by Self-Constituted Detectives, Innocent People Subjected to Annoyance.

Aspirants for the Governorship of Queensland, Vacant by the Death of Sir Anthony Musgrave.

The Whitechapel Muddle.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Saturday's *Telegraph* published two sketch portraits from descriptions of the man last seen in company with a woman named Stride, one of the victims of the Whitechapel murder fiend. The result has been the unceremonious arrest of every man bearing any resemblance to the pictures, and a great deal of discomfort has been caused by this new phase of police activity. Many arrests are made by self-constituted detectives or ambitious vigilance committee men. The victims are generally discharged from custody as soon as brought before the magistrates, but some are unlucky enough not to be able to satisfy the officials of their rectitude, and are subjected to more or less annoying detention. One of the men arrested carried a bag in which was found a razor. This suspect is still held, and will have to give a very good account of himself and his razor. Another perplexity attending the Whitechapel muddle is due to the fact that the regular police do not know by sight the ambitious amateur detectives. The latter are occasionally "hauled up" and put to the embarrassment of explaining their presence and mysterious movemenst in the much-watched district. Experts ridicule Sir Charles Warren's determination to use blood-hounds in searching for the murderer. Scent training is now rejected and only the show-points are cultivated in the blood-hound, making him the most stupid of the canine varieties and useless in man-hunting. At the noted dog show in Warwick two years ago, though the crack dogs of the kingdom were represented, only one blood-hound displayed even fourth-rate gifts. The dog that tracked Fish, the Blackburn murderer, twelve years ago was not as has been stated a blood-hound of pure breed, but mongrel. But even if the genuine tracker were secured the dog would be useless in the East End, where the trail could not remain many minutes imparted.

The Late Sir A. Musgrave's Successor.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The death of Sir A. Musgrave, governor of Queensland, has placed the government in an embarrassing position with regard to the appointment of his successor. The place would gladly be given to either Lord Randolph Churchill or Henry Chaplin, both of whom are men to be placed by the government rather than opposed, but there are also other aspirants whose claims upon the party for official preferment cannot safely be ignored. The office is worth £5,000 a year and as Mr. Chaplin is known to be pecuniarily embarrassed, he may possibly prefer gilded exile far away from his creditors to the annoyances which his remaining in London would entail, and accept the position if it be offered to him.

The Zanzibar Affair.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Zanzibar natives have informed British agents that their quarrel with the Germans is due to the unnecessary interference on the part of the latter with native customs. Their hostility is directed against the German Africa Company alone, and the German government is held in the highest respect. The agents remark that Germany would best promote her interests by stopping the company's abuses.

Bloodhounds for the Trail.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—In deference to the general desire that bloodhounds be used in the search of the Whitechapel murderer, the police have purchased several of these animals and put them in training. They are not stationed at Whitechapel district, however, but are located in stalls in out of the way places, so that nobody will know from what quarter to expect them. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is publishing a series of articles exposing the inefficiency of the administration of Scotland Yard, and has overwhelmed with ridicule the new Chief-detective Anderson.

The Currency Commission.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The parliamentary currency commission is equally divided on the question of bimetallism. Six members, including Lord Herschell, Sir John Lubbock, and Mr. Courtney will sign the statement favoring a gold standard, and six, including Balfour, Chaplain and Mallett, advocate a modified system of bimetallism.

No New Developments.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The newspapers continue to publish column after column of thin stuff about the Whitechapel murders, but no new theories are advanced, nor are there any signs that the old ones have any value. There is no abatement of the popular interest and excitement, and everything points to a revival of the slumming craze of 1883.

A Good Work Started.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—As an outgrowth of the recent tremendous influx of visitors to the East End districts, already the public have started to subscribe to a fund for the establishment of an immense laundry in which to provide work for Magdalenes, and to establish lodging houses for street boys and girls, and in other ways to minimize the appalling measure of vice in the lower quarters of the metropolis.

A Welsh Parliamentary Party.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—John Morley had intended to leave Newton, Wales, after his speech last evening, but remained over to-day in order to mediate in the quibbles which were the prominent feature of the liberal convention held there to-day. Hif efforts were only partially successful, however, as the radical element in the convention secured the passage of motions committing the conference to the support of Welsh autonomy, church and land reforms and the creation of a Welsh parliamentary party on the lines of the national party in Ireland. These things were not precisely what Morley and his followers wished to have done just at this time, as the former's speech last night indicated; but the sentiment in favor of them was too strong to be out-voted.

Evictors Encouraged.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—John Dillon, writing on the Irish land question, says: "Recent events add new courage to the evictors, and the rack renters, who last spring were utterly beaten, now seem inspired with new hopes. The land courts are rapidly becoming branches of machinery for opposing the tenants to whom they are a delusion and a snare."

A Monument to John Kinsella.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde to-day unveiled a monument in Kilmanor grave-yard, near Arklow, in memory of John Kinsella, who was killed by the emergency men last year and whom the people of the vicinity hold to have been foully slain while acting in the defence of home and country.

A Biography of the Late Emperor.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A biography of the late Emperor Frederick will shortly be published in London. The volume will treat of the dead Kaiser's domestic life, and, it is believed, has been written by his widow, this theory being supported by abundant evidence of her handiwork in the context. The preface states that the profits accruing from the sale of the book will be devoted to the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of diseases of the throat.

The Last Whitechapel Victim.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—At the Whitechapel inquest to-day, several surgeons deposed that the body found in Whitehall is that of a woman of unusually fine appearance, and evidently of good social standing.

Slavers Captured.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The British man-of-war Osprey has captured off Mecca three dhows, having on board 204 slaves. The captains of the dhows and four of the slaves were killed before the slavers surrendered.

The Czarowitch Stakes.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The race for the Czarowitch stakes at Newmarket to-day was won by Tenbreuse, with Millstream second, and Trayles third.

Sank at Her Dock.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The steamer Baltic sank at her dock at Liverpool to-day, an open port being the cause. She was loaded with miscellaneous cargo.

A Pamphlet on the Late Emperor.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—A large pamphlet entitled "Kaiser Frederick is a friend of the people," has been published by Dr. Bohmert. It contains contributions from the principal promoters of philanthropy in the empire, who also had met the late Emperor in that connection. Von Bunsen, Curtin Eberby, Griest and Schroeder are among the contributors. The pamphlet gives trustworthy information regarding the sentiments and aims of Frederick. Prof. Curtin says the trait of magnanimity was characteristic with the late Kaiser from childhood. Bunsen says that desire for the welfare of all classes of the people penetrated the Emperor's soul more deeply than any other feeling. Before giving the Emperor's diary for publication, Prof. Geffcken cut out a large part. The editor of Rodenburg of the *Rundschau* cut still more. Herr Rodenburg stopped all work as soon as he heard of the trouble the publication caused and placed himself at the disposal of the government. The public here, however, had already given Geffcken's name to Prince Bismarck as a responsible person.

To Protect German Interests.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—The German frigates Moltke, Stosch, Greisenan and Charlotte, carrying 66 guns, and whose crews number 1,630 men, which are waiting at Naples to salute Emperor William on his arrival, have been ordered to instantly proceed to Zanzibar for the protection of German interests. It has been decided to greatly extend the German Emin Bey relief expedition.

Gen. Boulanger Again.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—In an interview yesterday Gen. Boulanger said he thought the Numagilby case would have an important and beneficial bearing upon his party. He considered that the government had acted very clumsily in issuing the decree against foreigners on the eve of the exhibition of 1889.

The Russian Emperor's Movements.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 8.—The Czar and Czarina spent Saturday at Nova Kossijsk. They afterwards boarded the royal yacht, and were escorted by nine men-of-war to Batum, where they were received enthusiastically. The Czar and Czarina afterwards laid the foundation stone of the new orthodox cathedral.

Russia and Bulgaria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* does not believe that Emperor William intended to mention at Vienna or Rome any engagement which may have been made with Russia regarding Bulgaria. The *Journal* believes his visits are merely to strengthen the alliance. His interview with the Czar convinced him of the latter's peaceful intentions, and he will no doubt see the convenience of Austria and Italy.

Lower Than in a Century.

CAIRO, Oct. 8.—Water is lower in the Nile than it has been known to be for a hundred years. It has fallen thirty inches within a week.

In Honor of the Prince.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 8.—A Shakespearian charade of fourteen tableau arranged by the Queen of Roumelia, who took the leading *role*, was given in court in honor of the Prince of Wales. The English comedy "A Happy" was also given by the American minister's daughter and Mr. Kennedy.

Emperor William's Visit to Rome.

ROME, Oct. 9.—Emperor William will, on his arrival, proceed to the Quirinal, where he will receive the ministers, court officials, president of the Chamber of Deputies and others. He will then visit the Pope.

Inclement Weather.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—In Styria it has been raining or snowing for three days without cessation, and the members for much of the time have been kept indoors.

National League Contributions.

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—At the regular fortnightly meeting of the national league today it was announced that the receipts from America during the last five weeks had been $5,000. Mr. Summers, of New York, said thousands of Irish-Americans would return to Ireland if home rule were granted.

Princely Gifts.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—Emperor William has added a set of brilliants to the decoration of the order of the Black Eagle which he has conferred upon M. DeGiers, prime minister of Russia, and has made similar additions to the decorations which he bestowed upon Prince Waldemar of Denmark and M. Von Beldt, the Swedish premier.

The Belgian Strikes.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9.—The strikes at Lammoirs, Marimelo and Couillet are increasing.

An Expert's Opinion.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The *British Medical Journal* says that the coroner's theory that alleged that the American who wanted to purchase anatomical specimens is the Whitechapel murderer, and that the assassin's work is carried out under the impulse of pseudo-scientific mania, has been exploded by the first attempt at serious investigation. It is true, the *Journal* says, that the foreign physician inquired a year ago as to the possibility of securing certain parts of the human body for the purpose of scientific investigation, but no large sum as reported was offered by a physician of the highest respectability.

The schools at East Selkirk have been closed owing to the prevalence of diphtheria.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Government Proposes to Fumigate Jacksonville—All Bedding to be Burned.

Captains and Pilots of the Late "City of Chester" Disaster are to Blame.

A Steam Barge Supposed to be Lost—J. F. Clark's Carriage Works Suspends.

Butterine Factory Burned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Schumenian's racking factory, at Archer avenue and Salt street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $125,000.

A Carriage Co. Suspends.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 9.—J. L. Clark's Carriage Co., one of the largest in the north west, has suspended. Liabilities, $100,000. It is thought that the assets are sufficient to cover this amount.

A Missing Barge.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 9.—The captain on the steam barge Scotia reports that the barge Southampton broke away from the Scotia when about thirty miles above Point Aux Barques in a heavy sea. She is loaded with hard wood, and the captain of the Scotia thinks she is lost. The tug Storm King will leave as soon as the sea goes down to look for her.

The Captains and Pilots to Blame.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The local United States inspectors of steam vessels to-day made their report to the supervising inspector on the collision between the City of Chester and the British steamer Oceanic. The inspectors place the loss of life at sixteen, thirteen being passengers and three members of the crew. They hold that Capt. Meyer, the pilot, Capt. Metcalfe, commander of the Oceanic, and Capt. Wallace, of the Chester, were all to blame for the collision. The latter's certificate and license have been revoked. The former being out of the jurisdiction of the United States inspectors, nothing can be done in their case.

Got Substantial Damages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The jury in the case of Geo. S. Smith, who was injured by the falling of an elevator in the store of Whittier, Fuller & Co., returned a verdict to-day against the company, awarding Smith $30,000 damages. Smith sued for $100,000.

Jacksonville to Be Fumigated.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 9.—A letter from Surgeon-General Hamilton in reference to the intended fumigation of this city is exciting great interest. The government proposes to take charge of the work, and will pay for all furniture, clothing, etc., which it may be found necessary to destroy. Houses specially adapted for the work of fumigation will be built by the government. Mattresses and pillows are to be burned, as it is believed that no amount of boiling and baking will thoroughly disinfect them. Dr. Hamilton suggests the closing of houses which do not contain properly built closets. A house inspection is to be begun as soon as possible, and all condemned articles branded so that the work of destruction can go on without interruption as soon as the disinfecting establishments are ready.

The Fever in Alabama.

DECATUR, Ala., Oct. 9.—Nine new cases and one death from yellow fever today.

More Cases and Fewer Deaths.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 9.—There were ninety-three new cases and four deaths reported for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. to-day. The situation presents two striking features, an increase of new cases and a decrease of deaths. This is contrary to the experience in previous epidemics. The symptoms of T. T. Stockton, business manager of the *Times-Union*, are favorable to-night.

CAPITAL NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—The writ for Cariboo has been forwarded. Date of nomination and election is left, as usual, with the returning officer, Mr. Stevenson, of Quesnelle.

The Shelburne election has been postponed until the 22d.

The Minister of the Interior is receiving encouraging reports from Northwest fall fair.

Hon. Mr. Bowell thinks the United States Chinese Exclusion Bill may have the effect of increasing the number of Chinese settlers in Canada, but many, doubtless, will come for the purpose of smuggling themselves into the United States.

"C" BATTERY.

Its Removal to Vancouver Being Considered by the Militia Department.

Rights of the Red River Road—Banquet to Hon. Mr. Chapleau—The United States Authorities Desire a Modification of the Cattle Quarantine.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 9.—It is understood the militia department is considering the advisability of moving "C" Battery from Victoria to Vancouver.

The railway committee of the privy council have decided to state a case to the supreme court with reference to the right of the Red River road to cross the Canadian Pacific.

Ottawa conservative workingmen will banquet Hon. Mr. Chapleau on the 18th.

The American government wants a modification of the cattle quarantine regulations for the territories.

SIR ANTHONY MUSGRAVE DEAD.

A Former Governor of British Columbia Dies in Queensland.

A reference is made in a dispatch this morning to the death of Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., Governor-General of Queensland. The deceased knight was formerly Governor of British Columbia, from August, 1869, until July, 1871, and was the last colonial governor before confederation, being succeeded by the Hon. Jos. W. Trutch. He was a relative of Edward Musgrave, Esq., of Salt Spring Island, and during his short term of office made many friends in this province, who will regret to hear of his death. He had attained the 60th year of his age.

The deceased was third son of the late Mr. Anthony Musgrave, M. D., treasurer of Antigua, and was born in 1828. He entered as a student at the Inner Temple in 1851, and in the following year was appointed Treasury Accountant at Antigua. He was nominated Colonial secretary there in 1854. In Oct., 1860, he was appointed administrator of the Colony of Nevis, and in the following April he was transferred to the Island of St. Vincent in a similar capacity. Sir A. Musgrave held the governorship of Newfoundland from 1864 till 1869, when he was appointed Governor of British Columbia. In 1872 he was nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, but was shortly after transferred to the Governorship of South Australia; this post he held till 1877, when he was transferred to the Island of Jamaica. In March, 1883, he was appointed to succeed Sir Arthur J. Kennedy, in the Governor-Generalship of Queensland. Sir A. Musgrave was nominated a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1871, and was promoted for his long official services to a Knight Commandership of that Order in 1875.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Suicide of a Naval Officer.

HALIFAX, Oct. 8.—First Lieut. Thompson, of H. M. S. Emerald, blew his brains out off the coast of Newfoundland. He has been despondent for a long time.

The Haldimand Election.

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—The petition to unseat Dr. Montague in Haldimand has been argued. Judgment reserved.

Grit Candidate for Shelbourne.

HALIFAX, Oct. 8.—Hon. Thos. Johnson declined to run in opposition to Gen. Laurie in Shelbourne and the Grits nominated F. T. Congdon, lawyer, of Halifax.

Roland to be Extradited.

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—R. G. Roland, wanted in Toronto for misappropriation of the Central Bank funds, is to be extradited from England.

WESTMINSTER NEWS.

Locating the Line of the Victoria, Saanich & Westminster R. R. Co.

The Engineer-in-Charge Making Satisfactory Progress with the Work—The Smallpox Patients Recovering—No New Cases Reported—Sanitary Precautions Adopted—Cold-blooded Murder Near Westminster—The Murderer Committed for Trial—He Appears Indifferent as to the Consequences of His Crime.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 8.—Yesterday Mr. Moresby paid another visit to the smallpox camp on "No Man's Land," and reports all out of danger but two, and they will probably recover. No new cases have broken out, and it is thought all others isolated will escape. The board of health are making a good job of cleaning the town. Everyone is forced to show clean premises or they will be prosecuted.

A cold blooded murder occurred on Saturday evening at Jones' Landing, 30 miles from here. Two young men, named Durant and Bruneau, went to the house of an axman named Jones for a drink of whisky. While there Jones accused Durant of being too familiar with the former's klootchman two years ago. Durant denied this and Jones called him a "l——s——of a b——." Durant slapped Jones on the face which ended the quarrel for the time. Bruneau went outside to look at some cattle, and while at the rear of the house he heard Jones say: "I'll kill the s——of a b——." A moment after a shot was fired and Durant's voice was heard calling for help. Bruneau rushed into the house and found Durant on the floor with Jones standing alongside. "What have you done?" asked Bruneau. "I've shot the s——of a b——," said Jones. Bruneau then left the house and meeting a neighbor named Preston, they returned together and secured Jones with ropes, after which Mr. Moresby was telegraphed for. From the information received it is difficult to say what the conditions were when the shot was fired; but from the result of the discharge it is evident they were at close quarters. The charge struck Durant in the leg, just below the knee, completely shattering the bone, and tearing the flesh away until only a few shreds held the limb together. The weapon used was an old Hudson Bay musket, and a very heavy charge must have been in it at the time. It is probable Durant attempted to turn the rifle aside and received the charge in the leg instead of in the body. Mr. Moresby telegraphed to bring the wounded man to the city, which was done, but he died while the doctors were amputating the leg. Jones was taken before Mr. Sword, J. P., of Riverside, who, after hearing the evidence committed him for trial at the next assizes. Jones took the whole affair very coolly, and does not seem the least bit troubled. In fact, his words and actions ever since the murder was committed have been most brutal. Several times during the last two years he has threatened Durant's life, and on one occasion told a friend that he would be willing to die if he could kill Durant. The victim of this terrible affair is a young Canadian who has been in the country only two years, and has always been looked upon as a respectable young man.

H. Bell Irving, C.E., engineer in charge of the location of the line of the Victoria Saanich & Westminster Railway and Ferry Co., was in the city to-day, and reports about six miles of line is located from the extreme western point of the Delta inland. The river will be crossed a short distance this side of Ladner's, but whether by bridge or ferry is not yet declared. The point at which the crossing will be made has been selected. Mr. Irving expects the locating party to reach Westminster in about two weeks.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Act in Operation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and the Oceanic steamship companies employ about 1280 Chinese on their vessels and to these Collector Hager refuses to issue return certificates, as the Scott bill prevents him. These Chinese will not be permitted to come ashore on the arrival of the steamers. Judge Hoffman landed three Chinese to-day on the ground of American citizenship.

An Overdue Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The non-arrival of the steamship Belgic from the Orient is causing some anxiety to people who have friends on board, as well as to the managers of the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company. The Belgic should have been in last Tuesday morning, but she had not been sighted up to 6 p. m. to-day.

A Railway Disaster.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 5.—The New York Central work train was called from Jordan to Savannah last night to clear up the wreck of the east-bound accommodation train. The train started to return about 3 o'clock this morning when the car Jordan was run into by another engine running light. The caboose of the work train was demolished and Wm. Peck fatally injured. Five other workmen were slightly cut and bruised. The flagman of the work train was barely able to reach the point far enough to signal the fast New York express train, which was running late and running very fast, thereby averting another accident.

A Plain Statement.

All poisonous waste and worn out matter ought to escape from the system through the secretions of the bowels, kidneys and skin. B. B. B. cleanses, opens and regulates these natural outlets for the removal of disease. tu-th-sat-dw

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Cholera Still Raging in Hongkong—Forty to Fifty Deaths Daily.

Application for a Charter for a Branch of Oddfellowship in Japan—2048 Houses and 501 Vessels Destroyed by a Storm—An Embankment Which Has Cost Nine Million Taels Swept Completely Away.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—The steamship Belgic, which arrived from Hong Kong on Sunday morning, brought the following advices:

Cholera is still raging in Hong Kong, and the daily average number of new patients ranges from 40 to 50, most of whom die of the disease.

Application has been made to the Supreme Lodge of the United States for a charter to organize a branch of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.

The American yacht Coronet has arrived at Yokohama on her way around the world from New York. She returns by way of Singapore, Bombay, the Suez Canal, the Mediterranean Sea, and Liverpool.

Two thousand and forty-eight houses were demolished and 501 vessels were wrecked in a recent storm on the Japanese coast.

Part of the new embankment of the Yellow River, begun last autumn and which has thus far cost nine million taels, has been completely demolished.

EVANGELIST MOODY

Leaves San Francisco for Victoria—He will Remain on the Coast about Two Months.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Evangelist Moody, who arrived from the east yesterday, will leave for Victoria *via* Portland to-morrow night. He will remain in Oregon, W. T., and British Columbia about two months.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

JAS. W. McCANN, a New York compositor, set and corrected 2,127 ems of solid nonpareil in one hour on a wager that no compositor could set 2,000 in the time named.

Owing to the unexpected demand for glass products, the glass factories of New York, which have been shut down since June, have started up again, giving employment to 10,000 hands.

Melville W. Fuller, new Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, has taken the oath of office and been installed.

Some San Francisco fiend has adopted the London Whitechapel method of mutilating his victims. On Sunday a Chinaman was found murdered, with the same sickening details which have created so much excitement in London.

A cold-blooded and unprovoked murder has occurred in Tombstone, a saloon keeper named Sam Allen walking up to an inoffensive Mexican named Vasquez and plunging a knife into his heart.

Ten buildings, valued at $60,000, in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, were destroyed by fire. No insurance.

The general merchandise store of Machado & Co., at the town of Temecula, about 50 miles north of San Francisco, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $25,000.

Mrs. Babette Lund, of San Francisco, an old lady aged 70, suffering from ill-health, terminated her sufferings by strangling herself with a piece of cord.

Decision in the famous Guilford Miller land case is given at Washington. It is said that 17,840,000 acres of land are affected by this decision.

The six-day road sculling match at Madison Square garden is in progress. At the start several machines broke down, causing a collision. New machines were substituted and the race continued. At latest accounts Gaudaur was leading, with McKay second, Largan third, Bubear fourth and the others following in the rear.

At Jeffersonville, Ind., Eliza Harris hit Geo. Spellman's five-month old child with a brick. The father of the child went to Eliza Harris' house, kicked open the door and broke three of the woman's ribs and crushed her skull.

Mrs. Langtry, her neice and Fred. Gebhardt have arrived at New York from Europe. During the voyage Mrs. Langtry took part in a performance on board.

During a drunken quarrel at Needles, Cal., Ben Adams fatally stabbed John Harris. Both were railway men.

The grip of the cable car on California street, San Francisco, snapped on Monday morning and the car, loaded with passengers, shot down the hill a distance of two blocks. No one was injured.

A special cable to the New York *Mail and Express* says that Lord Salisbury has protested, through the British Minister at Washington, against the President's retaliation message as an act of hostility and a breach of the *modus vivendi*.

W. B. Smith, cashier in the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railway at Mansfield, O., has departed for parts unknown with $3,000 of the company's money.

A special from Detroit reports the loss of the steamer E. M. Foster near Port Hope. The vessel was found bottom up, but nothing is known of her crew.

Pressey, Wheeler & Co., grain and stock commission men of Minneapolis, have suspended.

At Winneka, 15 miles north of Chicago, a party returning from a nutting excursion were attacked by roughs. Mrs. Mersh was struck by a stone, when her husband turned and shot dead the man who threw the stone.

Jack Dempsey has been challenged to meet an unknown for $1,000 a side, London prize ring rules.

Sixty employees of the Perth Car Works have been discharged at Kingston.

Bogus bank of B. N. A. bills are being circulated at Belleville by a gang of counterfeiters.

A quarrel between an Italian and an Englishman on the G. T. R. at Belleville resulted in the latter being shot. Both men were working on the road, and a general riot was with difficulty prevented.

Max Robinson is wanted by the Montreal police on a charge of grand larceny.

Bishop Williams, of Quebec, sails for England on Thursday.

An interesting and feeling allusion was made by the pastor at Chalmer's Church, Quebec, on Sunday, to the late Senator Ross.

The little town of Lachute, near Montreal, has been thrown into a state of excitement by the elopement of a pretty and highly connected married lady with a gay young Adonis. The husband is frantic with grief. The guilty couple have gone south.

F. C. Wade, for many years leader writer on the Winnipeg *Free Press*, has resigned his position as a protest against the unwarranted attacks of that paper on the government.

Harry Morice, engineer on the steamer Lady Ellen, fell overboard and drowned in Lake Winnipeg on Monday.

Owing to the result of the Cox case, ex-president Blair, of the defunct Central Bank, will return to Toronto.

John Hill, driver of a street car in Toronto, is one of twenty-two who have fallen heirs to an estate in New York of fifty millions.

Toronto has an excitement in connection with a charge of malfeasance against city inspectors Wilson and Carlton, accountants W. D. Shutt and Baxter, and contractor A. W. Gordon.

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1888.

From The Daily Colonist, Oct. 6.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Police Notes.

The charge against Daniel McLean has been settled out of court. The charge against Edward Masdon has been further remanded for the production of necessary witnesses.

Speedy Trials Act.

The prisoner Stewart, charged with wounding and attempted robbery, has consented to be tried for his offence under the Speedy Trials Act, and the Chief Justice has appointed Thursday next for the hearing of the case.

The Umatilla's Passengers.

The following passengers are aboard the steamship Umatilla for Victoria: A. D. Watson, W. D. Morroman, W. H. Ellsworth, H. P. Mellish, Thos. J. Perryman, M. Hicks, M. Copeland and wife, J. R. Regan and Mrs. W. Madden.

The Late Theodore Hedlund.

A telegram was received from Oakland, Cal., yesterday directing that the remains of the deceased Theodore Hedlund, late mate of the Alden Besse, be sent to that city for interment, and in accordance with the request the body will be forwarded to its destination per steamship Mexico today.

A Generous Donor.

Supt. Roycraft, with his usual liberality, has turned over to the provincial museum quite a number of valuable specimens from his interesting collection of Indian curios, among which are seal spears of the west coast Indians, stone implements from the Skeena and Naas, relics from graves of the Thompson Indians, and a large quantity of the once highly prized money shells.

Royal Hospital.

The monthly meeting of the board of directors of the above institution was held yesterday afternoon. After the usual routine business had been transacted the board proceeded to elect a president in place of the late lamented Alex. McLean, Esq., and Mr. Joshua Davies was unanimously elected to fill the position. Mr. Davies' election is in every way a most suitable one, and is a fitting return for his six years service on the directorate.

The Late Suicide.

It is rumored that the man who is supposed to have committed suicide on Wednesday evening by jumping off the steamer Yosemite when the vessel was passing Ten-Mile Point, was a fugitive from justice, who having provided himself with a life preserver, took the means of throwing the authorities off his track by jumping overboard and swimming ashore. A slight color of truth is given this theory by the belief that the Vancouver chief of police has received instructions to look out for a man answering Moore's description. Should this theory prove correct, it seems strange, however, that the man should have left his clothes and money on the steamer before leaping into the water.

The China Steamer.

The steamship Batavia was expected to sail from Vancouver for the Orient last evening. She has on board about fifty passengers, 6,000 sacks of flour, a quantity of miscellaneous merchandise and 100 tons of coal. A material change has been made in her officers as follows: Captain Watton's position will be filled by Captain Auld, of the Danube; Chief Mate Somerville has resigned and will be succeeded by Second Mate Cameron, whose position in turn will be filled by the first mate of the Danube. Dr. McGuigan has resigned the position of ship's physician, as has also Purser R. J. Macdonald. Mr. Macdonald will be succeeded by Mr. Elliott Bell, who only arrived from Glasgow to join the ship on Wednesday afternoon.

A Pleasant Outing.

In returning thanks for the compliment of a vocal serenade tendered The Colonist by a portion of Her Majesty's Navy stationed at Esquimault, in yesterday's issue, we unintentionally erred in saying the musical blue jackets were a portion of the ship's company from the Caroline. The wagonette party composed the jolly starboard watch of the good ship Espeigle, and Wednesday was a day of celebration with them. Leaving the Globe Hotel, Esquimault, the party drove to Goldstream, where a first-class dinner was served out of the lunch baskets filled before starting. Returning in the evening, they dined at the Globe, the capital dinner served being an appropriate climax to the fun of the day. The boys had been a long time on the water and enjoyed their celebration hugely.

From Naas and Skeena Rivers.

The steamer Barbara Boscowitz arrived from Naas and Skeena Rivers yesterday morning, bringing the following passengers: Miss Hunt, S. A. Spencer, Alert Bay; Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Metlakahtla; Messrs. Davidson, Stapleton, and Stewart, Inverness; Mottke and Cameron, Queen Charlotte Island. The freight consisted of 230 bbls. of salmon from the H. B. Co.'s salting establishment on Naas river; 2,800 cases salmon from McLellan's cannery for R. Ward & Co; 1,900 cases salmon from Spencer's cannery, Alert Bay, consigned to Thos. Earle, and 1,900 cases salmon from the Inverness cannery for J. H. Turner & Co.

The Boscowitz, brings no news of especial interest. The weather during the trip has been excessively rough. She called in at Fort Simpson, and reports that the northwest canneries are shut down with the exception of a shipment to be made on the Boscowitz on her return trip.

Inspection of the Volunteers.

Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton inspected the local volunteers at the drill shed last evening. The commander-in-chief was accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Holms, acting D. A. G., Capt. Wise, A.D.C., and Capt. Benson of "C" Battery. On his arrival the inspecting officer was received by the usual salute; after which Lieut.-Colonel Prior put the men through the manual and firing exercise. After this No. 2 Battery, Captain P. Æ. Irving, was brought to the front, and at his command the men went through company drill in such a manner as to elicit favorable comments from the inspecting officer. The captain of No. 3 being on the sick list, his battery was passed over and No. 4, Capt. Smallfield, was put through company drill, which was also very well done. Subsequently the Victoria Rifle Company, Capt. Wollacott, was similarly inspected. At the close Major-General Middleton addressed the respective commanders of the Artillery and Rifles, and expressed himself as satisfied with what he had seen, and also the hope that next time he inspected the corps he would find them in a proper drill shed, the present quarters rendering battalion movements out of the question. He also complimented the men on their neat and steady appearance. After the parade had been dismissed, those of the officers who had not already met General Middleton were presented to him.

Maynard H. Cowan, of Cowan, Shaw & Co., returned on Friday night from a two months' business and pleasure trip to the cities of eastern Canada.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Professor Foster, of Montreal, one of the best cricketers and light-weight boxers in the Dominion, was registered at the Clarence yesterday. He until lately held the feather-weight championship of the Province of Quebec, and he has been engaged as instructor by the Vancouver Athletic Club.

The following is the team selected to meet the Rovers of Nanaimo at football on Beacon Hill this afternoon, the game to commence at three o'clock sharp:—H. Combe, back; White, Martin, and Ransom, three-quarter backs; Barnet and Grant, half-backs; and Drake, Langley, C. Pemberton, F. Pemberton, Hibben, Pugh, Allison, Clark, and Earsman, forwards.

BASEBALL.

At 10:10 o'clock this morning the James Bay and Maple Leaf clubs met on Beacon Hill to compete for the prize offered by the Agricultural Society.

The James Bay boys played a splendid game to the seventh innings, when errors by Gouge, Deasy, Widdowson, and Sullivan let in the three runs made by the Maple Leafs in the seventh and eighth innings.

The pitching of Jackson was very good, though not having as many struck outs as Pierre; the hits that were made off him were mostly confined to the infield.

Pierre excelled himself in pitching, having struck out six.

The catching of Hannan and Haggart was splendid.

Jackson led in batting, having secured three hits, one of which was a home run.

The following is the score:—

JAMES BAYS.

	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Deasy	5	2	0	0	0	1
Gouge	5	3	0	0	0	1
Widdowson	5	2	1	2	2	1
Jackson	5	2	3	5	9	0
Sullivan	5	1	0	1	0	1
Mallandaine	4	0	0	0	1	0
Naylor	4	0	0	8	3	0
Franklyn	4	0	0	2	0	0
Hannan	5	0	0	9	2	1
	42	10	5	27	17	5

First base on errors, 8; struck out, 9; left on bases, 3; two base hits, 1; home runs, 1; passed balls, 2; flies caught, 6; fouls caught, 1.

MAPLE LEAFS.

	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Clyde	4	1	1	1	2	2
Beckingham	4	1	0	1	1	1
Dauphine	4	0	0	0	0	2
Haggart	4	1	0	15	2	1
Jackson	4	0	0	0	0	1
Cox	4	0	0	0	0	0
Meldrum	4	0	1	7	0	2
Pierre	4	0	0	0	16	2
Evans	4	0	0	0	0	1
	36	3	2	24	21	11

First base on errors, 3; struck out, 16; left on bases, 2; flies caught, 2; fouls caught, 1; wild pitches, 1.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
James Bay	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	2		—10
Maple Leafs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3

Umpires—Burnes and Baker.

