

I see you have shown... the resolutions passed at... meeting I... from a body... intelligent men... found no response to... cry raised as Vancouver... responsible for the... interior. How suddenly... demagogues have on... remind one another of the... men who presume to lead... aprisants to promissaries... of the least confidence. The... Island, the "Mainland"... are identical, and anyone... separate them by a narrow... serves the deepest reproba-

reference to the meeting... somewhat to speak. Mr... and reasonable, took ad... number of the election wi... to address them on mat... neral interest. The spee... and convincing. The... of their interests, w... that the Province had a... and stable Government... were adduced by the P... at had been done to dev... the country in the way of... and building bridges and... and Government agents... The continuing of the... waver Fraser, and the ju... endeavor to do their... most adverse circumstances... of a late attack... in the history of the present... during the last number... to recuperate in the... single plank has been laid... present Opposition is as... original idea to advance... the country as it is possible... by some to... present to the electorate... position's policy is blank... ment becomes seems to... their ambition with the... ment pursue its liberal... policy, has not the most... realization.

curious anomaly in our... dependent supporter of... government support. It... the elements... position to the govern... the visit of Messrs. Brown... in complete... Opposition press have en... a little capital out of... sent no delegates to... resident of Clinton at... street tailor meeting... elected the former... There were just seven... of these were sent on... to bring about a revolution... as about "tyranny" and... "tyranny" and "tyranny... This, with the absurd... to the Government... Act authorizing the... the... to bring the Province... Did the promoters of this... believe that the Govern... be such an unaccept... "anchored" in Vic... did we care about the... feel perfectly convinced... Government of the inter... the Vancouver... Mr. Cotton, on the... the slightest objection to... the ability and integ... ment. The belief in... its honesty and economi... they have earned... years, and no attempt... can successfully be... RUSTIC.

Full speed trial... the first of twelve high... are about to be added to... to-day. The trial was... a mile an hour and main... hours. The speed test... mouth of the Thames. The... ally pleased with the... vessels will be known as... RUSTIC.

Oct. 31.—Details have... here of the burning of... of Damascus, on the night... instant. The fire ext... destroyed all the houses... adjacent to the mosque... dated \$500,000 to help to... and relieve the poorer... RUSTIC.

Letters from Warsaw... sent illness of General... administered by his chief... for complicity in the... the General. The guilty... papers were allowed to... than that General Gourko... a heart affection.

RETT'S... RED 100... FROGNEY BEST... quantity. For making... infecting, and a hundred other... diseases and eruptions.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1893.

VOLUME XXXV. NO. 47

FATAL EXPLOSION.

A Boiler Connected With a New York Surface Railway Suddenly Bursts.

Numerous Deaths and Serious Accidents—Heavy Damages to Property.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The boiler on the premises of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and the Battery Railroad Co., 14th street and Avenue B, exploded at one o'clock to-day, causing death and destruction. The section of the building in which the boiler was located collapsed. The boiler flow across the street and struck the double tenement No. 534 East 14th street, just below the first story. The side of the building was smashed in, three men were instantly killed, several buried in the debris, and nearly a score injured, several of whom have since died. Engineer Armstrong, whose body was buried in the ruins was in charge of the boiler. William Loyal, a lamp trimmer, was killed in the ruins. The explosion caused with the quickness of thought, and probably no one will ever know its exact cause. But few people were passing along 14th street at the time.

There was a mighty roar, a crash of falling bricks and broken timber. Like a shot the boiler was lifted out of the stable and flew across the street. It struck the tenement directly opposite with a force that shook the whole block; windows were smashed everywhere in the vicinity. Screams from the score of wounded rang out wildly. Women with children in their arms rushed in a panic to the street, and a cloud of dust and pieces of building material flew in the air. It was not until a minute had gone by before any one could realize what had happened. Fireman John Henry, of Engine Co. No. 5, was passing up the street a block away. The shock lifted him from his feet. He turned, and seeing what had happened, sent out an alarm. Before the engine came a second alarm was sounded, and then came hurrying calls for the ambulance by the dozen. Men staggering with wounds, that in some cases were fatal, ran through the street and dropped everywhere. There were three who never moved. They lay "instant death." Thomas Hassan was standing in the rear of the stable. A corner of the boiler struck him in the body and sent him flying in the air. He never moved again. Patrick Quinn was in the rear of the stable. A piece of flying tube struck him on the head and crashed in; he never moved from where he had fallen. Samuel McMullan was standing in the street. A piece of boiler struck him on the head and sent him flying in the air. He never moved again.

Two little Gallagher children, Annie, aged seven, and Michael, aged five, years, were playing in the street in front of their own house. Fragments of brick struck them and they fell bleeding from dozen wounds. No. 534 East 14th street is a double tenement. On the ground, east side, John Ruhl has a liquor store, and on the west side of the street, John Pascoe has a little grocery. The end of the boiler struck the upper corner of the liquor store. Ruhl's bar was demolished. The lower section of the building was carried away, and it fell the whole front of the second story. Ruhl's family live there, but fortunately not one of its members was in the house at the time. Ruhl was standing at the rear end of his bar away from the window when the crash came. A piece of timber struck him in the back and knocked him down. He was not seriously injured. Peter was then in his store at the time, when a mass of brick struck him on the left leg, carrying away some of the bone. At No. 536 there is a Chinese laundry. The windows of the laundry were demolished. Next door William Dart has a barber shop. Dart was shaving a customer at the time and was knocked down by the shock. The customer was thrown from the chair, and ran through the street almost smothered in dust. A piece of boiler struck him in the back and knocked him down. He was not seriously injured. Peter was then in his store at the time, when a mass of brick struck him on the left leg, carrying away some of the bone. At No. 536 there is a Chinese laundry. The windows of the laundry were demolished. Next door William Dart has a barber shop. Dart was shaving a customer at the time and was knocked down by the shock. The customer was thrown from the chair, and ran through the street almost smothered in dust. A piece of boiler struck him in the back and knocked him down. He was not seriously injured. Peter was then in his store at the time, when a mass of brick struck him on the left leg, carrying away some of the bone.

Fifteen minutes after the explosion a hundred firemen and a dozen ambulances were on the scene. The firemen found the boiler standing in front of the stable, and their hands full. They went rushing around everywhere. The wounded were lying at all points. Thomas Lowell, 48 years old, was standing near the front of the stable. The debris showered about him and he was dragged out with his skull fractured and his head crushed. He was dying when sent to the Bellevue. Near him stood in front of the stable a man named Taggan an employe of the company. The shower of bricks and timber struck him, and his injuries were similar to those of Lowell. He was taken to Bellevue, and surgeons say that he cannot recover. One fortunate feature of the whole calamity was that no fire attended it. A small brass streamer after the explosion, but a stream of water extinguished it in short order.

EX-PREMIER ABBOTT.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—(Special).—The funeral of Sir John Abbott, ex-Premier of Canada, took place from his residence in this city, this afternoon, and was one of the largest and most representative ever witnessed in Montreal. The casket was covered with magnificent floral offerings. There was a floral crown from Mr. and Mrs. W. G. George Hamilton; wreath, Hector Mackenzie and cross, from his colleagues in the Cabinet, and numerous others from the Toronto, Montreal and other Conservative associations. The Governor-General, Dominion Government, Senate, House of Commons, Montreal City Council and other public bodies with which the deceased statesman had been connected, during his long and

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Its Timber Believed to Be Suitable for Block Paving—Property Values.

Mineral Resources—Gold Looking Up—The Metals Found in the Colony.

Steps are being taken by the New South Wales Agricultural Department with the view of fostering the export trade in colonial timber. It is proposed to send a number of samples of wood blocks to London. A contractor in the British metropolis will be asked to lay down a portion of a street with them, in order to show their value. It is believed, if it can be shown by practical experiment that Australian blocks are better than the timber now used, a large trade will spring up, provided that the wood could be sent to England at a reasonable rate.

The capital value of all the rateable property in the colony is £147,720,000, as compared with £144,277,400 for 1891-2, showing an increase of £3,442,600 for the twelve months; in this figure more prominently in Canada history in the capacity of one of the colony's leading lawyers. Other writers describe him as a man of mark in the Dominion, though not among the leading statesmen of the country.

CABLE NEWS.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Hanover says the great gambling trial is ended. Lieut. von Meyerick, Capt. Fehreite and Ludwig Adler were each sentenced to four years imprisonment. Lustrum was condemned to lose his civil rights. Seaman and Hesseman each got two years imprisonment, and the others small penalties. The newspapers make severe comments upon the revelations, and demand that the authorities take stringent measures to prevent such a gambling in the future. The anti-Semitic press recalls the fact that six of the prisoners were Jews.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 2.—All the colonies display great interest in the visit of the Canadian Minister of Commerce and the project is being heartily supported. The coming conference will be regarded as being of the greatest importance, and it is said here that it will be held early next year and that Great Britain will send a delegate to discuss the Pacific cable project.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The secretary of "whips" of the Liberal, Conservative, Unionist and Irish parties have sent out urgent appeals to their supporters, requesting them to attend to the meeting of the House of Commons to-morrow, and prepared to be in their seats for some weeks. The Government is to be attacked by the Opposition from both front and rear, and the autumn session promises to be a profusion of sensational episodes.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The opening of Parliament to-day attracted very little attention. All the customary formalities were complied with.

PANAMA, Colombia, Nov. 2.—Serious trouble of both a political and personal character, is said to be brewing in Venezuela, against Crespo's ministry and policy. In view of a possible early outbreak, General Hernandez has been suddenly recalled.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 2.—At the congress of the revolutionary Socialists held here last night it was resolved to carry on an active propaganda and bring about a strike among soldiers in Belgium and elsewhere.

BERGAMO, Nov. 2.—M. Velimirovitch, formerly Servian minister of justice, was found dead yesterday in his bedroom with his head severed. A large sum of money and a quantity of valuables are missing. There is no clue.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Major-General Charles Teesdale, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., Her Majesty's master of ceremonies, and at one time equerry to the Prince of Wales, and who accompanied the latter to America, died to-day of paralysis.

MADRID, Nov. 2.—The Ministerial newspapers here continue the French press for attacking England in connection with the troubles in Morocco. The French papers have more than hinted that the Rifians have been incited to their attacks upon the Spaniards by England, and condemn the Spanish papers.

CANADIAN ATLANTIC CABLE.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 1.—R. B. Dobell, a wealthy Quebec capitalist and president of the Canadian Atlantic Cable company, has just returned from England, where he has received an offer for laying the company's cable from a point on the Straits of Belle Isle to a point on the west coast of Ireland. Mr. Dobell says that the capital required is \$2,500,000, of which \$500,000 has been paid in. A meeting of the Canadian directors will be held in a few days to consider the offer just received to construct the cable. An effort will be made to induce the Dominion Parliament in the coming session to grant assistance.

ORIENTAL ADVICES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The steamer City of Peking arrived from Hongkong via Yokohama this morning, bringing the following advices: An unusually severe and prolonged storm was experienced in Hongkong, commencing on Sunday, the 1st ult., and lasting nearly three days. Much damage was caused near the harbor, and although some twenty junks were driven ashore and destroyed by the furious gale, only one life was lost.

A copper mine has been discovered in the forest of Angara, Japan. It is reported the Japanese government has decided to adopt the gold standard. A ferry boat conveying about 200 Chinese emigrants to a festival captured in the river near Foo Chow recently and twenty persons were drowned.

FETTER AT AJACCIO.

AJACCIO, Corsica, Nov. 2.—The whole town has given itself to feting the Russian naval officers. The fleet will remain here until to-morrow. Upon their arrival yesterday the Russians were addressed by M. Ceccaldi, member of the Chamber of Deputies, who declared Corsica was France's advanced post in the Mediterranean, and said the island might be made impregnable for the defence of the French territory in Algeria. He hoped the Russians would often visit Ajaccio. Admiral Aveles made a brief reply. He promised before spring the Russian fleet would return to Ajaccio and make a long stay. The town was yesterday illuminated last night in honor of the visitors.

As the Russian squadron entered the harbor of Ajaccio, the capital of Corsica, an explosion occurred in the engine room of the flagship, the Admiral, seriously injuring six firemen and engineers. The accident, following closely upon a collision between the cruisers Pamat Aova and Admiral Nakhimoff, shortly after they left Toulon, has cast a gloom over the squadron.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Arbitrators Decide Against the Provincial Claim for Interest on accounts.

Canadian Prize Hogs at Chicago Will Have to Be Slaughtered—Blue Books.

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—Judges Boyd, Burbridge and Caswell, the three arbitrators to whom the case was referred, gave their decision to-day on the most important point submitted to them in connection with the accounts of the old provinces of Canada, viz: the interest question. The award is a great victory for the Dominion. The Provincial claim for compound interest on the balances due them is disallowed, and only simple interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is allowed. The decision affords a sum of nearly \$3,000,000 or, in other words, the provinces would have been entitled to that amount had compound interest been allowed. The accounts will now be referred to expert actuaries for adjustment upon the basis of the award made to-day.

Hog cholera has been discovered among the animals in quarantine at Sarina. Nearly all the hogs afflicted are prize animals that have been returned from the World's Fair. They will have to be destroyed.

CANADIAN NEWS.

QUEBEC, Nov. 2.—District Magistrate Valle has just returned from a judicial trip along the north shore to Labrador. He reports that the fishing has been excellent at all the ports, except Esquimaux Bay, where herring and mackerel failed. The fishermen are well satisfied with their catch.

TORONTO, Nov. 2.—Prof. Goldwin Smith left last night for a prolonged stay in England. A large number of prominent citizens gathered at the Union station to give him a farewell and cheered lustily as the train moved out for New York, from whence he sails on Saturday.

BROCKVILLE, Nov. 2.—The evidence for the Crown in the Luckey murder case was concluded this morning, and that for the defence is now being heard. Damaging evidence was produced against young Luckey.

TORONTO, Nov. 2.—A daring attempt made to cash a forged cheque on the Winnipeg branch of the Bank of Montreal, followed so soon after a similar attempt at New Westminster, leads the officials of the bank to believe that a gang of swindlers has been organized for the purpose of trying to rob the banks in Manitoba and British Columbia. These swindlers have recently been in Toronto and have stolen from the Toronto bank drafts which they have filled in, expecting them to bring in cash.

HAMILTON, Nov. 2.—The ceremony of unveiling the first statue of Sir John Macdonald erected in Canada took place yesterday. Long before the time announced for the ceremony to take place, fully 1,000 people congregated on the Gore at the intersection of John and King streets, where the statue had been erected. Addresses were made by the Bishop of Niagara, Sir John Thompson, Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir Basil H. H. Tupper, and Sir Oliver Mowat, all of whom referred to the deceased statesman in most praiseworthy terms. Rain began to fall before the programme was finished, and the proceedings were to some extent curtailed.

DEFEATED MATABELES.

The "Maxims" Were Too Many for the Natives Who Ran Away.

They Have Fallen Into a Complete Trap and Must Surrender.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 3.—When last reported, K. Lobengula was trying to rally his troops in the vicinity of the Shangele river and Kwele, about 100 miles from Bulawayo and 140 miles west of Fort Charter. He seems, from the dispatches, to have fallen into a complete trap. His further flight north toward the Zambezi river is blocked, while the Zambesi country by its rear, Fort Salisbury on his right flank and on the left the British columns are advancing. It is expected he will be compelled to surrender in a few days. During the march toward the Kwele river the British saw numerous bodies of the Matabeles, but they always retreated. On the night of October 30 Major Forbes sent a body of scouts in the direction of the headquarters of the strongest Matabele regiment. They found the laager camp in large force, apparently prepared to make a desperate resistance. When informed of this Major Forbes sent forward a force of 100 troopers, supported by two rapid-fire guns. They fell their way carefully to within a short distance of the laager, placed the Maxims guns in a commanding position, then charged. To the astonishment of the troopers they found not a single soul in the laager, but saw the Matabeles in full flight in the distance.

On October 13 a small body of British under Captain White, guarding a lot of supplies, were attacked by the Matabeles. The latter were repulsed after a sharp engagement, in which several were killed. The British lost a number, including Capt. Gaudette. After the British column crossed the Shangele river, they were constantly surrounded by the Matabeles, who feared, however, to attack.

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THE REPEAL BILL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin in its domestic goods market report to-day, says: "The effects of the passage of the repeal bill through the Senate has not yet been perceptible to any marked degree in the demand for merchandise, and in some quarters disappointment is expressed at the absence of tangible results. This appears to be somewhat unreasonable, however. Prohibitory duties are more genuine if it is unwarrantably hastened. The general sentiment of the market is now more confident and a gradual expansion of business as a matter of course is expected to follow."

MATABELE POWER BROKEN.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 2.—Cecil Rhodes, premier of Cape Colony, telegraphs from Fort Charter that native runners say the Matabeles are utterly defeated. At Bulawayo the blacks fought with great bravery, but the machine guns and unerring rifles of the whites were too much for them. The Matabele loss is reported to exceed 3,000 killed and wounded. All Matabeleland reports confirm these stories and agree that the Matabele power is utterly broken. One of the savays killed by the Bochnaland police was the relative of a powerful King of one of the native states, who has consequently withdrawn into the interior and is preparing to engage in vigorous hostilities against the British Chartered Company.

SYMPATHY WITH SPAIN.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—A mass meeting was held in Marseilles last night at which M. de Loulie, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, presided. The meeting adopted an address for presentation to the Spanish Minister at Paris, sympathizing with the Spaniards in the reverse they have met at Melilla, and recalling the heroism of Spain in connection with the Caroline Islands dispute, which amazed the world. The intersection of John and King streets, where the statue had been erected. Addresses were made by the Bishop of Niagara, Sir John Thompson, Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir Basil H. H. Tupper, and Sir Oliver Mowat, all of whom referred to the deceased statesman in most praiseworthy terms. Rain began to fall before the programme was finished, and the proceedings were to some extent curtailed.

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LACK OF SPACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The indications are that there will be a lack of space in all the buildings at the fair, except in the agricultural and horticultural. It is not known here just how much space Chicago exhibitors in the various departments will want. The amount the fair managers have to give. The manufacturers and mechanics buildings, large as they are, will be inadequate to hold all that is offered, and it is already apparent that the walls of the fine arts building will not hold the works of art and alleged art that will be offered.

ANARCHIST MANIFESTO.

BAU CLAIRE, Wis., Nov. 2.—A certified manuscript copy of the manifesto adopted by the secret international anarchist congress, held in Chicago on Sept. 30, has been received here. It declares the time has come when anarchists need no longer leave the statement of their doctrine to their enemies, whose ignorance and malice have done the most to misrepresent the cause. The Government of the United States, after a fair trial, has failed to secure the people their natural rights of independence. The manifesto says every principle of equality is violated. It invokes against the municipal, state and national debts permanently fixed upon the people; against the land monopoly and the herds of public officers, and declares that every act of this Government is tainted with the foulest corruption and favoritism. It fiercely attacks the police, militia and regular army, declares its course closed against the individual liberty destroyed, poverty, crime and insanity alarmingly increasing, and that the republic is impotent to protect the poor against the rich.

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THE CITY.

MR. WILLIAM T. THOMPSON, of Fairview, has been gazetted as a notary public for the Province.

THE British Columbia Benevolent Society have dispensed relief for the months of September and October, amounting to \$209.75.

JOE MACDONALD, of this city, and W. B. Charles, of Kamloops, have been appointed clerks, grade B, in the Land Registry office at Kamloops.

APPLICATION has been made by Messrs. C. O'Keefe, E. J. Tronson, and Price Ellison, through their agent Mr. A. Macdonald, for the incorporation of the municipality of Okanagan in Yale district.

MR. JOHN A. THOMPSON and other residents of Wellington have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for letters patent incorporating parts of sections three, four and five, of Wellington district, containing about 200 acres, under the name of the town of Wellington.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Thunder Hill Mining Co. will be held here on December 5, for the purpose of reorganizing the company, disposing of the company's property, and generally considering the condition of the corporation's affairs.

DR. JAMES McFARLANE, city librarian, reports the issue of 1,618 volumes during October—786 to ladies and 832 to gentlemen. The highest issue for any one day was 165 and the average 90. Twenty-two gentlemen and 100 ladies secured cards of membership during the month.

MR. C. W. JENKINSON, who claims to have been robbed of 63 watches left with him for repair, reported to the police yesterday that 23 of the missing timepieces had returned just as mysteriously as they disappeared. He now hopes to see the others follow this first instalment home.

ANTOINETTE TEBAY was charged yesterday before Capt. Gaudin's agent, W. M. Fisher, with having violated the law by using a net at the Gorge for the capture of young salmon. The arrest was made by the Provincial police, and conviction being secured the culprit was fined \$10 and his net forfeited.

THE Gazette of yesterday contains formal notice of the appointment of Mr. Leonard Norris, of Vernon, to be Government agent and registrar under and to carry out the "Marriage Act" in the Okanagan Valley Division of the Yale district, Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for the Okanagan (land) Division of the Yale district, and Mining Recorder under the "Mineral Act" and the "Placer Mining Act," vice Moses Lumby, deceased.

AT THE last regular meeting of Victoria West Lodge, I. O. G. T., the following officers were installed: C. T. Suter, G. Andrews; V. T. Brother, D. McDonald; Secretary, Brother W. Earl, A. S. Suter, E. Andrews; P. S. Brother, H. M. Treasurer, Brother J. Park; Marshal, Brother M. Henderson; D. M. Suter, J. McDonald; Guard, Brother A. Talbot; Sentinel, Brother W. Farman; Chaplain, Suter; S. Semple; P. C. T., Brother J. T. Williams.

A LONDON, England, cable to the Toronto Empire says: "The statements of Capt. Cox are drawing public attention to the alleged fact that the Behring Sea award would kill the seal industry in the foreign powers acquiescence in the regulations is a movement on foot by which it is hoped that the new colonial party will raise this question in Parliament with the view of securing an alteration of the close season established by the Paris tribunal, and other changes which are urged as necessary."

AMONG the appointments officially gazetted yesterday is that of Mr. James McInloch, of Kamloops, as police magistrate of that city. The newly created justices of the peace would be placed at Mission, Valley, and Price Ellison, of Vernon, for Yale electoral district; D. B. Bogle, of New Denver, and F. W. Jordan, of Nakusp, for West Kootenay; E. G. Stambell, C. E. P. L. S., of Victoria, for Westminster; and several electoral districts; T. B. McCallagh, of Aiyah, for Cassiar, and F. G. Powell, of Mayne Island, for the Islands.