THE LACROSSE MATCH.

A great deal of interest was manifested in the lacrosse match between the Victoria and Vancouver clubs, especially as the latter had gained some fresh blood, and had come down fully prepared to make a strong fight. Some of the married men of the team claimed it would not be safe for them to go home defeated. At any rate they put a very strong team in the field, there being scarcely a man under 150 pounds among them, while in the Victorias several would fall a couple of stone short of that weight.

The Victorias, on the other hand, were unfortunate. Neither Morrow nor R. Clark could play, the latter owing to having had his foot poisoned by alkali while playing at the Kamloops tournament. Mackenzie, though playing, was not in condition, having been injured while playing football on Saturday last. The Victorias felt that they were to be defeated, and contrasting the two teams on the field before a start was made it looked very much as though they would. However, they went in to do the best they could.

It was decided that two hours' playing should decide the event, and the ball was faced off at 3 o'clock. S. Lowe acted as field captain for the Victorias and W. Taylor for the Vancouvers. W. Matthews was chosen referee; R. Wood umpire for the Victorias and Mr. Foster for the Vancouvers.

The first was an exciting game, lasting forty-five minutes, consisting chiefly of individual play and some severe scrimmages. The attack was chiefly on the Victoria goal, which Cullin admirably defended, making some remarkably fine plays. The field of the Vancouvers was excellent, and the running powers of several of them was specially admired. Once the ball struck the flag of the Victoria goal, but glanced outside. The ball was frequently thrown from one end of the field to the other, and there was almost a total lack of combination play on both sides. The spectators frequently became so excited that they pressed forward on to the field, much to the annoyance of the players. At last there was a good opportunity at the Vancouvers' goal. W. Clark checked the goal-keeper and rendered him useless, and Cox gave the ball a swipe. It struck the goal-keeper on the side and bounded through the flags, scoring first game for the Victorias in 45 minutes. It was a dearly bought victory, for Mackenzie by this time was almost disabled, but pluckily kept at it.

Time being called, the ball was again faced, and a succession of struggles ensued at either goal, with some good play on centre field, Law and Godfrey doing fine work for the Vancouver team. Godfrey, by a slow throw put the ball through, Cullin expecting a fast ball and striking at it too quickly. Time of game, 15 minutes. One of the Vancouver team was compelled through illness to retire at this point, and the elder Tite was told off from the Victoria team to make matters even.

The third game lasted ten minutes and was won by Vancouver, Law putting the ball through. In this game Tite for the Victorias had the ball and was ordered to toss it to Kenning, but failed to act, and a Vancouver man securing it sent it down field where it was sent through by Law. Mackenzie was playing on Law, but was at this critical juncture seized with excruciating pain, and could neither call "time" or prevent his opponent from doing as he pleased. The result was therefore without glory, and had Tite, the younger, acted quicker would have probably been different. Mackenzie had to retire and the elder Tite took his place.

The fourth game was very short decisive, W. Clark putting her through the Vancouver flags in one minute from the start. This made matters even, two to two.

The fifth game was an unfortunate one, Whyte (Victoria), through some accident, sending the ball toward his own flags. Everyone thought the ball passed above the flags, but Umpire Wood decided that it had gone through and everybody had to be content, though there was considerable objection made to the decision.

The sixth game lasted but one minute and was secured by Vancouver, thus giving them the match. The Victoria's goal was in a constant state of defence and the Vancouverites put in some clever work, the finest in the game, playing admirably together and being greatly assisted by their field captain, Taylor, whose heart was in the game.

Although the two hours agreed upon had not expired, it was decided to play no more, and Vancouver was declared winner of the match. The winning club gave three cheers and a tiger for the Victorias, which was heartily returned by the latter. Cheers were given for the referee, and the Vancouvers gave their field captain a well-deserved three and a tiger.

It was generally conceded by the Victorias that the Vancouvers would win, but had it not been for a series of unfortunate circumstances which deprived the home club of several of their best players, victory would again have crowned them. As it is the result for the season is still in favor of Victoria, they having won three out of five games played. They, therefore, are still the champion club, and a couple of games will have yet to be played before the honor can be taken from them.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Twelve hundred dollars' worth of prepared opium were discovered on the steamship Umatilla when she reached San Francisco on Tuesday last. The drug came from Victoria and was confiscated.

Bertie Gilbert, second son of Rev. A. E. Green, of the Naas River Mission, died at Nanaimo yesterday afternoon, aged six years. The family had been on a visit to that city and intended returning north by the Boscowitz, but were detained, owing to the illness of the little lad.

Edward Maston and Edwin Marston are similar names but represent widely different men. The former was "vagged" in the police court the other day. The latter is one of the most popular of hack drivers. There's a good deal in a name, after all, especially when some unworthy individual possesses the same or a like one to yours. It often creates a wrong impression.

A enjoyable concert was given in the Pandora Street Presbyterian church last evening by the members of the Y.P.L.A. A first-class programme was presented and the attendance was all that could be expected, although the attractions elsewhere prevented many who would otherwise have been in attendance from being present.

Rev. M. L. Rugg, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, is expected to lecture under the auspices of the Baptist Church here about the middle of October. For several years he has lectured for the State Teachers' Association of Oregon, and also for the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who commends his lectures in the highest terms. The choir of the church are preparing a choice musical programme for the occasion, so that the entertainment shall be one of the most enjoyable of the season.

PERSONAL.

John McDougall, of Vancouver, is at the Clarence.

James and Mrs. Shearer, of Montreal, are at the Driard.

T. C. Atkinson, barrister, of New Westminster, is in town.

Charles Inness, of Inverness, Scotland, was in Victoria yesterday.

William and Mrs. Dunn, of Chicago, are spending a few days in Victoria.

H. P. Bell, chief of the surveying party on the Saanich railroad, is at the Driard.

His Worship the Mayor of Westminster and Mrs. Dickinson were visitors at the exhibition yesterday.

Miss Duncan and Miss Lewis, Canadian press correspondents on their way to Japan in the interest of the journals they represent, are at the Driard.

Col. E. A. Whitehead, formerly of the Victoria Rifles, Dr. Roddick, Deputy Surgeon-General during the Northwest rebellion, Charley Casselo, W. R. and A. P. McInnes, A. A. Adamson, A. W. Walters, W. L. Leonard of Montreal, Miss Duncan and Miss Lewis, special representatives of the Toronto *Week* and the Montreal *Star*, and Charles Dudley Warner, the well-known New York author, comprising an excursion party bound for Japan, spent yesterday in the city, leaving this morning for Vancouver.

MARINE.

Steamship Mexico sails for San Francisco this afternoon.

Steamship Wellington, coal laden for San Francisco, passed down yesterday afternoon.

Steamer Alexander returned from Cape Flattery yesterday, having towed the bark Alden Besse to sea, coal laden for the Sandwich Islands.

Steamer Nell, Captain Holmes, was met by the Boscowitz at 3 p. m. Thursday a little this side of Cape Mudge. The tug Pilot was also sighted with a ship in tow, the Pacific Slope.

EXCITING ADVENTURE.

Two Residents of Nanaimo in an Open Boat With a Madman—He Tries to Upset the Craft and Drown the Entire Party.

On Wednesday afternoon last, two residents of Nanaimo had an adventure with a madman which they will not soon forget. It appears from the *Free Press* that Mr. L. Rowan desired to visit Gabriola Island and invited his friend Mr. Kaye to go with him. They engaged a sailor-like man to row them across, and stepping into his boat they started on their trip. When about half way across, the man took off his hat and asked them to feel a healed up cut on his head, and volunteering the pleasant information that it sometimes made him crazy. However, he pulled across all right, and Messrs. Rowan and Kaye, stepping ashore, left him on the beach. Upon their return to the shore they found that their strange-looking boatman had taken the boat some distance away. After a good deal of signalling and shouting he returned, but as he approached he began abusing the two gentlemen in the most offensive manner, threatening to drown them both before he was through with them. They succeeded in pacifying the enraged and apparently half-frenzied man and started on the return trip. When near Protection Island the man started again to threaten to drown them and got up in the boat, and by taking hold of the mast succeeded in careening the boat so that she partly filled with water. By this time it had become dark and the situation was anything but a pleasant one. The two men then seized and struck the lunatic to prevent him carrying his threat into execution, and by this time they had reached shallow water, when Rowan jumped into the water, which was up nearly to his arm-pits. Here the lunatic tried again to drown them, and as a matter of self-preservation they had to handle the frenzied man rather roughly. They succeeded in getting on shore, and at first decided to leave the sailor there and row to town, but on second thoughts, not knowing how the man was injured, or what he might do to himself, decided to bring him with them. During all the time of the struggle Rowan and Kaye made repeated loud calls for help, but not the slightest response came. They placed the crazy man in the boat, one of them keeping him down, while the other paddled with one oar, the other having been lost in the scuffle. The journey across the harbor was a tedious one, but at last the keel grated on the beach, and the sound was a most grateful one to Rowan and Kaye, who lost no time in getting rid of their dangerous companion.

A Severe Attack.

Miss Bella Elliot, of Pontypool, Ont., writes,—"My brother and I were both taken ill with a severe attack of diarrhœa; having tried other remedies, we tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which gave immediate relief."

tu-th-sat-dw

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

From the Daily Colonist, Oct. 7.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Outgoing Passengers.

The following passengers left for San Francisco yesterday per steamship Mexico: H. B. Siewerd and wife, S. Van Bramer and two children, Dr. Scharshmidt, H. G. Green, and four in the steerage.

Wellington Shaft No. 6.

The Nanaimo *Free Press* states that the No. 6 or new Wellington shaft on the Bluff is now down 107 feet. In a short time a new double cylinder engine will be placed in position, when the work of sinking will proceed with greater rapidity.

Rumored Purchase of the Mexico.

It is rumored that the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. has purchased the steamship Mexico, the terms being private. The steamer has been chartered by the company for the past four years at $200 per day, and more money has been paid for her use during that time than she originally cost.

Inspecting the Lighthouses.

Mr. William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, and Capt. H. G. Lewis, agent of the Marine Department, arrived at Nanaimo on Thursday on the Dominion steamer Douglas. After visiting all the light stations in the Gulf, the Douglas crossed over to Vancouver, where Mr. Smith left for Ottawa by Friday's train.

Police Court.

Tommy, a Nit Nat Indian, charged with stabbing another Indian named Louis, was condemned to three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Henry Morris was charged with being drunk. Withdrawn.

James A. Mahood, charged with carrying a concealed weapon. Adjourned until Monday.

Success to our Manufactures.

We take pleasure in thanking R. T. Williams for the words "sample copy" in rubber. It is not only in name sample copy, but as a stamp it is perfection. Thus in furnishing excellent blank books and good rubber stamps Mr. Williams has stopped a leak in our importations that other manufacturers should imitate.

P. O. Home.

The following donations in September are thankfully acknowledged:—Fruit, Clearihue & Co., Mr. Andean, Mrs. Galbraith (The Close), Mr. Rodgers, and F. D.; preserves, Hon. Mrs. Nelson; vegetables, Mrs. Galbraith; clothing, Mrs. Walbey (Rae street); box of tea, Hudson's Bay Co.; cakes and bread, Gorge Road Methodist Church, per Mr. S. Gray.

Ocean Timber Rafts.

It is stated that the Joggins system of timber rafts is to be introduced on the Pacific Coast, the right to use the system having been purchased by California parties. It is understood the consideration paid was $200,000, and active operations will begin immediately, the intention being to construct rafts in British Columbia and Washington Territory, and tow them to San Francisco.

A Valuable Cow.

Capt. Revely's Jersey cow, under three years old, was much admired by visitors to the provincial exhibition. The milk given by this cow is of remarkably fine quality. A glass full, after standing for twelve hours, showed 50 per cent. of cream. The cow gives an average of two gallons of milk per day, though at the present time four months in calf.

Provincial Manufactures.

One of the best exhibits at the agricultural show, and one which attracted no little attention, was the collection of wagons, phaetons and buggies shown by Mr. Wm. Mable. All the vehicles he exhibited were made in the city, and were highly admired for their lightness and beauty of finish. Mr. Mable makes a specialty of light work and out of the nine prizes offered in Division J, he succeeded in taking no less than five.

Exploring for Fish.

The United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross lay at anchor in the outer harbor all yesterday. She is under orders for a cruise about the Straits of Fuca, after which the region off the Columbia river will be explored before proceeding down the coast to San Francisco. The object of the cruise is to gather scientific information in regard to the fish inhabiting the waters explored, their food supply, etc. Judge Swan, the well-known naturalist of Port Townsend, is on board.

The New Chinese Exclusion Bill.

Under the new Chinese Exclusion bill, collectors at all ports have received strict instructions to enforce the provisions of the act, and Chinese, whether provided or not with certificates, will be refused permission to land on American soil. Capt. Roberts, master of the Olympian, states that hereafter he will refuse to carry Chinamen of any class out of Victoria, whether they be tourists, merchants or laborers until this question is finally settled as to whether Chinamen holding certificates shall or shall not be admitted.

Next!

Yesterday morning about 9:30 o'clock a man named William Heron was walking briskly down Yates street, and when nearly opposite Mr. James Cohen's barber shop he stubbed his toe pretty sharply against a projecting nail in the sidewalk. The shock caused him to stumble, and after clutching wildly at the air he plunged headfirst through one of the large windows of the shop, just as the astonished barber inside was crying out "Next!" The crash of broken glass was something terrific, and as Heron picked himself up from the floor a long ugly gash was noticeable upon his cheek, from which the blood was freely flowing. The cut was not of a dangerous nature, fortunately, and a few strips of sticking plaster soon made matters right, the damage to the window being settled on a basis satisfactory to both parties.

THE ARCHER MURDER.

Kennedy Convicted of Manslaughter, and Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

Kennedy, who killed Archer, in July last, near Golden, was placed on trial on the 2d inst., at Kamloops. The case was closed at midnight, but owing to the illness of some of the jury the judge's charge was reserved for the following day, and the jury were locked up for the night with instructions to the sheriff not to allow them to separate. Next morning a juror took ill after breakfast and the sheriff put him in charge of a grand juror in an apartment by himself. When the court assembled at 9 o'clock these facts were made known, and the judge, reprimanding the sheriff had to discharge the jury and direct a fresh trial. On Tuesday the new trial commenced, and the case was left to the second jury about midnight. An exhaustive charge was given to the effect that nothing less than murder in its more inexcusable form was committed, but that this question was for the jury to determine independently of the opinion of the court. The jury were locked up all night, and after twenty hours confinement returned to the court about 6 p. m. next day with a verdict of manslaughter. The prisoner on being asked twice what he had to say, replied "nothing now." The judge informed the prisoner that he could not agree with the verdict, as the crime committed was clearly murder under circumstances showing great cruelty and in the absence of any legal or other reason for the verdict. After a lengthy review of the facts of the case, he sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment for life.

The prisoner seemed greatly relieved when he heard the verdict of manslaughter rendered, and did not appear to care much for the life sentence that was passed upon him. Judge Walkem tried the case.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Amities Easily Win the Match With the James Bays—The Football Match Ends in a Draw—Sporting Notes.

THE BASEBALL MATCH.

The deciding contest for the prize offered by the British Columbia Agricultural Association took place yesterday morning, commencing at 10:20. The ground was wet and the ball slippery, but a good game was played. The Amities were clearly too heavy for their opponents, and proved themselves such from the start. The first base play of Partridge was excellent considering the amount of practice he has had. Whyte in right field made some very cautious moves, and, no doubt, saved some costly errors. The battery work of the Amities was perfect, while Jackson and Hannan were the principal support of the James Bays. The features of the game were a running catch by Duck, the pitching of Jackson, and a phenomenal stop by Gus. Gowen, the Amities second baseman. Hannan is also entitled to credit for his work behind the bat. The following is the score:—

JAMES BAY.

	TB.	R.	PO.	A.	BH
Deasy	4	0	1	0	0
Gouge	4	0	0	0	0
Widdowson	4	0	3	3	0
Jackson	3	1	2	3	1
Sullivan	3	0	0	0	0
Hannan	3	0	4	7	0
Mouat	3	0	2	2	0
Mallendaine	3	0	0	0	0
Naylor	8	0	12	1	0
	30	1	24	16	1

Errors, 8; first base on errors, 2; left on bases, 2; flies caught, 5; fouls caught, 2.

AMITIES.

	TB.	R.	PO.	B.	BH
Gowen, Geo	4	0	1	2	1
Burnes	4	0	0	0	1
Duck	4	0	2	0	1
Gowen, Gus	4	1	0	3	0
Whyte	4	3	0	0	1
Gowen, C. N	4	2	0	3	1
Borthwick	4	1	10	2	1
Partridge	4	1	13	1	1
Baker	4	0	0	11	0
	36	8	27	22	7

Errors, 2; first base on errors, 7; left on bases, 4; flies caught, 2; fouls caught, 3. Umpire, Mr. Edwards.

FOOTBALL.

The long-looked-for game between the Victoria Football Club and the Nanaimo Rovers was played yesterday afternoon on Beacon Hill and resulted in a draw, each side obtaining one goal and one try. Victoria played under a disadvantage as their half back, J. Martin, was unable to play. The ball was kicked off at 3:20, and Hawthornthwaite, having won the toss, chose the upper goal. The ball was kept in the middle of the ground for the first quarter of an hour, when Whyte relieved the monotony of a series of scrummages, and by a capital run, secured a try for Victoria, but Coombe's kick failed. Chalmers then kicked out the ball and for a short interval scrummages were all the go, followed by good runs by Hawthornthwaite and Jones. The Nanaimo Rovers secured a try which was converted into a goal. Half time was now called. After five minutes' interval the ball was again started, and a good run by Coombe brought Victoria, into the Nanaimo's twenty-five, but they were not kept in suspense very long, Whyte dropping a fine goal from the field. This gave Victoria the advantage and their object now was only to prevent the Rovers from scoring, which, however, they were unable to do, for Jones by good runs obtained a try for the visitors just against the touch line. This, however, was disputed, but the referee gave it in their favor. The kick at goal failed, and this left the teams equal. Drake then kicked off the ball, but it was soon returned to the home twenty-five, the Rovers now making a determined effort to win. Their efforts were in vain, as the Victoria backs were always equal to the occasion. Time being called the game was decided a draw. A return match will probably be played on the 15th Nov. at Nanaimo. Besides those already mentioned the following distinguished themselves for Victoria: Allison, Ransom, Pugh, Langley, and Drake, while for Nanaimo, Chalmers, Potts, Planta, and Honeyman were well to the fore.

The following were the teams:—

Victoria: Drake, captain; Coombe, Ransom, Whyte, Barnard, Grant, Fisher, C. Pemberton, F. Pemberton, Langley, Pugh, Allison, Earsman, Hibben, and Clarke.

Nanaimo: Hawthornthwaite, captain; Honeyman, Chalmers, Potts, Garran, Norton, Martin, Watson, Jones, Haliday, Havolague, Pedigrew, Planta, and Cole.

NOTES.

A race of $250 a side has been arranged between Lascelles's Mayflower and Black's Bryan O'Lynn, to be rnn over the Beacon Hill track to-morrow morning. Mayflower will be ridden by her owner, while Shaw will pilot Bryan O'Lynn.

The Nanaimo Rovers made the Clarence their head-quarters yesterday.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

There will be no service at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon.

The remains of the late Theodore Hedlund were forwarded to San Francisco yesterday per steamer Mexico.

News was received yesterday of the death of William Bates, formerly of this city, at Port Perry, Ont.

C. Bronson McPherson, of Toronto, is spending a few days in Victoria prior to an extended visit to Southern California.

Mark Tracey, of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railway, Detroit, is in the city.

A full choral service will be rendered by the choir of St. James Church under the conduction of Prof. McKiernan, at eleven o'clock this morning.

The Provincial Agricultural Association has leased the exhibition building for another year to the government for occupation as barracks by "C" battery, officers and men.

In the prize list of the agricultural show, published in The Colonist on Friday morning, the first prize for beer should have been credited to Lowen & Erb, of the Victoria Brewery.

The first twelve of the Victoria lacrosse club, champions of British Columbia and winners of the Kamloops silver cup, were photographed with the trophy, by Hall & Lowe yesterday morning. A good negative was obtained, the boys being well grouped and costumed for the field.

The funeral of Thomas Drury, the unfortunate blue jacket who was killed by an accident on board the Caroline on Wednesday, took place from the naval hospital to the naval cemetery at Esquimalt at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The officers of the ship and a party of marines and blue jackets performed the last sad rites for their late companion. Wm. Langley who was injured by the accident to the gun, is progressing as favorably as could be expected. The exact extent of his injuries can be determined in a few days as the swelling has almost completely subsided.

THE LAST DAY.

Unfavorable Weather Causes Decreased Attendance—The Races—The Baby Show. Showing the Prize Animals.

The second day of the Provincial Exhibition opened with a slow drizzling rain which prevented the many visitors in the city from attending in the morning. At 10 o'clock a meeting of the directors was held and a few protests against the awards, satisfactorily disposed of. Shortly afterward the rain ceased to fall and a good crowd soon gathered to witness the contest between the James Bays and the Amities for the baseball championship of the city, a prize of $150, and a silver cup. The Amities played a great game and were easy winners by a score of 8 to 1.

The racing commenced shortly before 12 o'clock, the first event called being the trotting race, for a purse of $150, in mile heats, best two out of three. The entries were four in number: Stevenson's s. g. "Moscow," Shaw's b. g. "Dart," Dickson's b. m. "Fanny Irving," and Stevenson's b. g. "Boy Frank." "Boy Frank" was drawn, leaving three starters to battle for fame and the purse. Messrs. Ladner and Tolmie acted as judges, and Mr. Hodgson, of Nanaimo, as starter. No official time was taken.

In the first heat the horses got off quickly, the sorrel getting down to work at once, with a long swinging pace. Both of his rivals broke almost immediately after the word "go" was given, and by the time they caught their feet, were ten lengths or more in the rear. The sorrel was trotting a clean steady race, apparently a winner from the start when Dart undertook to overhaul him. Gradually he lessened the distance between himself and the leader, losing his feet several times before he had an opportunity of keeping company at the front. The three-quarter pole was passed before he got the lead, and then the sorrel, in an effort to regain his lost position, came up in the air losing the race and his feet at the same time. Dart went under the wire, winner by a length, with Moscow second, and Fanny Irving almost distanced. The general opinion among the spectators was that if Moscow's driver had urged his horse a little, he would have won easily; apparently he thought from the start that the race was his, and let things go loosely in consequence.

In the second and final heat the horses got off quickly, Dart with a slight advantage. The sorrel gave him lots of work and the spectators had the pleasure of witnessing a very gamey race before Dart passed under the wire, winner by two open lengths.

The second race, a mile dash, brought out two starters, Cassell's b. g. Royal, and George Black's b. g. Coquitlam Jim. Both were a little light for running, though Jim had the decided advantage in point of size. The start was one of the strangest ever seen on a race track. Royal went away on a firm gallop, covering the ground in splendid style, while the big horse came down almost to a walk, and many thought was about to give a bucking exhibition. He didn't however, and his rider soon showed the stuff that was in him. With a hundred yards at least to catch the leader, Jim started off like a whirlwind, gradually closed up, passed Royal near the three-quarter and came in winner of a fine race by half a length.

THE BABY SHOW.

The first event of the afternoon was the baby competition for a special prize presented by D. W. Higgins, M.P.P., and a couple of association prizes. The falling of rain interfered with its success, though a great deal of interest was manifested in the competition. There were eight entries, six girls and two boys, as follows: Mrs. Lawson, boy, 6 months old; Mrs. Nichols, girl, 6 months; Mrs. Sangster, boy, 11 months; Mrs. Johnson, girl, 11 months; Mrs. Lemon, girl, 9 months; Mrs. Grimm, girl, 1 year; Mrs. Allen, girl, 6 months; Mrs. Couves, girl, 11 months. The judges appointed were ex-Mayor Fell, Postmaster Shakespeare and genial John Boyd. Their lot was not a happy one, for each mother, of course, expected that her baby would win the prize. Seats were arranged and the babies were subjected to criticism. Their different points were discussed, and at last the judges made known their decision. They were received with contempt, and various interested people in the crowd made some deprecatory remarks. "Why," said one man who was recently blessed with twins, "that blue-eyed boy who took second prize should have got first. He has been smiling and good-natured through it all, and is the best-looking of the lot. There is no doubt he sleeps well at night, and does not keep his unhappy father walking over the floor in the early hours, stepping on tacks and using "cuss-words." A young lady with a snub nose, when she heard the decision, said: "The mean things; they don't know anything about babies," and her nasal protuberance was more elevated than before. However, the crowd dispersed, and the lucky winners received their prizes. The judges, however, were privately lectured by some of the ladies, who flatly told them they knew no more about babies than the babies knew about them. The following were the prize-takers: Mrs. Couves, 11-months girl, special prize of $10; Mrs. Sangster, 11-months boy, 2nd; Mrs. Allen, 6-months girl, 3rd; Mrs. Nichols, 6-months girl, extra prize contributed by judges.

In the evening there was but a slight atttendance at Agricultural Hall, though "C" Battery band was present and furnished some delightful music.

MARINE.

Steamship Empire is due at Departure Bay to load coal for San Francisco.

Ships Highland Light and Harry Morse are due at Nanaimo to load coal for San Francisco.

Ship Tam O'Shanter has been chartered by the Vancouver Coal Company to load coal.

Steamship Danube arrived from Vancouver yesterday with 300 tons of Chinese freight.

Steamer Maud leaves on Tuesday or Wednesday for Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Island, with a general cargo.

Ship India completed her cargo of Vancouver coal at Nanaimo yesterday, and was to sail last night for San Francisco.

Norwegian bark Prof. Johnson, lumber laden from Puget Sound on July 25th, has arrived at Sydney dismantled and disabled.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Capt. McLean, leaves to-day for the black cod banks along the northwest coast. She will be gone about eight weeks.

Capt. Irving, of the C. P. Navigation Co., received a dispatch from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, yesterday, announcing that the company's new steel steamship Islander had sailed from that port, bound for Victoria on Friday.

Steamship Batavia, for China and Japan, passed down from Vancouver on Friday night. She carried a full passenger list, and had as cargo 6,343 bales of cotton, 31,383 sacks of flour, 43 tons of general merchandise and 100 tons of coal.

Bark California, bound from Honolulu to Puget Sound, encountered a gale 200 miles off the coast of California, and was so badly disabled that she was compelled to put into San Francisco for repairs. After going in the drydock she will proceed to her destination.

FOREIGN PORTS.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—Cleared—Stmrs. Southern California and Antonio, and ship Valley Forge for Nanaimo.

From The Daily Colonist, Oct. 9.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

A Rise in Manitoba Flour.

Manitoba first quality flour now costs laid down on Victoria wharves $6.92 per barrel, or in the warehouse $7.02. The advance is owing to the general shortage of the wheat crop in Europe. At one time the same flour was laid down in Victoria for $4.60 per barrel.

Thieves at the Fair.

Two ladies (?) were discovered at the fair on Friday night while in the act of removing articles from one of the tables. They were requested to disgorge, and did so, subsequently leaving the pavillion without a blush on their faces, evidence that they are old hands at the business.

A Victoria Lady At The Cape.

Miss Sophie Lingwood is in Cape Colony. On the night of August 24th she appeared in the extravaganza of "The Babes in the Wood," and carried off all the honors. *The Diamond Field Advertiser* says that she was far and away the most attractive figure and the best actress in the play.

Victoria West School.

Principal Nicholson has 66 scholars on the roll and the government has recently provided a competent monitor in the person of Miss Butler. The scholars are already preparing for the Christmas examinations and expect to make an excellent record, although the advantages of a free education have only been enjoyed by the district for about two months.

The Esquimalt Road.

The rock-crusher and engine were moved to the lot rear of Mr. Oldershaw's store, Victoria West, yesterday, and the long-delayed work of re-making the road to Esquimalt will begin to-day. The road is certainly in a deplorable condition and the complaints made by residents along its line were not unreasonable. It is believed that ground for dissatisfaction will no longer exist.

The Islander.

Letters received from Glasgow by private parties herestate that the steamship Islander will open the eyes of the people on the Pacific coast. They describe the vessel as a very handsome one, and luxuriously fitted in every respect. Officers and crew of the Islander will be clothed in uniforms, those for the former being the best that could be procured from one of the fashionable tailors of London.

Capilano Water Works.

The directors of the Capilano water works company held a meeting yesterday. It is expected that the greater portion of the pipes will be laid by the end of November. The main is laid for a mile and a half, and is being manufactured at the Albion Iron Works at the rate of 600 or 700 feet daily. The distribution pipes are being laid as rapidly as possible, about two miles now being down. It is expected that water will be turned on before Christmas.

Evangelist Moody Coming.

This world-renowned evangelist is on his way to Victoria. Dr. Reid has received a telegram stating that Mr. Moody may be looked for on Thursday evening and is expected to conduct a number of special services, of which due notice will be given to the public when settled plans are made out. A number of gentlemen are to meet this morning in the Y. M. C. A. rooms to make arrangements for the meetings. Mr. Moody will remain over Sunday in the city.

The Last of the Fleet.

The schooner Favorite, owned by Capt. C. Spring, arrived on Sunday morning last in tow of the tug Pilot, having been becalmed for several days at the entrance to the Straits. She is the last of the Victoria sealing fleet to arrive, and brings 2,400 skins as the season's catch. Capt. Spring states that his Indian hunters acted very reasonably at the time of the death of one of their number from black measles. They were satisfied to return or go ahead. The place occupied by the dead man was partitioned off, and fortunately no other case occurred.

The City Light.

On Saturday and Sunday nights there were but two of the mast electric lights burning. But for these the city would have been in total darkness. It is frequently the case that some one of the individual or tower lights are out when they should be burning, but from this there does not arise great inconvenience. When, however, nearly all the city lights are extinguished for two consecutive nights it is about time some arrangements were made whereby the citizens would receive the full benefit of a very large expenditure for lighting purposes.

The Deer Had a Chance.

The other day a couple of amateur sportsmen went out equipped for slaughtering deer, and managed to send one small animal into the lake on a swim for life. A spectator saw the two blazing away at him with their repeaters and counted about forty shots. The deer kept on swimming, however, reached the other side of the lake, shook the water from his coat and disappeared into the woods. One of the would-be deer-slayers shouted to his companion, just as the deer reached the bank: "I say, Chawley, bring me some more cartridges. If I hadn't run out of ammunition I think I would have killed that fellow, you know."

The Late Suicide Identified.

Chief Stewart, of the Vancouver police, has received the following telegram from Minneapolis, Minn., dated October 6th, in reference to S. D. Moore, who suicided on Wednesday evening last by jumping overboard from the Yosemite: "Received news that Steve D. Moore suicided; description answers correct. When he left home he wore a white felt hat, light brown overcoat, checked undercoat well worn. Send notebook, letters, money and clothes by express to me. If body recovered look on right arm. Ship there. Answer. Signed, Chas. E. Moore, 204 Washington avenue, south." In reply Chief Stewart has referred Mr. Moore to Superintendent Roycraft for all further particulars, the case being in the hands of the Provincial police.

From China and Japan.

The steamship Parthia, Capt. Wallace, arrived off Victoria on Sunday morning at 7 a. m., took on Pilot Urquhart and sailed for Vancouver. The steamship left Hong Kong on Sept. 8th, and had fine weather to Yokohama, calling at Shanghai, Amoy and Kobe on the way. She left Yokohama at 10 a. m. on Sept. 28th, and had moderate weather to the meridian (180°); crossed the meridian in latitude 51° north on Sunday, 30th Sept., six miles south of the island of Anitiquake, one of the Aleutian group. On the 1st and 2d Oct., experienced a heavy gale and high sea, and thence to port.

The following is the passenger list: Mr. G. B. Dodwell, Hongkong for Vancouver; Mr. D. A. Trother, Amoy, China, for Liverpool; Mr. R. N. H. Gore-Booth, Manila for Liverpool; Mr. J. A. McMullen, Yokohama for Liverpool; Mr. J. Patterson, Yokohama for Montreal; Mr. R. Rhode, Yokohama for San Francisco; Mr. W. F. Page, Kobe for San Francisco; Mr. J. Morimusa, Yokohama for New York. There were ten Japanese and 145 Chinese, 25 of which are for Victoria. The freight for Victoria consisted of 629 packages, including 12 chests of opium.

Sir John Macdonald's Bust.

Every subscriber to the weekly Toronto *Empire* receives a clay bust of the Conservative chief. The bust is admirably executed, is a faithful representation of Sir John and is a handsome mantel ornament. The subscription to the *Empire* for one year with the bust is one dollar.

Victoria Choral Society.