GEORGE T. COOK, who claims to be employing himself as a private detective at present, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Smith, who charged him with being a suspicious character and not giving a satisfactory account of himself. Smith had gone out the Spanish road in search of a burglar, and was returning when he met Smith; he asked the latter what he had done and got the reply that it was "none of his business." The arrest followed. Cook appeared in the Police court and was dismissed with a little advice from the bench. The magistrate upholding the action of the officer under the circumstances. Another suspect named Churchill, who came over from the Sound Wednesday afternoon, was arrested by Serge Levin, also early yesterday morning. He was prowling about the streets here, claiming to be a tourist, and was looking for his hotel for a couple of hours—though he did not remember the name of the house he had registered at. When arrested he gave the name of Stewart, which he afterwards confessed was assumed. He claims to be a clerk and hails from Butte, Mont. Mr. Cook, exercising his detective skill, alleges to have obtained the information from Churchill, that he is wanted in Butte for a \$70 robbery; the police have no information on the subject. Churchill's case stands remanded until to-day.

THE long pending trial of Lieut. Masters of the Garnet was concluded yesterday when the accused put in his defence. The circumstances of the accusation, which have been already published, were briefly that Mr. Masters was called to account for certain sums of money which were missing from the fund of the ship's company, of which he occupied the position of president. This position was more or less a nominal one, as the evidence disclosed that though the fund was accountable for the money and affairs of the company, it was conducted in such a way that it was virtually controlled by the paymaster and his staff. The evidence also adduced the facts that Mr. Masters did not have a key of the safe, the keys, of which there were two, were held by the paymaster's assistants, and that, in fact, he had access to the safe only in the presence of others. In consequence of a general confession in keeping the accounts, figures became mixed and wrong balances were given, which Lieut. Masters' lack of knowledge of business matters generally did not help in straightening up. He was consequently called to account by Captain Hallett, and hence his trial, which opened last Wednesday week. The evidence given was very voluminous, and its parts conflicting. It was reviewed at considerable length, and the accused, who took up nearly the whole of yesterday in his defence, and the trial re-

sulted in his acquittal, with a warning not to accept blindly in business matters the statements that anyone might make to him in future. The trial has been a most important one from a technical and legal standpoint, as had Mr. Masters been able to defend the result of the trial might have been different, for though the reality of the case, he was personally responsible for the state of affairs. Messrs. Ernest V. Bodwell and P. E. Irving conducted the defence.

THE Arwa, which replaces the Miwora, is described as an optimum boat, which has already been round the world several times. She is fitted with the new triple expansion for cylinder engines, thus enabling her to work at a proportionately small cost. From Australia to England she has maintained a rate of fourteen knots throughout, and that in the teeth of head winds. The vessel, which has the enormous length of 460 feet, has been called a floating palace by those who have sailed in her. Every convenience and comfort have been provided. The cabins are regular bedrooms; the electric light diffuses a splendid glow, and the whole gives the desirable feeling of homelikeness. Great things are expected from this boat on the new route.

MESSRS. F. H. WORLOCK, Charles Hayward, James Hutchinson and Noah Shakespeare, representing the building committee of the Province, Protestant Orphan and Home, yesterday afternoon visited the new premises on Hillside avenue. The new building is now about completed, and it is probable that will be ready for occupancy by the end of the present month. Upon inspecting the new home the committee were very favorably impressed with the work already accomplished. The furniture for heating the building were tested in presence of the committee and proved quite satisfactory, the temperature of the rooms being regulated as desired. A driveway is now being made to the building, which will connect it beautifully with the grounds. It is not yet definitely known whether there will be any formal opening of the new home or not.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

THE Sailing Season Reviewed by R. P. Rihet & Co., Ltd.—British Schooners Arrive at Yokohama.

Survey This Morning of the "San Mateo"—Departure of the "Boscawell" for the North.

The Monthly Freight and Shipping Report issued by R. P. Rihet & Co., Ltd., this reviews the local business for October: Owing to the unsatisfactory state of the grain market in Europe and a local "corner" in wheat, freights from San Francisco have declined; it is impossible to export grain to a profit at the rates lately current. The market closes quiet, at about 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. for corn, f.o.b. usual options. In the lumber business there is really very little doing, and rates of freight would, no doubt, speedily decline if there were any pressure of vessels on the market. As it is, however, freights are in most cases steady, at about last quotations. In view of the general interest excited by the Behring Sea controversy, and judging that reliable information upon any part of the subject will be of value to at least some of our friends, we have the pleasure of supplementing our circular, showing the Canadian catch of seals during the past season. The point which, in our opinion, deserves most notice, is that the total catch of 28,741 skins, although large, is nothing like so large as was anticipated, and in some quarters confidently expected. This fact, when it becomes more widely known, ought to have a very favorable effect upon the market for sealskins.

BRITISH SEALERS IN JAPAN. The steamer Pekin which reached San Francisco from the Orient yesterday brings word that the British sealers Arotic and Aurora have arrived at Yokohama, the former with 81 seals and the latter with 24 other skins. The papers of both vessels were seized by a Russian cruiser. On account of the watch kept by the Russian cruiser, as well as through the laziness of the crew, no sealing vessels are expected to enter Yokohama harbor. There are already four in port. Russian cruisers are also expected there in connection with the seizure of the ship's papers.

WILLIAMS' HEAD VISITED. Steamer Quadra, Capt. Walbran, returned to port yesterday afternoon, after having conveyed the two Dominion Ministers, Hon. G. E. Foster and Hon. A. R. Angus to New Westminster. The Quadra left here on Tuesday with the honorable gentlemen, and after visiting William's Head proceeded to the Fraser river, the two ministers having first been shown the beautiful grounds, which highly pleased them. The Quadra was met and saluted before reaching New Westminster by the steamer Iris, which day brought out the Mayor and many prominent citizens who gave the ministers a hearty welcome. After landing her distinguished passengers, the Quadra sailed for Burrard Inlet on Wednesday, where she relaid the Point Gray buoy.

THE "YACOMA" AWAY. The N. P. R. steamship Tacoma, with Captain Hill commanding, arrived in port on route to the Orient at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and sailed for Yokohama a few hours later. She had spent just one week at Tacoma, during which time she discharged and subsequently loaded a return bill freight. Her outward cargo is made up principally of flour, of which she has 1,800 tons, but she also carries over 30 tons of mixed freight. One hundred and thirty Chalmers left on her, fifteen being from Victoria and ninety-eight having taken passage at Tacoma. The ship carried but two Messrs. Murray and Thompson, who are en route from the City of Destiny to Japan. The steamer is being taken back to the Chalmers, all the Celestias who arrived on her last trip having reached their destination without government interference.

THE "SAN MATEO" SURVEY. Capt. W. R. Clarke, harbor master and Lloyd's surveyor, and J. A. Thomson, steamboat inspector, were two of the board of examiners who held an official survey on the Steam collier San Mateo, in Esquimalt yesterday morning. What amount of damage was done by the recent gas explosion on board the ship, the examiners refuse to state, at least until they have reported to the owners. THE CAPTAIN RIDDERBULKE REMOVED. The steam schooner Worlock, which was reported in the Colonist some time ago as having had her papers seized and as having been ordered to Yokohama, has since been given into the charge of the British Consul at Yokohama, or at least will be as soon as the papers forwarded by the assistance of the owners reach the consul.

NYE IN ENGLAND.

He Has Not Got Accustomed to Entertaining His Valet Properly.

Severed From His Landlady by an Egg—The Gallant Vermont-er's Offer.

(Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.) LONDON, Oct. 21.

Yesterday I changed my lodgings and came into town a little more. Now I am only a few doors from Piccadilly, which is one of the streets here that have the most passing on them.

To-day the town is full of strangers. Farmers are in from some distance, and now and then an American may be seen buying something and trying to pay for it without saying over in his mind: "4 fathoms make 1 penny."

Then the half crown comes along and



FAREWELL TO THE LANDLADY.

knocks out his calculations. So does the guinea. Darn a guinea anyhow. I lived next door to a flock of them one summer in North Carolina, and they got up so much earlier than I did in the morning that Reason tattered on her perch.

My former lodgings were at Chiwick (pronounced Chizick). Chizick was the home of H-garth, and his body lies buried in the Chiwick churchyard. There also is the beautiful estate of the Duke of Devonshire, known as Chiwick House. Chiwick House is built after the plan of an old Roman villa and is a massive pile. Of old statuary from Rome and some decorations even from the Vatican are here. Several stables belong to the Roman senate were put under the trees at Chiwick House. They were the genuine thing, too—seats that the Roman senator had sat in while he thought of his speech; cold, hard stone seats that they used to sit on in December in the hot blooded Roman but a cotton toga.

It is any wonder that Rome fell and that the barbarian Goth stabbed his horse in the palace of the Caesars? Chiwick House is most richly decorated in white and gold, with beautifully painted ceilings done by Italian artists of 200 years ago. The grounds are laid out in a magnificent park of 63 acres. Here Pope was a constant guest, and as Plum Levi, my barber friend in North Carolina, would say, Pope used to be around Chiwick House a right much.

His favorite walk between two huge evergreen hedges 15 feet high has also been a favorite walk of mine while here. If he had not been snatched away before I came to England, Pope and I would have helped each other. He was strong in some ways, while I came out better in others. Pope could have shown me how to get about London by the mysterious railroads, while I could have corrected his essays for him.

The Duke of Devonshire is well off and leases the place at Chiwick just as Mr. Gould might have leased Irvington to some one in New York, or as George Washington might lease Mount Vernon to a Denver man, with use of tomb and right of piety.

If the duke had been there, he would have doubted that the dog on me, but he is so, Dr. Tule, told me to go anywhere where over the place, eat hothouse grapes, pick orchids, climb the tree planted by Queen Victoria, or do my literary work where Pope did his. There are trees there planted by Garibaldi and many other eminent people living and dead.

The tree planted by Her Most Gracious Majesty does not seem to thrive, and I feel almost positive that she did not much like it properly when she first sat it out. I use the word sat advisedly. I use it on the advice of my valet, Clarence, aged 68, who says he belongs to the hupper classes.

I got to talking with Clarence quite freely the other evening, for I do not want time to hang heavily on his hands. There was no good electric patent, because that I felt like taking him to see, so we chatted the evening away, Clarence and I. It is pretty hard for an American guest to entertain a valet, not being accustomed to it. I never had one before, so it comes rather awkwardly. He thinks I ought to have my boots treed every night. I told him to tree them if he thought best, but that he would have to knock them off for me in the morning, for I would not go up after them. See the object of it? I am American. "Too bad, too bad," with a sigh that was like a breeze across a distillery. "I don't know what we are coming to. Everything has went to be cheap now."

In a crowded bus on Piccadilly some days ago, as I have said, I happened to see a very solemn man from Vermont. He had one of those low derby hats worn 16 years ago, with a capacity of two tablespoonfuls, and was a thin, dried herring sort of man trying to find some American news in a London paper. At that time there entered a very fat

sluggish centurion. It popped like a rifle when I tapped it with my knife, and if the window hadn't been open I should have been asphyxiated. What a terrible death it must be to cook up a room tight up, make me's will and then turn on an egg like that, and egg that had been laid by itself ever since the Saxons came here, an introspective egg laid by a morbid hen!

I spoke to the landlady about it. "This egg," said I, turning away to avoid seeing its still features, "should not have been disinterred. Will you take it back to the cemetery again and see that the grave is reseeded at my expense?"

"She thought I was sarcastic. 'That is a mistake,'" she said.

"Yes," I made reply; "it has that air about it."

"No," she said; "I mean that the cook has made a mistake and sent you up a cooking egg."

"Oh, you use these eggs for cooking, do you?" I asked, with well feigned breadth. "You use them to raise bread with and make angel food. Instead of using them in the interests of the House of Lords to make puddings of them. Very well," I added in a broken voice, "if you have no other excuse to offer than that it is a cooking egg, I must say farewell."

I had been there a week, mostly because of the fact that the stately landlady whom Griswold asked why he charged \$2 for a 20 cent lunch. "Well, sir," said the Kentuckian, putting his thumbs in his vest; "by—, I need the money." I shall do no more such charitable work and then buy pepsin and liver pills all winter as a result.

I sometimes think that for a man with my chest measurement I am the biggest fool ever born in captivity.

Clarence, my valet, has a way of describing things to eat and drink that makes my mouth fairly water. "Dickens could make one hungry in a paragraph. Clarence was telling the other evening about a 'bumper' of mild and Burton as he called it, and then buy pepsin and liver pills all winter as a result.

I was asking him yesterday about a meat pie made here sometimes, in the country especially, and which is a cylinder of batter with a piece of meat in the centre.

"Oh, that, sir! That we 'ad at 'ome when I was a lad, sir. Hit is very delicious, very delicious indeed, sir. We call hit the 'old in the 'ole, sir.'"

I was offered a fine Hereford bull 4 years old last week for \$24, and his blood was as good as that of the Duke of Northumberland. He was worth \$100, as a matter of fact, but I could not take him very well, so he will go to the slaughter house. The drought has been something very serious, and the strikes on top of it will make hard times for the winter.



"THAT IS AMERICAN CHEESE."

A RIFLE match took place on Esquimalt range on the 1st instant. It was won by Royal Marines from H. M. Ships Royal Arthur and Garnet. These teams had already met twice, but as victory had rested with each team once, it was decided to shoot the deciding match. The flagship's marines won after a good match by 15 points.

THE RIFLE. A PROVINCIAL RUGBY UNION. Vancouver, Nov. 2.—(Special)—Delegates from the clubs of Victoria, Vancouver, Westminster and Nanaimo met at the Hotel Vancouver this morning, and organized a Provincial Rugby Football Union, for which these officers were elected: President, Dr. Johnston, Vancouver; Vice-President, Lieut. Westminister; Secretary, Duff, Victoria; Treasurer, E. E. Billinghurst, Victoria; Committee—Dr. West, Victoria; Hearn, Nanaimo; Allison, Westminster; Campbell, Vancouver. A match between the Island and the Mainland will be played on November 25.

A CHALLENGE FROM 'TRISBO. A NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 2.—(Special)—A challenge has been received by the Westminster football club for a match between their juniors and the Golden City club of San Francisco, the match to be played during the Midwinter Fair. No answer has yet been returned.

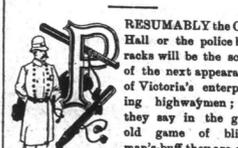
THE RING. JOHN L. FANCIER MITCHELL. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2.—John L. Frazier speaking of the Mitchell-Corbett fight last night said it was his opinion that Mitchell would whip Corbett. "I don't say this," he said, "because Corbett does me up; not at all. Mitchell is a harder hitter than Corbett, and can hit just as often, too. Don't overlook that fact. That argument about Mitchell having the worst of it in reach and size makes me tired. Mitchell is not getting to be himself out of a punching bag. Reach and height don't cut no more figures in a prize fight than in a foot race, day catch on? Corbett, however, is a clever fellow, but Mitchell is just a clever and can hit harder. I think they will scrap, and the go will be a long and scientific one."

THE CHURCH and the Good Templars. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2.—Nothing is known in the Roman Catholic circles of this city regarding the report, which comes by way of the Northwest, that the congregation of the propaganda at Rome has declared the Independent Order of Good Templars one of the secret societies under the ban of the church. It is certain, at least, that no decision on the subject has ever been issued in which the name of the organization has appeared. Individual Bishops may, on their own judgment and responsibility, have interdicted the Templars, but no official pronouncement against them has, according to the records, been issued from Rome. It is a fact, moreover, that large numbers of members of this particular temperance association in this city and England are in full communion with the "holy church."

ROBBERS GROW BOLDEE.

This Time the Scene of Their Operations is in Shadow of the City Hall.

An Italian Restaurateur Visited and Robbed at a Revolver's Muzzle.



RESUMABLY the City Hall or the police barracks will be the scene of the next appearance of Victoria's enterprising highwaymen; as they say in the good old game of blind-man's-buff they are getting very "hot."

The latest reported "hold up" occurred between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, almost within the shadow of the city clock tower, on Douglas street, next to Vienna's fish store. The victim was an Italian named Roscani, who with a few low countrymen has recently established a little oyster house at the spot designated. His miniature restaurant is not much larger than a good sized packing box, and contains a stove with the cooking utensils behind a small counter, with two chairs and a couple of tiny tables where the public have access.

The place is clean, however, and the proprietors being attentive to the patron's comfort, they have counted upon working up a comfortable little business. How they lost the small store of money which was to buy this week's stock of oysters, Roscani told in detail to two COLONIST men yesterday. The story is best appreciated as told in the peculiar dialect of the restaurateur, but this is a substance.

A little after midnight Roscani relieved his partner, who takes the "day watch," and was conversing with an Arabian friend, engaged in the sale of silk handkerchiefs when two men entered. The one was about 5 feet 6 inches in height, and sported a small dark mustache; the companion was shorter and thicker set and wore a full beard, which, however, was not uniform in color. Both were roughly dressed, but from the whiteness of their hands and their appearance generally it was evident they were not working men. The taller of the two eyed Roscani directly, and he hastened to fill the order the short man countermanded it.

"We don't want any oyster cocktails," he said, "give us a case of wine." "All right, sir," said the willing proprietor, and soon the stoves were simmering on the little stove. While the oysters were cooking the younger of the two, himself attempting to pick a quarrel with the Arabian, who finally left, though not understanding clearly what was said to him. The oysters were by this time ready and served, and the strangers apparently enjoyed them.

Roscani was standing by his counter waiting for the expected payment, and the taller man was sitting immediately in front of it. Suddenly he of the whiskers opened the door and stepped outside, his hand still retaining his grasp on the knob. He looked up the street hurriedly, and putting his head in the door said, "Clear out!" At the word, his companion quickly drew a revolver, and pushing the startled Italian backward with the weapon against the glass door, he then sat down at the oyster counter and began to eat, while the other man powerlessly to escape, while he felt over the counter and along its inner edge for the till. This is a convenience Roscani & Co. have not yet secured, but the money was there—between a crockery cup on the little shelf. The money was appropriated, despite Roscani's protest that it was all he had in the world to buy the oysters with, together with a couple of convenient packages of cigarettes. Then the robber left, after making an attempt to extinguish the light.

Roscani's wit and courage returning as soon as the man and revolver were out of the door, he followed, armed with a dagger. The two men started at a fast walk toward Johnson street, but as soon as the corner was turned toward Blanchard started into a run. The street was dark, and with his revolver still before his mind's eye he did not follow far. Roscani closed up his establishment for the night and a little later told several of his countrymen about his adventure.

"I look all around," he explained, "but I see no policeman anywhere. In the morning I see one go by my place—the short French policeman. I call him in and tell him where was sitting the oyster waiter, and a little later told several of his countrymen about his adventure.

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King under pressure

which stability is the passed some very fine it is well adapted to agriculture. We travelled far, getting nearer the we came in view of the valley, destined to become a honey, and a populous capable of supporting people. The man who I would advise to go there are thousands of plow. The productive-vegetable. Vegetables grow by Indian methods miles farther north barley abundantly. All that is to make this a British Columbia. Mr. locality this year, thanks of our present Govern-techno river here, at the mud and over logs to situated on Stuart lake. say Company have a large for a large business. During our short sojourn entertained by Mr. and songs and other music pioneer days were pleasant evening. The O.M.I. short distance from the five or six hundred In-Instantly. Rev. Father as credit for his per-these Indians to their state. He has taught their own language, all newspaper which is in perusing, and they the white man of the do-arrive to make from Sta-food for our animals be-long journey of 150 miles as over a mountain trail. One of our men-who the resources of this I make the trip it might for a sum sufficient to is almost impossible, able the marks are oblit-ifficult for ordinary trav-also awaited us as we the mountain, and Nation in all its splendor. he comic artist was pre-escaped peaks and can-illa, making a sight never will now bring you to. We have gravel diggings ar-ledge in our hands. of this country, where constructed, will pay the lucky company un-ital to say if none of-lets were induced to in-British Columbia they-warded. I will mention ar where there are good-ending for two or three six or seven miles would out at a comparatively that when you consider are spending in Can- I will gladly accom-panies and give them all my command in regard it would be placed to parties. The resources of any other portion in the way of minerals, apital to develop in Cal-ifornia for hydraulic it is understood by the he that men without no business in this part he mines are mostly by-ches to work them suc-

W. H. HEALY.

FOR FERGEBY.

Nov. 3—N. W. O'Rear, of Leader, the customs dressed to-day upon an by the grand jury for 2,000 bonds for appear-October 13, of a similar offence. M. Sweeney, who, in was committed to jail. O'Rear was a deputy here he had access to, and according to he stole several hun-grams and forged the Grand Jury their county officers for whereby such crim-

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NURSERY.

THE CITY.

THE young man Churchill, who was arrested on suspicion early Wednesday morning...

A YOUNG woman, who confesses to have contracted the morphia habit three years ago...

The funeral of the late W. J. Maull took place yesterday from the residence, 12 Fernwood road...

The thirty fifth drawing for an appropriation of the Victoria Building society was held at the St. William's Hotel...

W. H. BAINBRIDGE, who is interested in McQuillan's claim, on Hiawathos creek, Alcona, arrived from that district last evening...

MICHAEL BOYLE is a prisoner at the city lockup to-day, and yet Michael Boyle is a lucky man...

SINOR his comrade Stratford was "held up" on the Esquimalt road a few nights ago...

THE acquisition of the boat, the "Garnet," published yesterday, was the result of the inquiry which has been instituted into the affairs of the ship company...

THE annual election of officers of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society took place in their hall on Blanchard street last evening...

ROBERTS and cumbros of robbery continue to fill the air, and though the former are unfortunately too numerous...

IS BROWNE'S BODINE. By F. W. Wood stated Dr. J. C. BROWN'S BODINE is the inventor of Chlorodyne...

WIGOROUS MEASURES. LONDON, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Madrid says that the Spanish warships have been ordered...

THE VICTORIA FOOTBALL CLUB ADDS BILL. Another Victory to its Unbroken Series. And Victoria Riflemen Defeat the Marines on a Creditable Score.

THE third match between the Navy and the Victoria Rugby Football Club was played yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill before a good number of spectators...

THE RIFLE. ROYAL MARINES VS. VICTORIA RIFLE CLUB. These teams met at the naval range, at Esquimalt, yesterday, and spent a very pleasant afternoon...

THE CITY.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Canadian Packing Co., Ltd., is called for the 14th inst.