The above society held their first regular meeting last night at Waitt's music hall, about forty ladies and gentlemen being present. The constitution and by-laws, as prepared by the committee *pro tem*, were submitted and passed. The following officers were elected for the ensuing season of 1888-89: C. Redfern, president; P. T. Johnston, vice-president; D. W. Morrow, secretary; Geo. Jay, treasurer; J. G. Brown, librarian; H. S. Sharpe, musical conducter. The next meeting of the society will be held on Wednesday evening, 17th inst., at eight o'clock sharp. The place of meeting will be announced when the first musical rehearsal will take place. Parties wishing to join the society will kindly send their names to the secretary, D. W. Morrow, or be present at the musical rehearsal.

A Narrow Escape.

The Isabel's boiler and an $800 dray had a narrow escape yesterday from pitching into the harbor. The truck containing the boiler was being lowered down the approach to the wharf, when the rope snapped, and the heavy weight impelled the horses into a run down the incline. The driver, Fred. Galbraith, held pluckily to the lines, and only let go at the entrance to the freight shed. He here swerved the horses to the right before dropping the reins, and the team dashed into the shed at a gallop. The truck came into contact with some packing cases, which checked the impetus, but the tongue of the truck smashed through the door of the shed within a couple of feet of the edge of the wharf. One of the horses fell down at this juncture, and the truck stopped. The only damage sustained was the breaking of the tongue. The driver's brave conduct saved the outfit.

CITY POLICE COURT.

(Before Judge Richards.)

The case of Edward Maston, remanded from the 5th instant, was further enlarged until Friday in the police court yesterday morning.

James A. Mahood, remanded from the 5th of October on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon, was bound over in the sum of $700, and two sureties in the sum of $50 each, to keep the peace for six months.

George Taylor, drunk and creating a disturbance, was fined $5.

George Fullford, on a similar charge, was remanded to the 9th inst, and William Cooper was fined $5.

Dick Norris, a Cowichan Indian, charged with having intoxicants in his possession, was fined $25.

PULPIT AND PEW.

Rev. Mr. Wadman, by request of the officers and men of H. M. S. Caroline, preached a sermon having special reference to the death of Thomas Drury, in the Gorge Road Methodist Church on Sunday evening. Every seat was occupied and the large congregation had the opportunity of listening to the powerful, impressive and instructive discourse, the theme being: "It is but a step between Life and Death."

Larger congregations than usual filled St. James Church at both services on Sunday last. Decorations composed of the fruits and flowers of our productive province, artistically arranged, lent an increased charm to the handsome little church, while the sermons delivered by Archdeacon Scriven could not fail to benefit all who had the pleasure of hearing them. The musical portion of both services was especially good, the choir, under the direction of Prof. McKiernan, rendering the full choral services in magnificent style.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The announcement that a race between Lascalles' bay mare "Mayflower" and Geo. Black's gelding, "Bryan O'Lynn," would take place at 10 o'clock on Monday morning drew a large crowd to Beacon Hill at the hour mentioned, and they were rewarded by seeing as keen and exciting a horse race as has ever been witnessed on the Victoria track. The horses were not sent off until nearly twelve o'clock, when they came to the scratch together and the "go" was given. "Mayflower," ridden by her owner, soon took the lead, which she kept until the quarter pole was passed when she showed a length of daylight between herself and the black gelding. Young Shaw on "Bryan O'Lynn's" back, made a determined effort to win, and between the half-mile pole and the three-quarter caught up to and passed the bay. At the three-quarter he kept the lead, with the bay pressing him close. Lascalles now laid on the whip for the first time and the mare responded nobly, closing with and passing the gelding and shooting under the wire a half a length ahead. The mare, it is said, carried about twenty pounds more weight than her rival. Both horses were ridden to win and did their best, the time, not being taken officially, being accepted as 2:16. Messrs. Myles and Ashton acted as judges, and Mr. George Rudge as starter. The race was for $250 a side.

Very little betting was done until the race was on, when several heavy bets were laid, the bay mare getting the odds.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

The work of enlarging the grounds of the E. & N. depot has been commenced.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the board of trade will be held on Friday afternoon next.

A gang of about fifty Chinamen left for New Westminster by the Rainbow yesterday to work on the Matsqui dyke.

The annual exhibition of the Saanich Agricultural Society will be held at the hall of the society, South Saanich, on Thursday the 18th instant.

The figures given by our Westminster correspondent regarding Ewen & Co.'s salmon pack in the issue of the 3d inst. are incorrect. The pack of Ewen & Co. is unknown.

James Robb & Son, of Comox, have purchased from J. L. Shopland, of Maple Bay, his three-year-old Durham bull "Lorne," the price being $200. The animal will be forwarded to Comox this morning.

The tug Pilot reports that the San Francisco sealing schooner Lily L. was at Neah Bay on Sunday with 1500 skins. Her commander is Capt. Turner, formerly of the Penelope. The Lily L. was among the schooners seized last year and was released under bonds to her owners.

GOVERNMENT TESTING WORKS.

To the Editor:—There is a little squabble going on among some correspondents of the *Times*, anent the above institution. One "X," from Chilcotin, gets off the following sage observations:

"Of what value will be the crushing of five, ten, or fifteen tons? Does it in any way prove even the existence of a ledge By no means."

This will remind Cariboo ites of "Old North's" memorable dictum: "Quartz, in order to make it pay, must contain gold." Let the sapient granger paste this in his hat for future reference.

Free Miner.

Weekly Colonist

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BY

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Three Months.....75

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SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 25 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 $3 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than $5.

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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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☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

"C" BATTERY REMOVAL.

The general expression of opinion on the streets yesterday on the subject of the removal of "C" Battery from Victoria, was that some decided stand should at once be taken. The board of aldermen coincided with the general sentiment, and Ald. Coughlan's resolution to hold a public meeting in order that a strong protest might be made was unanimously endorsed. There can be no doubt that mighty influences are being brought to bear upon the government to have the battery removed to Vancouver. It is even hinted by those who are in a position to know that Sir Adolphe, in spite of his assurance to the contrary last year at the banquet, is not averse to the change. It is difficult to think that the Dominion Government, having plighted its word to Victoria, and having expended a considerable sum in purchasing a site and erecting buildings for the battery, should now ignore these facts. Whether true or not, it is widely believed C.P.R. influence dominates at Ottawa, but it is scarcely credible that a government, which has received so much from Victoria in the shape of revenue and support of its policy, should go to the length of becoming a town lot boomer to the detriment of this city. If, ignoring this constituency's protests and undoubted rights, "C" Battery's headquarters are changed, our people can only come to one conclusion — that the government has allied itself with the C. P. R. to "boom" Vancouver at the expense of Victoria. We trust that such will not prove to be the case, and if prompt action is now taken the assurance may be given that there is no intention of breaking faith, and that "C" Battery will remain permanently with us. However, there is an effort being put forth to induce the Government to make the change, and it is incumbent upon ourselves to counteract it. No better means can be taken than a public expression of opinion and the passage of a memorial to the Government, protesting in respectful, but unmistakable, terms against such an act of bad faith and injustice.

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

Is it not nearly time that the Mayor explained to the citizens, whose interests he has been elected to guard, the course which he has pursued with regard to the audit of the city's accounts? His Worship had of course good reasons for acting as he did. What were they? It has been proved by unimpeachable evidence that months before the auditors' report was made public, Mayor Grant knew that there were grave irregularities in the treasurer's accounts. Mr. Bales in his examination before the Hon. A. N. Richards, swore that he discovered the discrepancies in the treasurer's accounts some time in June and in answer to the question, "Did you report any of these matters?" said "I did. I reported to the Mayor, but he said he would not believe anything of the sort, and said I must be mistaken. I told him if he would come to the office I would show him the deficits." Mr. Davie then asked him "What deficits did you show him?" Mr. Bales' reply was: "The Yates transaction, and I think some of the opium receipts." "Did you show him the proofs of these things," asked the acting city barrister. "Yes," answered Mr. Bales, "I showed him the proofs." The Mayor himself in his examination, confirmed Mr. Bales' evidence. He said "Some time ago Mr. Bales spoke to me and other members about alleged irregularities. I said that on its face matters looked suspicious, but that it might admit of explanation." Yet with a full knowledge of what the Mayor admitted to be suspicious entries in the Treasurer's accounts the Mayor did not ask that official for explanations. He, as far as the public knows, continued in the most intimate and friendly relations with the official whom he had good reason to believe kept his books in an irregular manner. He continued him in office, thus giving him ample opportunities to continue his irregularities, and altogether acted as if he considered him above suspicion. When the auditors had finished their work, he, with a knowledge of at least some of the grounds on which they based their conclusions, tried to throw discredit upon their report, and went very far out of his way as presiding officer of the Board of Aldermen to prevent its being considered and given to the public. What has the Mayor to say in explanation of the course he pursued? Then when in the face of his very strenuous opposition the auditors' report was submitted to the Board and published, the mayor, instead of remaining in the city, as was manifestly his duty as the head of the civic government, to enquire into the alleged defalcations, and to prosecute the officials whom he had good reason to believe had misappropriated the monies with which they had been entrusted, left the city and remained away for some days. Was this the course which a faithful servant of the citizens ought to have pursued? If the manager of any business concern in this city who knew that the head bookkeeper's accounts contained grave inaccuracies which looked suspicious and required explanation, not only kept that bookkeeper in his place, but went off on a pleasure excursion after competent accountants had examined his books and reported adversely on them, what would his principals think of him? But Mr. Grant well knows that no manager, if he valued either his character or his situation, dare act in such a reckless manner. Yet Mayor Grant has been appointed by the citizens of Victoria the manager of their public business. If he had been allowed his way the report of the auditors would have been stowed away in some pigeon-hole. Mr. Russell would to-day have been treasurer of the city, and the auditors and those who advocated their appointment would have been represented to the citizens as a set of ignorant, meddlesome busy-bodies who desired to injure capable and diligent officials who were above suspicion. The Mayor must see that his conduct requires explanation. Let us imagine that one of his opponents occupying the Mayor's chair had acted as he has done in this matter of the audit. What would Mr. Grant have felt it his duty to say and to do in such circumstances? Would he not have denounced the Mayor's conduct in the most scathing terms? Would not his newspaper organ have contained article after article accusing the Mayor of want of faithfulness, and attributing to him all sorts of motives. And it would have good reason to be severe. Even the friends of Mr. Grant who wish to think well of him, and who are ready to make every allowance for him, cannot but admit that his conduct in this matter is incomprehensible. They have not one word to say in justification of the course he has pursued. For their sakes, as well as for his own, even if his duty to the citizens did not demand it, Mayor Grant should make the explanations which everyone sees are imperatively required.

FALSE ACCUSATIONS.

Everyone must see that the persecution of the Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir by the *Times* is purely malignant. No possible excuse can be offered for its bitter and repeated attacks on that gentleman. He is guilty of being rich, and for that crime and that crime alone he is villified and misrepresented in almost every number of that sheet. We are very greatly mistaken if this senseless vituperation is acceptable to the public. As long as the *Times* confined itself to abuse Mr. Dunsmuir as a capitalist, and did nothing more than misrepresent him in his business capacity with the citizens and his workpeople, it was treated with contempt. Mr. Dunsmuir's reputation as a business man and as a citizen is too high to be injured by the socialistic balderdash published in the *Times*. But that sheet, presuming on its own insignificance and Mr. Dunsmuir's good nature, and growing bold by impunity, has attacked the President of the Council's public character. This is a very different matter. When the *Times* undertakes to assert that he makes use of his public position to advance his private interests, then it goes beyond the limit of forbearance. No member of a government can afford to have it said of him that he diverts money which ought to be used in the public service to his own private purposes. The newspaper that makes such a grave accusation should well consider the risk it runs, and should take every means to assure itself that what it affirms is true. The *Times* on Tuesday stated: "Those who have already settled (in Comox) have appealed in vain to the government to have roads extended throughout the settlement. Yet it is worthy to note that Mr. Dunsmuir has roads made to his mine, his stores and his railway station by the government—of which he is the head—for he is president of the council and carries the government in his breeches pockets. No one will object to a reasonable expenditure being made for the construction of roads to the mining centres, though at the same time it is well to remember that these mines are private property, the public are not allowed to trade there." This statement is a tissue of falsehoods, and it is difficult to believe that the *Times'* writer did not know they were falsehoods when he penned them. The roads to Mr. Dunsmuir's mines and stations were built solely and wholly at Mr. Dunsmuir's own expense. Not a single dollar of government money was expended upon them, Mr. Dunsmuir never asked the government for assistance to make them, though according to the admission of the *Times* he might have applied for a "reasonable expenditure" of the public money on them, and the Government never offered to give him a cent to help him to construct them. Mr. Dunsmuir knew the position he occupied with respect to the Government, and he chose rather to take upon his shoulders the whole expense of making the roads than where it said that he had made an improper use of his position and influence. Yet we see as far as the *Times* is concerned, his delicacy and regard for principle availed him nothing. The editor and inspirers of that paper knowing how they would have acted if they were in Mr. Dunsmuir's place, and measuring his corn by their own half-bushel, took it for granted that the roads to the President of the Council's mines and stations were constructed by money taken from the public chest. This false accusation affects not only Mr. Dunsmuir but all his colleagues in the Government. If money were taken from the Provincial Treasury to advance Mr. Dunsmuir's private interests and to enhance the value of his mining property, they were his accomplices in the robbery of the public and are equally bound with him to compel the *Times*, in the most public way, either to prove its accusation or to abide by the consequences of publicly stating that which is maliciously false and libellous. If the *Times* company get themselves into difficulties with regard to this matter they have no one to blame but themselves, for they have, without the slightest provocation, placed Mr. Dunsmuir in a position in which he has no alternative but to compel them to prove their statements in a court of law.

The *Times* in the same article maliciously misrepresents Mr. Dunsmuir in another matter. It says that "We have the lands of the E. & N. Railway offered to the immigrant for the munificent sum of $3 an acre." The truth is that the immigrant who intends to settle on the land can get it for one dollar an acre, with four years in which to pay even that moderate price. It is the speculator who is charged three dollars an acre. To give the *bonafide* settler the land for just one-third of the price at which it can be obtained by the speculator is, we submit, a pretty strong inducement to take up land at Comox. So the argument which the *Times* bases on a deliberate and perverse misrepresentation of facts falls to the ground, and the reproach which it intended to fasten on Mr. Dunsmuir by its untruth will not stick. The *Times* may yet find that downright deliberate lying does not pay.

Since the above was written we learn that a writ has been issued against the manager of the *Times* by Mr. Dunsmuir.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The convention opened with devotional service at 9:30 a.m.

The minutes of Tuesday's afternoon and evening sessions were read and adopted, after which reports were read and plans arranged to promote the principles of co-operation, righteousness, purity and prohibition. Nothing less will satisfy the mothers, sisters and wives who have the best interests of manhood at heart.

Telegraphic greetings from Ontario conventions were received and read, and the convention adjourned to meet again in the afternoon at the usual hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The election of officers was the first business before the convention on reassembling at 2 o'clock. The following were the officers selected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Jas. Cunningham, New Westminster; First Vice-President, Mrs. Jenkins; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Middlebrook; Corresponding Secretary, Miss McDougal; Treasurer, Mrs. Hemlaw.

The election of subordinate officers and the transaction of other important routine business occupied the balance of the afternoon.

THE EVENING SERVICE.

A goodly sized audience filled the hall at the hour set for the evening service, which was opened by the usual devotional exercises.

Mrs. Jenkins then gave a very interesting and instructive reading on the work of the W.C.T.U., after which Mrs. Grant gave an admirable address on the Franchise, her special department of the work.

The question box was then open and some little time given to answering the various enquiries therein propounded. Is there a country where all intoxicants are forbidden? brought the reply that the Koran commanded all Moslems from drinking intoxicants. In Madagascar the same law prevails.

Is Temperance Reform a secular work? was replied to by Mrs. King, who said that Archdeacon Scriven had answered the question very neatly when he said that Temperance was the daughter of Religion. What is the speediest way to gain Prohibition? was answered "By women's ballot."

What is the sin in the home life most likely to lead to intemperance? was neatly and humorously replied to by Mrs. Grant, of Chicago, who with Gough, thought that disobedience was the most dangerous sin of the home.

Rev. J. E. Starr's address had for its theme "The Liquor Business, a leech," and was forcible and terse in its condemnation of the liquor traffic.

He was followed by Hon. John Robson, provincial secretary, who denounced the Club Theatre in scathing terms as the worst of the "man traps" of Victoria, and the ruin of many boys of tender years, who should never have been allowed to enter its doors. He then dwelt on the very inefficient state of the police force, and then proceeded to touch upon the Public Morals By-Law, recently passed by the City Council, and which he read. Portions of it he thought were good and would prove beneficial if properly enforced. He was afraid that the clauses providing for street obstruction was inserted as a menace to the Salvation Army; he sincerely hoped that his suspicions were unfounded. He thought that, although there were good things in the by-law, on the whole it was a great delusion. He advised those present to see to it at the next election that men were placed at the aldermen's board who would help to strike at the root of the evil, and not simply lop off the top branches; who would place some hindrance upon the sixty-six places where liquor is sold in Victoria and not devote their whole energy in dealing with the poor fellow who might be found drunk on the street.

His address was spirited and eloquent, and was well received by all present.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A NOVEL WAY OF ADVERTISING.

We desire to draw the attention of our readers to the announcement of J. Lahmer & Co., nurserymen, of Toronto, Canada, whose advertisement appears in our columns this week. The firm offer great inducements in order to introduce their stock, and we have every reason to believe that any orders our readers may send them will receive their prompt attention. They offer in gifts nearly $10,000, and any person sending them 21 2-c postage stamps will not only receive good value for their money in plants, but may receive one of their handsome gifts in gold. We have every reason to believe this to be a bona-fide offer made by a reliable firm in order to introduce their nursery stock, and we would advise each of our readers to send them a trial order.

d&w-1m

AMERICAN NEWS.

Collapse of an Amphitheatre, Injuring at Least 500 People, Many of Whom Will Die.

Millionaire Flood, the Bonanza King, Seriously Ill—His Death a Question of a Few Hours.

Ingenious Devices for Smuggling Opium Discovered on the Belgic—Capt. Wallace will Appeal.

Collapse of An Amphitheatre.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 10.—Five hundred people were injured, half of them seriously, to-night by the collapse of the amphitheatre erected to assist in the big annual celebration of Quincy. Seating capacity of 5,000 had been provided for those wishing to witness the pyrotechnic display. At 8 o'clock, when the first rocket was fired, the supports gave way and the entire structure, six hundred feet long, fell to the ground, carrying with it its mass of living freight. The night was dark, and through it all arose the groaning and cries of the imprisoned people. Those who had the presence of mind at once set about extricating those who were secured by the debris. Torches were procured as quickly as possible and the wounded conveyed from the scene to adjacent houses, which were changed into impromptu hospitals. As far as could be learned there were not less than 500 injured, and half that number sustained serious wounds. The only fatal injury reported to-night was that of Albert W. Wells, an attorney of this city and a candidate for the legislature, and no hope is entertained for his recovery. The excitement was so great all night that the streets remained crowded. Newspaper offices were besieged by anxious people who sought the names of friends or relatives who might have been injured. There is no doubt that many of those injured will die.

Ingenious Smuggling Device.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—A customs inspector to day found a pail with a false bottom containing $40 worth of prepared opium, on the steamer Belgic, which arrived from China on Sunday. The drug was confiscated. On the same steamer last night the inspector found two very ingenious devices for smuggling small quantities of opium ashore. They were small tin cases, one made to fit into the sole of a shoe and the other into the heel. The two contained about $10 worth of opium.

Capt. Wallace Will Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Capt. Thos. Wallace whose certificate as master of steam vessels was revoked by the local inspectors yesterday on account of his mismanagement of the City of Chester, is perfecting an appeal to the supervising inspector. He insists that the people in charge of the Oceanic were solely to blame.

Millionaire Flood Dying.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—James L. Flood received a dispatch this morning from his mother, dated Heidelburg, Germany, stating that his father J. C. Flood, the bonanza millionaire, had become seriously ill and his death was but a question of a few hours. Mr. Flood only recently went to Europe on account of failing health.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Indian Industrial Schools.

OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—Four Indian industrial schools will shortly be established in British Columbia. Two on Vancouver Island, and one at Metlakahtla and Kootenay.

A Bigamist Arrested.

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—Joseph Fletcher, of this city, arrested at Owen Sound on a charge of bigamy, deserted his wife here some years ago and afterwards married Alice Campbell, a well-to-do lady of Niagara Falls, N.Y. The latter discovered the first marriage and caused his arrest.

Dangerously Ill.

BROCKVILLE, Oct. 10.—Hon. Jas. A. Smart, minister of public works of Manitoba, is dangerously ill of typhoid fever at his father's house here.

Wholesale Vaccination in Toronto.

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—All the small-pox patients at the hospital are progressing favorably. No new cases have been discovered. Arrangements have been made to vaccinate the employees of the Grand Trunk and street railways, the express companies, hotel employees and dealers at the cattle markets. The work of general vaccination is going on satisfactorily.

Found Guilt of Indecent Assault.

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—Edward Card, a stone-cutter, was found guilty yesterday at the assizes of criminal assault upon his 16-year old daughter, Jennie. The testimony of the girl was anything but in her favor. She admitted that she was known among the neighbors as a forward girl, giving to lying and pilfering, and she was known in the rescue home. Judge Galt said he would dismiss the case were it not for the fact that the father violated the daughter over whom he exercised special control. For this reason he allowed the case to go to the jury.

Acquitted Through Lawyer's Eloquence.

SHERBROOKE, Oct. 10.—Leda Montague, accused of the murder of her husband, has been acquitted. Liemieux's address in her defence is pronounced the most powerful and eloquent ever delivered in this district. All were deeply moved by the pathetic appeal. The Crown prosecutor had an arduous task to restore the feelings of the jurors, and afterwards made an address which lasted three hours. The jury deliberated two hours.

Heavy Snow Fall in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—Half a foot of snow fell yesterday, the heaviest October fall on record in fifty years.

Winter Carnival.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—Eighteen out of the twenty-five thousand dollars for a winter carnival are already subscribed.

New Steamship Policy.

QUEBEC, Oct. 10.—The Allan and Dominion lines yesterday inaugurated a new policy of carrying passengers to Montreal. The steamers of both companies passed this city to-day without stopping.

The "Call" Libel Case.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 10.—The examination into the *Call* libel case was postponed yesterday for a week to allow of witnesses for the defence being procured from St. Paul.

A Forger Captured.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 10.—A young man, describing himself as C. M. Cole, of Jacobson, Miss., was arrested here last evening on a charge of forgery. During the afternoon he entered the Bank of British North America and deposited to his credit a marked cheque on the First National Bank of Greenville, Miss. The manager immediately wired that bank as to the genuineness of the check and received an answer that it was forged. When arrested Cole had a large number of drafts and cheques on various American banks.

Heavy Rains and Serious Washouts.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Oct. 10.—Heavy rains have caused serious washouts on railways throughout the province and connection between eastern New Brunswick and New England is entirely cut off. The freshets have done much damage at Woodstock and Grand Falls.

ANOTHER TANGLE

Arising Out of the U. S. Chinese Exclusion Bill.

Chinese Laborers En Route to Port Townsend from Alaska on the Ancon, Refused Permission to Land on American Soil Because the Steamer Touches at Victoria—The Matter Likely to Assume International Importance.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, W. T., to-day wired the Secretary of the Treasury that a number of Chinese laborers from Alaska were *en route* to that port by the American steamer Ancon, and that the vessel had touched at Victoria, B. C., but that none of the Chinese had landed. He asked what action he should take in the premises. Assistant Secretary Maynard wired in reply that they could not land under the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Bill. The matter may assume international importance, as Alaska is on American territory, and transit hither over the high seas on an American ship is construed in certain diplomatic quarters not to take the vessel out of American waters. The fact that the vessel touched at a British port will also enter into the question.

[The above is but another instance of the many curious complications arising out of the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion bill. In this case, the Ancon having touched at Victoria, the Chinese on board the vessel, if they cannot be landed at Port Townsend, cannot under the same rule be taken back and landed in Alaska, whence they came, and most assuredly they cannot be landed here unless they are prepared to pay the head tax of $50 apiece, which we much doubt they will be inclined to do. Under the circumstances, therefore, they will have to remain on board the steamer travelling up and down the coast for an indefinite period, or until the U. S. authorities at Washington devise some means of getting out of the difficulty.]

CAPITAL NOTES.

Ottawa Exports Increase 180 Per Cent. Since Introduction of National Policy.

Hon. Mr. Dewdney Will Visit the North-West This Fall—Geological Surveyors Arriving Back from Hudson Bay Report No Ice in the Straits—The Regular Steamer Arrived at Churchill One Month Earlier than Usual.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—Hon. Mr. Dewdney will try to visit the northwest this fall.

Ottawa exports for the year show an increase of one hundred and eighty per cent. since the introduction of the national policy.

Geological surveyors arriving back now from the Hudson Bay, report the arrival at Churchill of the regular English steamer one month earlier than usual. No ice was encountered in the straits.

RUN DOWN IN A FOG.

The Steamship Queen Crashes Into the Fishing Schooner Madeline

And Cuts Her in Two—The Schooner Sinks Almost Immediately, Carrying Down With Her Twenty-One of the Crew Who Were Asleep in Their Bunks—Statements of the Captains of Both Vessels.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The steamer Queen, of the National Line, which arrived from Liverpool this morning, reports having run down the fishing schooner Madeline, while in a dense fog off the Banks of Newfoundland, on the 5th inst. The schooner sank almost immediately, and 21 of her crew went down with her. Her captain, two mates, and the cook were picked up by the Queen and brought to this port. The Madeline hailed from Granville, France, and her crew consisted of Capt. D. Roulet, First Mate G. Jacques, Second Mate C. Meninget, 21 sailors, and H. Solomon, the cook. The

NAMES OF THE SAVED

are Roulet, G. Jacques, Meninget, and Solomon. On the arrival of the Queen at her dock here this forenoon, the captain of the Madeline was seen. He said his vessel sailed from Granville eight months ago. They had had a good fishing season on the Banks, and the night before the collision had weighed anchor and set sail for Havre, which port they had expected to reach in two months. A few minutes before 2 o'clock on the morning of last Friday, the Madeline was headed E.N.E. and was sailing with a light breeze at the rate of three or four miles an hour. The weather was very foggy, and they could see only a short distance ahead. The first I knew about the steamer being near was seeing her lights, the captain continued. The Queen seemed to be coming at full speed, and next moment came the crash. I had not time to give a single direction. The steamer's iron bow struck the Madeline on the starboard side directly amidships, and

CUT HER IN TWO.

Before we could lift a hand to get the boats out the vessel had sunk. The next moment I was struggling in the water. Two boats were lowered from the Queen, and I was taken aboard, but 21 of the crew perished. They were asleep in their bunks at the time. Those on deck alone were saved. It was impossible for the Madeline to have avoided the collision as the steamer was going at full speed. The passengers on the Queen felt the shock, and many rushed on deck. There was quite a panic at first, but fourth mate Taylor reassured the passengers by telling them that the steamer had only dropped her anchor.

THE QUEEN IS ONLY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED, her bow being merely bent and scraped somewhat. Capt. Healy, of the Queen, said this afternoon: "I was not on deck at the time of the collision, but second officer Jackson, who was on the bridge at the time, says he saw a white light off the port bow of the Queen. He therefore supposed that it was a boat at anchor. His course would have taken him by her. It was slightly hazy at the time. The captain of the Madeline gave the wrong signal. He afterwards explained that he only wished to call attention to the fact that they were there, and did not intend to indicate port or starboard side."

Capt. J. D. Moody, N.W.M.P., is at the Driard.

H. Rice-Cook, London, Eng., is at the Driard.

CABLE NEWS.

Conservatives Raising a Fund to Assist the "Times" in the Case Before the Parnell Commission.

Early Meeting of the Cabinet to Arrange the Government Programme For the Coming Session.

The Publishers of Dr. Mackenzie's Book Receive Orders From German Dealers For 75,000 Copies.

The "Times" Defence Fund.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Conservatives are seriously considering the question of raising funds to assist the *Times* in its case before the Parnell Commission and in defending the action brought against it by Parnell in Scotch courts. Advocates of this plan base their cause upon the ground that it would be eminently unfair to expect the *Times* to permit that paper to bear any further share of the enormous costs necessary to fight what is really a party battle, and this idea is being impressed upon the minds of the monied Tories. It is expected that the contributions offered will greatly exceed the sum required. It is suggested that at least $20,000 should be raised, and the action brought against the *Times* by Commoner Campbell, of South Fermanagh, will very much stimulate the subscriptions. The Tories regard Campbell's action as a proof that the Parnellites are weakening, and expect that when that gentleman is called before the commission he will refuse to testify on the ground that what he might say might prejudice his individual case.

Early Meeting of the Cabinet.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—There are increasing signs of an early meeting of the Cabinet to consider pressing foreign business, and arrange the preliminaries of the Government's programme for the next session of Parliament.

Turkey's Protest Against Bulgaria.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Rustem Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to London, held a protracted interview with Lord Salisbury to-day, and strongly protested against the growing impudence of Bulgaria and the agitation against Turkish authority in Macedonia, both of which he ascribed to the fact that Turkey was tempered in her legitimate action to her vassal states by the present attitude of the Powers, and particularly of England. It is understood also that he attempted to re-open the Soudan question, but failed to induce the Premier to assent to its renewal.

Forcible Measures for Rebellious Tribes.

SIMLA, Oct. 10.—The Indian government has issued to the rebellious black mountain tribes a proclamation informing them that if the government's conditional offer of amnesty is not accepted by Oct. 15th, the wholesale destruction of their crops will be begun.

Emperor William's Visit to Rome.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—Emperor William bade farewell to the Emperor Francis Joseph, the King of Saxony, and the Regent of Bavaria at Murzuschlag, Styria, this afternoon and departed for Rome, Emperor Francis Joseph and the others returning to Vienna.

The Plot to Kill the Emperor.

MUNICH, Oct. 10.—The *Neueste Nachrichten* confirms the story published a few days ago that Wurtenberg and Swiss anarchists, contemplated an attempt to assassinate the German Emperor while making his journey from Munich to Vienna. The greatest precautions were taken after the discovery of the plot, and His Majesty's proposed route was almost entirely changed in consequence.

The "Times" Collecting Evidence.

DUBLIN, Oct. 10.—*Freeman's Journal* says the London *Times* has subpoenaed Mr. Tim Harrington, M.P., secretary of the National League, to produce the minute, cash, banking, letter, and cheque books, and ledgers of the National and Ladies' Leagues, and of the Labor and Industrial Union, covering the period between 1879 and 1888. The paper says that the *Times* will also subpoena Parnell, McCarthy, Biggar, Campbell, Sexton, Nolan, Cox, Quinn, Kenny and S. P. O'Connor.

Dr. Mackenzie's Book.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Dr. Mackenzie's book will be placed on sale Monday next. Already the demand for it is very great, foreign dealers having sent in large orders in addition to those coming from Germany.

The Outlook for Turkey.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—Sadullah Pasha, Turkish ambassador here, has informed the Porte that he does not fear the political result of the meeting of the Emperors, which, he says, will tend to maintain the peace and existing situation; but whatever may occur in Bulgaria, European Turkey will not be disturbed.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Seventy-Five Persons Killed and Many More Seriously Injured

By the Collision of Two Excursion Trains—One Train Crashes Into the Other and the Cars are Precipitated Down a Steep Embankment Into the River.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 10.—News reaches here of a terrible catastrophe on the Lehigh Valley road, in which seventy-five persons were killed and a large number were injured. The accident took place late to-night near Mud Run Station. According to the meagre information now obtainable the train wrecked was the 4th section of an excursion which was being run to Hazleton to attend a Catholic celebration there. The fourth section was stopped near the bridge at Mud Run, where there is a high and steep embankment, when the following section, under a confusion of orders, crashed into the rear of it, and precipitated the entire train down the embankment into the river. It is supposed that many must have been drowned. The excursion was made up of people from Luzern and Lackawanna counties. No particulars whatever can be learned owing to the lateness of the hour and the inaccessible spot where the accident occurred.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 10.—The train wrecked was returning from a Father Matthew celebration with a delegation from this place. The accident occurred near Pennsdale. The fifth section ran rapidly around the curve and telescoped the fourth section. Reports of the number killed vary from 40 to 80. The exact facts cannot be learned until the wrecking train sent out from here with surgeons returns.

A Terrible Ten Years.

Mrs. Thomas Acres, of Huntley, Ont., suffered all the torments of liver complaint for ten years. Four bottles of B. B. B. entirely cured her, making her like a new woman again, after other medicines had failed to relieve her. * 11-th-sat-dw

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, OCT. 11.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Metallizing the Road.

Work of metallizing Esquimalt road from the bridge eastward was begun yesterday afternoon.

The Joggins' Raft Arrived.

Mr. Robertson, who built the famous Joggins' raft, will shortly start from St. John, N.B., for this province, where he has been engaged to build two similar rafts, one to be sent to San Francisco and the other to Chili.

Sued For Libel.

Hon. Robt. Dunsmuir has entered an action for libel against the *Times* newspaper, placing damages at $5,000. It is understood that statements contained in the leading article in Monday evening's paper has caused the action to be instituted.

Life Insurance Paid.