LATEST advice just received from England conveys the news of Paymaster Ollard being raised to the rank of staff paymaster...

W. ROBINSON, of North Shields, England, is at present at the Victoria Hotel. He is making a tour through Canada...

WHEN Michael Boyle came to his senses in the police station yesterday and learned that not only his \$153.25 was safe...

JAMES CARSON, an old-time British Columbia miner, has just died in Montreal, his native place, at the age of 80.

ALD. BRAGG has passed a notice on the City Hall bulletin board to the effect that he will move to empower the City Assessor to negotiate with property owners...

THE CARRYING OF firearms as a precaution against robbery by highwaymen came near causing a fatality on Friday night...

AFTER spending \$25,617 for fitting out the "Garnet" for service at Esquimalt, says an English paper just to hand, "there is certainly something a little ludicrous in the idea of her not going there at all."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Secretary Herbert, this afternoon, received the following from the captain of the U. S. S. Charleston: "Rio de Janeiro—Firing goes on daily between the vessels of the two nations..."

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Two agents of the Brazilian Government have been in the city for the last two days collecting information as to the speed, coal capacity and construction of a number of steamers sailing from this port...

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—It is rumored that the Metropolitan Steamship Company for the purchase of one of the two fine steamers, Herman Van der Meer and B. Dimock...

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A private dispatch received here confirms the report published on Nov. 1 that the rebel Brazilian warship Republic sank the Government transport Rio de Janeiro...

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 4.—The football game between Princeton and Philadelphia resulted in a narrow scoring. PRINCETON BEATS PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—(Special)—The football game between Princeton and Philadelphia on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club for 4 to 0.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 4.—(Special)—The Rugby match between Victoria and Vancouver was postponed on account of rough weather.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

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BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

North Ward Grievances Declared to Be Beyond the Control of the Council.

Water Fountain for the Indians—A Sewer Inspector's Pay—Minor Business.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last evening, Mayor Beaven presiding, and all the members present with the exception of Ald. Belyea.

The Council went into committee of the whole on the by-law to repeal the sewer connections regulating by-law, which was adopted in committee and then passed by the board.

ALD. BAKER inquired about a letter with respect to a drain on Speed avenue, but he had been informed had been sent in, but of which he had since heard nothing.

The Mayor answered that he knew nothing of the letter. The Mayor then read a letter from George McRae, milkman, complaining that the ditching on his farm on the Cedar Hill road was not done as agreed...

ALD. BAKER said it did not look well for the city, and it looked worse for the city, to have his salary garnished. This man was employed as a drain inspector at \$125 a month, and he ought to pay his debts...

The Mayor explained that the corporation was called upon to appear in court, through counsel, in answer to the garnishee summons, and if there was to be any expense incurred it would not be fair to have the city pay it.

The Mayor was, after discussion, referred to the City Barriers. The Mayor was also referred to the Finance committee, recommending amongst other things the payment of \$125 each to the salary for one month of the drain inspectors, Ald. Styles objected that the inspectors should be paid by the day instead of by the month...

ALD. BAKER pointed out that the bricklayers in the sewer received \$6 per day, and the pay of the inspectors only amounted to \$5 for every working day in the month. If the inspectors were to be doctored for the days when work had to be suspended their pay would be less than that of the men.

The Council was again into committee of the whole on the pound by-law, which after a long discussion was referred to Council and passed. Ald. Robertson, Baker and Bragg dissenting.

A letter from the Canadian General Electric Co. was read, in which the company proposed to publish in an electrical directory. Referred to Electric Lighting Committee.

The City Engineer wrote asking authority to place a pipe and tap on Store street, opposite Telegraph street, for the convenience of the water works, and now annoy the business, and asking for it. Granted.

THE NORTH WARD MEETING. A letter from S. Duck, covering the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the electors of North Ward, over which he presided, was read, together with the resolutions passed at the meeting.

ALD. MURPHY—Are the speeches attached to the Mayor—No; they are not. I was surprised when I read the speeches in the papers to see that no one present called attention to the fact that, in dividing the city into wards, it is provided that the Mayor is only to be elected to the assessed rate.

OUR NEIGHBORS' NEWS.

A very remarkable system of ocean transport has been brought out in Paris by Monsieur Bazin, a French engineer. M. Bazin's proposal is to construct an American liner on eight rollers, and to obtain a speed by the working of models and by algebraic formulas...

THE GAME ELSEWHERE. LONDON, Nov. 4.—The football game was called off at 4. The score was 3-0. HARVARD, 3; CORNELL, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 4.—The football game between Princeton and Philadelphia resulted in a narrow scoring. PRINCETON BEATS PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—(Special)—The football game between Princeton and Philadelphia on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club for 4 to 0.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 4.—(Special)—The Rugby match between Victoria and Vancouver was postponed on account of rough weather.

THE GUN. ELLIOTT STILL CHAMPION. PATTERSON, N. J., Nov. 4.—Several people went out to Willard Park this morning to witness the second contest between J. A. R. Elliott, of Kansas City, champion live pigeon shot of the United States, and Frank Glass, of Morris-town, champion of New York, for \$250 a side.

RENNALS LOWERS SEVER RECORDS. TORONTO, Nov. 4.—(Special)—W. B. Henshall, of the Royal Canadian Bicycle Club, in a trial of speed at Rosedale track to-day, went ten miles in 28 2/5, lowering the Canadian record for that distance by 32 seconds. His time for the sixth mile is 16 3/5; the seventh in 19 4/5; the eighth in 22 3/5; and the ninth in 25 3/5, also breaks all previous Canadian records.

THE AMERICAN CUP. LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Cup says preparations are making to form a syndicate to build one or more yachts with a view to challenging for the America's cup in 1895.

THE ISLAND TRAGEDY.

Numerous Theories as to the Crime and the Identity of the Murderers.

Inexcusable Delay of the Local Magistrate—The Inquest Upon—Officer Calbick in Pursuit.

The Savary Island tragedy, the first news of which was given in the COLONIST yesterday, is a mystery in many more ways than one. Those who are acquainted with the locality in which the crime was committed, cannot understand how it was that Magistrate Manson allowed the valuable time to elapse that he did before putting in motion the machinery of the law; nor is it easily comprehended why Mr. Manson conveyed the bodies to Vancouver instead of Comox, not more than twenty miles away, or to Nanaimo, where there is a coroner having jurisdiction throughout the Province, as well as a staff of efficient constables. There is, of course, no regular communication between Savary Island, of which the murdered men were the only residents, and Comox; hence Constable Anderson heard nothing of the tragedy until he was summoned yesterday, on his way to Westminister, to be present at Ben Kennedy's trial on Wednesday. After Mr. Manson reached Vancouver, there was also unusual delay in communicating the facts to the Provincial police headquarters, and Superintendent Hassey, in consequence, had only the information contained in the COLONIST special before him until last evening. He was therefore working in a measure, in the dark, not being informed of what steps had already been taken to apprehend the guilty parties. Arrangements were being made to conduct a search from Nanaimo, but instead of this action Provincial Officer Calbick and a party under his orders to leave from Vancouver last evening. The interest and orders have now ten days' start, which they never should have been allowed, and which will seriously handicap the efforts of the officers.

The formal inquest on the remains of the murdered men opened at Vancouver yesterday before Coroner Patterson, and after the bodies had been examined, was adjourned until the 15th instant. The material facts were all contained in the testimony of Mr. Manson, and bear out the account of the affair already published. Thomas, who has also been living on Savary Island for some little time, was the next important witness.

The evidence strongly pointed to Lynn as the murderer; he saw Green pay for some liquor out of a roll of money \$1,000 at Theelin's place, and therefore knew that the rancher had a large sum of money in his cabin, which would furnish the motive for the crime. Lynn is missing, and so is his red and grey Fraser river boat; his kiltoman and his boy are also gone.

From the fact that four Indians visited Green's place on Saturday, at 2 in the morning—twenty-four hours after the murder—and told the settlers that the people on the ranch were all drunk, has started another theory, already published, that the committed wholesale murder for the sake of plunder, and hid the bodies of Lynn and his boy to divert suspicion.

Still another theory is that a man named Bragg, who stole \$800 from Green two years ago and escaped to the States, and who knew the old man's habits, had returned and, with Lynn's assistance, committed this dreadful work. The fact that Bragg has recently been seen in the Province lends color to this theory. Lynn bears a bad character generally in the district, and a special to the COLONIST from Manson says, has served several terms for supplying liquor to Indians. He is, however, a sneak and a coward, and would not be suspected of having embarked in so desperate an enterprise as the island affair appears to have been.

The weapons placed in the hands of the murdered men were shot guns, which evidently have not been discharged in many months, and the death wounds, in both cases near the heart, are those made by rifle bullets. The furniture, too, had been smashed by rifle bullets, and all the shots were fired from within the house. Not a rifle remains on the ranch. Magistrate Manson, who knew Green's house and habits well, says the pillows had been thrown into the middle of the bed; the mattresses doubled up, and the cast bed underneath rifled of its contents.

As all the facts were in possession of the Vancouver authorities, it was deemed advisable (to save time) to despatch Provincial Constable Calbick and a posse of police to the scene of the murder, which was done yesterday afternoon. Calbick has known Lynn for several years, and may perhaps succeed in effecting his capture, although much valuable time has been lost.

Superintendent Hassey leaves for Vancouver to-night, to attend the trial of Kennedy for the murder of O'Connor at Beacon Island last July, and he will look into this latest murder case and take any other steps that may be necessary.

Jack Green, the murdered Savary Island rancher, was well known to old timers at Nanaimo. For a number of years prior to his taking up residence on Savary Island he was engaged in trading up and down the coast, and made Nanaimo his headquarters. At one time, too, he owned a large ranch at Englishman's River, which he sold out to the late John Hirst.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 4.—An address to the people of the United States in the name of the free press of the country has been issued by a number of senators and representatives, who took part in the discussion of the bill repealing the purchase of Alaska in reply, stating that the bill did not explain the reasons for the purchase of the territory, and that the bill was a liberal use of the stock platitude.

Advertisement for Imperial Baking Powder, featuring a cartoon character and text: 'LONGEST, BEST. Baking Powder. You get it with... SKY. 10 HOURS. ADRIAN HOTEL. CURES BILIOUSNESS. IS BROWNE'S BODINE. VIGOROUS MEASURES.'

THE "MIOVERA" DISASTER.

Graphic Account of It by a Canadian Resident of Honolulu.

Mr. Sanford Fleming's Mission to Australia—Robert Louis Stevenson.

(Correspondence of Montreal Witness.)

HONOLULU, Oct. 10.—The Canadian-Australian Steamship line has met hard luck this early in its career. Its strong and handsome steamer "Miovera" has stranded on the coral reef at the entrance to Honolulu harbor. She was from Sydney direct, having given Brisbane the go-by on account of the Queensland government's failure to meet the terms proposed by the government of New South Wales. A wait was made, however, for mails and passengers from Brisbane by rail.

The marine lookout kept by the Hawaiian Government on Diamond Head, a promontory five or six miles from Honolulu, reported by telegraph that the "Miovera" was ten miles south at 7:30 p. m., on Monday, Oct. 2. It is quite dark in this latitude at that hour of the year. A committee sent by the cable matter to the wharf and prepared to go out to meet the steamer. The pilot took lamps in his boat and went to light up the buoy on either side of the passage into the harbor through the reef.