Mr. H. G. Fox, agent of the North-Western Masonic Aid Association, called upon Mrs. Elizabeth Chambers, widow of the late Coote M. Chambers, yesterday, and presented her with a cheque for $7,500 in discharge of her late husband's claim against the association.

Death of a Pioneer Lady.

Mrs. Lavina Malpass, relict of the late John Malpass, of Nanaimo, died at Wellington on Sunday night after a long illness. The deceased lady came to this province in 1854 on the bark Princess Royal. She leaves a large number of children and grandchildren to mourn her loss.

The Hotel Burglars Caught.

Shea and Martin, two expert hotel thieves, have been captured by the police of Seattle, and much plunder found on them. In every case they robbed boarders by turning the keys in the locked doors with nippers. It is believed that they are the fellows who robbed the Driard and Arlington here in this city by a similar method in June last.

Boring for Coal.

The Nanaimo *Free Press* reports that the Vancouver Coal Co., engaged in sinking a shaft in the vicinity of the former Harewood mine, have struck an excellent seam of superior quality coal. The depth of the shaft is not quite one hundred feet. The company are also engaged sinking a shaft on the west estate of the company's property, and are also boring at the bottom of No. 2 shaft on the esplanade for the lower or Wellington seam.

Street Railway for Vancouver.

The Vancouver Street Railway Co. have applied to the city council for the privilege of building, equipping, and maintaining a line of street cars within the city for a period of 99 years, operations on construction to commence within six months after the ratification of the agreement. Granville, Hastings, and Westminster avenues will be the first streets to be utilized by the company for tramway purposes. These to be followed by Powell, Oppenheimer, and Georgia. It is understood that another company, whose headquarters is at Victoria, is likewise desiring the same privileges.

An Exploded Rumor.

A very sensational story of kidnapping was being chatted about on the street corners yesterday, but on investigation proves to be a rumor with hardly any foundation. The facts of the matter are that a young lady from San Francisco arrived in the city on Monday evening, expecting to meet a gentleman friend who was to act as her escort home, she having been visiting friends in the province. The gentleman was not in the city to meet her as expected, and the young lady was compelled to seek employment, which she subsequently obtained in a hotel at Esquimalt. Her friend arriving in Victoria on Tuesday, ascertained her whereabouts and drove to Esquimalt, where he was joined by his fair companion and the two proceeded home together as previously arranged. The only part of the matter to cause the gossips to talk was that the Esquimalt hotel proprietor, not wishing to lose his new employee, is said to have ejected him, as well as the driver of the equipage, from the hotel.

The Clock Game.

Reference has repeatedly been made of late to the great clock game case now pending in the San Francisco courts. It appears that the clock game is a new device for swindling the gullable greenhorn who is led to imagine he has a sure thing, and so great a hold had the game taken on the people of San Francisco that all classes, but particularly merchants, brokers, clerks, and mechanics, were seized with the craze. Last week Chief of Police Crowley determined to make a final effort to suppress the clock game. With a squad of fifty policemen Platt's hall was visited, and after all the outlets were guarded by officers, the chief entered the hall where the game was in progress, and informed all present that they were under arrest. The gamesters made a frantic rush for the doors, but only to be stopped by the officers outside, and despite all protests, the whole crowd, numbering three hundred and two, were marched off to the city lock-up. The batch included merchants, brokers, clerks and professional gamblers. Millionaires sons and petty thieves were gathered in together. Several business offices remained closed during the afternoon, their owners being in prison. Anxious mothers looking for their wandering boys were referred to the city prison where the "three hundred" were confined. They remained in custody until the following day, when all who could obtain bail were liberated. When they left the prison the floor was found covered with Chinese lottery tickets, which they had secretly removed from their pockets in fear of such criminating evidence, and fifty revolvers were seized among the crowd and confiscated by the police. The wholesale arrest is the leading sensation in San Francisco at present.

PERSONAL.

A. J. McLellan leaves for the mainland this morning and will be absent about ten days.

J. D. Carscaden, of Carscaden & Peck, wholesale clothiers, Winnipeg and Montreal, arrived on the Yosemite last night and has taken rooms in the Burnes block.

Alex. Begg, the Crofter agent, arrived in the city last night and is at the Clarence.

The Hudson-Eckert Opera Co. are at the Clarence.

R. D. Atkins, who has been visiting mines in the Kootenay district, arrived on the Potter last evening and is at the Driard.

N. E. Gosnell, formerly of the Chatham, Ont., *Planet*, has been secured as city editor of the *News-Advertiser*. Capt. Wormop, who formerly held that position, has accepted a position in H. M. customs. We congratulate both.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
37 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.
sep7-wky

POLICE COURT.

Both Charges against James D. Robinson Further Enlarged—Mr. Bales' Evidence Continued.

James D. Robinson, on remand from the 3rd inst., was the first case called in police court yesterday morning. Mr. D. M. Eberts, city solicitor, and Mr. Theodore Davie, Q.C., were present representing the city, while Mr. S. Perry Mills again appeared for the defence.

Police Magistrate Richards, since the last hearing of the case has been reading up the statutes bearing upon it, and he said that he did not consider the information laid in proper form. The fact of the defendant being an accessory after the fact of the treasurer's embezzlement was not an offence under the law, and this was what the information charged upon him. A man must conceal, harbor, or assist in the commission of a crime to be guilty of a felony.

Mr. Davie, acting on the remarks of his worship, amended the information, charging James D. Robinson with counselling, harboring, and assisting the ex-Treasurer in his embezzlements.

Mr. J. C. Bales, auditor, was recalled by the prosecution. His evidence, which was not yet completed when the court adjourned at two o'clock, was a detailed explanation of the instances where the figures and entries in the books had been falsified by Mr. Russell to conceal his mis-appropriation of the city's monies. The first wrong entry referred to was where a receipt had been given to a Mr. Finlayson for money received, of which no entry appeared in the cash book. The receipt stub bore what appeared to be the "tick" of the auditor, Mr. Robinson. Another receipt for $36 paid by Helen Liddell on Dec. 24th, 1881, did not appear in the cash book at all. On page 347 of the cash book, the figures had evidently been altered since they were first audited, $100 being added to an entry of $50 by placing a

The Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1888.

From The Daily Colonist, Oct. 12.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Quick Work.

A book containing 500 drafts was printed after six last evening in The Colonist lithographic department, bound by Reedde and shipped on the steamer at midnight.

Dog and Poultry Show.

We understand that several gentlemen in this city intend to hold a dog and poultry show about the end of December, when it is proposed to offer prizes for the best breeds of dogs and poultry in the province. A committee has been formed to perfect the arrangements, and as the exhibition will be the first of the kind held in the province, the promoters are determined to make it a success.

From the West Coast.

The schooner Juanita, which conveyed the Indian crew of the Araunah back to their village, on the west coast, some eighty miles from Victoria, returned to port yesterday bringing some stores belonging to the Araunah which had been left on the coast. The Juanita had fair weather and reports nothing new of importance down the coast. The schooner Lily was sighted on the trip down.

The Deep Sea Fisheries.

The Vancouverites have held a meeting to discuss the deep sea fisheries, at which Capt. J. Irving, Victoria, and Mr. Charles Innes, of Inverness, Scotland, were present. After discussing the matter, on motion of Capt. Irving, a committee was appointed to urge upon the city council the importance of conferring with the Dominion government in respect to an exploration of the fisheries and the establishment of fishing stations.

Lady Smugglers in Trouble.

Among the passengers from Victoria on the Sound steamer T. J. Potter yesterday morning, was a lady and her daughter, ticketed to Port Townsend. On leaving the steamer at that port, the duo attracted the attention of the customs officers, who at once "spotted" them for amateur smugglers. They were searched and some twenty-five pounds of opium found concealed about each. Arrests followed, and the ladies were subsequently released on $400 bail, each, being furnished.

A Melancholy Accident.

Several weeks ago a miner at Todd Mountain named J. Armstrong, and two friends went out hunting for cariboo. They separated, and one of the party shortly afterwards saw what he supposed to be the head of a cariboo and fired. It was Armstrong, however, who fell forward, having been killed instantly. His friend had mistaken the brown fur felt hat and check shirt of poor Armstrong for a cariboo and killed him. This sad occurrance took place ten miles from camp, to which the dead man was conveyed and buried amidst general mourning. The deceased was about 35 years old, and a magnificent specimen of manhood, tall and broad-shouldered and of a kindly disposition. He was respected by all who came in contact with him. He was a lumberman by trade, and originally came from eastern Canada, though he had worked for many years in Michigan, and lately at Colville, W. T. He had been prospecting during the summer, and at the time of his death was engaged in getting out timber and making shingles for the houses being built in camp.

PERSONAL.

Sam. McCartney, of Illecillewaet, is at the Oriental.

Capt. W. Grant returned from Vancouver on the Yosemite.

R. A. Anderson, of Vancouver, arrived down last night.

D. M. Eberts returned from Kamloops on Wednesday night.

B. Young, manager of the B. A. P. Co., returned from Seattle yesterday.

W. A. B. Grahame, emigration agent of Winnipeg, Man., is at the Clarence.

J. L. Allardyce, a well known electrician of Minneapolis, is at the Clarence.

Rev. Dr. Aberigh Mackay, of Paris, France, is spending a few days in the city.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, and his companion and co-worker, George R. Studd, are at the Driard.

W. A. Russell, steamboat inspector, and R. Collister, inspector of hulls, arrived on the Yosemite last night.

Luke Pither, proprietor of the Colonial Hotel, Westminster, and Mrs. Pither registered at the Driard last night.

J. McIntosh, brother of D. McIntosh, manager for Smith & Clark, left for his home in Pictou, N. S., this morning. Mr. McIntosh has been ill for some time past.

J. Jay Nestell and party, H. C. Horton, L. H. Hallen, Mrs. E. S. Hart and daughter, of New York City, are in the city this morning, and will leave to-night for San Francisco. The party are making an extended pleasure trip across the continent.

C. W. Benson, vice-president of the St. Paul & Kansas City Road, and Mrs. Benson, St. Paul; R. Benson and wife, Mrs. Grenfall, and Miss Henderson, London, Eng., comprising a party which came over the C. P. R., arrived on the Yosemite last night and registered at the Driard.

Senator Montgomery, of Prince Edward Island, is the oldest public man in every sense in the Dominion of Canada. He is 81 years old, and he was on the 8th of the present month 50 years in public life. He has been a representative man in the legislature of his native province or in that of the Dominion continuously since the year of Our Lord 1838. Mr. Montgomery owes his popularity, which is as great to-day as it was fifty years ago, to his kind heart and his genial disposition. He has never grown old. He is as pleasant a companion and as warm-hearted a friend now as he was in the days of his youth. He retains his vigor of mind and body wonderfully, and every winter makes the long and tedious journey from the Island Province to Ottawa, feeling the fatigue less than many a man a score of years his junior.

INTERESTED IN VANCOUVER.

To the Editor:—A copy of last night's *Times* has reached me just now. In that paper it is said that E. C. Baker, M. P., and the Provincial Secretary being interested in Vancouver lots are therefore indisposed to battle for Victoria's rights. Both gentlemen are held up to the censure of Victorians. But Mr. Prior is commended for his exertions to have Battery "C" kept where it is.

Mr. Baker I have never seen, and the Provincial Secretary I saw for the first time when the park was opened here the other day; but I wish to remark that Mr. Prior is in the same box with the others. He is a heavy landed proprietor in Vancouver City. How is his position any better than Mr. Baker's or Mr. Robson's? Because he tries to conceal it while the others make no bones of it.

The mayor of your city told me the other day that he owns considerable property in Vancouver, and it has occurred to me that if Victoria's public men are to be condemned for owning property at Vancouver, the mayor and Mr. Prior ought to come in for their share of censure from the *Times*.

BURRARD.

Vancouver, 11th Oct., 1888.

DWIGHT LYMAN MOODY.

The Noted Evangelist Arrives in Victoria, but Too Ill to Speak in Public—The First Meeting in the Roller Rink.

An audience of upwards of one thousand was in attendance at the roller skating rink last evening, drawn thither by the announcement that the world-renowned evangelistic worker, Dwight Lyman Moody, would be present to conduct the meeting, the first of a series of special revival services to be held under his direction.

The rink had been prepared for the accommodation of a vast audience, although their comfort had not been very well anticipated, the broken windows admitting far more cold air than required to ensure proper ventilation.

On a platform erected at the Yates street end of the building, the choir under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown, and comprising about one hundred voices, was stationed. Prof. Sharpe presided at the organ, and the musical portion of the services, which occupied a greater part of the evening, was certainly a treat to all. The music consisted only of the old familiar hymns in the Gospel hymn book, but rendered with a heartiness and power seldom thrown into the church music of to-day.

Mr. Moody being expected to arrive by the steamer Olympian, the time prior to the arrival of the boat was utilized in a prayer and praise meeting, in which the local clergy on the platform: Revs. Starr, McLeod, Fraser, Rugg and Wadman took part. Shortly after nine o'clock, Rev. Mr. Reed ascended the platform, accompanied by Mr. Moody's companion, Mr. Studd, and announced that Mr. Moody, owing to illness which confined him to his bed, would be unable to be present at the opening service. He would be at the subsequent meetings, however, and would remain two or three days longer in the city than he had originally intended. He introduced Mr. Studd, whose brother, by his noble devotion to the missionary cause, had become known and loved by every Christian worker in the world, and who himself has been the means of accomplishing great good during his association with Mr. Moody. Mr. Studd was brief in his remarks, which were impressive and evidently created a deep impression on the minds of many of his hearers.

Last evening's service, on the whole, spoke well for the interest taken by the people of Victoria in the religious awakening which is taking place, and cannot have been other than productive of much good in the hearts of those who attended. The rink has been comfortably seated for the accommodation of all and a convenient entrance from View street arranged.

Morning, afternoon, and evening services will be held during Mr. Moody's visit, and the grand union choir will be present at each to assist in the work of revival.

AN INCENDIARY AT WORK.

The Jury in the Fire Inquest Decide That M. C. Power's Residence Was Wilfully Set on Fire.

An inquest into the origin of the fire at M. C. Power's residence, Superior street, on Tuesday evening, was held yesterday afternoon in the police court room, Mr. Robert Ward, J.P., presiding. The jurors, Messrs. William Wilson, foreman, W. Shears, D. Spencer, M. Young, and W. McDowell, having been sworn in, an adjournment was ordered to the scene of the fire. After an examination of the house and premises the jury again met for the reception of evidence in the court room.

Mr. W. H. Dorman, sworn, detailed how he had been called to the fire by some one whom he did not know, and how he had kept it in check with a garden hose until the arrival of the chief engineer, Deasy.

Chief engineer Thomas Deasy, sworn, deposed to receiving the alarm, and going at once to the fire, finding Mr. Dorman already on the scene keeping the fire in check with a garden hose. On his arrival Mr. Dorman gave him the hose and he entered the house through the window and extinguished the fire. Found a fire in the roof, a long, narrow hole in the bedroom ceiling and another in the floor, providing strong draught. After extinguishing the fire, searched the house and grounds. In one cupboard found a pile of burning rags, in another a pile of paper saturated with coal oil. Also found a can of coal oil on the kitchen table. After eleven o'clock on the night of the fire was asked to move the trunk near which the fire apparently originated, and under which Mrs. Powers said she had $200 in bills. Did so, and found a quantity of charred paper, which was produced in court. The bottom of the trunk was not burned. In the barn found some books, quilts, a Japanese cabinet, and a quantity of other goods, which subsequent developments showed to have been left with Mrs. Powers for safe keeping.

W.G. Simpson deposed to discovering the fire and assisting Mr. Dorman to get it under control, while his companion sounded the alarm.

R. Plummer explained how he had left certain property in Mrs. Power's charge, and was not at all surprised at finding it in the barn. He, too, gave evidence of the fire and the preparations for fire in the cupboard.

Mrs. Powers was staying at Mrs. Jamieson's, Johnston street, the night of the fire. Always kept the kindling in closet off the bedroom. She never kept coal oil in the house. She left no lamp in the bedroom on leaving the house after six o'clock on the night of the fire.

Police constable Abel also gave evidence in regard to the traces of incendiarism at the house. He called Chief Engineer Deasy's attention to the fire, and assisted him in searching the premises.

The evidence produced was given to the jury at 5 o'clock and after being out for about five minutes they returned a verdict that the fire was the work of an incendiary. It will now be the duty of the police to ascertain who the incendiary was, and to fasten the charge upon the guilty one. At the inquest Mr. M. H. Cowan appeared for the British Columbia Insurance Co., in which Mr. Powers held a policy for $600 on household goods, and Mr. Macnab Stewart for Mr. Powers.

A curious incident of the inquest was that the cinders, which were supposed to be the remains of bank bills, upon microscopic investigation proved to be old letters, post cards, etc., addressed to Mr. or Miss Powers, no sign of money being found anywhere.

CITY POLICE COURT.

(Before Judge Richards.)

George Beckingham, charged with discharging a gun within the city limits. The accused said he had fired a gun at a cat which was killing his pigeons. The case was dismissed on payment of costs, the magistrate cautioning defendant not to offend again.

Peter, a Cowichan Indian, was charged with assaulting a Chinaman. The accused in his defence stated that the Chinaman wanted to sell him liquor, whereupon he seized and forcibly dragged him to the look-up, but upon arrival there was himself arrested on a counter charge. The case was dismissed.

Richard Copeland, charged with stealing $10 from James McFadden, failed to appear and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

The cheapest place to buy Fruit Jars, wholesale and retail, is at J. Sehl's. *

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

RESOLUTIONS.

(1.) Resolved, That we offer our gratitude to Almighty God for the kind providence that has been over us during the year that is past, and that we meet again under such favorable circumstances.

(2.) Resolved, That this Convention recommends the local unions to bring all pressure to bear upon school trustees in several localities, so as to secure teachers of good morals and sound temperance principles.

(3.) That, as at present our hospitals contain no accommodation for women, we respectfully request the government to provide a ward for women in the new Jubilee Hospital.

(4.) That all local unions be invited to give one entertainment during the year, the proceeds of which shall be devoted to replenishing our W. C. T. U. Provincial treasury.

(5.) That, in order to facilitate business at the annual convocation, all local unions be requested to close their yearly accounts not later than the last week in July, also, that the provincial corresponding secretary forward statistical blank forms to them before June 30th, and that they be filled and returned to the secretary not later than July 31st.

(6.) Resolved, That as the World's W. C. T. U. have determined to petition the governments of the world against the existing moral evils, particularly intemperance, tobacco and opium, this convention recommend the local unions to continue the circulation of this petition throughout our province to be signed by every woman above the age of 16.

(7.) Resolved, That as in the eastern provinces Loyal Legions are superseding Bands of Hope, we re-organize the latter under the name of "Loyal Legions," numbering them according to the order of their organization.

(8.) Resolved, That as far as practicable we recommend all members of the W.C.T.U. to withdraw their support from grocers who hold liquor licenses.

(9.) Whereas, The great hope of our country freeing itself from the terrible drink curse lies in training the children up in the principles of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors, and, whereas, it is essential to this end that the nature and injurious effects of alcohol upon the human system be taught in our public schools, therefore,

Resolved, That the duty of introducing into the public schools of the province, a text book upon the nature and effect of alcohol upon the human system, similar to that in use in the schools of Ontario, be respectfully urged upon the government, and that a deputation from this convention be appointed to wait upon the minister of Education for that purpose.

(10.) That the minutes of the convention be printed and forwarded to the local unions within three months from the date of convention, and that a committee on printing be appointed to carry the same into effect; said committee to endeavor to procure a sufficient number of business advertisements to defray the expenses of printing.

(11.) That recognizing in the prosecution of our White Cross and White Shield work the necessity of shelter and protection for our unfortunate fallen sisters, we formulate a plan whereby we can provide and maintain a home for such.

(12.) That as our hope so largely lies in training the children early in temperance principles, we add to our departments that of kindergarten work, and earnestly recommend our superintendent to institute temperance kindergartens in connection with each local union.

(13.) That as the W. C. T. U. aims to reach all classes of society, and as a means of introducing our work into the conservative, social class, we add to our existing departments that of parlor meetings.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Mrs. M. A. Cunningham, of New Westminster, re-elected.

First Vice-president—Mrs. M. Jenkins, of Victoria, re-elected.

Second Vice-president—Mrs. Middlebrook, of Vancouver.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss McDougall, of New Westminster, re-elected.

Treasurer—Mrs. Hemlaw, of Maple Ridge, re-elected.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Scientific Instruction in Schools—Mrs. H. G. Hall, of Victoria.

Literature—Mrs. M. Jenkins, of Victoria.

Influencing the Press—Mrs. G. A. Sargison, of Victoria.

Work among sailors, lumbermen, and miners—Mrs. Murray Thain, of Moodyville.

Work among railroad employees—Mrs. French, of New Westminster.

Unfermented wine at the Lord's Table—Mrs. Henderson, of Chilliwhack.

Legislation, petitions, and franchise—Mrs. M. Grant, of Victoria.

Heredity and Hygiene—Mrs. Thornber, of North Amr.

Evangelistic—Mrs. Gerow, of Victoria.

Prison work—Mrs. D. Robson, of New Westminster.

Hospital work—Mrs. D. McNaughten, of Victoria.

Young women's work—Miss Cummings, of Victoria.

Work among Indians—Mrs. Thomas Crosby, of Fort Simpson, and Mrs. C. Tate, of Chilliwhack.

White cross and white shield—Mrs. D. Spencer, of Victoria.

Juvenile work—Mrs. G. Chadsey, of Chilliwhack.

Parlor meetings—Mrs. C. Fraser, of Victoria.

Kindergarten—Mrs. King, of Westminster.

Mainland organizer—Miss Bowes, of Vancouver.

Island organizer—Mrs. W. H. Spoffard, of Victoria.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

The meeting of the Victoria School of Arms was adjourned until Tuesday evening next at the drill shed.

In the item in yesterday's issue, "An Exploded Rumor," the expression "Esquimalt hotel" did not refer to the particular hotel of that name.

Wong, a Chinaman, was arrested last evening on a charge of larceny preferred by Mrs. Bunster, Johnson street. The case will be heard in the police court this morning.

A government street book store had a sign board on the sidewalk yesterday, on one side of which was chalked "Letter from Hell, by R. P.," and on the reverse "Moody and Sankey's hymn books for sale."

The case of D. D. Roper, master of the ship Norcross, who is charged with smuggling American liquor into Esquimalt, will be heard before Police Magistrate Richards in the police court at 11 o'clock this morning.

Every arrangement has been made by the ships company of the Caroline to make their farewell concert and theatricals, to be given in the Temperance Hall, Esquimalt, this evening, a brilliant success. The entertainment commences at 7:30 o'clock.

A young man well known about Victoria, where he has made his home for several months past, is said to have left for "the land of the brave and the home of the retaliator" on Wednesday evening, leaving behind him a note bidding goodbye to the lady with whom he boarded on Yates street, but no cash to square up a long standing account. He is also said to have left other creditors in the lurch.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

WORLD'S BICYCLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

At Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, the second bicycle race of the three trials for the world's championship, one mile, was won by Rowe in 3:34½.

BASEBALL.

The final game of baseball between the New York and Pittsburg clubs was played in New York on Wednesday. It was a pitcher's contest throughout. Score: New York 1, Pittsburg 0. Batteries: Titcomb and Murphy, Morris and Carroll.

LAWN TENNIS.

The final singles and doubles in the inter-collegiate lawn tennis tournament between Harvard and Columbia, was hotly contested at New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday. The representatives of Harvard won first place in the singles, and Columbia captured it in the doubles.

VANCOUVER LACROSSE CLUB.

The Vancouver Lacrosse Club was banquetted at the Leland House, Vancouver, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Campbell Sweeney, manager of the Bank of Montreal, acted as chairman, and the spacious dining room was well filled with guests. A very pleasant evening was spent, the toasts being drank with enthusiasm, and the speeches being witty and to the point. Mr. Suckling proposed in excellent taste the health of "The Victoria Club." Mr. E. J. McFeely, for the latter club, responded in a very neat speech, manifesting an excellent spirit of friendliness and manly rivalry, which he assured his hearers was shared by every member of the club he represented. His remarks were received in a manner betokening a reciprocal feeling on the part of the Vancouver boys. "Our Dominion" had an eloquent champion in Mr. J. M. O'Brien, of the *World*, and "The Ladies" had ardent supporters in Messrs. Henderson and Hall.

NOTES.

There is still talk of a baseball match being arranged between the Amities and the Donald boys, to be played before the close of the present season on Beacon Hill. It is said that the Victoria boys have $500, which, if the Donalds will cover the sum, they can have by defeating the Amities at home.

The rifle teams competing for the Laurie bugle and Fleming cup will parade at two o'clock Saturday afternoon.

WEDDING BELLS.

SLATER-GRAY.

Mr. C. R. Slater, teller of the Bank of British Columbia at Vancouver, was married yesterday morning to Miss Gray, of Glasgow, Scotland. After the ceremony the happy couple left for Harrison hot springs, carrying with them the best wishes of a host of friends.

MUNROE-CARROLL.

At Vancouver, on Monday evening, Mr. Geo. E. Munroe, first officer of the steamer Premier, was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Kate Carroll, of Chicago, Ill. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large number of friends by the Rev. Father Fay. The bride was attended by her younger sister, Miss Annie Carroll, and Mr. Peter Barnhart discharged the duties of "best man." After the auspicious event the bridal party drove to the Dougall House, where a delicious supper was prepared, after which Mr. and Mrs. Munroe left for a tour through Southern California, from which they expect to return in about a month.

THE SEAL CATCHES.

Official Returns Give the Year's Catch as 21,997 Skins.

The arrival of the Favorite with 2,134 skins, when she was only expected to bring in 1,500, has increased the catch as previously reported, the total now being 21,997, having a market value in this city of $131,982. Following are the returns of each schooner as reported at the customs house:

Adele	822
Mary Ellen	2017
San Jose	462
Penelope	1705
Mountain Chief	1034
Mary Taylor	392
Juanita	1194
Sapphire	1200
Triumph	2470
Lillie	93
Halcyon	17
Annie C. Moore	737
Pathfinder	600
Annie	1195
Viva	2875
Black Diamond	1096
Rosie Olsen	500
Maggie Mac	1424
Favorite	2134
Total	21,997

MARINE.

Steamship Umatilla arrived at Vancouver yesterday morning with local freight.

Steamship Parthia left Vancouver yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock with 300 tons of Oriental freight for San Francisco.

Steamship Sardonyx will sail for Skeena River and northern ports this evening.

British ship Tasmania has arrived at San Francisco, 149 days from London. The captain reports that on Sept. 12th he experienced a hurricane which washed away the man at the wheel three times, breaking the wheel, the wheel-box, binnacle-box, compass and the after part of the skylight cabin, which was flooded with water.

MAGAZINE, BEACON HILL PARK.

To the Editor:—In a recent issue appears the following sentence: "It is not constructed as a magazine should be constructed." I may be allowed, perhaps, to describe how it is constructed for the benefit of those who, not so fortunate as yourself, have not seen it. It is built of brick in two compartments for rifle and artillery cartridges, with a 12in. brick division wall between, all on stone foundations. The roof has one inch of cement mortar on close boards and covered eaves included, with best tin twice painted, and efficient lightning conductors at both ends of the building. The floor is of 2in. plank on joists and secured with spikes, the heads of the latter covered with wood buttons as the deck of a vessel. The outside doors (no windows) are lined with yellow metal, close nailed. No iron used for fastenings or hinges.

Ventilators are formed in walls that no malicious person may introduce light or fire through the opening.

The whole building is surrounded at a distance of six feet with 8ft. brick wall—I think, 18in. thick.

Proper drains have been provided.

One deputy adjutant-general, at least, expressed his opinion that it was the best ventilated and dryest magazine he had entered for some time. The late Inspector Bowden, formerly of the Sappers and Miners, stated when a building similar to this one was proposed, to be built near the drill shed: If a neighboring building 12 feet off or thereabouts, was burning he was willing to stand on the top of the magazine and take chances. I would respectfully state this building is hardly open to the condemnation of the quoted opening sentence.

As to site, I have nothing to say; but a rocky ridge intervening between it and the nearest building, some hundreds of feet distant, would doubtless receive the brunt of the explosion, *if it ever occurs.*

EDWARD MALLANDAINE.

Victoria, Oct. 3, 1888.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CABLE NEWS.

Dr. Mackenzie Charges That German Physicians Shortened the Late Emperor's Life.

Emperor William's Reception by the Italian Court—He Will Visit the Vatican To-day.

Sir Charles Warren Accused of Destroying a Clue to One of the Whitechapel Murders.

Synopsis of Dr. Mackenzie's Book.

London, Oct. 11.—The *Medical Journal's* synopsis of Dr. Mackenzie's book occupies a column of that paper. Personal professional pique is prominent throughout. He describes Dr. Gerhardt as a discredited rival, and sneers at the lack of skill of the German doctors generally. It is undeniably true that Dr. Mackenzie himself supplied the synopsis to the *Medical Journal*, and that, too, in defiance of his agreement with his publisher. Dr. Mackenzie complains that in preparing his defence he has been placed at a marked disadvantage by being refused access to important documents which were available to his assailants. He then declared he had never deceived his royal patient as to the nature of the malady or its serious character. On the contrary, the sufferer was kept accurately informed. The author has ample proof of this, and alleges that the German doctors made the charge of deception, knowing it to be false and hoping thereby to prejudice Frederick against his British adviser. Beginning with October, 1887, Dr. Mackenzie says Prof. Bergmann admitted that Mackenzie's course was the correct one. The visit to England had been arranged before Mackenzie was summoned to take charge of the case. On the much disputed question of unskilled operations, Dr. Mackenzie says that Prof. Bramann's tracheotomy was on the whole well done, but the trachea was opened three millimetres to the right of the middle line. Bramann's canule was of unusual shape and size, and the lower end impinged on the posterior wall of the trachea, causing a gradual destruction of the tissue and resulting in the intense discomfort and consequent exhaustion of the patient. Dr. Mackenzie asserts that Professor Bergmann gave his diagnosis as a secondary cancer of the lung, through finding a dulness back of the liver. Bergmann obstinately adhered to this theory, and Prof. Kussmaul had to be brought from Strasbourg before Bergmann would admit his mistake. Perhaps the most serious charge made by the English physician is contained in the statement that he does not hesitate to say a death blow was given to the patient on April 12th, when the false passage made by Bergmann's tube caused extensive suppuration around the trachea, which steadily reduced the remaining strength of the sufferer and shortened his life at least ten months. The statement is made that except when the false passage was made and Bergmann thrust his finger into the wound, Frederick never suffered actual pain.

The Coming Parliamentary Session.

London, Oct. 11.—The liberal leaders, who have been watching very closely the events of the parliamentry recess, and have noticed with much concern the turn affairs have taken between the unionists and the tories, now view with positive alarm the apparent strength of the tory unionist alliance as evidenced by the speeches of Lord Hartington and Chamberlain, and those of William Henry Smith, the tory leader of the house. At the beginning of the recess, Chamberlain's speeches pointed towards such an alliance, to the utter rejection of any terms of an understanding with the liberals, and now as the session draws near, it is quite evident that a different basis has been established between the two parties, and that they will work in harmony during the session. The aspect of affairs, together with the growing discontent of the Irish extremists, have awakened the liberals to the necessity of exerting themselves to the utmost. Urgent whips will be issued and every member will be called upon to cancel any engagements he may have made to devote himself wholly to the important business before his party. Lord Roseberry, Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley are at present the guests of Mr. Gladstone, and this quartette are busily engaged in mapping a fighting programme for the approaching session.

A Non-Political Foreign Secretary.

London, Oct. 10.—Earl Roseberry in a speech at Leeds to-night expressed himself in favor of the appointment of a non-political foreign secretary who should speak with the united voice of the people without distinction of party. England's colonial system is becoming more involved with her foreign policy, and if she wished to retain her colonies she must admit them to a larger share in promoting England's interests and influence in foreign affairs.

Alexander Blaine Banquetted.

London, Oct. 10.—Mr. Alexander Blaine, M. P. for South Armagh, who was recently liberated from prison upon the expiration of his sentence, was the recipient of a banquet at Armagh to-night at the hands of the workingmen and tradesmen of his constituency. A butcher occupied the chair and a baker officiated as vice-chairman.

Humane Treatment of Prisoners.

The Howard association for promoting the best methods of treatment among criminals, in its report just published, warmly praises George Kennan for his complete and conscientious work in investigating the Russian prison system. The report declared Kennan has rendered an important service to the cause of humanity by the faithfulness and impartiality with which he gives the result of his investigations in his articles in the *Century* magazine.

Bismarck's Influence Over the Press.

London, Oct. 11.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* challenges the German authorities to carry out the threats made by the *Nachrichten* to institute proceedings to prevent the publication of the Emperor Frederick's diary in London. The *Gazette* warns Bismarck not to attempt to exercise the tyranny over the press abroad that he shows toward the German press.

The Parnell Defence Fund.