There was some delay in getting the boat off, a hawker was run out to the steamer by an officer of the board of health. Mails had been imported by the previous steamer from the southern hemisphere of the Oceanic line, and probably the board of health meant to be particularly watchful this time. But it is also said that the pilot assigned to the "Miovera" remarked that there was no occasion for hurry. The pilot was not got to about the third buoy from deep water, and the lamp was being hung upon that object, when the approaching steamer was observed to be very close in and in a dangerous place.

STOPPED AND NEVER WENT AHEAD AGAIN. "What is he trying to do?" said the pilot, as the steamer was swinging round on the leeward side of the channel. Then the vessel was observed to stop, and she never went ahead again. The pilot was on board the grounded ship, and word was sent back to port for the Government tug boat. It was less than an hour from the time of the disaster that the pilot was signalling the steamer till she was resting on the reef, in full view of the principal wharves of Honolulu harbor. There was a strong northeast breeze blowing, which swung the steamer farther broadside on the rock.

The tug boat was not long in going out, a hawker was run out to the steamer's starboard quarter. On this line the tug boat strained the live long night, while an anchor and cable were let out at the bow to keep the "Miovera" from getting into a worse position. Representatives from Theo. H. Davies & Co., agents both for the Canadian-Australian line and Lloyd's, early on the morning of the 16th, called on the steamer and consulted with Captain Scott on his predicament. The ship was in a very precarious position. Had a southerly gale sprung up—"kona," as the natives call it—a storm would have been a disagreeable affair for the steamer. In that eventuality there would have been no small peril in getting passengers and crew off the ship. The "Miovera" was lying in a region where breakers roll high when such a storm prevails. As the day fortunately was, the vessel was in company with the "Miovera" and the "Miovera" was sending her an atom of foam over her bulwarks.

NEWSPAPER MEN ON BOARD.

It was nearly ten o'clock before your correspondent heard of the disaster. He was attending a meeting he was on his way to a partying with Mr. T. R. Walker, the resident head of Theo. H. Davies & Co., and British vice-consul, who was to leave by the "Miovera" for England via Victoria and Montreal. About 11 o'clock I took a short boat with a few other gentlemen to the stranded ship. It was not yet two or three hours of rising. At one point after leaving the harbor our native boatmen were in some consternation at the leeward side of the steamer. The sea was making for the rising gale. Cross seas and blind rollers gave us a wailing, as well as a jolly good cracking in the cradle of the ship. We managed to make the lee side of the tug boat without mishap. After going on board the tug the wind and the sea increased, so that the little steamer pitched and tossed in fine style as she strained on the creaking hawser.

Finding that there was smooth water on the lee side of the "Miovera" a party of newspaper men, including the writer, went on board with Messrs. King and Smith, editor and Minister of the Interior and Attorney General, respectively. Everything on board the stranded steamer was as quiet as if she were lying in dock discharging cargo. The officers were busy attending to the hawser, that every now and then began to strain from chafing on the bits, when the order had to be given for the tug to stop pulling while a fresh hold was taken. Most of the passengers were in their berths. The three or four exceptions were gloomily discussing the chances of the ship's getting away without being disabled from continuing her voyage.

After consultation with the Minister of the Interior, who from having been captain of the largest coasting steamer here, was familiar with the steamer, and the captain of the tug, it was decided to attempt to get the "Miovera" off the reef. The following soundings on either side of Honolulu, June 1, show 17 feet of water forward and 20 feet aft. She has a record of 384 miles a day.

The passengers have published in the Bulletin this afternoon a list of sympathizers with Captain Scott, and thanks to agents for having provided comfortable hotel accommodations for them and quick despatch to their destinations. There were large quantities of bananas and pineapples awaiting shipment by the "Miovera" at this port. Some of the bananas were put on

THE CHILDREN'S ROOM.

How peaceful at night The slumbering children lie, Each gentle breath so light Escaping like a sigh.

How sweet the room, how fair, To one who softly enters there! Whose hands are those unseen That smooth each little bed?

Whose lips are those unseen That kiss the golden curls? Whose fingers stroke the curls? Whose arms are those unseen That cradle the young ones?

Whose arms are those unseen That cradle the young ones? Whose heart is this that cries, Beseeching God to bless, Whose bow the mother's, in whose face Love shows its sweetest dwelling place?

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OUR NEIGHBORS' NEWS.

London Daily News.—There are five printing presses in Iceland. Ten newspapers and eight magazines are published, and the Icelanders have a great impulse to intellectual production is proved by the fact that the 12,000 Icelanders who have emigrated to Manitoba have founded twelve newspapers.

Post-Intelligencer.—The run of silver salmon is about over, and nearly all the fish now taken are of the variety known as dog, or fall salmon. People who want salmon can certainly get them cheap enough at the present time, as they are sold at the rate of two for fifteen cents, or four for a quarter.

At the recent fall fair, says the Waterloo (Quebec) Advertiser, Messrs. J. and P. H. Kraus, of St. Armand, exhibited a splendid pair of five-year-old oxen that tipped the scales at 4,490 lbs. The oxen are young enough yet to grow, and if they are not sent to the block too soon should add another ton to their present weight.

Spokane Review.—An industry of a peculiar kind in that which James Sutton, an Esch gardener, is introducing in the district of the florist plant. Mr. Sutton has several bunches of the plant on a five-acre garden spot and it is doing remarkably well. The slips were planted about two years ago, and the roots are now six feet long and about three-quarters of an inch thick.

In London there is a quaint old organization known as the Fellowship of Free Porters. It was organized some time in the thirteenth century, and for nearly 600 years its members had the monopoly of the distilling of gin from botanicals coming up the Thames. A century ago the organization had 2,600 members, with a surplus which in 1852 grew to 281,000. The construction of docks, and the abolition of metropolitan gin, destroyed the premises of the Fellowship. It has been languishing for several years, and refuses to die because no provision has been made for the disposal of its funds. An arrangement has been made recently whereby the funds are to be

distributed, and meanwhile each member is to be paid ten shillings a week.

Spokane Review: At Hoquiam the directors of the public schools are having difficulty with citizens who formerly dwelt in the South. A man from Texas has complained because one of the teachers read several daily passages from "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He has been told that they were not as good as persons born in the North. Other complaints are made that such songs as "Marching Through Georgia" have a tendency to keep alive sectional feeling. Another demands the expurgation from the school books of all allusion to the war of the rebellion. Evidently this country has gone thoroughly Democratic.

San Francisco Bulletin: A remarkable gold story is reported from San Francisco in Western Washington. This mine is 265 feet high, and the pool below is of unknown depth. During the past week some lumbermen have been shooting logs over the cataraet. One particular log went took a graceful curve on the glassy surface of the water, shot straight downward and it had risen to the surface and floated down the stream, it was seen to have a rock imbedded in one end, which, upon examination, was found to be quartz and rich in gold. It is reported that the discoverer of this remarkable and unparalleled find will make some attempt to locate it.

Ores and Metals: Prospectors when out of reach of assays, to test their ores, can be made to do so by determining whether the rock to be tested carries mineral or not. When you desire to make the test pulverize the rock very fine, then take one part of the pulp and two parts of common gunpowder; mix them together with enough water to make a stiff dough; work it up and mix thoroughly together in your hands; then form a pyramid and let it dry in the sun or near a fire. When dry set the cone on a flat stone and put a live coal on top of the cone. When it has cooled and spatters, the mineral, if there was any, will be found in the shape of a button on the stone.

Toronto Empire.—The prevalence of kleptomania in the large dry goods stores of the city had a very painful ventilation in the Police court on Saturday. Two respectable well-dressed women, who were seen stealing a pair of boots. Relative of the prisoners appeared in court and appealed to the magistrate to impose a fine. Colonel Denison, in sentencing them to twenty days in jail, said: "I have had again and again brought before me, ladies of respectable appearance, in comfortable circumstances, and of previous good character, who are perpetually doing this sort of thing. I used to let people go on suspended sentence, and they insisted that all they had to do was to keep their names out of the papers. Owing to this there has been a constant increasing number of cases of this kind which the dry goods stores in this city, for shop-lifting will be more severe every time."

Dr. Gregory, of the British museum, has just returned to London from an expedition to equatorial Africa. The principal object of the expedition was to make the ascent of Mount Kenia. Dr. Gregory managed to ascend 18,000 feet above the sea, the point reached by him being higher by 3,000 feet than that attained by any previous traveler in those regions. The expedition to which Dr. Gregory was attached, originally organized by Lenk Villiers, of the First Life Guards, and started from the coast early in the present year, was composed of 300 men, and on reaching Kenia ascended 17,000 feet over snow-covered glaciers at a temperature of 28 degrees below zero.

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SOMEWHAT I SEATTLE, Nov. 5.—Dr. Gregory has a son-in-law the terday morning to receive \$122 from the C. W. P. company. Scott's service in September, 1861, at Ocoogoo. The C. W. P. company had arranged machinery from Boston district. Scott, under superior officers at Port Okanogan lake and accords used to receive the complaint Scott's alleged had agreed to pay all amounts to \$122.

FRISCO'S FAIR.

Hawaii and the South Sea Islands Will Be Characteristically and Well Represented.

Special Concessions—China and Japan in Miniature—Vienna Prater—Midway Plaisance.

The Government of Hawaii will take a prominent part among the nations which are to be specially represented at the Midwinter Exposition. Their commissioners are devoting themselves to the embellishment of two acres which have been granted them, and where the South Sea Island commissioners are uniting with them in preparing an exhibit. In this space the era of progress in the Hawaiian Islands and other islands of the Southern Sea will be exemplified to the fullest extent, its strong contrast to the past history of the islands being emphasized by accurate pictures of native life. There will be native huts surrounded by tropical verdure. The dances and native pastimes will be illustrated, and Hawaiian boatmen will exhibit their wonderful prowess in the canoe upon artificial lakes within the border of the concessions.

There have been enough applications for extra concessions in connection with the Exposition to fill Golden Gate Park in its entirety. From these there have been selected a large number of the most desirable, and in the carrying out of the plans therefore there have been good many picturesque and thoroughly beautiful buildings added, all of which are in perfect harmony with the design of the Exposition and in keeping with the desire of the management to afford the world the greatest amount of interest and entertainment that can possibly be consolidated within the space occupied by an Exposition.

One of the first special concessions made was to the Chinese "Six Companies," of San Francisco, who are already building a structure of their own, a purely Oriental affair, 100 feet long by 90 in width, with a central courtyard, 80 x 40 feet, set out with rare Chinese plants. On the other side of the courtyard are open booths for the manufacture of rare and costly Chinese products. The crowning exterior feature of this building will be the Chinese pagoda, 75 feet high, fashioned after the celebrated tower of Nanjing. The roof will be of tiles, with fantastically twisted carved figures of the fabled dragon projecting from the angles, and with fluttering dragon flags of blue, red and yellow combining to produce a pleasing and fantastic effect.

Arrangements have been completed and work is now progressing on an immense Japanese tea-garden, which is to be another prominent feature in connection with the exposition. Entering by a castle gateway, or Shurono-mo, the visitor will find himself in a veritable Japanese domain, even the shrubbery being transplanted from the "Flowers Kingdom," and where Japanese maidens in their dainty gowns will serve tea and confections, while Japanese dances and Japanese music may be seen and heard on every hand.

Another concession is for a reproduction here of the celebrated Prater of Vienna, in an space of 72,000 square feet adjoining the central court of the exposition. Entrance to the grounds will be through a massive artistic gateway, beyond which will be various bits of architecture of a pleasing and striking character. All these are now in course of construction. There is a concert hall 75 feet square; a theatre of Moorish design, 60x90 feet; a Levantine restaurant and a score of ornamental booths in which Austro-Hungarian wares are to be manufactured and displayed.

Here also will be the Cearda-Hungarian, where Hungarian life will be represented in the gypsy girls in characteristic costumes. In the Swiss nation costumes, where the breaking of ground for this necessary remarkable enthusiasm was manifested, unmistakably the leading feature of the exposition. Only a little way from the Vienna Prater work is being pushed forward on the concession to Oriental nations which is to embody many of the best features of the Midway Plaisance. The Turkish theatre will have a place there and, running all around it, will be the Casino street, where wedding processions on camel-back, where the bride and all the other accessories, will be seen three times a day. Here also will be a Cafe Chantant where national dances of all nations will be presented, and where lovers of variety in entertainment are sure to find something to their taste.

OUR NEIGHBORS' NEWS.

London Daily News.—There are five printing presses in Iceland. Ten newspapers and eight magazines are published, and the Icelanders have a great impulse to intellectual production is proved by the fact that the 12,000 Icelanders who have emigrated to Manitoba have founded twelve newspapers.

Post-Intelligencer.—The run of silver salmon is about over, and nearly all the fish now taken are of the variety known as dog, or fall salmon. People who want salmon can certainly get them cheap enough at the present time, as they are sold at the rate of two for fifteen cents, or four for a quarter.

At the recent fall fair, says the Waterloo (Quebec) Advertiser, Messrs. J. and P. H. Kraus, of St. Armand, exhibited a splendid pair of five-year-old oxen that tipped the scales at 4,490 lbs. The oxen are young enough yet to grow, and if they are not sent to the block too soon should add another ton to their present weight.

Spokane Review.—An industry of a peculiar kind in that which James Sutton, an Esch gardener, is introducing in the district of the florist plant. Mr. Sutton has several bunches of the plant on a five-acre garden spot and it is doing remarkably well. The slips were planted about two years ago, and the roots are now six feet long and about three-quarters of an inch thick.

In London there is a quaint old organization known as the Fellowship of Free Porters. It was organized some time in the thirteenth century, and for nearly 600 years its members had the monopoly of the distilling of gin from botanicals coming up the Thames. A century ago the organization had 2,600 members, with a surplus which in 1852 grew to 281,000. The construction of docks, and the abolition of metropolitan gin, destroyed the premises of the Fellowship. It has been languishing for several years, and refuses to die because no provision has been made for the disposal of its funds. An arrangement has been made recently whereby the funds are to be

distributed, and meanwhile each member is to be paid ten shillings a week.

Spokane Review: At Hoquiam the directors of the public schools are having difficulty with citizens who formerly dwelt in the South. A man from Texas has complained because one of the teachers read several daily passages from "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He has been told that they were not as good as persons born in the North. Other complaints are made that such songs as "Marching Through Georgia" have a tendency to keep alive sectional feeling. Another demands the expurgation from the school books of all allusion to the war of the rebellion. Evidently this country has gone thoroughly Democratic.

San Francisco Bulletin: A remarkable gold story is reported from San Francisco in Western Washington. This mine is 265 feet high, and the pool below is of unknown depth. During the past week some lumbermen have been shooting logs over the cataraet. One particular log went took a graceful curve on the glassy surface of the water, shot straight downward and it had risen to the surface and floated down the stream, it was seen to have a rock imbedded in one end, which, upon examination, was found to be quartz and rich in gold. It is reported that the discoverer of this remarkable and unparalleled find will make some attempt to locate it.

Ores and Metals: Prospectors when out of reach of assays, to test their ores, can be made to do so by determining whether the rock to be tested carries mineral or not. When you desire to make the test pulverize the rock very fine, then take one part of the pulp and two parts of common gunpowder; mix them together with enough water to make a stiff dough; work it up and mix thoroughly together in your hands; then form a pyramid and let it dry in the sun or near a fire. When dry set the cone on a flat stone and put a live coal on top of the cone. When it has cooled and spatters, the mineral, if there was any, will be found in the shape of a button on the stone.

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Bulletin: The town of... adopted the ball and...

The Washington and... Manufacturers' association...

At Hoquiam the direc... schools are having diffi...

Bulletin: A remarkable... from Snohomish Falls...

Prospectors when out... to test their veins, can...

The prevalence of... large dry goods stores...

The British museum, has... on from an expedition...

Hundreds of men look... ward's establishment in...

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arsaparilla... woman, weighing 25...

CABLE NEWS.

Naval Demonstration by the Triple Alliance—A New Austrian Cabinet.

Extensive Fire in Russia—Failure of British Naval Agents—Cornelius Herz.

ROME, Nov. 6.—The Italian government has proposed that the naval squadrons of Germany, Austria, and Italy hold a combined demonstration in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The French doctors who explained Cornelius Herz are preparing their report for the French prime minister, in which they will say that Herz' liver and kidneys are diseased and his mind is failing.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Examinations of the accounts of Hallett & Co., navy agents and several of the principal royal, and most of the prominent naval officers, are being held by the unsecured creditors.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 6.—The strike of the employees of the street car line assumed a threatening aspect to-day. This morning a mob of over 5,000 assembled on the Chateaubriant, the principal street of the city, and overturned 15 cars.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Krasnodar, in the eastern part of European Russia, states that a disastrous conflagration has occurred there. A benzine oil stove in a store exploded, and the flames quickly spreading, eight large warehouses were destroyed.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 5.—Hon. Cecil Rhodes, premier of Cape Colony, telegraphs that there will be another fight soon in the vicinity of Bulawayo, where it now seems King Lobengula retreats after having abandoned the attempt to cross the Zambesi river.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A correspondent of the Chronicle at Vienna says: The new cabinet has been formed as follows: Widman, minister of the interior; Plessner, minister of finance; Jaworski, minister of justice; Madelski, minister of justice; Plessner, minister of justice; Madelski, minister of justice.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Fraser von Meyer-Lock, who was sentenced on Wednesday last to four years' imprisonment for complicity in the Hanover gambling case, has committed suicide. He hanged himself in his cell.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Ferdinand de Lesseps and his family arrived in Paris to-day from his country home, where he had been in retirement for a long time.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Dr. Brondard, one of the French physicians sent to England to examine into the condition of M. Herz, has reported to M. Dupuy that, although the patient is in a bad condition mentally and physically, he could be transported to London.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—The Lord Mayor gave a banquet in the town hall last evening in honor of Thomas F. Bayard, American ambassador. Bayard made a felicitous response to a toast to his health, and Patrick Collins, United States consul-general, in a speech mentioned the fact that trade had improved in the United States, and said its renewal would be felt here as well as in America.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—An examination of the accounts of Hallett & Co., navy agents and bankers, shows that most of the prominent naval officers are among the unsecured creditors. Hallett attributes his failure to financing the Hatteras Agency to the extent of over \$200,000.

SMART FORGERY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—One of the sharpest bank forgeries on record turned up to-day before Justice Lyons, when warrants were taken out charging one A. A. B. Crafton, alias C. S. Butler, with forging a bank check. Butler, who is under arrest at San Antonio, Texas, on October 21 presented to the First National Bank of this city a draft for \$7,000 on the Bank of Montreal at Winnipeg.

SOMEWHAT IRREGULAR. SEATTLE, Nov. 5.—Rudolph E. Scott has begun an action in the Superior court yesterday morning to recover judgment in the sum of \$122 from the Canadian Pacific railway company.

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FELL INTO THE FRASER.

INDIGNATION AT THE CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE VESSEL.

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SAVARY ISLAND'S TRAGEDY.

GREEN, THE MURDERED MAN, AND SOME INCIDENTS OF HIS PECULIAR CAREER.

HIS AGREEMENT WITH HIS COMPANION TAYLOR—THE SEARCH FOR THE MURDERER.

NANAIMO, Nov. 6.—(Special)—The murder of Jack Green and Tom Taylor has caused no little excitement here, where the former was well known as an eccentric character.

BEFORE HE TOOK TO RANCHING GREEN WAS ENGAGED IN TRADING AMONG THE NORTHERN INDIANS ON HIS SLOOP, THE WAUDESER. HE WAS ALWAYS IN SOME TROUBLE AND WAS LOOKED UPON AS A HARD CASE.

WESTMINSTER, Nov. 6.—(Special)—The steamer Blonde left for the North yesterday with Provincial Constable Calhoun and other officers, to search for the Savary Island murderer.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The close of the World's Fair at Chicago has been made the occasion of a number of articles in the German press, referring to the satisfaction of German exhibitors at the manner in which the affair was managed.

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PUBLIC HEALTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Herald says: With the personal indorsement of President Cleveland and the approval of practically every important medical society in the United States, a bill creating a bureau of public health in the treasury department has just been completed by the national quarantine commission.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WILL CO-OPERATE WITH THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF MEDICAL SOCIETIES, IN SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

ALDERMANIC SQUABBLE. DISGRACEFUL CONTENTIONS OVER THE OCCUPANCY OF MAYOR HARRISON'S CHAIR.

THE POLICE CALLED IN TO SEPARATE THE FIGHTING CITY FATHERS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Such scenes were never before enacted in the City Council chamber of this city as took place there yesterday.

SAVARY ISLAND HAS AN AREA OF THREE HUNDRED ACRES, MORE OR LESS, ALL OF WHICH GREEN PURCHASED OUTRIGHT FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1893.

CANADA'S NORTHWEST.

The question has been asked: How long will there be standing room on the earth for the human race? Seeing the rapidly with which the world is being peopled and observing how difficult employment is to be obtained in many countries, some faint-hearted people are apt to conclude that the whole planet will be fully occupied, and when there will be no room for new-comers. And, at first sight, one is apt to conclude that there is some ground for the apprehensions of the timid and for the dismal forebodings of the pessimists. But reading and reflection must convince sensible men and women who are not tinged with hypochondria that the day is still very far distant when the world will be over-peopled.

There are yet immense waste spaces on the earth's surface which are redeemable and which can be made to produce sustenance for hundreds of millions of human beings, and there is no country in existence whose productive resources, even in the present state of science, are fully developed and are made to yield the greatest possible return to the toilers.

In our own country there is an immense area—very few people realize how immense—which is at present unused and which is capable of supporting a very large population in comfort. In the American edition of the Review of Reviews for November there is a highly interesting paper on 'The Probabilities of the Great Northwest,' by S. A. Thompson. The 'Northwest' about which the reviewer writes is the whole of the Northwest of America. He tells us that the Northwest of Canada is greater in area than the Northwest of the United States, and we infer from what he says, not inferior in productivity. Respecting the size of our Northwest, he says:

The area of the ten Northwestern States, as has been shown above, is but 559,235 square miles, while the area of the organized provinces and districts (corresponding to our States and Territories) of the Canadian Northwest aggregates 1,245,305 square miles, as appears from the following table:

Table with 2 columns: Province/State and Area in square miles. Includes Manitoba (73,000), Kewadin (400,000), Assiniboia (33,000), Saskatchewan (104,000), Alberta (100,000), Athabasca (122,000), British Columbia (341,000).