London, Oct. 11.—A circular has been issued by the Parnell defence fund commission which states that £7,000 have thus far been subscribed. This can only be regarded as a nucleus, the circular declares, of the sum needed. Farmers especially are appealed to for money.

A Clue to the Murders Destroyed.

London, Oct. 11.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* charges Sir Charles Warren, Metropolitan police commissioner, with erasing the writing that the Whitechapel murderer left on the wall at the scene of one of the murders before it had been photographed.

A Big Strike Threatened.

London, Oct. 11.—Twenty thousand coal miners in Yorkshire have given notice that they will strike unless ten per cent. advance in their wages is conceded. It is expected fifty thousand miners will give notice of the strike before the end of the week.

The Fund for Evicted Tenants.

London, Oct 11.—Many English clergymen, including the Dean of Winchester, have contributed to the fund for the assistance of the evicted tenants of Ireland.

The Turf.

London, Oct. 11.—The race for the Champion stakes at Newmarket to-day was won by Sir F. Johnston's 3-year-old chestnut colt Friar's Balsam.

The SS. City of New York.

London, Oct. 11.—The steamer City of New York, which sailed from Liverpool last night for New York, is delayed at Queenstown to readjust her pumps.

King Milan in Vienna.

Vienna, Oct. 11.—King Milan of Servia has arrived here and will have an interview with Emperor Francis Joseph to-morrow.

The Spread of Boulangerism.

Paris, Oct. 11.—At Toulon, yesterday, M. Clemenceau said that the republic ran a risk in the spread of Boulangerism; but he believed she would triumph over intrigue by republican union and by granting needed reforms in taxation. He intended to vote for a revision of the constitution, in order to keep the present cabinet in power.

The Universal Language.

Paris, Oct. 10.—Prof. Kerchoff, who has been eminently successful in conducting the school of commercial instruction with Volapuk as the chief study, will succeed the late Dr. Schleyer as the principal propagator of "the universal language."

Rumored Resignation.

It is reported that Dr. Gautsch, Austrian minister of education, will resign when the reichsrath assembles.

The Emperor's Reception by the Italian Court.

Rome, Oct. 11.—Emperor William was received on his arrival by King Humbert in full uniform, bearing the German orders of decoration. The Emperor wore the uniform of the Red Hussars and the order of the Annunciati. The appearance of the royal personages on emerging from the railway station was the signal for tumultuous cheering. The troops saluted and the bands played the German national anthem. Besides the regular troops, all the military clubs and popular associations were present. The monarchs entered the state carriage, which was drawn by six horses, escorted by curiassiers. The carriages which followed contained Prince Henry of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Italy, the Dukes of Aosta and Genoa, Premier Crispi, Count Herbert Bismarck, Count Solmi, and General Liebenan. The party proceeded directly to the Quirinal, where the Emperor was received by the Queen of Italy, surrounded by the ladies of her court. After the ministers and other dignitaries had also been presented, the Emperor, arm-in-arm with the Queen, proceeded to the belcony, followed by the King and ministers and other visitors. A crowd of 50,000 people had gathered in front of the palace, and as the Emperor appeared they cheered and waived the German and Italian flags. After negotiations it was found impossible for the Emperor to visit the Vatican before receiving the Italian state dignitaries. He will go to-morrow to the residence of the German Minister, where he will meet Cardinals Rampolla and Hohenlohe, and nuncios Mocenni and Agliard. Then he will drive to the Vatican, using the state carriage and horses sent from Berlin for that purpose. After a private conference with Cardinal Rampolla he will make his adieu to his holiness the Pope and will return to the Prussian legation, and thence proceed to the Quirinal in the Italian state carriage.

Preparing for the Emperor's Visit.

Rome, Oct. 10.—The city is assuming a festal apppearance in anticipation of the visit of Emperor William of Germany. Visitors from all parts of the continent, as well as Italians from all the provinces and districts are flocking hither, and facilities for the accommodation of strangers are already overstocked. Balconies along the route the Kaiser will take in reaching the Quirnal from the railway station are readily rented at 1,000 francs each, and sums are offered for such advantageous points from which to view the procession which will easily exceed twice that sum by to-morrow noon. The Emperor will arrive at 5 o'clock to-morrow, p.m., and will occupy a suite of five rooms, over which a temporary tower has been erected whereon the German and Prussian flags will be displayed.

The Emperor's Visit.

Rome, Oct. 11.—The approaching visit of Emperor William is welcomed by the press, with the exception of the clerical papers. A proclamation has been issued by the *Syndic* which says: All Italy realizes the importance of the visit. Every preparation is being made for the Emperor's reception.

The Emperors Meet.

Rome, Oct. 11.—Emperor William arrived here this afternoon. He was met by King Humbert. The greetings of the two rulers was most cordial. Large crowds lined the streets and all welcomed the German Emperor enthusiastically.

The Emperor Thanks King Humbert.

Rome, Oct. 11.—At a family banquet at the Quirinal this evening, the Emperor repeatedly expressed his thanks to King Humbert for his cordial reception, which had deeply touched him.

Thanks the Populace.

Rome, Oct. 11.—Emperor William has ordered that his thanks be given through the Syndic to the populace of the city for their cordial greeting.

"C" BATTERY COMING.

(Vancouver World.)

The *World* was the first to announce that "C" Battery would be removed from Victoria. It will be seen by reference to another column that the Ottawa correspondent of The Colonist, who is supposed to have the ear of the Ministry, verifies our statement. The matter is one for general jubilation. The red coats will be very welcome, and will probably find the Canadian air which this city breathes much more congenial than that which prevails in the old-fashioned capital. Naturally the Victorians feel very much annoyed over the department's action, but it is hoped they will not do anything so silly as to hold indignation meetings or detach their support from the Government. The Militia Department are actuated by a desire to strengthen the defences of the coast in the best possible manner, and surely our esteemed contemporary will not deny that Burrard Inlet needs guarding. Esquimalt will continue to be the great *place d'armes*. The Colonist and its readers ought to be satisfied with that.

The case of the man Stewart, whose trial for wounding and attempting to rob Thomas Dupe was to have taken place under the Speedy Trials Act, before Sir Matthew Begbie yesterday, did not come up at the hour set for the hearing, several witnesses for the prosecution not being on hand.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Great Railroad Disaster—The List of Dead and Injured Worse Than First Reported.

An Impression That the Accident Was Caused by the Engineer Being Asleep at His Post.

Yellow Fever Nurses Must Remain in Jacksonville Although They Are No Longer Required.

The Street Car Strike.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—To-day's proceedings in connection with the street car strike were comparatively peaceful. There were a few minor disturbances, but at no time any approach to rioting. North side cars were run all day under police protection, but were not patronized, police officers being the only passengers. At some points delay was caused by obstructions in the shape of piles of stones and dirt, but no violence was attempted. Only two cars were withdrawn before dark. Only two cars went over the west side route, and they were not interferred with, except that the drivers and conductors were jeered and hooted as they passed along the crowded streets. Both the strikers and the company have withdrawn all propositions towards a settlement of the strike, and the question now looks like one of endurance.

The Great Railroad Disaster.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 11.—Excitement over the great railroad disaster showed no abatement to-night. The Lehigh Valley depôt was filled and surrounded by a crowd of 5,000 people, awaiting the train with the dead, which had not arrived at a late hour. A deep feeling of mingled grief and indignation pervaded the sad assemblage. Engineer Foote now says he did not see any danger signals. As soon as he saw the train ahead he put on the air brakes, but the second engine pushing him did not obey the signals and kept up a full head of steam. This story is not believed and the general impression is that Foote was asleep. Latest estimates places the number of the dead at 95; fatally injured 46; seriously injured 33.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 11.—The burned and mangled remains of sixty persons have already been sorted out from the debris and many are missing who, it is feared, were burned to ashes. At the hospital here in Wilkesbarre 40 persons were brought in by relief trains, eighteen of them seriously injured, and ten of them certainly fatally. In the railway station at Mud Run a woman lies at the point of death, too weak to be removed. This resumé does not include all the fatalities, for many of the injured were taken home by their friends. The number of deaths will probably not fall short of one hundred.

Another Railway Accident.

Massilon, Ohio, Oct. 11.—A disastrous collision occurred this morning on the Cleveland, Loraine, and Wheeling road, near this city, between an accommodation train and a freight train. Both engines and seven coal cars were wrecked. Reuben Whitman, baggagemaster, was badly injured; Warren Richards, a boy passenger, was cut on the head; G. W. B. Clyde, freight brakesman, was badly hurt. Conductor Joseph Davy and Engineer Harry Hunt, of the coal train, are responsible. A new time table went into effect Monday. The brakesman neglected to put one into his caboose rack. The conductor looked at the old one and saw he had 30 minutes to spare to run from Lavarre to Massilon. The accommodation, under the new card, left here 35 minutes earlier, hence the meeting.

The Yellow Fever Nurses.

Jacksonville, Oct. 11.—Last night's gale destroyed several buildings in the suburbs. The weather to-day was clear and bracing, and the situation decidedly improved. The question of the return of the nurses to their homes is an embarassing one. Louisiana, Moville, Alabama, and Texas will not receive them until after the frost. Meanwhile their pay goes on, although their services are no longer required.

Last of Geronimo's Band.

Nogales, Arizona, Oct. 11.—News has been received here that the last remnant of Geronimo's band of Apaches have been captured in the Sierra Madre mountains, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, a party of which, consisting of four bucks, two boys, and two squaws, were taken to Hermosillo. A well-known Mexican desperado named Elias was the leader of the band.

Serious Oil Fire.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 11.—Fire broke out this morning on board the steamer Hafis lying at the Standard Oil Co.'s dock, she had forty-six thousand barrels of oil in bulk on board. The flames extended to the buildings on the pier and to the bark Ella Vose, also loaded with oil and naptha. Both vessels were totally destroyed, and the dock buildings were greatly damaged. Total loss about $300,000.

Gaudaur Four Miles Ahead.

New York, Oct. 11.—Following is the midnight score of the oarsmen in the Madison Square Garden road sculling match:—Gaudaur, 366; Ross, 362; Plaisted, 354; McKay, 351; Bubear, 310; Hamm, 299; Conley, 284; Lee, 274; O'Connor, 212; East, 141.

A Fever-Stricken Vessel.

New York, Oct. 11.—The steamship Wensleydale arrived last night from Aspinwall with her captain (Frederickson) dead and seven of her eighteen men sick with chagres fever of a severe type. The vessel and men are in quarantine.

The Fever Record.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 11.—There were 47 new cases and 2 deaths reported for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. to-day. Total cases to date, 3,459; deaths, 304. R. N. Johnson and Mrs. Maria Register died to-day.

The Accident at Quincey.

Quincey, Ill., Oct. 10.—It is now estimated that the number of injured by the falling of the ampitheatre platform last night was about 150, several of whom will probably die.

A BARITONE'S LUCK.

Enrico Campobello Marries Miss Grace Porter in Opposition to the Wishes of Her Relatives.

San Francisco papers of the 4th instant contain accounts of the marriage of Signor Campobello, the handsome baritone, to Miss Grace Porter. Miss Porter is the daughter of David Porter, wholesale liquor merchant, of San Francisco, and is a tall, graceful blonde, gifted with musical talents, and a poetic and sentimental nature. Campobello is a stout, good-looking Scotchman, and the newly-married couple are both well known in this city. They gave a series of concerts here last spring, when Miss Porter made her *debut* on the boards of The Victoria. The marriage ceremony was performed by Judge Levy, and what seems remarkable is that the bridegroom, who has heretofore been known under the classic *nom-de-plume* of Signor Enrico Campobello was married under the name of Henry Montgomery Campbell. A significant circumstance in connection with this affair is that when Henry Montgomery Campbell was divorced lately from his wife Clarice, whom he married in London in 1873, the proceedings were wholly conducted under the name of "Enrico Campobello." The deduction from this fact is that one or the other of his two marriages has been under a false name, and it suggests a serious question, in view of the fact that the first wife has a daughter about twelve or fourteen years old. His engagement to Miss Porter has been a matter of some talk. The young lady, it was well known, was fascinated with him, and to break off this fascination she was sent east by her parents, who looked with disfavor upon Campbell's attentions to their daughter. Despite the opposition of her parents, however, and the fact that Campbell, or "Campobello," had an unhappy wife and child, she retained her affection for him with the result that a few weeks after the bridegroom had obtained the divorce from his first wife, Miss Porter became Mrs. Henry M. Campbell.

J. C. FLOOD.

The Great Millionaire Dies at Heidelburg, Germany.

(Special to The Colonist.)

San Francisco, Oct. 11.—Millionaire James C. Flood, the great Bonanza King, died at Heidelburg, Germany, to-day.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Rumored Removal of "C" Battery Headquarters to Vancouver.

The Minister of Militia Says What Has Been Done in the Past Ought to be a Guarantee of What is Intended for the Future—The Menzies Petition—F. N. Gisborne Returns to Ottawa—The Late Senator Ross' Mining Will.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 11.—The information respecting the mooted change in the headquarters of "C" Battery came from a most reliable source. I saw the Minister of Militia to-day, and the only statement he would make was as follows:—"There is much more talk in British Columbia about 'C' Battery Barracks than anywhere else. What has been done in the past ought to be a guarantee of what is intended for the future."

A petition has been received by the Governor-General for the release of W. R. Menzies.

Mr. Gisborne came back to-day. He will report to Hon. Mr. Langevin three routes for the projected telegraph line to Bonilla Point.

The brothers of the late Senator Ross made a careful search in the Senate building for the missing will of the deceased, but without success.

Mr. Pope will be banquetted by his Sherbrooke admirers on the 30th.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Offers to Surrender.

Sherbrooke, Quebec, Oct. 11.—The outlaw Morrison has sent a message to the attorney-general that he will give himself up if the latter will consent to the venue being changed to Quebec district. This will probably be done.

Improving the Rideau Canal.

Kingston, Oct. 11.—The Kingston board of trade appointed a delegation to go to Ottawa and urge on the government the necessity of deepening and improving the Rideau canal, which has fallen into a disgraceful condition.

Sham Battle at Halifax.

Halifax, Oct. 11.—A great sham battle took place yesterday between the garrison and the fleet, the latter attempting to take the place by assault were beaten back everywhere except at McNab Island, which was captured as in real war. This, however, would be no advantage, as the island is commanded by the guns of six forts which would batter it to pieces in short order.

The Naval Manœuvres.

Halifax, Oct. 10.—The naval and military manœuvres to-day attracted great attention. Their object was to find whether an enemy attacking from the sea would have any chance of capturing the city. The attacking war-ships were the Comus, Pielades, Canada and Ready, while the defense was composed of the West Riding Regiment, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, local militia force, a company of the Sixty-third rifles, the Sixty-sixth Fusileers and the garrison artillery. The war-ship Wrangler assisted in the defense of the harbor. The flagship Bellerophon did not take part. The attacking party was victorious.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

Geo. Davis, of Napa, Cal., while out hunting on Wednesday, shot himself in the head with his gun.

The trial of Bertha Stanley, the "confidence queen," has again been postponed at San Francisco.

The U. S. Senate has passed a bill to pay the sum of $8,245 to the widow of the late Chief Justice Waite.

The yellow fever record in Jacksonville for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., Wednesday, was 63 new cases and three deaths.

E. F. Whittier, ex-Sheriff of Spokane county, W. T., was thrown from his buggy near Spokane Falls on Wednesday and instantly killed.

Cars of a freight train broke away from the locomotive at Gilroy, Cal., on Wednesday, wrecking three cars and injuring five trainmen seriously.

The strike of street car operatives still contiuues in Chicago. An attempt was made to run a few cars on Wednesday, but the strikers threatened a riot, and the cars were returned to the stables.

BIRTH.

Stewart.—In this city, on the 10th instant, the wife of D. B. Stewart, of a son.

MARRIED.

Monk—Edwards.—At the residence of B. Gordon, Esq., Birdcage Walk, James Bay, Charles W. Monk to Margaret Edwards, the former of Sheerness, Kent, England; the latter of Llansantffraid, Wales, Engl'd.

DIED.

Hedlund.—At the Marine Hospital, on the 4th instant, Theodore Hedlund, late mate of the barque Alden Besse, and a member of Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 194, San Francisco I. O. O. F.

ELECTION CARDS.

COMMONS CANDIDATE

We are authorized to say that Robt. McLeese, M. P. P., is the Conservative Candidate for the Cariboo-Lillooet Seat in the pending election for the Commons, Ottawa.

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Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1888.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Oct. 9.

PROVINCIAL COURT.

Kanaka Joe Committed For Trial on a Charge of Murder.

At eleven o'clock on Monday morning Joe, a Kanaka Indian, was given a preliminary hearing before William Fisher, Esq., J.P., on a charge of murdering an Indian woman named Lucy at Esquimalt reservation on the 30th ultimo.

The first witness called was an Indian woman named Mary, who deposed to the prisoner living with the dead woman, and claiming to be her husband. On Saturday last Lucy came to Victoria, and on the Sunday morning following Joe called her and she went to the house and found Lucy lying dead on the bed, dressed. She wanted to send for someone to wash and lay out the body, but the prisoner said he would do it himself.

Dr. Jackson gave evidence in regard to making an examination of the body and finding the features badly swollen, and several contusions on the head. The body also bore the marks of violence, and the cut over the eyes was alone sufficient to cause death.

Amanda, another Indian woman, testified to seeing the body in the house, and to being told by the prisoner that his wife died about four o'clock. She asked him why he had not called her sooner—she lived about 30 yards away—and he said he did not know Lucy was dead before. Was up late the night before, and heard Lucy scream twice at about eleven o'clock. Saw a cut on the dead woman's head, and a dark coloring round the throat. Joe said that his wife had fallen out of bed on a bucket. Lucy had told her that Joe would beat her when he was drunk, and that she wanted her nephew to live with her as she was afraid her husband would kill her.

Bluchl, an Indian, swore to hearing Lucy screaming on the night of her death.

Provincial Constable Campbell deposed that on Sunday an Indian named Johnny came to his house and told him Lucy was dead. Examined the body at the house, and noticed a cut over the left eye, and that her neck was all black. Joe told him she fell out of the bed in a bucket. The bed referred to was about 15 inches high from the floor, and the bucket was nearly as high as the bed. Joe said, "I did not kill 'mama,'" as he called Lucy. Attended the coroner's inquest on October 1st. Joe was then the worse for liquor. After the inquest arrested the prisoner on a warrant from the coroner charging him with manslaughter. Joe repeated several times that he did not kill "mama." Had often seen Lucy with black eyes, and she said that the prisoner beat her. Joe had said to him, "You see my hands? if you come here to interfere I shall do the same to you as I did to your aunt." Saw a bottle of liquor in the room when he went over on Sunday morning. His aunt often told him not to leave her as she was afraid Joe would kill her. Joe, another nephew of Lucy's, testified to finding a billet of wood, produced in court, under the bed tick.

Louis, a little Indian boy who lived with his aunt Lucy and slept in an adjoining room, swore to seeing his aunt and Joe drinking together on the Saturday night in question. Afterwards heard a noise in the next room, but was afraid to get up.

On the evidence produced the magistrate committed the prisoner for trial at the next assizes, to be held on the 26th of November.

Although frequently warned not to say anything as it might be used in evidence against him, Joe does not appear to heed the warning. He talks with everyone when he has an opportunity and fully expects to be found guilty. He says he doesn't think he will hang, but expects to get about twenty years.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of the Provincial Womens' Christian Temperance Union of British Columbia.

The fifth annual convention of the Provincial Womens' Christian Temperance Union of B. C. held its opening session in Temperance Hall yesterday morning, a large number of those interested in the cause being present.

MORNING SESSION.

The proceedings opened with devotional exercise, which were held in the anti-room of the hall, and were presided over by Mrs. McNaughton. At 10:15 o'clock, all present adjourned to the main hall, which had been tastefully decorated. The President, Mrs. James Cunningham of Westminster, took the chair, when the crusade psalm was read by all. The hymn, "Give to the winds your fears," having been sung in an impressive manner, and the Lord's Prayer offered, the roll call was next in order, the following answering to their names:—

Mrs. James Cunningham, president; Mrs. Jenkins, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Tate, 2d vice-president; Miss McDougall, corr.-secretary; Mrs. Spoffard, rec-secretary; Mrs. Hemlaw, treasurer.

Superintendent's Department — Mrs. Sargison, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. H. G. Hall, Mrs. G. Grant, Mrs. Scoullar, Mrs. F. W. Hall, Mrs. McNaughton.

DELEGATES.

Victoria—Mrs. Burkholder, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Humber, Mrs. Jerome, Mrs. Williams and Miss Cummings.

New Westminster—Mrs. Rae, Mrs. French, Mrs. Rand, Mrs. King, Mrs. T. Cunningham and Miss De Beck.

Vancouver—Mrs. D. Evans, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Fraser and Mrs. Middlebrook.

Chilliwhack—Mrs. Ashwell, Mrs G. Chadsey and Mrs. C. Chadsey.

North Arm—Mrs. Sexsmith, Mrs. Thornbur and Miss Crawford.

The president read and warmly commended the sentiments expressed by Miss Willard in the *Union Signal*. The morning session concluded with prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reopened at 2 p. m. with singing and prayer, after which several matters of business and interest were discussed. Kindergarten instruction was very ably advocated by Mrs. Jenkins, when Hon. John Robson was introduced and earnestly recommended the same system, advising the ladies to work in this line. Revs. Wadman and Baer were also introduced and gave kind words of encouragement and advise. The reports which were read and presented showed that by far the majority of non-conformist churches use unfermented wine in the service of communion.

THE EVENING SESSION

opened with the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," followed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Crosby. Mrs. Jenkins recited the 103rd Psalm, after which the choir sang "Oh, the good that we all may do!" A welcome from the children formed a very pleasing feature of the proceedings, baskets of choice flowers being presented by two little girls. An address of welcome by Mrs. G. Grant was replied to by Mrs. Hemlaw, after which the choir sang "Wine is a mocker." Dr. Reid then delivered an address in the name of all the clergymen, which was replied to by Mrs. Jenkins. "Where are the reapers?" sung by the choir, and the president's address brought the proceedings of the evening to a close.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE CARIBOO FLY WRECKED.

Runs Ashore on Sunday Night Last—Will be a Total Wreck—Passengers, Crew, Mails and Baggage Reach Victoria on the Quickstep.

The little American steamer Quickstep arrived at the outer wharf on Sunday morning and landed the passengers and crew of the steamer Cariboo Fly, which went ashore in Granville Channel, *en route* from Skeena river to Victoria. The steamer's cargo consisted of 3250 cases of salmon from the Windsor Canning Co., which was insured in the British & Foreign Marine Insurance Co., represented by Findlay, Durham & Brodie.

Captain Myer states that Skeena river was left on Sunday and at seven in the evening they entered Granville Channel. Mate Roberts was left in charge while the captain retired for rest until midnight, after which he anticipated it would be foggy. At 11 o'clock he heard the wheel spin round, and on looking out of his room he saw that the steamer was heading toward the starboard shore. The night was bright and clear. He ran to the wheelhouse, reversed the engines; but it was too late, and the steamer went on the rocks. This was at high tide, and as the tide ebbed the stern sank and the decks became covered with water. The hatches burst, and the salmon cases commenced floating about. Every effort was made to save the vessel, but without avail, and she will probably prove a total loss. When the steamer commenced to sink the boats were launched, and the passengers, baggage, and mails were taken ashore. The sails of the steamer were utilized as a tent, as it was pouring rain. In the early morning the passengers were sent in boats to Howe Inlet, where there is an Indian village and salmon salting establishment. The chief of the tribe—Shakes—made everything as comfortable as possible for the party. Mrs. Poole, who was ill, and her husband and two little children were given comfortable quarters in a house, while the balance of the passengers were sheltered at the saltery from the pouring rain. The little steam launch Maria G. Howens, of the B. A. P. Co., passed down Monday morning and stopped at the wreck, but could only take fireman R. Copeland aboard. However, she reported the Quickstep as being on the way down. In order that she might not pass in the dark Chief Shakes sent a canoe with Indians out to watch for the vessel. The Quickstep arrived in the afternoon, was stopped by the Indians, and Purser Dickinson boarded her, when Capt. Martin immediately went to the landing. He at once took everyone and the mails and baggage aboard, and put off, calling at the wreck for Captain Meyer and the crew. Captain Morton made all as comfortable as possible, though the accommodations were limited. The best room was given to Mrs. Poole and her children and all that could be done on the trip to Victoria for their comfort was cheerfully accorded. The passengers desire to gratefully acknowledge Capt. Morton's kindness to them.

Capt. Meyer thinks the vessel will be a total loss. The night was clear, and the only reason that can be assigned for the accident is that it was the result of negligence on the part of the mate in charge. The channel is straight for fifty miles, and the steamer had frequently been in charge of Mr. Roberts through it.

The Quickstep was on its way to Port Townsend from Gess Bay, Alaska, where it has been employed at A. B. Ford & Co.'s salmon cannery. She was formerly owned as a steam yacht by William C. Ralston, of Bank of California fame.

The steamer Nell was at Alert Bay on Friday morning last, and left at 7:30 for the north. On her return she will leave for Skeena river on or about the 15th inst.

THE PUBLIC MORALS BY-LAW.

Passed at a Quiet Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—The Johnson Street Sewer

A special meeting of the board of aldermen was held last evening at the usual hour, Mayor Grant in the chair. Present, Ald. Wilson, Coughlan, Braden, Penwill, Styles, Harris, Vigelius, Kelly and Powell.

The clerk announced that the only business before the Council was the reception of Mr. Theodore Davie's communication read at the last regular meeting, and the consideratian of the Public Morals by-law.

On motion, Mr. Davie's communication was further laid over.

The Council then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the various clauses of the Public Morals by-law, *seriatim.*

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 were read and passed without discussion.

Ald. Wilson wished to have a clause inserted, making it compulsory for theatres and other places of amusement to close not later than twelve o'clock on Saturday night. No objection was offered to his suggestion, which was embodied in the clause.

Ald. Braden explained that the Chinese theatres were going all day Sunday and the amendment to the clause made it illegal for any theatre to be kept open between twelve o'clock Saturday night and twelve o'clock Sunday night. Ald. Braden thought the amendment should provide for the closing of barber shops and barrooms on Sunday.

In answer to a query of Ald. Styles,

Ald. Wilson explained that he meant the words "places of public amusement" to include dance halls and kindred resorts.

Ald. Powell moved the introduction of an additional clause making selling liqour to an intoxicated person an offence under the bylaw.

Ald. Powell was informed that a law already was in existence making such an action an offence. He then called the attention of the police committee to the fact that the law, if it existed, was at present very poorly enforced.

The by-law was passed first in committee and then in council.

JOHNSON STREET SEWER.

Ald. Harris drew the attention of the council to the fact that the plans for the Johnson street sewer were now ready. He, however, advised that the work be put off until next summer.

The Mayor favored Ald. Harris's suggestion, and asked for a report from him at the next regular meeting.

The council rose.

ESQUIMAULT NEWS.

Interesting Jottings from the Naval Station.

The steamer Princess Louise is expected to leave the dry dock to-day, and to resume her route on the 15th inst. She has had a new keel put in, in addition to a general overhauling.

H. M. S. Caroline, which has for some time been stationed at Esquimault, leaves on the 15th instant for San Francisco, thence to Acapulco, where she joins the flagship for a month's cruising. It is expected that she will then go to China, and the men will be sent home in the troopship from Canton.

The ship Viola, from London, is expected daily at Esquimault.

A harvest-home festival was held in St. Paul's Church on Sunday last. The interior was very tastefully decorated with fruits and flowers, and special services marked the day.

Before leaving Esquimault, the officers and men of H. M. S. Caroline intend giving a farewell concert and theatricals in the Temperance Hall on Friday evening. All who had the pleasure of attending the last entertainment of the kind got up by the people of the Caroline remember it with pleasure, and look forward to a treat on Friday evening.

A new pump for emptying the dry dock has just been placed in position.

Rapid progress is being made by the men engaged in the construction of the new buildings for magazine and armory at the naval yard.

NEW METLAKAHTLA.

Senator Macdonald Gives His Impressions of the New Community—The Latter Prospering—After Whisky Sellers in Alaska.

The Rev. Bishop Cridge and Senator Macdonald recently visited New Metlakahtla, where the inhabitants of Metlakahtla, B.C., headed by Mr. Duncan, have established themselves. Senator Macdonald was interviewed by a representative of THE COLONIST with the following result:—

Rep.—Mr. Macdonald, will you be good enough to give us a few notes about your visit to Alaska and to Mr. Duncan's Mission?

Mr. Macdonald.—It will give me much pleasure to do so, and I suppose it would be superfluous to describe the scenery, which has been so often described by others, and I will, therefore, confine myself to the present condition and the future prospects of the Metlakahtlans.

Rep.—How does the village site at Port Chester compare with old Metlakahtla?

Mr. McD.—It is a better site in every way than the old one, situated on a beautiful plateau nearly level land extending to one thousand acres, with clean shady beaches on three sides, which are highly appreciated by the Indians as affording facilities for launching and hauling up canoes, as well as for landing and shipping fish, wood, and other commodities. The soil is capable of cultivation when drained and cleared. The food supply is abundant, venison, salmon, and halibut to be had almost at their very doors. During our visit the beach was covered with millions of small fish, very good eating, and could be picked up by the cartload.

Rep.—Do the Indians appeared satisfied with the change?

Mr. McD.—Very much. No repining—no desire to go back to the old home.

Rep.—Are the reports about disaffected Indians returning to Old Metlakahtla correct?

Mr. McD.—We questioned Mr. Duncan closely on that point, and he told us so far as he knew none of his people had left excepting those (probably six in all) he would not have at the new settlement, and he could not say where they had gone to.

Rep.—How many were at the new settlement during your visit?

Mr. McD.—About six hundred, and about two hundred were working at the gold mines and canneries, who had not yet returned for the winter. The demand for men trained by Mr. Duncan is so great that they command from $2 to $3 wages per day.

Rep.—Are there any schools at the settlement?

Mr. McD.—Yes, one day school at present conducted by Mr. Duncan with the help of Indian assistants. The day we visited the school 98 children were present. A building for an industrial school is being finished with accommodation for sixteen girl pupils, boarders, and a male and female teacher, and a smaller building is to be erected for an equal number of boys. In the meantime thirty young men have been sent to the industrial school at Sitka, where they stand out in bold relief from the other pupils for their good conduct and cleverness.

Rep.—How will those schools be maintained?

Mr. DcD.—The United States government gives $1,200 annually in aid of the day school, and will so maintain the industrial school also.

Rep.—Are there any industries carried on?

Mr. McD.—Only a sawmill is operated at present, which has paid for itself in one year, and is found too small to supply the demand. The canneries which have been getting their boxes from Portland find that New Metlakahtla can supply better boxes much cheaper, and intend in future to get their boxes there, which means trade to the value of $20,000 and employment to a number of people. The logs are supplied, all the sawing done, the boxes cut and brand printed on by Indians, who are fully as expert as white men.

Rep.—What buildings are at the settlement?

Mr. McD.—Mr. Duncan lives in a loghouse with an abundance of air and daylight coming through the chinks. Dr. Bluett has built a very neat frame cottage, which will be comfortable when finished. The Indians live in small houses at present, but will soon commence to erect their permanent houses on an improved plan on the new townsite, in the laying out of which Mr. Duncan took counsel with Bishop Cridge and myself. It is intended to have a wide road on the sea front on the three sides of the village, a square of twelve acres in the centre, in which will be the church, day school, and two industrial schools. From this square streets for residential purposes will radiate. The most convenient part of the immediate water front will be for commercial purposes, and on a very pretty and well-wooded point, will be the town hall and recreation grounds. Two large buildings, one built for a cannery, now used for a church and schoolhouse, and one for the trade shop. A large building called the guest house is erected on a convenient spot where strange Indians can find shelter, with fuel, tables and benches. Such a building is a great boon and is much patronized.

Rep.—By whom are the different branches of work carried on?

Mr. McD.—Mr. Duncan gives the greater part of his time to the church and school. Dr. Bluett, a medical gentleman from England, who gives his services gratuitously, attends to the sick and takes some of the Sunday services (there being four). When Dr. Duncan is away David Leask and others assist with the services. David Leask and John Tait manage the mercantile department, the former making periodical trips to Portland to purchase goods.

Rep.—How does the trade compare with that of old Mettakahtla?

Mr. McD.—Very favorably, being nearly double the volume and goods of all kinds are 25 per cent. cheaper than at the old settlement.

Rep.—Are other industries likely to be commenced?

Mr. McD.—Yes, Mr. Duncan is trying to raise a capital of $20,000 to establish a cannery next spring. Dogfish oil will become a large industry, and already Indians are forming joint stock companies for its development. Logging and cutting cord-wood will be a remunerative industry. During our stay four steamers called for firewood. The manufacture of furniture has been commenced. In Fred. Ridley's house we found a large turning lathe, and mortising machine, and other tools of many descriptions with which he was turning out bedsteads, wash stands, tables, window sashes, etc., which would do credit to any of our factories. He had received an order from Portland for furniture for which he was seasoning yellow cedar.

Rep.—What pecuniary means have they had in establishing their trade and industries?

Mr. McD.—There was an unexpended balance from the trade of the old place sufficient to purchase a stock of goods for the new. An agency was established at Portland and unlimited credit could be had. The contributions in the States, all unsolicited, were under $4,000, none of which has been put into the trade or industries of the place, but has gone to assist in the emigration, building the guest house, road making and aiding the poor.

Rep.—Were the Indians pleased to see you?

Mr. McD.—Very much so. The day after our arrival they gave Bishop Cridge and myself a feast as they call it. The food was well cooked and well served. A raised table was prepared for us ornamented with a canopy of evergreens and flags. About 400 persons partook of the feast, nice white tablecloths and good crockery on the tables. An hour previous to our entering the supper room a salute was fired. After supper eight of the most prominent men made eloquent speeches, thanking us for coming to visit them, and referring to their present happy and united condition, with no allusion strange to say to their old home, the land grievance, or to any official or other person who may have treated them unjustly. They displayed the greatest patience and forbearance, and used such temperate language. Very few of us whites would under similar circumstances act with such commendable prudence. Between each speech a trained choir sang sacred songs, and throughout good order and harmony prevailed.

Rep.—Is the settlement likely to increase?

Mr. McD.—Mr. Duncan does not desire a rapid increase; if he did the population would be doubled in three years. He will not sanction or encourage more than can be conveniently absorbed and furnished with employment and church and school training.

Rep.—What provision is there for maintaining law and order?

Mr. McD.—Mr. Duncan is a J.P., and has commenced dealing with some lawless characters already, and will soon turn his attention to rooting out the whisky traffic in Alaska as he did in British Columbia, and there is every prospect that he will acquire the same influence for good over the surrounding tribes which he exercised so wisely and usefully at Old Metlakahtla.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Go! learn his name from the lips of friends;
In the orphan's tear be his glory read."

Tom Elwyn dead!
"Who next shall drop and disappear?"

And the busy crowd passes on. But I who knew him through nearly three decades desire to place this poor offering on his grave.

It is not the tear at this moment shed
When the cold turf has just been laid o'er him,
That can tell how beloved was the friend that's fled,
Or how deep in our hearts we deplore him.
'Tis the tear through many a long day wept;
'Tis life's whole path o'er shaded;
The one remembrance fondly kept
When all lighter griefs have faded.

He was noble all through; in dark fortune and in bright, the same; of boundless sympathy and charity; scorning all taint of bitterness; Divinely forgiving; most of us profess to forgive our enemies, but this man forgave desertion—forgave false friends. To women he bore himself with unvarying chivalrous courtesy, hating the flippant fashion of to-day.

But of his lofty sense of friendship how shall I speak? A few of us know, and bitter, indeed, to us is the loss of this friend, most loyal and most true.

"And thus he bore without abuse
The grand old name of 'gentleman,'
Defamed by all ignoble use
And soiled by every charlatan."

Pavilion, Sept. 26, 1888. J. M.

MARINE.

Steamer Maude will leave for Skidegate to-day.

Ship Altacar was towed to Moodyville yesterday to load lumber.

The steamer Boscowitz will leave in a couple of days for the west coast for a cargo of dogfish oil.

Steamer Nell will take the place of the Cariboo Fly on the Northern route and will sail on the 15th instant.

Schooner Mary Ellen left for the Queen Charlotte Island cod banks yesterday with Captains Dan and Alex. McLean on board.

Steamship Umatilla arrived from San Francisco at 6 a. m. yesterday, and after discharging Victoria freight sailed for the Sound.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Arrived—Steamers Costa Rica, Nanaimo; San Pedro, Tacoma.

Sailed—Barks Northwest, Port Madison; Templar, Seattle; steamers Antonia, and Southern California, Nanaimo.

PERSONAL.

John Leach has returned from a trip to California.

G. Barnett, of Port Hope, Ont., is at the Clarence.

George Glenny of Toronto is paying a visit to Victoria.

W. H. Dorman arrived down on the Rithet last evening.

Miss B. Rogers, of Westminster, is visiting friends in this city.

W. A. Turner, representing N. N. Cole & Co., of Winnipeg, is at the Clarence.

W. B. Wilson and W. L. Leonard were guests at the Driard yesterday.

W. C. and Mrs. Ward and Miss Maud Dunsmuir left for England last evening.

Major A. B. Rogers, C. E., of Waterville, W. T., arrived down last night and is at the Driard.

Henry Cowell, H. E. Hall and James E. Regan of San Francisco are guests at the Clarence.

C. W. Benson, of St. Paul, Minn., vice-president of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway, accompanied by Mrs. Benson, and Mrs. R. Benson and Mrs. Greenfield, of London, are at the Driard.

"THE WEARING OF THE GREEN."

TO THE EDITOR:—One of the sights at the late show was the unwieldy form of the Town Major clad in tweed, parading through the grounds with the tail of his coat *painted green!*

We have all heard of the typical Irishman who went through Donnybrook fair, shillalegh in hand, with his coat dragging on the ground and begging some one to do him the favor of stepping on its tail.

Was the Majaw indulging in the same racket? Did he carry a concealed shillalegh? and was his green tail evidence that he was spoilin' for a fight?

The "green" was ever a belligerent color. Some people wear it in their eyes; but the T. M. prefers the coat tail. How fortunate for the safety of his neck that the Majaw's not in Ireland.

"The most distressed country that ever yet was seen,
Is where they're hangin' men and women for wearin' of the green."

As the fair is over I would suggest that the Majaw haul down his flag. Four bits expended in *benzine*—not whisky—would suffice. TOWN CRIER.

A Good Neighbor.

"Late last fall I was laid up in bed three days with a severe attack of diarrhœa and vomiting. Nothing benefited me until my neighbor, Mrs. Dunning, recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and brought me a half bottle, which she had in her house. In three hours the vomiting was stopped, and I was able to sit up by night. I would not now think of using any other medicine." Columbus Hopkins, Hamilton, Ont. tu-th-sat-dw

VICTORIA'S PROGRESS.

E. G. Prior & Co.'s New Business Block—A Substantial Structure, Complete in All Details.

The new business block of Messrs. E. G. Prior & Co., on the north-east corner of Government and Johnson streets, is now completed, and from basement to third storey is occupied with the immense stock of agricultural implements and hardware of all descriptions which the firm keeps on hand. Yesterday afternoon a representative of THE COLONIST visited the building, and through the courtesy of Lieut.-Colonel Prior was furnished with the following description of the premises, which is one of the most commodious and substantial structures in the province:—

The offices of the firm on the ground floor first claim attention. These are finished in native woods, stained, and are three in number, the private office of the senior partner, the general office, and the shipping office, all being connected with each other by glass doors, and fitted with electric bells communicating with the first, second and third floors of the building. The remainder of the ground floor is devoted to store purposes, and is handsomely fitted with counters, shelving, etc., for the display of shelf goods and general hardware, of which the firm have a stock on hand of every conceivable variety, the shelving from floor to ceiling being closely packed with hardware systematically arranged. Immediately in rear of the store is the iron department, where on massive racks are stored many tons of heavy iron of all sizes, a large doorway communicating from this department with the street, for the more easy handling of the iron.

The cellar, which is well lighted and ventilated, is 100 feet in length by 55 feet in width, and 14 feet high. Here are stored the heavier class of goods, such as sheet iron, chains, nails, piping, machinery, etc., communication being had with the street by slides, on which the goods can with ease be removed, a large elevator, also, communicating with the various upper floors.

The second and third floors are utilized as showrooms, and each being 100ft. by 45ft., a large space is available for the purpose. Here everydescription of farming wagon, agricultural machinery, and implements are set up, and the sight is one in which any farmer would revel. Agricultural machinery from the simplest to the most costly and complete being on view, the number of ploughs alone being large enough to stock an ordinary sized store, and are of all sizes.

What most strikes the eye of the visitor is the great strength of the building throughout. All the materials used in its construction being of the most massive and substantial character. Stout beams support each floor. The flooring in the cellar is composed of two-inch plank; in the first story the floor is composed of one-inch ship-lap lumber and two-inch tongue and groove, the floors of the second and third stories being of one-inch ship-lap and one-inch tongue and groove. Altogether the firm have 19,000 square feet of floor-room in the building, so that they have all the space they require for the display and storage of their immense stock. Instead of the ordinary signs it is the intention of the firm to have large letters of iron, about two feet long, placed on the top of the building, on the edge of the parapet, standing out in relief against the horizon, which will give a finish to the structure. No expense has been spared to make the building complete in all its details, and Messrs. Prior & Co. may well feel proud of their new block.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test short-weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 107 Wall Street New York anl5 ly

$9,999.00 in Gold
To be Given Away!

CUT out this advertisement and send it to J. LAHMER & CO., Nurserymen, Toronto, Canada, with 14 three-cent Canadian, or 21 two-cent American postage stamps and they will send you by mail (post-paid), in good time for planting in October or November next, your choice of any one of the following collections of plants, and enter your name in competition for the $9,999.00 in gold that they are giving away in order to introduce their nursery stock.

COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS:

No. 1—2 hardy Roses. No. 2—2 hardy climbing Roses. No. 3—2 ever-blooming Roses for house culture. No. 4—8 very choice Hyacinths. No. 5—15 very choice Tulips. No. 6—25 hardy assorted flowering Bulbs. No. 7—5 choice Plants for house culture. No. 8—2 choice hardy flowering Shrubs. No. 9—3 hardy Grape Vines. No. 10—5 Cherry Currants (red). No. 11—5 Lee's Prolific Currants (black). No. 12—5 White Grape Currants. No. 13—10 Raspberries, 2 very choice kinds. No. 14—20 Strawberries, 4 very choice kinds. Nos. 3, 7 and 14 we will send earlier, if requested.

All letters with this advertisement enclosed along with stamps for any one or more collections of plants, will be numbered as they come to hand, and the senders of the first thirteen hundred letters will receive gifts as follows:

1st	$250	The next 20	$10 each
2nd	100	The next 40	5 each
3rd	50	The next 415	2 each
4th	30	The next 820	1 each
5th	20		

After 50 thousand letters have been received, the senders of the next eleven hundred letters will receive gifts as follows:

1st	$225	The next 10	$15 each
2nd	125	The next 15	10 each
3rd	75	The next 40	5 each
4th	50	The next 470	2 each
5th	25	The next 560	1 each

After 100 thousand letters have been received, the senders of the next one thousand letters will receive gifts as follows:

1 and 2	$100 each	The next 5	$20 each
3, 4 and 5	75 each	The next 15	10 each
6, 7 and 8	50 each	The next 304	3 each
9, 10, 11 and 12	25 each	The next 663	1 each

After 150 thousand letters have been received, the senders of the next eleven hundred and nine letters will receive gifts as follows:

1	$100 each	The next 10	$20 each
2	75 each	The next 25	10 each
3 and 4	50 each	The next 585	2 each
The next 5	25 each	The next 479	1 each

Any person may send any number of times for any of above collections. If 5 cents in stamps extra is sent, we will send in December next a printed list of the names of all persons who are entitled to gifts. We make this liberal offer to the readers of THE COLONIST, knowing it will not pay us now, but our object is to introduce our stock and build up a trade. Our mailing points are Toronto and Shrub Mount, Ontario; Rochester, N.Y.; Louisville, Ky.; Painesville, O.; and Chicago, Ill.; and we will guarantee all stock to reach our customers in good condition. We employ no agents but deal direct with customers, and can sell and deliver stock to any part of the United States or Canada, at about one-half the price charged by other nurserymen through agents.

Remember, we will not be undersold by any reliable firm. Send us a list of wants and we will quote you prices, or 10c. for a handsome illustrated catalogue, which you may deduct from first order.

Address all letters to

J. LAHMER & CO., Nurserymen, TORONTO, ONT.

tu-sat-dw-jl 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER HOME INDUSTRY. TRY IT!

The Best Brand IN THE MARKET. Manufactured FROM THE Choicest Wheats

Red Star Roller Flour

COLUMBIA ROLLER MILLS, ENDERBY, Spallumcheen, B. C.

COLUMBIA MILLING CO'Y,

THE Housekeepers FRIEND. CAN ALWAYS BE Depended Upon.

WELCH, RITHET & CO. AG'TS. VICTORIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, Limited

THOMAS ALLSOP, HENRY S. MASON, CUYLER A. HOLLAND, DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE, - 56 New Broad Street, - LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. e24-tf-dw

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VICTORIA NURSERY
AND SEED ESTABLISHMENT,
P. T. JOHNSTON & CO.,
(Successors to MITCHELL & JOHNSTON,)

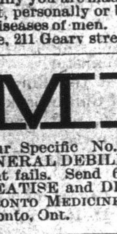
Will have for sale during the coming Season a large and varied assortment of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbs, And other Nursery Stock of all descriptions, suitable to the Climate — including many novelties from Japan, at prices far lower than they can be imported from Canada or the East. Clover and Grass Seeds, and all other Seeds, at greatly reduced prices.

For further particulars see our priced Catalogues, which will be forwarded post free, on application.

SEED STORE, No. 28 Fort Street. NURSERY, Cadboro Bay Road. sep30-d&w-6mo

THE BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
WYKEHAM HALL, COLLEGE AVENUE, TORONTO
Re-opens WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.

As vacancies for new resident pupils are limited, parents are requested, before the opening day, to arrange for admission (by letter or otherwise) with MISS GRIER, the Lady Principal, who will be at home after 31st August. Circulars are sent at once on application. aug3-dy1aw-wk

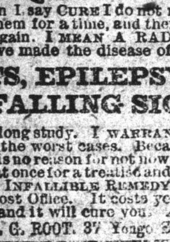


DR. JORDAN'S
MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
751 MARKET STREET,
San Francisco.

GO AND LEARN HOW TO avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Consultation and treatment, personally or by letter, on weakness and all diseases of men. Send for Book. Private office, 211 Geary street. mh8dwtf

MEN

Our Specific No. 23 permanently restores GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., when other treatment fails. Send 6 cents in stamps for our TREATISE and DIRECTIONS for home cure. TORONTO MEDICINE Co., 343 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ont. jun13-dw-12m



I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS, A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

je28-w1y

ESTABLISHED 1875
THE WEST SHORE
PORTLAND·OREGON

The West Shore is the only illustrated magazine published on the Pacific coast, and aside from its excellent literary features, its object is to convey information, by both pen and pencil, of the great resources of this region, and the progress of their development.

Special illustrated articles appear in each issue; also, several pages of notes of the progress being made in every section. Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Alaska, Utah, California, British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest in general, are being illustrated. The subscription price is only $2.50. It is not only the cheapest illustrated magazine in the United States, but contains articles and engravings of great interest to every resident of this region, which can not be found in any other publication.

Subscribers for 1888 receive a large supplement every month. The first one is a beautiful oleograph of the "Entrance to the Columbia River," printed in nine colors, and each of the others represents some feature of our sublime scenery. The supplements are alone worth more than the price of the magazine. Try it for 1888, and after reading, send it to your friends elsewhere. You will find it both entertaining and instructive.

L. SAMUEL, Publisher,
171-173 Second St., Portland, Oregon.

TIMBER LICENSES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 200 acres of land situated in Cariboo District and known to be occupied by me for the purpose of making hay, keeping stock, etc.; Commencing at a stake on the left bank of Little Deep Creek (or Knife River), about one and a half miles east of my N. E. corner stake, Lot 8, group 4; thence south 50 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 50 chains; thence east 40 chains to stake of commencement.

DENNIS MURPHY.

141 Mile House, 31st May, 1888. jun7-d1-w2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease for timbering purposes of the following described tracts of land, situate in Coast District, B. C.

(1.) Commencing at Johnson's Point, on the west side of Nakwakto Narrows, Seymour Inlet, thence north westerly along the south shore of Seymour Inlet, 320 chains more or less; thence due west 240 chains more or less, to the shore of Queen Charlotte Sound; thence south easterly along said shore to Slingsby Channel; thence along said channel to the place of commencement.

(2.) Branham Island, situate in Coast District, near the entrance of Seymour Inlet, and containing 2,500 acres more or less.

August 15, 1888. LEONARD G. LITTLE. sep22-d1t-w2mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Work for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, under Section 59 of the "Land Act, 1884," situated at Bentinck Arm, Coast District;—Commencing at a post near the shore, thence running westerly eighty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence easterly eighty chains; thence northerly twenty chains to place of commencement.

JOHN CLAYTON.

September 11th, 1888. sep14-w-2mo

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARR'S RANCHE,
Ellesmere,
NEAR AGASSIZ STATION, C. P. R.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED, UNTIL further notice, by the undersigned, for the purchase of the above property, consisting of 1,060 Acres of Land, with or without the Stock. Title, Crown Grant.

Apply by letter or in person to

JOSEPH FARR, Farr's Ranche, Agassiz Station, C. P. R., B. C.

sep20-w-tf

FOR SALE,
At Sunnyside Farm, Alexandria,
—15—
CHOICE BULL CALVES,
(DURHAM.)

The above are all from imported Sires, and the second and third cross from carefully selected mothers. This is a rare opportunity for any one who wishes to improve their stock. For further particulars apply to

MORRISON & ADAMS, Sunnyside Farm, Alexandria.

aug23-d1t-w6t

OREGON Willamette Valley, 50 x 150 miles. U. S. Census Reports show OREGON to be the HEALTHIEST STATE IN THE UNION. Grass always green; no cold winters; no hot summers; no cyclones; no thunder storms; no failure of crops; cheap living; magnificent scenery; rich prairie and timber land cheap. A 10-acre fruit farm at Salem produces more income than a section of farming land in the Mississippi Valley. Illustrated pamphlet free.

jl17 BOARD OF TRADE, Salem, Oregon.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON THE First day of July, 1888, the General Office of the BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS COMPANY (Limited), was transferred from Victoria, B. C., to ASHCROFT, B. C.

All business communications to be addressed to Ashcroft, B. C.

J. J. MACKAY, General Agent. S. TINGLEY, Manager.

sep14-1t w2mo

FELT ROOFING!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE Consignment of Grave's Patent Felt Roofing, ex Ship Prior Holme, and are now prepared to sell it to parties at a distance who may wish to put on their own roofing.

It has been used over 25 years in Europe and proves to be

CHEAP AND DURABLE,

making a first-class roof in all respects.

It has also been used in Victoria on the new Law Courts, E. & N. Railway Station, Hamley's, Anderson's, the "Times" and Occidental buildings. In Vancouver on McLennan & McFeely's. In Westminster on Bank of B. C. At Metlakatla on the Mission House, and on many others in B. C. Price List and Samples mailed free on application.

McLENNAN & McFEELY, FORT STREET, Victoria

my10-w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

This Week!

—AT—

ERSKINE'S
Boot and Shoe
EMPORIUM!

Men's Kip Boots	$3 00
" " " stout double soles,	3 50
" Grain " " " "	3 75
" Strong laced Balmorals, from	1 75
" " " Watertights, "	2 00
" Fine laced Balmorals, (extra good value)	2 75
Ladies' Pebble Button Boots, from	2 00
" Kid " " " "	2 50
" Fine Boots, Slippers, Shoes, in endless variety (exceedingly low prices)	
Boys and Youths' Fine laced Balmorals, from	1 75
" Stout laced Balmorals, "	1 25
Misses' Pebble Button Boots, "	1 50
Children's " according to sizes, "	0 75

Endless variety in Hand Sewed and Fine Goods.
Wigwam Slippers for everybody.
Blackings and Polishes always in stock,

—AT—

Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium,
COR. GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STS.
mar23-d&w-1yr

SECURE STRONG, HARD TEETH FOR BABY.

NOT FOR SUMMER ONLY BUT FOR THE YEARS TO COME.

Not only in the hot summer months is NESTLE'S MILK FOOD pronounced by medical men as the safest diet to prevent cholera infantum, but its history of 20 years' use in every quarter of the globe demonstrates that children fed on NESTLE'S MILK FOOD are noted for firm flesh and muscle, and also for strong, hard teeth; this last quality is deserving of note in this country.

NESTLE'S FOOD has attained its present enormous consumption through the influence of the medical profession. Sample and pamphlet sent on application to

THOMAS LEEMING & CO., AGENTS, MONTREAL.

LANGLEY & CO., Agents for British Columbia.

sep4 jl26-3mo-eod-dw

Large or Small
FARMS!

We are now Ready to sell the famous

MATHERS PROPERTY,

CONSISTING OF

5,294 Acres!

SITUATED NEAR LANGLEY,
In the District of
NEW WESTMINSTER,

And make the following offer:

We will sell any quantity, from 20 to 200 Acres, and will give 7 years in which to pay the whole amount, by annual instalments. Interest on unpaid balances at 7 per cent., or the purchaser may pay in full at any time and obtain a clear title to his property. After Sept. 10, 1888, a representative will be on the ground to show the property. No such chance has ever been offered in British Columbia.

Full particulars can be obtained from our Vancouver and New Westminster offices.

RAND BROS.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

aug29-1m-dw

G·M·D

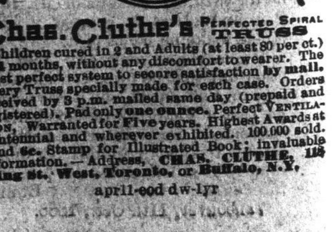
Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Eating Sores or Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties, if taken in time. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh in the Head, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and indigestion, it is an unequaled remedy. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.

au29-dth&sat-wk



Chas. Cluthe's PERFECTED SPIRAL TRUSS

Children cured in 2 and Adults (at least 80 per ct.) in 4 months, without any discomfort to wearer. The most perfect system to secure satisfaction by mail. Every Truss specially made for each case. Orders received by 3 p.m. mailed same day (prepaid and registered). Pad only one ounce. Perfect VENTILATION. Warranted for Five years. Highest Awards at Centennial and wherever exhibited. 100,000 sold. Send 6c. Stamp for Illustrated Book; invaluable information.—Address, CHAS. CLUTHE, 118 King St. West, Toronto, or Buffalo, N.Y.

april-eod-dw-1yr

The Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1888.

IMPERIAL CONFEDERATION.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy in a letter to Lord Rosebery explaining why he could not attend a council of the Imperial Federation League, lately held in London, says some things about the scheme of Imperial Federation which are well worth considering. One of the objections which the opponents of that scheme urge against it, is that it is too indefinite, that there are no details. They ask the Federationists to produce their scheme of government in detail, to let them know what is to be done and how it is to work. When the advocates of Federation decline to do this their opponents regard the refusal as a confession of weakness and as an admission of the impracticability of their theory. This is what Mr. McCarthy says on this part of the subject:

"I quite agree with you that it is as yet impossible to formulate any scheme which would be at once practicable and at the same time likely to command that general assent from the various parts of the wide-spread British Empire which such a proposition ought to have in order to secure its acceptance, and a mistake in prematurely attempting to construct a platform could not be otherwise than injurious to the great scheme which we have at heart."

"Hasten slowly" is evidently Mr. McCarthy's motto. He thinks that the League should confine its exertions to disseminating the principles on which it is founded—the time for devising details, of filling in the outline as it were, will come by and by. This mode of procedure is both modest and judicious. Those heaven-born statesmen who are ready at an hour's warning to produce an elaborate constitution for any country or any federation of countries invariably find the result of their easy exertion perfectly worthless. On another subject Mr. McCarthy is at some pains to correct an erroneous impression. He says:

"It cannot, perhaps, be too often repeated that in the proposal for Imperial Federation it has never been contemplated that the colonial dependencies are to surrender the rights of self-government which they now enjoy; but the common defence of the Empire is a matter in which not merely the Mother Country but every colony is interested; to which in justice and fairness, every colony according to its means, regard being had to its comparative stake in the interests to be protected, ought to contribute and it is impossible to doubt that a great country like Canada, for example, must ere long, in one form or another, assume the burden of that national life to which she has grown."

The knowledge that Canada will not be required under Imperial Federation to give up the independence she now exercises will reconcile many to the scheme who, under their present impressions, feel disposed to oppose it, as all must acknowledge that the time must come when she must undertake, either in whole or in part, the burden of her defence. There may be differences of opinion as to the precise time when Canada must take upon herself the burdens as well as to exercise the powers of a nation, but that it must arrive some day no one doubts. Is it not well, then, to keep this contingency, which may be delayed but cannot be avoided, in sight?

THE AYERS' CASE.

The Dominion Government has decided not to appeal from the judgment of the Canadian Court of Exchequer in the celebrated Ayers' case. In consequence of this decision the Government must pay over to Ayers and Co. some $130,000 and law costs to the amount of $20,000 and more. The Government were led into this case by the officiousness and misdirected zeal of certain customs house officers. The Chief Justice, in giving his decision, spoke in very severe terms of the methods of some of the customs house officers. Their conduct in this case was very far from being fair to the parties accused of attempting to defraud the revenue. His remarks lead to the conclusion that the complaints made by the mercantile community as to the inquisitorial practices of the officers of customs in the Dominion are well grounded and that giving the officers a share in all the seizures they make places a temptation to oppressive and unfair dealing in their way, which many of them are unable to resist. They also showed that the decision of disputed cases should be taken out of the hands of the heads of the Customs Department. It is too much to expect strict justice to be done when men are judges in their own cases. If a Customs Court had been established when the dispute between the Ayers' Company and the Customs Department first arose it could be settled quickly and without much loss or inconvenience to either side. The question at issue was a comparatively simple one which a competent tribunal could have readily pronounced upon. As it was, it was pending for years, and then it was not settled until after tedious and expensive litigation. Disputes as to what interpretation should be given to the Customs laws are now very seldom decided satisfactorily to the merchant. They often believe that they are harshly and unjustly treated, and there have been cases of great hardship which had the parties aggrieved the privilege of a recourse to a court would, in all probability, never have arisen. The Ayer's case has also brought another unpleasant feature of the present system into prominence, and that is of permitting those who are believed to be engaged in trying to defraud the revenue to continue what are considered their improper practices until the prize, in the opinion of the Custom House officers, is rich enough to pluck. The Ayers were suffered to go on for years making up their medicines in a way that was regarded by the Customs House officials as illegal; and there have been similar cases in other places. Merchants were permitted to go on in fancied security, when suddenly they were pounced upon and their books for years previous searched for evidence of fraud and irregularity. If it were not for the practice of giving the officers an interest in the seizures, every irregularity would be adjudicated upon as soon as it was discovered. It is to be hoped that the experience of the government in this Ayers' case will lead to a reform in the manner of collecting the revenue from customs and in the settlement of disputes with the customs department.

FROM A BRITISH STANDPOINT.

The Chinese question wherever it is raised is one that closely affects the people of British Columbia. The people of this province are keen and interested observers of whatever is done with respect to Chinese immigration in either the United States or the dependencies of Great Britain. They know that any action taken by an English-speaking nation with regard to it affects them more or less closely. How the question is regarded in Great Britain is of much consequence to every colony which is exposed to the evils and the annoyance of Chinese immigration. The subject is one that has created no little agitation in the Australian colonies. Action has been taken there both by the colonial legislatures and by the people which cannot but affect the relations between China and the Imperial Government. So obnoxious are the Chinamen to the Australians that they have enacted laws with regard to Chinese immigration which may be regarded as prohibitory. They are not permitted to come into the country to work on the land, and the labor unionists have decided that they shall not be allowed to work in ships trading to the Australian colonies. Intercolonial steamers have long ago given up hiring them, and the attempt is being made to boycott foreign vessels employing Asiatic labor. The Seamen's Union refused to permit one of the mail boats—the Almeda—from San Francisco either to load or unload at Sydney because Chinamen were employed on board of her as stokers, and the captain was obliged to make a compromise with the Union. Another vessel—the Mariposa—was treated in the same way, but her captain outwitted the unionists. The labor unions say that they will boycott any vessel, no matter where she comes from, in which Chinamen are employed in any capacity. There is a large party in Australia that strongly disapproves of the course pursued by the seamen's union, and it does not appear that the miners are willing to co-operate with the sailors. The course pursued by the Australians with respect to the Chinese has attracted the attention of the British public. The *Times* in a leading article discusses the question with much moderation. It evidently cannot understand how it is that the Chinese are so obnoxious to the Australians, but it very properly concludes that the people of the colonies are the best judges in a matter of this kind. It says: "The wearer of the shoe knows best where it pinches, and if Australian's have persuaded themselves that the future of their civilization is prejudiced by the intermixture of a Chinese element, no one can blame them for taking measures to avert the danger. The utmost that the Imperial Government can ask or expect is that the measures they take for the purpose should be consistent with existent treaties, and framed with a reasonable regard for the susceptibilities of the Chinese Government." It being the business of the Imperial Government to deal with foreign nations, and it being also responsible for the manner in which the treaty engagements of the Empire are kept, it is not surprising that the leading organ of public opinion in Great Britain should give prominence to this feature of the Chinese question. The *Times* seems to think that the Government of China will not be very difficult to deal with in this matter, but it may have changed its mind since it has found that that Government has refused to ratify the treaty with the United States, to which its representative in Washington appeared so favorable. "The Chinese Government," the *Times* says, "is not altogether unreasonable in the matter. It appears to care very little whether Chinamen are admitted into Australia or not. But it cares a great deal for its own dignity and its right to be treated with the same consideration as other civilized powers. If Chinamen are to be excluded it demands that they should be excluded not as Chinamen, but in virtue of some general disqualification which, nominally at least, applies to the subjects of other powers." The *Times* then suggests that if Chinese were prevented from landing on British territory under a law excluding paupers of all nations, the purpose intended would be accomplished without an invidious distinction being made. As the great bulk of Chinese immigrants are to all intents and purposes paupers when they come to a new country, they would come under a law excluding destitute immigrants. That some such law is required in all the colonies is every year becoming more apparent. Emigrants sent out by parish authorities, or aided by governments or companies, do not often make desirable settlers. And to enact a law applicable to all that no emigrant shall be permitted to enter the country who is not only strong and able to work, but who has the means to support himself and those dependant on him for some months after he lands, would not only put a stop to Chinese immigration, but would have a tendency to prevent the Dominion being made a refuge for the paupers and the criminals of older countries. The colonies owe a very great deal to the Mother Country and it is unfair and ungrateful in them to pursue a policy which may embarrass her in her relations with foreign nations, and make it appear that she is unwilling to carry out the treaties she has made, in good faith. It is difficult for foreign governments to understand the relation that exists between Great Britain and her colonies. They have no idea that dependencies can be allowed the freedom of action that they enjoy, and consequently, she is held responsible by them for the acts of colonies which she has not only not consented to but of which she highly disapproves. When this is considered we think that the hope expressed by the *Times* in the following passage will not appear unreasonable. "In point of fact China, while it does not ask, and certainly would not obtain, what is known in the language of commercial treaties as most favored nation treatment, strongly objects to anything like the least favored nation treatment. We trust that the Australian governments will bear this in mind, and that, while they pursue a very legitimate object, and a very intelligible policy—namely, the preservation of Australian civilization from degradation by alien and incompatible elements—they will not forget that China is a power whose susceptibilities are entitled to respect and whose friendly relations with the British Empire are not to be lightly impaired."

These sensible and just remarks apply as forcibly to the Dominion of Canada as they do to the Australian colonies.

UNMASKED.

A telegram sent to the Toronto newspapers by Mr. Erastus Wiman will open the eyes of Canadians to what has been going on for some time behind the scenes in Canada and the United States. Those who were opposed to a commercial union between Canada and the United States contended that commercial union was intended to be but a step towards political union; that it would be in fact political union very thinly disguised. The commercial unionists denied this very emphatically and with apparent sincerity. They went further, and declared that commercial union would be a bar to political union—that Canadians having a zollverein all the commercial advantages they required the opposition to annexation would grow stronger and stronger. Some may have been deceived by these professions and protestations, but clear-sighted and loyal Canadians continued to maintain that the object of the commercial unionists was annexation, nothing more nor less. Mr. Wiman's telegram proves to a demonstration that they were right. The following is the full text of the telegram.

"NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—I deem it my duty to say that information from Washington reaches me of a reliable character to the effect that the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs have, during the past few days, in furtherance of the views of its chairman, Senator Sherman, been discussing the question of inviting the Dominion of Canada to join the United States. So far have matters progressed that it is not at all unlikely that a resolution will be reported for the concurrent action of both Houses, declaring it to be the duty of the President to open negotiations with Great Britain looking to a political union between the English-speaking nations on this continent. The condition attending the invitation of Canada is understood to be that the United States would assume the entire debt of the Dominion, estimated at three hundred million of dollars. Commercial Union was urged as the basis of the proposed negotiation, on the ground that while a large majority might be secured for it, only a small minority favored political union; but the sentiment of the committee was so strong in favor of proposing at first political union that it was impossible to contend with it.

"ERASTUS WIMAN."

The last sentences of this message lets the cat out of the bag and shows what the commercial unionists were driving at all along. It states that commercial union was urged as the basis of the proposed negotiations on the ground that while a large majority might be secured for commercial union a very small minority could be prevailed upon to favor political union. So Canada was to be inveigled into annexation on a false pretence! It was doubtless thought that when the Dominion was deprived of its fiscal independence, when it would have to look to the United States for every dollar it would have to spend for public purposes, when the Federal Parliament would have no other power than to levy direct taxes, the people of the Dominion, as would most likely be the case, would get sick of the semblance of political power which it possessed and would be glad to to seek full union with the United States. But it appears that the members of the Senate who favored annexation were too honest to adopt the deceptive policy of the commercial unionists. They would not descend to such meanness and duplicity. They would openly and honestly make Canada an offer which she might accept or refuse. They would put no gilding on the annexation pill, they would not be parties to a scheme to cheat Canadians into annexation. They, as we see, made political union with the Republic a matter of bargain and sale openly and, as far as they were concerned, fairly conducted. They deserve credit for this. It may not be consistent with the good neighbourhood or amicable relations or honorable dealing in the strictest sense of the phrase to invite the subjects of a friendly power to throw off their allegiance and sell themselves to a foreign government; but the transaction though of a questionable morality in a national sense, would not be deceptive. There was no false pretence about it. The proposed action of the Senate committee compared with the doubled dealing and the pettifogging trickery of the commercial unionists was fair and honorable. We are not surprized that Mr. Wiman was not long in discovering that he was by this telegram placing himself and his fellow commercial unionists in anything but a creditable light before the world. The only wonder is that he, while he was penning the telegram, did not feel how contemptible and how dishonest the contrast between the course they pursued and the one the Senate adopted made them appear. How it was that he did not see at a glance that the refusal of the annexationist Senators to adopt the policy of the commercial unionists did not bring out the ugly features of that policy in strong relief, passes our comprehension. When the truth dawned upon him or was suggested to him, he withdrew the telegram, whereupon the following note was sent to the editors to whom it had been sent:—

"TO EDITORS,—We are now requested by Erastus Wiman to withdraw his communication with reference to the doings of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the American Senate. Will you please do this, and greatly oblige,

"G. N. W. TELEGRAPH CO."

But the request came too late. The editor of the *Empire*, seeing how completely Mr. Wiman's own telegram exposed the designs of the Commercial Unionist conspiracy published the telegram in full. By doing this he deserves the thanks of all loyal and fair-dealing Canadians. The message contains evidence of the intentions of the plotters over Mr. Wiman's own signature, which it is impossible either to contradict or to explain away. As for the invitation alluded to in the telegram, we hardly think that Congress will be foolish enough to agree to send it, and if it is so forgetful of its own dignity and of its obligations to a friendly state as to pass the proposed resolution, the "negotiations" which it authorizes will be as short and as emphatic as official routine and regard for international courtesy permit. The purport of the answer both of Great Britain and the Dominion will be "Canada is not for sale."

A MANITOBA MUDDLE.

The dispute between the government of Manitoba and its whilom supporter and advocate, the *Free Press*, has reached the acute stage. The *Free Press* roundly accuses Mr. Greenway of having made a corrupt bargain with the Manitoba Central Railway Company, of having deceived and humbugged its representatives and left them in the lurch after all. The story is a long and a complicated one, and as yet but one side of it has been told. The *Free Press* affirms that in consideration of the sum of $2,500 being paid to Mr. Greenway himself for his own election expenses, and $10,000 for general election purposes, he would carry through the Assembly certain legislation favorable to the Manitoba Central. For a time the Manitoba premier kept to his agreement and he and the Manitoba Central people were the best of friends. Then, according to the now opposition organ, Mr. Greenway commenced a course of double-dealing with the company, making promises and breaking them and continuing negotiations which he knew would never come to anything. It does not appear, however, that the Manitoba Central paid the $12,500 which it promised. After a while the company was thrown over and then a bargain was made with the Northern Pacific. The *Free Press* concludes its formidable indictment of Mr. Greenway and his colleagues with the following words: "Mr. Greenway may feel himself injured by the foregoing. The *Free Press* will be happy to meet him in any court of competent jurisdiction to give him such satisfaction as may be adjudged by twelve good men and true." Even if matters are not so bad as the *Free Press* tries to make them out to be, it is evident that Mr. Greenway has made a muddle of it, and that he will find it even more difficult to retain power than he did to acquire it. The *Morning Call*, of course, does its best to arouse popular indignation against Mr. Greenway and his methods. It repeats the story told by the *Free Press* with variations on the depravity of the "Grits." It is, however, hardly fair to pronounce upon the charges until it is known what Mr. Greenway has to say for himself. He is at present in the East, and when he comes back he must clear himself of the charges brought against him, or be disgraced in the estimation not only of the Manitobans but in that of the people of the whole Dominion.

Since the above was written a telegram has been received which informs us that Mr. Greenway has accepted the *Free Press* challenge, and entered an action for criminal libel against its managing director, Mr. W. F. Luxton. The quarrel appears to be a very pretty one as it stands.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE idea of a working man saving money and using his capital to employ labor and to develop the resources of the country is most distasteful to our socialistic neighbors. According to them, every one who has capital and employs labor is a "tyrant" and a "monopolist," who must be blackguarded and legislated against. They call the profit of capital "spoils" and rave at the suggestion that it is possible for a workingman to acquire capital and to invest it profitably. But we see that this has been done in every community in America, whether large or small. Everywhere the capitalist of to-day was the workingman of yesterday; and any one who has eyes to see will discern in the wage-earner of to-day the capitalist of to-morrow. There is no such thing as the one-man power in this Dominion or on this continent. The road to wealth and independence is open to all. Millions are travelling on it. The only men who place obstacles in the way of the travellers are the Socialists and Anarchists who, unable and unwilling to walk in it themselves, are bound to do all they can to prevent its being travelled by others. They pursue a dog-in-the-manger policy, and would if they could put a stop to all progress. They are working to reduce the country to its primitive condition. When they have legislated capital out of the country British Columbia will be in the state in which it was when it was discovered. The Indians who then inhabited it had no capital and they employed no labor. It is to reduce the country to this state of poverty and sovagery that the enemies of capital are working. We quite believe that they do not see the tendency of their own teaching. To do this requires some thinking capacity, and it is abundantly evident that they are devoid of that.

THE Dominion Cattle company has wound up its affairs. It has been a most unfortunate concern for those who had shares in it. Some $800,000 capital stock has been completely lost. The shareholders do not get a single cent. The company has settled with its creditors for 79 cents in the dollar. The ranch has been bought for $250,000 by W. D. Ives who was, if we mistake not, secretary of the company. The shareholders smarting under their losses say some very hard things about the way in which the business of the company was managed.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Oct. 10.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Resignation of the Chief of Police.

It was stated yesterday that C. P. Bloomfield would resign his position as chief of the city police. The cause for such a step is not learned.

Appointment.

Mrs. Morley, relict of the late John Morley, has been appointed stamp vender at the Victoria post office. The stamps will be sold at the usual wicket for the present until suitable quarters are provided in the lobby.

Stealing Flowers.

A number of choice flowers have been stolen from the garden of the Lord Bishop of Columbia. The thieves are known and the police are on their track.

Members' Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association at the rooms to-night at 8 o'clock. There will be brief reports from the Seattle convention, some matters of business, refreshments and a general good time.

The City Treasurer.

Mr. Simeon Duck, M. P. P., assumed the duties of city treasurer yesterday, and the civic offices are once more being placed in working order. It is understood that an excellent system of dealing with the civic finances will be inaugurated and that hereafter there will be no need of special audits. It is also stated that Mr. Duck will retain his representation of Victoria city in the legislature.

Assaulting a Bailiff.

Charles Zoelle, proprietor of the Bavaria Brewery, will appear in court this morning on a charge of assaulting a bailiff. It appears that yesterday Deputy-Sheriff Langley, acting under a warrant of distress, during Zoelle's absence placed W. Henry, as bailiff, in possession of the premises, and when Zoelle returned he assaulted the bailiff and forcibly ejected him from the premises.

Music and Merriment.

The Society for the Investigation of Spiritualism gave the inaugural dance of the season in Harmony Hall last evening. About sixty couples were in attendance, and dancing to the excellent music provided by Prof. Sharpe's orchestra was kept up with spirit until a seasonable hour, when the pleasant affair broke up, everyone well satisfied with its complete success. Supper was served at midnight in the large dining room adjoining the hall by the ladies of the society.

City Council vs. Cow Nuisance.

The roaming of cattle at large within the city limits has been a subject which the people, particularly the residents of James Bay, have repeatedly condemned as a nuisance. Numerous complaints have recently been made against the common practice of owners of cattle being allowed to make a commonage of the most beautiful portion of the city. Scarcely a day passes without some depredation being committed by cows and horses destroying valuable trees and shrubs or playing havoc with the leaves. Plant shade trees and keep your fences low, has been mooted by the city fathers as a step in the right direction to improve and beautify our surroundings, but has it ever occurred to them that, where tasteful owners of property have so far agreed with them as to adopt their suggestion, they are subjected to loss and annoyance every year by the roving bovines, which appear to hold the fort, by breaking fences, mutilating trees and destroying vegetable gardens. This is not all, the sidewalks are broken and so bespattered with filth that it is disgusting. Look to it at once, gentlemen; stop it immediately, and thereby save the growing condemnation of your friends who wish you well, if you only do what is right.

Took a Drop.

An amusing though unfortunate incident occurred to a drayman on Monday evening. He was delivering a load of coal to a resident at the head of Pandora street, who is the possessor of a grassy lawn, which he prizes highly. He also has a tank for holding water in the attic of his house, placed there when the water supply was erratic, and the overflow from this and the refuse from the house drains into a large pit near the lawn. The drayman arrived, and was warned by the lady of the house not to cross the lawn. When she retired the drayman consulted with himself and came to the conclusion that he would cross the "darn grass," for he wasn't going to carry coal sacks half a mile. Accordingly he drove his team in the gate and right on to the covering of the pit. Not being able to bear the weight of a ton of coal and dray and horses, the structure gave way and horses and coal disappeared into the pit. The drayman was at first speechless with astonishment, and finally managed to articulate a few western expressions, and then bethought himself how to get out of the dilemma. Luckily for him, a good Samaritan happened along, and with his assistance and that of a couple of others, with extreme difficulty the outfit was raised from the depths without injury. This accomplished, he was profuse in thanks, and with tears in his eyes, promised the worthy citizen that he would "never do it again." The probability is that he will keep to his promise.

THE FOREST FAIR

A Successful and Interesting Event—The Many Attractions of the Fair.

The rain fell steadily all yesterday, and in consequence the attendance at the Forest Fair in Philharmonic Hall last evening was not what it would certainly have been had not the bad weather kept many away. At seven o'clock Mrs. Nelson formally opened the Fair to the public, and the magnificent band of "C" Battery, under the leadership of Prof. Agius, gave the first number of the splendid programme of music which had been prepared for the opening night. Philharmonic Hall was a scene of brilliancy and beauty, the good taste of the ladies of the church being everywhere apparent in the tasteful decorations.

In the centre of the hall, an immense Japanese parasol, from which was suspended a large number of many colored Chinese lanterns, marked the ice-cream and cake stand, where these luxuries were dispensed with a liberal hand by Mrs. Blaiklock and Mrs. Wilson, in demure Quaker costume, as odd as they were charming. At the right entrance the table of substantial refreshments was presided over by Mrs. Renwick, Mrs. Byrne, and Miss Gowen in their usual graceful manner. Adjoining the lunch table, a pretty little stall, in the decoration of which the Virginia creeper played a prominent part, marked the spot where Miss Powell and Miss Eagan were always ready to supply their patrons with candy or fruit. The stall of the Reapers, a marvellously constructed bower, decorated with wheat and oats, a sheaf of golden grain forming the background, proved the headquarters for artistic fancy work, of which the exhibit is finer than at the late Provincial exhibition. The stall was in charge of Miss M. Finlayson, Miss Graham, and Miss R. Jenns, who, appropriately costumed, took pleasure in showing their many beautiful articles of fancy work to the visitor, who might purchase if he chose.

The colossal wedding cake was something as entertaining as it was original. It was in charge of a Gipsy maiden, who handed out the magic cake to all applicants with a pleasant smile.

The doll stand proved a very attractive spot to the little ones and, with Miss Woods in charge, to the adults as well. The mermaids grotto was the climax of the whole; with seaweeds, and shells, and illuminated with a soft, green light, nothing could give a better effect. The two little mermaids, Miss Lily Renwick and Miss Lily Kettle, were pretty as pictures, and acted well their part in the evening's entertainment. The woodland booth, a bower of roses, sweet smelling evergreens and rustic grass, enshrined three as charming wood nymphs as could well be found, in the person of Misses Harvey, M. Jones and S. Jenns.

Last, but not least, the table of useful articles, in charge of Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Rhodes and Mrs. Johnston, was well worth a visit. Here, there and everywhere, the four gipsy maidens, Misses Fisher, Grieves and Keast and Mrs. Hammond, made themselves and others happy, flashing about amid the gathering like rainbows in their appropriate and bright costumes. Everyone who attended the Fair spent a delightful evening, made all the more so by the fine music provided, and no doubt to-night will be even more enjoyable.

At any rate all who go may be sure they will not regret it. The ladies of St. John's Church have left nothing undone to ensure everybody's pleasure.

INCENDIARY FIRE.

Determined Attempt to Burn a House—Coal Oil and Rags Placed in a Couple of Rooms and Fired.

Shortly after ten o'clock last night Mr. Douglas McConnell and Mr. W. G. Simpson were walking along Superior street, when they noticed a bright light shining through one of the windows of Mr. Powers' house on Superior street. A moment later they heard a heavy fall, and thinking something was wrong entered the yard. Looking through the window they saw that the floor of one of the bedrooms was in flames. Mr. Simpson at once sounded the nearest alarm at the head of Bird Cage Walk, while Mr. Dorman procured a garden hose, and bursting in the window soon had the fire under partial control. The firemen arriving promptly completed the work of extinguishing the flames, which had spread to the roof. The fire was confined to one bedroom and the roof, and was entirely extinguished in a few minutes. The amount of damage is estimated at $200, partially covered by insurance. The house was deserted at the time the fire originated, Mr. Powers being in Whatcom, and Mrs. Powers having gone out to sleep at the residence of a lady friend. The firemen had a little trouble with the horses when the alarm was received at the fire hall, one of the team being new to the work, but got to the fire in remarkably good time considering the distance to be traversed.

After extinguishing the fire in the bedroom, Officer Abel discovered a fire in a cupboard in the dining room, a bundle of rags saturated with coal oil burning there. A further examination of the premises by Chief Deasy and Officers Lavin and Abel revealed the fact that coal oil had been strewn in several places, and other circumstances noted pointed to the conclusion that a most determined attempt had been made to burn the premises. Mrs. Roberts arrived on the scene in a hack, and said that under a trunk in the room where the fire started was some $200 in bank notes, and asked permission to remove it. The trunk being lifted nothing was discovered but some charred paper. On the stove in the dining room the water in the kettle was still warm, showing that someone had lately been in the house.

A watchman was left on guard, and an inquiry into the affair will be at once made.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held in the Police Court room last evening.

There were present Mr. Hayward, in the chair, and Messrs. Wolfenden, Harris and Heisterman.

A letter was read from Mr. Joseph Heywood, complaining that his fences had been broken down, his trees ruined and other property destroyed by the pupils attending the public schools.

On motion of Messrs. Heisterman and Wolfenden, the secretary was instructed to communicate with the principal of each of the city schools, requesting them to see that the pupils do not misconduct themselves on their way to and from school.

A communication was also received from the janitor of the Central School, asking for an increase of salary.

Col. Wolfenden endorsed the justice of the request, and advised that the letter be forwarded to the educational department with the recommendation that an increase of $10 per month be granted.

Tenders for supplying coal were received from Mr. Walker and from the Victoria Coal and Lumber Yard.

On motion of Messrs. Wolfenden and Harris, the tender of the Victoria Coal Yard, being the lowest, was accepted.

Mr. Walker's account of $11 was, on motion, referred to the finance committee for payment.

The Secretary presented the usual school report for the month showing the average daily attendance to be 1007·22, or an average of 47·96 to each teacher, the highest attendance ever reached in the schools of Victoria. One teacher is at present absent through sickness, his place being supplied by a duly certificated teacher.

Mr. Heisterman referred to the fact that it was currently announced that Mr. Ferguson had left the city, in which event a vacancy would exist in the board.

On the suggestion of the secretary he promised to write Mr. Ferguson, and in the event of his not intending to return to the city secure his resignatirn and proceed to fill the vacancy in the usual way.

Col. Wolfenden called the attention of the board to the fact that the drain leading from the Central School to Fort street was in a very offensive condition. He had written the council, and had been by them informed that the drain was on Government property. He had then written the Government officials, and they were now in communication with the city council, and the nuisance would be done away with at once.

On motion of Messrs. Heisterman and Wolfenden, the secretary was instructed to communicate with the Government requesting that the sum of $20 or $25 be spent in planting shade trees on the school grounds.

On motion the board adjourned.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. my31-eod-dw

Sam Peterman, working as a street car driver in Toronto, is laid up with small-pox at the village of Stouffville, and the villagers are greatly terrified.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The Second Day's Proceedings—Several Important Topics Discussed—Patent Medicines Condemned Owing to the Large Proportion of Alcohol Contained Therein.

The W. C. T. U. Convention resumed its session in Temperance Hall yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, when the proceedings opened with devotional exercises, led by Mrs. D. Spencer. At 10 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. James Cunningham. After singing and prayer, the minutes of Monday's session were read and adopted, and by-laws discussed and arranged. The superintendents of the different departments of work next handed in their reports. The report on hygiene was very instructive and interesting. All alcoholic drinks prescribed by physicians were considered harmful in their results. One of the ladies said that, from statistics it is found that one-half the children of the drinking population of the United States are weak in intellect. Some of the patent medicines were condemned on account of the large proportion of alcohol contained in them. Jamaica ginger was especially mentioned as containing so much as to revive the appetite for drink. Sal volatile in the proportion of one teaspoonful to a tumbler full of water is an equivalent for brandy in cases of exhaustion.

Extremes of fashion was discussed and many instructive ideas with regard to the deplorable habit of tight lacing and high heeled boots were talked over and disapproved.

The report of the corresponding secretary was read and adopted, and the morning session closed.

The afternoon session began with the hymn "Go Work in My Vineyard," followed by prayer. An invitation was read by Miss McDougall from the convention now meeting in Sarnia, Ont., and an answer was sent by telegraph with loving greeting. The president of the Y. M. C. A. and Rev. Mr. Rugg were introduced and expressed their sympathy with the work. Encouraging reports were read of visits to the jail and of work among the Indians, and the juvenile societies encouraged to persevere in their work. The report from Vancouver showed united work between the different temperance societies on the mainland.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE LAURIE BUGLE.

The final competition between teams of ten members of each of our city militia corps to decide the ownership of this trophy for the ensuing year will take place on Saturday afternoon next at the Clover Point range. The distance will be 200, 400 and 500 yards; five shots at each range. The firing will commence at 2 o'clock sharp.

The "Fleming Cup" will be fired for at the close of the bugle competition, at 300 and 600 yards ranges, and as the terms of its presentation included members of the active militia of the province, the corps at New Westminster will fire over the Brownsville range at the same time.

WILL NOT PAY.

The Agricultural Society have decided not to pay the $150 prize to the Amities, because no outside clubs competed as was promised. The baseball games were an attractive feature of the exhibition, and it is to be regretted that no outside club showed up. The Amities carried out their part, and some compensation for their efforts should be given them.

AFTER THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—It is announced here that Teemer and Gaudaur will challenge Kemp, the Australian sculler, and if one is defeated the other will endeavor to wrest the world's championship from him. Teemer and Gaudaur will row for a purse of $500 near St. Louis early in November, and the winner will make the first attempt to defeat the Australian.

THE ROAD SCULLING MATCH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The road sculling race is proving a dismal failure. Teemer and O'Connor have given up the laborious task of propelling their machines. The others drag painfully along. It is very cold and unpleasant in the garden and spectators are few. The score at midnight was: Gaudaur, 268 miles; Ross, 258 miles 2 laps; Plaisted, 258 miles 1 lap; McKay, 251 miles; Largan, 236; Bubear, 231, Hamm, 210; Conley, 192; Lee, 186.

JAKE KILRAIN AND THE UNKNOWN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Final arrangements for the fight between Jake Kilrain and the unknown were made to-day at the *Clipper* office. The fight will come off within 200 miles of New Orleans. The unknown will not be named until the articles of agreement are signed.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

There will be a general meeting of the Victoria School of Arms this evening, at eight o'clock, at Wiatt's Rooms, Government street.

The *Times*, whose staff, it is said, venture a good deal of their spare cash in tickets, published the large prize numbers of the Louisiana lottery. It was but the other day that the Yates street sheet was deprecating the fact that so much money went out of Victoria monthly to the lottery people. The publication of the prize list is an infringment of the law, and is simply advertising the evil.

The police have information that Edwd. Hodge, who escaped from the lock-up some months ago, has been in the city during the past week, and has been seen in several saloons.

The charge against City Clerk Jas. D. Robinson will again come up for hearing in the police court this morning.

It is reported that a barber who was located on Government street near Yates, has been missing since Saturday. He left a wife and family behind him.

A couple of semi-intoxicated individuals made night hideous on View street, at about eleven o'clock last night.

The wreck and cargo of the Cariboo Fly will be sold at public auction at noon on Friday next by W. R. Clarke, auctioneer.

A Warning.

The modes of death's approaches are various, and statistics show conclusively that more persons die from diseases of the Throat and Lungs than any other. It is probable that everyone, without exception, receives vast numbers of Tubercle Germs into the system and where these germs fall upon suitable soil they start into life and develop, at first slowly, and is shown by a slight tickling sensation in the throat and if allowed to continue their ravages they extend to the lungs producing Consumption, and to the head causing Catarrh. Now all this is dangerous and if allowed to proceed will in time cause death. At the onset you must act with promptness; allowing a cold to go without attention is dangerous and may lose you your life. As soon as you feel that something is wrong with your Throat, Lungs or Nostrils, obtain a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. It will give you immediate relief.

Constipation

is nearly always induced by neglecting to keep the bowels regular, and is also a frequent sequel to dyspepsia or indigestion. Regulate the stomach and bowels by using Burdock Blood Bitters, which is certain to promptly relieve and ultimately cure the worst cases of constipation. tu-th-sat-dw

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MARINE.

Steamer Princess Louise came off the dry dock yesterday.

Steamer Isabel had her new boilers from the Albion Iron Works placed in position yesterday. She is receiving a general overhauling at the C. P. N. Co.'s Wharf.

Tug Alexander leaves this morning to take in tow the bark George from Esquimalt to Moodyville.

Steamer Barbara Boscowitz will leave for the west coast to-day.

Steamer Quickstep sails for Tacoma to-day.

Steamship Idaho is expected to leave for the north to-day.

Bark Hope arrived at San Francisco from Vorluk, Kodiak Island, Alaska, on Monday morning with a cargo of salmon. She was twenty days on the voyage down. Nothing of any consequence occurred on the trip.

Schooner Helen Blum, Capt. A. F. Carlson, arrived at San Francisco on Monday morning, from Peterson's Harbor, Alaska, with a cargo of furs for Leon Blum.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—Arrived: Steamer Mexico, Victoria. Cleared: State of California, Astoria. Sailed: Bark W. W. Case, Port Townsend; Barkentine C. C. Funk, Astoria.

McKay, C. P. R. ticket swindler, is wanted at Montreal on a charge of forgery.

M. Dorans, ex-M. P. for Nicolet, has been appointed agent of the public works department at Sorel in connection with the deepening of the St. Lawrence canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOT A PIMPLE ON HIM NOW

Bad with Eczema. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Thought his hair would never grow. Cured by Cuticura Remedies. Hair splendid and not a pimple on him.

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctors said was scald head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and, I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.

MRS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

A Fever Sore Eight Years Cured.

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured, by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. CASON, merchant of this place. JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gainsboro, Tenn.

Severe Scalp Disease Cured.

A few weeks ago my wife suffered very much from a cutaneous disease of the scalp, and received no relief from the various remedies she used until she tried CUTICURA. The disease promptly yielded to this treatment, and in a short while she was entirely well. There has been no return of the disease, and CUTICURA ranks No. 1 in our estimation for diseases of the skin.

REV. J. PRESSLEY BARRETT, D.D., Raleigh, N. C.

From Pimples to Scrofula Cured.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c. RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

EVERY MUSCLE ACHES.

Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains, and Weakness, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. A perfect antidote to pain and weakness. The first and only pain-killing plaster. 30c.

TENDERS

Will be received by MR. TROUNCE, at his residence, "Tregew House," 63 Menzies street, James Bay, till Octo[illegible], for the following Properties in Victoria City:—

1st.—City lot No. 91, with the ten room frame dwelling, fronting on Kane street, now occupied by Capt. Wylde, with wood sheds, two-stall stable and coach house and hay loft.

2nd. The easterly half of city lot No. 92, adjoining lot 91, with the 8-roomed two story frame dwelling, fronting on Kane street, now occupied by John Weller, Esq.

3rd. The westerly half of city lot No. 92, adjoining lot 93, with the architect's office fronting on Kane street.

4th. Twenty-five feet on the easterly half of city lot No. 80, adjoining 81, with the five-room cottage, detached wash kitchen, wood shed, etc., fronting Rea street, now occupied by Mrs. Hoskin.

5th. Twenty-five feet on the westerly side of city lot No. 80, adjoining lot 79, with the four room cottage, back kitchen, woodshed, etc., fronting on Rea street.

6th. The easterly half of city lot No. 625, with the six room cottage fronting on Herald st., now occupied by Mr. Pellow.

7th. The westerly half of city lot No. 625, with the eight room two story frame dwelling, stable woodsheds, etc., now occupied by the Chinese Home, fronting on Herald street.

8th. The eight room two story stone dwelling, having two brick wells of excellent water, No. 63 Menzies street,—"Tregew House"—having 2 store rooms, vinery, green-house, detached kitchen, wood and coal sheds, cow house, 3-stall stable, with carriage, harness and feed rooms, and large hay loft, workshop, chicken houses, cart shed, etc., etc.; together with the highly cultivated garden and orchard, having a frontage on Superior street 215 feet 4 inches, and 361 feet on Menzies street, and fronting 312 feet 6 inches on Michigan street, and 328 feet on the dividing line of the property.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

25 per cent. cash on sale; the balance may remain 10 years on mortgage, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid half-yearly, purchaser to have the privilege of paying off by annual instalments or the whole amount at any time before the 10 years close.

Further information at the residence daily (Sundays excepted), from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

sep1-dw-1mo

TENDERS.

MR. TROUNCE WILL RECEIVE SEPArate Tenders, at his residence, "Tregew House," No. 63 Menzies street, James Bay, till 4 p. m., October 15th, for subdivision lots of Suburban Lot 43, Section XXIII, Esquimalt District, fronting on Admiral Road, viz.: Nos. 1, 2 and 3, front 169 ft. 6 in. Nos. 4 and 5, front 113 ft. do. No. 6, front 56 ft. 6 in. No. 7, front 56 ft. Nos. 8 to 14, inclusive, front 416 ft. 6 in. Nos. 15, 16 and 17, front 178 ft. 6 in. No. 19, front 59 ft. 6 in. Nos. 20 and 21, front 117 ft. Nos. 22 and 23, front 134 ft. Nos. 26, 27 and 28, front 169 ft. 6 in.

Terms, etc., and full information, daily from 2 to 4 p. m. at residence. sep28

The Weekly Colonist

—FOR 1889.—

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

As an inducement to new subscribers the WEEKLY COLONIST will be mailed to any address in Canada or the United States, from now until the end of December, 1889, for the price of One Year's Subscription, $2.00. Many new and attractive features will be introduced during the coming year, which will retain the Weekly Colonist in its acknowledged standing as the leading Weekly of the Province.

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Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1888.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1888.

Exhibitions, county, provincial, national and international, are characteristic of the age we live in. Their influence has been for good. They have given an impetus to industries of all kinds; they have brought into closer union the different parts of nations and they have made the countries of the world better known to each other. They have been great object lessons for the children of larger growth of all civilized nations, and they have contributed in no small degree to make the civilization of the nineteenth century both broader and higher than that of preceding ages. There is nothing like emulation and competition to stimulate the energies of mankind, and a practical knowledge of what other countries can do and are doing prevents those who possess it from becoming narrow and insular in their ideas. To a new country exhibitions are of peculiar value. Besides stirring up its inhabitants to make fresh and greater efforts to improve and to make the best of the resources of their native or adopted country, it shows strangers, almost at a glance, what that country is capable of producing, and whether or not it possesses the qualities necessary to make it desirable as a home. From this point of view the exhibition at Beacon Hill is everything that can be desired. To the stranger the questions whether this year's exhibition is better than that of two years ago, or whether this or that district is as well represented as it ought to be or could be, are matters of no importance. The question with him is, "Does this exhibition show me that British Columbia is a good country to live in? Does it convince me that I would do well to come here myself and advise my friends to come also? Can I learn from what I see here that life on the Pacific coast can be made enjoyable?" It seems to us that the answer which a reasonable man who has carefully and intelligently examined the products of the country displayed in the exhibition hall and on the grounds must give to these questions is an emphatic YES. He sees as he looks around him that the arable soil of the Province of British Columbia is fertile, and that its climate admits of its yielding a large variety of the finest products. He sees in one of its divisions cereals of the best quality. No better wheat, oats and barley can be raised in any part of the world than are now on exhibition on Beacon Hill. There are besides peas, buckwheat and tares of a quality which shows that cattle-raisers need not go outside of British Columbia for the coarse grains necessary for feeding purposes. The display of vegetables, both for quality and variety, will convince the visitor that it will be his own fault if the settler has not a kitchen garden as productive as can be made in any part of the world. He will be convinced that the soil and the climate are peculiarly adapted to the growth of vegetables, both of the field and the garden. The fruit on the shelves will assure him that he can raise here all the fruits that the temperate zone is capable of producing, and some of them of peculiar excellence. The pears and plums cannot be excelled either for size or flavor, and he will see peaches of a very fine quality that have been grown in the open air. There are, besides, apples, quinces, and grapes, and he will learn that the small fruits particularly strawberries, raspberries, and currants thrive well in the province, and are of the finest flavor. In fact, the man who is fond of gardening, or who is any judge of either vegetables or fruits must from what he sees at the exhibition conclude that British Columbia is a very paradise for the gardener. He will be confirmed in this conviction when he comes to examine the flowers at the exhibition. He will see all his old friends and favorites growing vigorously and with a wealth of bloom only to be seen in the most favored situations in other countries in the same parallel of latitude, and he will find others, raised in the open air, which require careful attendance as exotics in Eastern Canada. The amateur florist cannot but be happy in British Columbia. He will enjoy more successes and be made miserable by fewer failures than in any other part of this Dominion of Canada. The appearance and condition of the horses and cattle will satisfy him that the country is favorable for stock-raising. He will see, too, that attention is being paid to that branch of rural industry. He will observe on the grounds fine specimens of pure-blooded stock and he will conclude that if ordinary care is taken there is nothing to hinder British Columbia becoming famous on the Pacific coast and beyond it for its breed of horses, cattle, and sheep. Before the visitor reaches the poultry show he will be certain that there is nothing to hinder the finest breeds of fowl of all kinds flourishing in the climate of the province. The specimens displayed will not disappoint him. They are all so fine of the different kinds that he will not fear if he makes up his mind to settle in British Columbia that he will ever have occasion to long for the flesh pots or the roasts of any eastern country. He will find too, in the exhibition, samples of the wealth that abounds in the sea that washes the shores of the province. These samples are, it must be confessed, inadequate to give him an idea of the variety of the fish to be found in British Columbian waters, but as far as they go they are excellent. No one needs to be told that salmon are to be found in great abundance in British Columbia bays, straits and rivers, but the black cod which many think a richer and more delicately flavored fish, is not so well known. This fine fish is certain to become one of the delicacies of the west. Whether he examines the products of the land or the sea, the visitor to the exhibition cannot but be favorably impressed with British Columbia as a place of residence. And the exhibition being chiefly agricultural does not give him anything like a full view of the resources and the capabilities of the province. Two of its great sources of wealth, its minerals and its timber, may be said not to be represented at all at the exhibition. There are, it is true, some specimens of ores and a little coal on the ground, but very little prominence is given to them. The visitor, therefore, must be put on his guard against concluding that the exhibition is intended to give him an adequate idea of all British Columbia's resources. From the specimens of the manufactures of the province which the visitor sees he will conclude that the province has made considerable progress in the useful arts, and that the man who makes it his home need not want any article of either comfort or luxury of as good a quality as he can find in any part of the world. He will see that to the settler who has money, the days of "roughing it" are past in this province. We cannot conclude this article without making an allusion to one of the concomitants of the exhibition, and that, too, a very important one, which the visitor will not find in the catalogue; and that is the delightful weather. In no part of the world will he breathe more balmy air and enjoy brighter or more stimulating sunshine. These autumn days are literally perfect; there is not the remotest suggestion of winter in the air.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Although the enemies of capital do their best to lead workingmen to believe that the man who has accummulated capital is their enemy, they do not venture to say that a man has no right to what he earns. This is what they mean and what their wild and loose talk leads to; yet they have not the courage or the honesty to say so boldly and openly. It is easier to denounce the capitalist and to call him a tyrant and a monopolist than to tell the honest, the industrious, and the prudent workingman if they had their way he would never be allowed to become a capitalist. The workingman who by carefulness and self-denial, saves a hundred dollars is to that extent a capitalist. If by industry and economy he adds to that first hundred eight or nine hundred more, the anti-capitalist would not allow him to lay it out for his own benefit, or for that of his wife and family, by making a permanent investment. If he bought a building lot with it he would become a bloated landholder. If he expended it in the purchase of stock in a mine a railroad, a steamship company, or a manufacturing concern he would become the associate of capitalists and monopolists and would, according to the anti-capitalist agitators, join the ranks of the enemies of labor. Even if he deposited his hard-earned savings in a savings' bank it would be used with the capital of other and richer men in keeping up and promoting establishments in which workingmen are employed and the interest which he expects to receive would be part of the product of their labor. So that if he does not put his money in an old stocking or other receptacle and hide it he cannot help being one of the capitalists against whom those who profess to be his friends speak and write so bitterly. But if to please them he left his little capital lie idle it would not increase a single cent and neither he nor the world would get any good of it until it was needed to supply his daily wants. The anti-capitalists, if they had their way would set up a tyranny which all honest, prudent and ambitious workingmen would find to be intolerable. They would reduce the whole body of workingmen to a dead level, and would keep them all, the industrious and economical as well as the idle and wasteful, with their noses to the grindstone. Their tyranny would be quite as oppressive as that of those eastern despots who, when they find out that one of their subjects has saved a little money, make some pretext to take it from him. It is needless to say that countries cursed with this kind of rule are always poor, and business, as we understand it, is not known within their boundaries. But in this free country the workingman knows that what he earns and saves is his own, and he is at liberty to make such disposal of it as in his opinion is best calculated to advance his own interests. The socialists, communists, anarchists and other anti-capitalists may talk and threaten, but they have as yet no power to do him harm. He can, by the exercise of intelligence and enterprise, make his one thousand dollars become two thousand, and if he has brains enough he can by the judicious use of them and by taking advantage of circumstances as they arise cause them to grow to tens and hundreds of thousands and even millions without any one having the power to hinder him or to take from him the fruits of his industry. This would not be the case if the anti-capitalists get the power they are seeking for. He would be interfered with at every step. He, as soon as it was known that he had become well off, would be regarded with jealousy and dislike, and laws would be made to prevent his bettering his condition. He would be called the "lord and master" of those, who, by the aid of his money, were enabled to earn their living, and the working class would be exhorted to root out the "nest of vampires" whose money was being spent in developing the resources of the country and in creating employment for labor. Any one but a fool can see that it would be a bad job for the country if such "vampires" were rooted out. It is the interest of every class, and of the working class more than any other, that every man should have the very fullest right to his earnings, that the poor man should have before him the prospect of bettering his condition and that the rich man should be encouraged to invest and spend his money in the country. What the country wants above all things is capital. It abounds in wealth but capital is needed to make it available. The capatalist who advances to the working miner or farmer or fisherman or mechanic, say, a thousand dollars to enable him to go on with his work is as much his partner as if he took off his coat and went to work alongside of him, and as well entitled to a share of the product. A good man is true to his partner no matter what his luck may be. It is only a mean creature who, after getting his help, turns upon him, abuses him, and endeavors to cheat him out of his share of the swag. The real vampires are the anti-capatalist agitators who are trying to set the workingmen against those who are supplying them with money, without which their work cannot be carried on, and who are doing their very best to drive capital from our shores. These men, who are the workingmen's and the country's worst enemies, have the impudence to pretend to be their friends. They are traitors of the worst kind, who, under the guise of friendship, are stabbing the men whose bread they eat.

WOMAN'S HIGHER EDUCATION.

The right of women to cultivate their minds is now generally acknowledged. The old-fashioned people who contend that a woman goes out of her proper sphere when she devotes her time and energies to the acquirement of knowledge are every year becoming fewer and fewer. What woman's "proper sphere" is is even becoming a matter of doubt. Every one can see that that sphere as time advances is becoming wider and wider. Women are to-day doing, and doing well and becomingly, what not many years ago was pronounced by men who were considered wise, to be beyond her powers. In educational institutions where men and women study together and where they are subjected to precisely the same tests, the women seldom come off second best. Those who maintain that women are inferior to man in intellect had their faith in man's superiority broken when Miss Ramsay, a student of Girton College, Cambridge, England, had distanced all the men in the University in the race for classical honors, and that Miss Hervey of the same college had won a like distinction in the department of medieval and modern languages. The London *Times* said that "Miss Ramsay had done what no senior classic has ever done. Miss Ramsay alone has been placed in a division to which no one but herself has been found deserving of admittance." There have been instances even in Canada, where the higher education of women may be said to be in its infancy, in which woman students have come out first in studies in which it is regarded as an honor for men to excel. It is becoming recognized that whatever a woman has the capacity to do she has a right to qualify herself for doing it. If a woman has more brains than a man, no valid reason can be advanced why she should have as many and as good opportunities of cultivating them as a man. The very fact of her possessing strong powers of mind is the best possible proof that they were intended to be improved and made the most of. The parable of the talents applies to women as well as to men. It has been found that study and other kinds of mental occupation do not injure the health of female workers. Miss Ramsay, who did as much brain work in four years as many men do in fourteen, kept herself in vigorous health. When she had completed her examinations she showed no signs of overwork. And the same may be said of other women who passed through a course of difficult studies triumphantly. Neither have these lady students lost their womanliness. They have rather added to the virtues, the graces, and the accomplishments of their sex a brightness and an intelligence which make them more charming. There is no earthly reason why a highly educated woman should not make as good a wife and mother and housekeeper as one whose education has been neglected, and who has spent the earlier years of her womanhood in frivolous pursuits, devoting herself to what is called "society." It is encouraging to see that women are almost everywhere taking a higher position in intellectual and business circles, and that while doing this they are still cultivating and exercising the domestic virtues.

A GREAT COMPANY.

It might be thought that Great Britain's land hunger would be satisfied by this time, but is not. She has land in every continent and on every sea, but she is still making fresh acquisitions. The last addition to Great Britain's territory has been made not exactly by its Government but by a company. A charter has been granted to a great company formed entirely of British subjects to enable them to possess and exercise jurisdiction over a large region in Eastern Africa. This company is called the Imperial British East Africa Company. It has procured from the Sultan of Zanzibar a strip of territory along the eastern coast of Africa ten miles broad and one hundred and fifty miles long. Back of this it has obtained more territory from the native tribes, the area of which is some 50,000 square miles. Theri possessions of the Company extend more than three hundred and sixty miles inland to Lake Nyanza. They include vast plains and almost boundless forests, and are estimated to be inhabited by about two millions of people. Part of this territory lies comparitively low and can yield tropical products, and part of it is high land on which wheat can be grown. The whole of it except the strip near the sea is said to be salubrious. We find from a description of the country that "besides wheat it is capable of producing tea, chocolate, coffee, vanilla, pepper, tobacco, opium, carob beans, cinchona, wines; while among the native products there are Indian corn, hides, rubber, cotton, copal gums, wax, honey, aloes, fibres, oil, seeds, orchilla." This land, flowing with milk and honey, in its present state produces very little, chiefly owing to the intolerant and brutal nature of hordes of savages which roam over it and rob the peaceable inhabitants of other races of the fruits of their industry. Before the new company can begin successfully to cultivate the fertile plans within its jurisdiction it will have to settle with this fierce nation. It will no doubt do this. If the Masai, as they are called, are not amenable to peaceful regulations, force will be used to keep them in order or to extirpate them. The new company is rich and influential. Its first issue of capital, $1,260,000, has been privately subscribed by thirty-five gentlemen, and there will be more forthcoming when it is required. The leading men in this enterprise are Sir William Mackinnon, Lord Brassey, Sir Donald Stewart, and Sir John Kirk. It is quite clear that they mean business, and that they and those who are associated with them will be able to carry out what they have begun.

COFFEE DRINKING.

People in these days, with regard to eating and drinking, if they listen to their many pretentious advisers, will be in the same state of bewilderment as poor Sancho Panza was on the island. There is hardly an article of meat or drink which some wise and learned man does not touch with his wand, proclaiming it to possess deleterious qualities, and forbidding its use. One school of hygienists would banish animal food of all kinds from one's table; another forbids us, on pain of suffering the direst evils, to touch either wine or strong drink. One long-faced sanitarian tells us to beware of the water we drink, and another warns us that there is danger in the cup that cheers, not to inebriate. Still another informs us that the germs of disease most likely lurk in the milk pitcher. And now a savant comes along and tells us that if we drink coffee we endanger our eyesight. He is evidently serious and believes what he says. His name is G. M. Halliday and he writes for the *North American Review*. This is what he says in the opening of his ominous essay:

> I am satisfied that defective vision and blindness will pretty soon become a characteristic among the American people, the same as rotten teeth has been during the last two hundred years. I make this assertion without having seen any statistics whatever on the subject of blindness. I found out long ago that a cup of coffee leaves a night shade on the brain which continues longer than an eclipse of the sun. For some time past I have been consulting with different persons in Council Bluffs, who are suffering with failing sight, and in each instance I have ascertained that the unfortunate person was and is a regular coffee-drinker. I had long noticed that the eyes of old coffee-drinkers had a dry and shrivelled appearance.

What do veteran coffee drinkers think of that? Let them take a glance at themselves in their looking glasses to see if their eyes present a dry and shrivelled appearance. But there is worse to come. The eye, according to Mr. Halliday, is not the only organ that is injured by coffee drinking, nor is defective sight the only infirmity that it causes. The effect that coffee has on the system, and the diseases that it induces are thus described:—

> Coffee has a magical effect on the heart and circulatory system, and for a while produces the intoxication which approaches that of opium or cocaine. It causes a swift growth and swift decay. It produces beauty and exhilaration, but not endurance. It gives a sentimental strength—the strength that pertains to runts. The best thing that can be said of coffee is that it has a tendency, like opium, to make lawless persons tame. It leads not to additional irregularities like whisky. While coffee causes a temporary activity of the digestive system and mind, this is a circumscribed activity—a sentimental or sympathetic fantasy—and not a muscular inspiration or prowess. Coffee eats into the digestive membranes, forcing their glands to pour forth their reserve of juices, thus drying up the fountains of life and leaving in these little urns of vitality the seeds of rheumatism, catarrh, kidney ailment, heart disease, lung infirmity, and abdominal degeneration. Coffee drinking exhausts the mouth and throat, leaving the face a grinning skeleton, while the body is honeycombed. The penetrating and stimulating qualities of coffee are excessive as well as insidious. But nature abhors anything that leads nature, and will gradually withdraw from it, leaving in the temple of life nothing but a shadow and a name.

Seeing that coffee is such an enemy not only to health, but also to beauty, what young lady after this will indulge in her matutinal cup. Would she not sacrifice much more than the aromatic decoction, grateful as it is to the palate and cheering as it is to the spirits, rather than that her face should become "a grinning skeleton." Mr. Halliday, like every other enthusiast, makes light of the objections that may be brought against his theory. You may know hundreds of inveterate coffee drinkers who have lived to a hale old age, whose eyesight is as little impaired as time permits, whose health continues good, and who maintain their good looks; but he makes light of your experience. Facts are nothing to him when they are adverse to his theory. He can explain them away in a no time. This is how he does it:—

> Plenty of apparently robust persons will rise up serenely when they read this dissertation, and exclaim: "I have drank coffee forty years, and I am as stout as an ox." Many of the arsenic-eaters of Asia are said to live to great ages, but this is not the case with a majority of them. It is claimed that opium may be used with very beneficial results by persons who have well-balanced judgment and self-poise. Indeed, morphine was regarded not long ago as the long-desired balm of life, the golden specific for a world of ailment. Some men, who simply excel in constitutional vigor, may feel themselves benefited and refined by burning up their daily surplus of vitality with coffee or opium, as they have no taste for expending it for the purpose of acquiring knowledge and wisdom. But the coffee-drinker, however robust he may be, will put on a pair of spectacles at a comparatively early period of his life. Besides, he is all the while enslaving himself to a habit—a fact that is full of foreboding. Again, he is surely approaching a time when his reserve force of vitality will all be prematurely used up—a period in his career that will begin a new volume in the coffee-drinking habit, for every cup of it will now fill him with tire, while his helpless desire for it continues to increase.

It is singular how people will keep on using what, according to the theorist—we had almost written cranks—is most injurious to health. If they are right, there would be hardly a single human being left alive and in good health upon the earth. Just think of the list of things which they declare it is ruinous to the health of mind and body to eat and drink!

An Epidemic of Smallpox.

TORONTO, Oct. 6.—Smallpox is threatening to become epidemic. The local health board started a corps of physicians yesterday to enforce compulsory vaccination on all who have not been innoculated within five years.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

There are men in Scotland who want home rule for their country. They contend that the domestic affairs of Scotland should be managed by Scotchmen. They believe that Scotchmen know what they want and are well able to govern themselves. At present the Imperial Parliament attempts to do a great deal of local work which ought to be done in Scotland. If a tramway is wanted in any Scotch town the projectors must apply to the British Parliament for leave to lay it. A committee is appointed and witnesses must be sent all the way to London at great expense to convince the English members that the road is needed and that no vested interest will be injured by the construction of the work. The same thing must be done if waterworks or gas-works are needed, or a change in the school system or better arrangements for regulating the liquor traffic are required. Legislating for all these purely local matters gives the Imperial Parliament a great deal more to do than it can properly attend to, and consequently makes such legislation very tardy and very expensive. It is no wonder, then, that these are people in Scotland who are tired of waiting for necessary improvements and changes until the members of the British Parliament can find time and inclination to attend to such apparently unimportant matters. The Scotch Home Rulers want for Scotland something like the same measure of self-government as the provinces of the Dominion of Canada exercise and enjoy. They want Parliament to delegate to a legislative body in Scotland power to manage all matters that are purely provincial. They have no desire to encroach upon the Imperial jurisdiction of Parliament. They declare they are loyal to the Union; they have no thought of secession. As the Municipalities Act passed at the last session of Parliament does not extend to Scotland, the desires of the Home Rulers do not seem to be at all unreasonable. As it will be generally admitted that local matters will best be attended to by local bodies, there seems to be no valid reason why so intelligent and prudent a people as the Scotch should not enjoy the widest powers of self-government consistent with the unity of the empire. The agitation, as far as it has gone is neither Liberal nor Tory. It is promoted by men of both parties but seems as yet in an embryotic state. It will, no doubt, as time progresses, assume a more definite form and will take the shape of a party organization. As a very considerable measure of home rule has so recently been extended to England and Wales, it is to be expected that similar privileges will not long be withheld from Scotland. The Irish question, however, now overshadows everything and until that is settled it can hardly be expected that the British government will pay any very great attention to the question of Home Rule for Scotland.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE socialistic agitator is by no means the product of modern times. Envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness are, sad to say, almost as old as the human race itself. In almost every age of the world there were men who envied those who possessed more of this world's goods than themselves, and were ready to promise great things to those who would aid them in robbing the rich. The laws which enabled men to enjoy what they had earned in safety were hateful to these anti-capitalists of an early age, and they exhorted the workingmen to rebel against them. Shakespeare, whose knowledge of every phase of human character was both profound and accurate, makes Jack Cade thus address his fellow-socialists about the prices of things:

> "Be brave then, for your captain is brave, and vows reformation. There shall be seven halfpenny loaves sold for a penny; the three hooped pot shall have ten hoops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer; all the realm shall be in common."

The great difference between Jack Cade and the anti-capitalists of these days is that Jack was not afraid to say all that he meant; while the communists of our country are too cowardly to speak out plainly.

THE London *Times* greatly admires what it calls Canada's Great Reserve. It is deeply impressed with the vastness, the richness and the variety of the resources of the great McKenzie Basin. It had no idea before the Commissioner's report was published that within the territory of the Dominion, and outside what is generally considered the limits of settlement, there is such a large extent of habitable country. A few years ago the region through which the McKenzie River runs was almost a *terra incognita*. It was supposed to be a land of perpetual winter, in which it would be impossible for civilized men to exist. Instead of this it is found to be a country capable of producing food for man, rich in timber and abounding in minerals of many valuable kinds. Its immense lakes are stored with fish, and its coasts and bays supply seals, whales, walruses and porpoises. The *Times* thinks it by no means impossible that the "Great Reserve" will become in time the home of a flourishing community. There is, however, no hurry about settling it. There is no one to contend with Canada for its possession and the Dominion has many waste places yet to fill up before the attention of its people will be turned in a practical way to this northern region. It is just possible that the *Times* may overestimate the value of Canada's Great Reserve. But this is a mistake in the right direction for it is not so long ago that the leading organs of public opinion in great Britain were contentedly ignorant of the extent and the resources of British North America. It is pleasant to see that their eyes are at last being opened and that they are disposed to find out what is Canada's real value.

MR. BLAINE's speech at St. Thomas on Tuesday was most judicious. It would be evidently out of place for him to make a campaign speech on a foreign soil, but he did well to speak in a kindly and neighborly way to the Canadians who welcomed him. We are satisfied that Mr. Blaine in saying that "the ties and the sympathies between the United States and Canada are very strong" expressed the opinions and feelings of ninety-nine out of every hundred of the citizens of the United States. There are hundreds of reasons why Canadians and Americans should be good friends and there is hardly a pretext on which to found a disagreement. It is to the interest of both people to live on terms of good neighborhood and there is nothing to be gained by either bickering or quarreling. Mr. Blaine is in this as in many other respects a representative man. He, and not the tail-twisting and retaliationist politicians, voice the sentiments of the American people towards Canada. Mr. Blaine saw that the American politicians who assume a threatening attitude towards Canada make a very serious mistake. He knows that a high-spirited people like the Canadians are not to be bullied or bulldozed into political union with the United States and he wisely told the Canadians whom he addressed that if the relations between Canada and the United States are to become closer than they now are the change will be brought about by the volition of Canadians. This is the right attitude to take. Canadians are desirous to be on friendly and neighborly terms with the citizens of the Great Republic. They have no desire for any closer relation, and it is well for Americans to know that hard words and harsh measures on the part of American citizens so far from forcing Canada to seek annexation will cause her to cling more closely to British connection.

IT is a reproach to civilization that there is not a better extradition law between Great Britain and the United States. Owing to the defectiveness of the treaty arrangements there is a mutual interchange of scoundrels between the two nations. Canadian thieves fly for refuge to the United States and Canada is made an asylum for the rascaldom of the Great Republic. Such singular relations ought not to exist between two nations calling themselves civilized. We are glad to know that neither Great Britain nor Canada is to blame for this disgraceful state of things. They are willing and indeed most desirous that British territory should not be made a refuge for criminals. A treaty more in accordance with common sense and the principles of justice than the one now in force was agreed to some time ago by the British Government, but because some of the United States politicians feared that by sanctioning it votes would be lost to the Republican party, it has been, by a majority of the Senate, thrown aside. We are pleased to see that there are journalists in America who can see where the blame of the present state of things lies, and are honest enough to acknowledge that the United States and not Great Britain is in fault. The Philadelphia *Times* says:

> Cashier Pitcher, late of the Union Bank of Providence and now of Montreal, cannot be extradited and punished for the crime of stealing the bank's available funds. For this impossibility the country owes thanks to its demagogic statesmen, who would rather twist the British lion's tail at a safe distance than encourage the negotiation of a sensible treaty for the protection of American business interests.

This is the truth tersely told.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

TO THE EDITOR:—Referring to the communication from the "Plumbers of Victoria" in a recent issue, we consider that it is a step in the right direction for mechanics of this country to have the Saturday afternoon as a holiday.

As the matter stands at present the men are working from Monday morning at 7 a. m. till Saturday evening at 6 p.m. On Sunday you will see them going off to the hill to play baseball, or in boating parties for pleasure, fishing, shooting, etc., whereas we believe that if the men had Saturday afternoon as a holiday they would then attend their respective places of worship on Sunday.

As you are aware, the eight-hour movement is actually in force in many places along the Pacific Coast. This we consider an injustice to all parties, both employers and employed. So if the granting of a half-holiday on Saturday will satisfy the men, we are sure it will be more satisfactory to all parties than the popular move on the other side.

So far as we are concerned we shall allow our men what they ask.

BRADEN & STAMFORD.

TOBACCO SMOKING.

TO THE EDITOR:—I noticed in a recent issue some remarks upon this practice, and which has been brought recently so prominently under notice in the columns of the London *Times*. What first led to this notice arose from the discovery of many new forms of throat disease, and which were traced to the use of cigarettes, more especially those of Egyptian manufacture. The discovery of these ailments naturally opened up for consideration the whole subject of tobacco smoking. The editorial notice of the *Times* treats the subject somewhat gingerly, and lets tobacco smokers off easily, pointing out that to some constitutions it may be hurtful, but not generally prejudicial. What may be the practice at the present time in England in the indulgence of this habit I am not aware, having been many years away from the Old Country, but some 50 years ago the pipe called the "Churchwarden's pipe," with its long stem and ends carefully covered with sealing wax, was in general use, and resorted to perhaps say twice a day, after mid-day meal, and again in the evening, and as thus used was not perhaps hurtful; but so far as we of this city are concerned, a change, a mighty change has come over the practice. The long pipe is a thing of the past and in its place there is the meerschaum, and become so universal that, so to speak, almost every one you meet in the morning going to business, and oftentimes in business, has got a meerschaum stuck in his mouth, and very frequently not a particularly clean one, as should he have some confidential matter to impart and brought his mouth in close contact you would be sure to discover. Not being a smoker I am not going to indulge in sweeping denunciations of the habit, but reserve to myself the opportunity of saying that the practice of smoking at the present time has grown into a habit that, to say the least of it, is disgusting. As to whether the immoderate use of it has already begun to tell its tale upon the rising generation, resulting from the parent's use, I offer no opinion, but I frequently notice now what in my young days I never did—that is, boys and girls wearing spectacles—and whenever I meet a group of children and see amongst the number one with face pale and attenuated, I say to myself (and I hope smokers will forgive me), if I could see the father of that child I would see him with a meerschaum stuck in his mouth. I can easily imagine that oft resort to the pipe has a soothing influence, but may not that soothing charm be at the expense of the energy of the individual? Its excessive use amongst the Turkish people has caused them to become so effete that they have been termed the "sick man."

As to present practice of the cigarette amongst the rising generation, words or advice would be thrown away upon those given to the indulgence, but to those who have not yet begun, I say abstain! abstain! as you value your health and happiness. With reference to this universal habit of smoking, we have one saving point; our women do not smoke, and if the time should ever come when they indulged in it, in the same manner as the men now do, it would be about time for another flood.

JUNIUS.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

[Correspondence of THE COLONIST].

Very much has been said in reference to the development of the country. You cannot take up a newspaper, nor listen to the conversation of a public man, but you hear the same old story, set to the well-known tune. It is interesting, and sometimes amusing, to hear or read the various statements made. The *Empire* records one now as saying that "the great industries of the province are, and always must be, mining, fishing and lumbering." But surely, these are not the only great industries? Why ignore the main staff of the country? Have we not had a long experience in gold mining? Doubtless coal mining *is* a source of wealth and prosperity. Then add to this the fishing and lumbering industries, and yet you obtain an inadequate summary. Agriculture must ever be a chief industry of every prosperous country. Manufactures, backed by a protective tariff, will follow by degrees.

Twenty-five years ago, British Columbia was so much engaged in gold mining that any surface that did not contain the precious metal was passed over as of little worth. Few had time or inclination to settle on the finest land the country could offer. And when the diggings were "played out," the thousands passed on, and cursed as they went; yet the country was in no sense improved, except by their room.

Decay in the gold mining industry and, more recently, progress in railway construction, led many to turn their attention to "mother earth." The axe of the pioneer began to be heard on every side, and in many instances right well has he done his work. In some localities that sturdy race has given place to what we may term the "gentleman farmer,"—to men of intelligence and education, but with not over-much practical knowledge of "mother earth."

It is very easy to find fault with a man's "farm"—to say that this and that ought to have been done; that a mistake has been made here or there. Why not have cleared this or that? Why not burn off this? Then, again, men do not like to have faults pointed out to them; yet if by any indirect way you can open their eyes to faults, they will copy and improve. Much might be done in this respect by agricultural societies and by classes in schools.

We know that a great portion of the surface of this Island is at present unproductive; that even timber fit for milling purposes is in limited quantities—in patches, or unreachable. These lands are not in the hands of speculators, but belong either to the government or to the railway company, and no doubt both would be glad to see them occupied.

In order to facilitate this object, let us inquire into the use of this tract of earth. But, on the outset, I am met with the objection, that there is so much waste and mountain. If nature had a voice which the objector could understand, he would hear her scornfully cry, "Waste, what do you mean by waste? If you are ignorant of its value, yet that does not prove it worthless. Every acre of land would produce a crop if you knew what is adapted for each particular spot."

But as this fact has not been ascertained, and the settler dare not risk the experiment, thousands of acres lie dormant, unremunerative, and would-be settlers go elsewhere. We need not wonder that such is the case, when we consider that older countries have had overcrowded populations, yet at the same time thousands of acres of swamp and waste. It is only a few years ago that Prussia conceived the idea of utilizing her swamps and wastes.

The United States has always looked upon her agricultural interests as a chief source of wealth. Canada is slowly taking timely warning. It is not a good sign when husbandry is pushed to one side; when there is little inquiry for land; when vegetables and fruits are imported; when chicken feed is grown in a neighboring state.

The experience of settlers on this island proves that a vast variety of the most valuable products rewards the labours of man. Experimental farms, if started within reasonable time, would be of great benefit to the surrounding district in which each one is established.

British Columbia is a very extensive country—too vast to derive good from tests on one farm. Vancouver Island has a different climate to that of the mainland, also a very different soil. Each locality requires different tillage. Again, the island is humid, with summers and winters temperate, while the mainland has greater extremes. The climate west of the Cascades is different to that on the east of that range. Experiments tried in one place would mislead in each case. I know from experience that cattle from the Similkameen deteriorate on the Fraser. The fauna and flora differ on island and mainland. Experiments at Agassiz will be of no benefit to Vancouver Island, nor east of the Cascades, but doubtless of utility to the neighborhood of Chilliwack.

An experimental farm is needed immediately on the island and one east of the Cascades. In the selection of an experimental farm I would like to know what is chiefly aimed at. Is it local or general benefit? Where it will be as much self-sustaining as possible, and in view of which, to get the best land, and ready for the plow?

I would prefer that the promoters, to some extent, begin with the forest and virgin earth. In fact level prairie does not meet the case required. Every person knows that good soil will produce a crop, but many want to know about indifferent soils and the various kinds of soils; how to work these to advantage, and what is adapted for each. The writer, in the early days, was no stranger to Agassiz farm. He remembers on one occasion ordering his Indians to pull up at the mineral springs (now St. Alice's Hotel) and shaving with the hot water flowing at his feet; all that region then unoccupied; but as it is many years since, I am not familiar with the exact spot selected, so that I cannot form an opinion. Hence, I may inquire, Does the spot selected give that variety of soil, etc., necessary for experimenting in order to benefit a locality having different soil, etc.? I maintain that a farm with one kind of soil can not meet the case required. There must be variety, otherwise how can it be ascertained how certain kinds of grain will grow on different soils on the same farm? Again, some persons may wish to know what grasses are best for gravelly soil, peat, alluvial deposit, vegetable deposit, swamp, beach (gravelly and shale); also what clovers. A natural stream is also required to prove the effect of irrigation, also a winter overflow, by freshet or otherwise, on a few acres; also, we may wish to know what roots and plants are most adapted for each of these soils.

The experimental farm ought to have different levels, in order to ascertain what to grow on each flat and side beach. It should have various aspects, especially in experimenting on the growth of fruit trees. We would like to know the effect of the same kind of fruit trees planted in different levels and aspects; for instance, apple trees, etc., planted on side benches, facing southeast, southwest, northeast, or any other point, and what kind prosper best in each locality. But this cannot be done unless the farm possesses the natural formations.

Again, it is not difficult to grow a crop on good land, but some one may wish to know what will grow to advantage on certain spots of this island, which no settler with small means dare test. Another important item for demonstration is, what land ought to be cleared, and what should grow shrub, scrub, or brush; how can shale land be made most remunerative? Is it good for cultivation? It is not good for even pine trees; but if the experimental farm has no shale how can this be known. Many other practical matters might be renumerated; insects, bugs, and pests will be found more or less everywhere.

Rust and smut in grain require deeper investigation to meet with satisfaction in reference to seed and soil.

Disease in potatoes can easily be produced, but plant on different soils and tell us what kinds are least subject to disease; what kind to plant on high land and what more safely on low. Any kind will be good on some soils and in some localities.

It will be seen that to have successful experiments there are required variety of soil, elevation, aspect, also water, on the same farm; and then you can instruct to a certainty such localities possessing the like kind.

A settler can then set to work reclaiming his land, sowing his seeds, and planting his orchard without buying his experience at a ruinous rate.

There are thousands of acres of land on this island adapted for something, but what that good thing is ought to be found out. Nature's bounties are distributed—Nature knows nothing of waste; she cannot be responsible for the ignorance of man; yet poor men, and especially those with families, who have to depend on the product of their hard toil, aim at something certain. They would be blameable, to say the least, to try experiments. Hence land lies unoccupied. Surely the owners of these lands, if only for their own benefit, would be wise in taking such an important matter in hand.

Let the government go vigorously to work and carry out the conditions of her charter—"*subdue it.*" The railway company might be induced to join in the operation. It is no use waiting for Canada in every matter, she can afford to wait, but the Island can ill afford to wait a season. Let an experimental farm be established on the Island, and let a parcel of land be selected, such, as has been pointed out, such spots exist, although they are rare; the work might be commenced this autumn, without waiting a season.

The writer trusts that these suggestions may be taken in the same spirit in which they are written, and if they will in any measure arouse the readers of your valuable paper to a sense of the importance of the question involved, he will feel fully repaid for the feeble scratch of his rusty pen.

D. H.

FROM THE ARCTIC.

Arrival of the "Rush" in San Francisco—The Thetis on Her Way to Victoria With the Late Archbishop Seghers' Remains—The Sealing Schooner Vanderbilt High and Dry at Sank Harbor—The Yukon Miners Brought Down from St. Michael's.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 2nd instant contains the following interesting news from the Arctic region:

From the United States revenue steamer Rush, Capt. Shepard, commanding, the following news is brought from the Arctic: The vessel left Oonalaska Sept. 18th and Choumagin Island September 21st.

On or about Sept. 5th at Land Point, Papoff Island, Louis Sharp shot and killed Wm. H. Dingley, a native of Maine, aged 65. He also at the same time shot and seriously, although not fatally, wounded James O'Brien, agent in charge of Lynde & Hough's fishing and trading station at Sand Point. O'Brien was shot below the eye, the ball passing out at the neck, just grazing the windpipe. He was taken to Unga Island and treated by Dr. Call of the Alaska company's steamer Dora and thence to Oonalaska. On his recovery he will probably return to San Francisco by the Alaska company's steamer St. Paul.

The United States steamer Thetis, Captain Emory, from the Arctic, arrived in Oonalaska Sept. 17th. All hands were reported well. The Thetis coaled ship at Oonalaska and sailed on the 20th of September for Sitka to land Governor Swineford of Alaska Territory; thence she sailed to Victoria, B.C., to land the body of the late Archbishop Seghers, murdered by Frank Fuller on the Upper Yukon in the winter of 1886-87.

The schooner Vanderbilt, owned by Dodge & Brun of this place, is reported high and dry at Sank Harbor. She parted her anchor chains during the heavy northwest gale of September 12th to 15th and was beached. No lives were lost.

The schooner Helen Bluhm has sailed for San Francisco, and the schooner O. S. Fowler sailed from Sand Point September 21st for this port and will land some Indian hunters on the downward trip. Captain Munson is suffering from a severe injury of the hand.

The Rush brings down Captain Furgerson and crew, ten men all told, of the schooner Angel Dolly, from San Francisco, which vessel was hauled on the beach at Ounalaska as unseaworthy.

The Thetis brought from St. Michaels seventy-one miners who had drifted down the Yukon from the gold fields and who were unable to get away from St. Michaels. Fifty-three were taken to Juneau and eight came to San Francisco on the Rush. The arrival of the Thetis at St. Michaels was fortunate, indeed, as only four months' food remained for the nine months of winter which was upon them, and but for the timely arrival of the ship much suffering must have ensued.

John Bremner, who went into the Yukon country with Lieutenant Allen's party, U. S. A., was murdered by Indians last June. The miners captured and lynched his murderers in the following month.

The Thetis left the Arctic September 1st, and all were well on the whaling fleet. The steamers are to the eastward and the sailing vessels are to the westward of Point Barrow.

Tried and Proved.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaint, and have proved it, after a fair trial, a sure cure, both in my own case and others of the family." Lauratta Wing, New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont. tu-th-sat-dw

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.