Total, 1,245,305 sq. miles. This is nearly fifty per cent. greater than the area of the American Northwest, but less than unorganized territory with an area of more than sixteen hundred thousand square miles.

It may be objected that a very large proportion of this great region is so cold as to be uninhabitable by civilized men, and that very large tracts of it are wholly unproductive.

The unproductive part of the Canadian Northwest is not nearly so large as many persons imagine. The northern limit of productivity is not by any means well defined, and extreme cold for part of the year does not prevent the land yielding large crops during the genial season. Mr. Thompson quotes Dr. Samuel Farry as stating 'as a universal fact that the cultivated plants yield the greatest product near the northernmost limit to which they can be grown. His illustrations include every plant known to commerce and used either for food or clothing.' He shows that wheat yields more abundantly at Prince Albert on the Saskatchewan, and Fort Vermilion on the Peace River, than in Iowa or Minnesota.

Mr. Taylor does justice to the timber and the mineral resources of the Northwest, and to the capabilities of its fisheries. The following is the concluding passage of the article on the Northwest:

Here have been grouped as nowhere else in all the world, mountains and valleys and plain, river and lake and sea. Here have been stored illimitable wealth in mine and forest, sea and soil, and to these broad frontiers a sure prospect of the future has been added a climate which embraces exactly those conditions which are best adapted to produce the highest possible development of the individual and the race. Here genial summer suns shall wot the fruits from fertile fields, and winter's stinging cold shall lend alike to physical and moral health. Here for a century come shall they who hunger for a home be satisfied and all the needs of myriads of men be satisfied.

OSTER PRESERVATION.

Mr. Ernest Kemp, of Whitehall, an English expert in oyster culture and preservation has lately examined the oyster fisheries of Eastern Canada. He disapproves of many of the practices of Canadian oyster fishermen, and tells them plainly that if they wish to preserve their oyster beds, they must alter many of their ways. As an omelette of prevention is worth a pound of cure, it would be well if the interests in the preservation and cultivation of the oyster in British Columbia would take heed to Mr. Kemp's warnings and adopt his suggestions as far as they are applicable to this Province.

He regards a close season from the 1st of June to the 15th of September as indispensable to the preservation of the oyster. He also would prevent night fishing and Sunday fishing. He advocates giving the oysters as long a rest and as many rests as possible, though he would not allow oysters to be used or sold which are not fully grown, or nearly so. The dimensions he gives would not suit the Coast oyster, as it is very small, but the principle should be adopted of leaving immature oysters on the beds and of throwing them back again when they are caught. The habit of leaving the small unmarketable oysters on the shore to rot he properly

condemns as wantonly wasteful. The preservation of the young oysters he regards as indispensable if the oyster fishery is to be saved from destruction. He would prohibit the use of rakes in catching the oyster, and he recommends the use of the dredge.

It is quite time that something should be done in British Columbia to preserve the native oyster and to cultivate, if possible, the larger eastern species. It is a great pity that Mr. Kemp did not visit British Columbia. He would have given the fishermen here many valuable suggestions. Oyster cultivation is regarded as an important industry in other countries, and there is no reason that we can see why it should not be introduced and carried on here. If something is not done, and that pretty soon, there will be no oysters in the waters of the Province to preserve.

A GENTLE APPEAL.

There is a demand for pure newspaper literature in the State of California. It is made by the ladies. They say, in an appeal which they have issued: 'We believe the time has come for the papers to take a higher stand on the question of public morals. We deplore in them "sensationalism," not the exposure of crime. We deplore "personalities," not the announcement of personal acts. We believe that it is a minority of your readers who demand sensational, personal or immoral details rather than the clear statement of facts and truth. There is too often a minuteness of detail in the reports given of crimes, which is not only unnecessary, but is also a source of annoyance to the children, and the consequent knowledge and easy familiarity with crime in all its forms, has a tendency to lower the tone of thought among the best of our people and to strengthen the worst instincts among the morally lower classes.'

It is said that ten thousand women have signed the appeal. There is a great deal of truth in what these California ladies say. That there are so many of them eager to do what they can to raise the tone of the press of their State should convince those newspaper editors and proprietors who encourage sensational writing and reporting because it pays, that there is a very large and a very influential class in the community to whom such writing and reporting is most distasteful. The mistake they make is that they believe a majority of their readers like "spicy" news. The contrary, we are satisfied, is the case. The great majority of newspaper readers in all Anglo-Saxon communities like a clean newspaper. There is a class, no doubt, which has a taste for news that verges on the improper and the indecent, and this class is noisy and aggressive. If those who belong to it do not get their news flavored to their taste, they will resort to complaint and denounce the paper that will not pander to them as "dull." But we never yet knew a paper, conducted with even moderate ability and enterprise, to become unpopular because it was careful to exclude from its columns what was coarse and demoralizing. If the California editors of really good newspapers discouraged sensationalism and impropriety of all kinds they would, we are satisfied, be more prosperous than they are. They would make the discovery that the lovers of sensation are a comparatively small minority of their patrons, and that many who now barely tolerate their papers would become their warmest friends and staunchest supporters.

It may be said that there are persons in the community who will have the news dressed up to suit their depraved taste. Well, that is no reason why decent men should do their duty for them. If the journalists, who themselves dislike sensational and corrupting news, would not employ or countenance its purveyors, the reform which the ladies are asking for would very soon be brought about. Disreputable papers would, no doubt, be started, but, if reputable people in California are in earnest in their desire to have pure press, such papers would only circulate among the disreputable and could not live long.

A DIPLOMATIC CONDITION.

There is evidence from a thousand sources which goes to show that many of the states of the Union are in a deplorable condition. So pervasive has the moral sense of large communities become, that they resort to lawless proceedings to preserve the morals of the community. They do evil that good may come, with wonderful zeal and alacrity. The lawless conservators of morals form themselves into organizations, and, in a corporate capacity, commit offences against the laws from which they, as individuals, would shrink. One of these organizations is called the "white caps." This is what the Atlanta Constitution lately said about the white caps in the South: 'In every county southeast of the Mississippi there are well organized and well equipped "white-cap bands." Neither life nor property is safe in such neighborhoods. It is estimated that there have been no less than one hundred cold-blooded assassinations committed in this State, directed by the "white-caps," within the last twelve months. The members of these bands are crowded with cases, but convictions are rare, for the reason that there can be no witnesses found who will testify against them. They have forced all neighbors not in harmony with them to move out, under the penalty of death, and where a negro happens to incur their enmity nothing short of death will satisfy them. Officers of the law are powerless.'

The comment which Frank Leslie's newspaper makes upon the above passage is: "What a picture is this of our boasted civilization, and what a commentary upon the shotgun methods by which the South has been held in subjection to a malignant partisan autocracy. No American can contemplate such a condition of affairs without profound humiliation and regret, and with-out a feeling of sympathy, moreover, for the people who are exposed to the horrors of Lynch-law government."

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Increase of Fire Insurance Rates—The Sewerage Nuisance in the Harbor.

No New Clothing for the Police—Street Sign Boards and Advertising.

The weekly regular meeting of the City Council that held last evening, Mayor Heaven presiding, and all the members present with the exception of Ald. Belys and Baker.

THE MAYOR recommended to council a by-law to repeal the Oak Bay Assessment by-law, 1893. The object of this is to repeal an assessment made for the purpose of a sidewalk. The council having since adopted another course with reference to sidewalks, he thought it only fair to repeal the very same. The amount of this was about \$800, of which \$151 had been received and would have to be refunded if the by-law was adopted. It will be introduced at another meeting.

A report from the Finance committee, recommending certain appropriations, was received and read.

ALD. HARRIS inquired if there was included in these anything for police clothing, and if the police had received the usual amount of clothing this year. The Mayor replied that there was nothing in the report about police clothing. On this subject the members who had sat at the board all year were fully informed, but for the benefit of the new members, he would say that when the Estimates by-law was brought down \$1500 was asked for police clothing. It was carried, and the amount was reduced to \$1,000, on the plea that the police should have only one suit instead of two in the year. There was a balance of \$200 still on hand, but he understood that was required for other purposes.

ALD. BRAGO expressed regret that no money was appropriated to be expended to fix the bridge on the Craigflower road. The report was adopted.

A report from the Streets committee recommending the construction of a sewer on the north side of Johnson street, between Cook and Vancouver, and also the construction of a sewer on Henry street, between Cook and Vancouver, was received and read.

THE MAYOR said it would be a very great mistake to accept the proposition. Apart from other considerations he did not think it wise to place advertisements in the streets, and he would not recommend the proposition made by F. A. Small and G. A. Small to place signs showing the names of the streets at the intersection of the Council would allow them to use the lower part of the signboards for advertising matter, the signs to be placed on the satisfaction of the committee, and to be withdrawn if advertising when placed on fire buildings.

The drainage recommendation was unanimously adopted, but the signboard matter raised a serious question.

ALD. HARRIS thought it would be well to have signs at the street corners, but they should not be advertising signs.

THE MAYOR said he would be very glad to accept the proposition. Apart from other considerations he did not think it wise to place advertisements in the streets, and he would not recommend the proposition made by F. A. Small and G. A. Small to place signs showing the names of the streets at the intersection of the Council would allow them to use the lower part of the signboards for advertising matter, the signs to be placed on the satisfaction of the committee, and to be withdrawn if advertising when placed on fire buildings.

ALD. HARRIS moved, that the matter be referred to the Streets committee, so that they might recommend a sign for adoption, and call for tenders.

ALD. STYLES moved in amendment that the committee be authorized to call for tenders for the signboards.

ALD. BRAGO moved, seconded by Ald. Styles, a resolution providing for the establishment of the street line on the south side of Herald street, between Douglas and the water front, and also the survey of 1879, and that Building Inspector W. W. Northcott be authorized to ascertain by negotiation the amount of compensation payable to secure the desired improvement.

ALD. ROBERTSON objected to the payment of any compensation, as he said that the church was in a leased period, and the church people were the first to call for protection.

THE MAYOR corrected this statement, also that the church was not exempt from taxation, though the church was. The resolution was carried.

A letter from R. E. Hall, M.P.P., manager of the British Columbia Company, contained a protest against the drainage of the Yates and Fort streets sewers into the harbor, through the property of the company now leased by the C. P. Navigation Company. He enclosed letters from Capt. John Irving and Capt. George Endlich, vigorously protesting against a continuation of the nuisance. Capt. Endlich's letter says the stench is so dreadful at low tide that it turns the pains on the steamers to a most disgusting color, and if this state of affairs is to be continued he thinks the vessels should stop at the outer wharf; otherwise the travelling public will go to Nanaimo to take the steamers there. Several aldermen spoke in condemnation of allowing box drains to be connected with the sewers, as at present done, which is very high. He asked that the sewage be treated in the harbor, and that the sewage be treated in the harbor, and that the sewage be treated in the harbor.

A letter from Chief Thomas Deasy of the fire department, dated October 31, called attention to the fact that \$1,000 duty had been paid on the last fire engine purchased, and that the duty on other fire department trucks which is not manufactured in Canada, is very high. He asked that the duty be taken off the duty on the trucks, and that the duty be taken off the duty on the trucks, and that the duty be taken off the duty on the trucks.

the Board in April that he accepted it will be necessary to raise the rate one-eighth of one per cent., from the 1st of January next. Mr. Mackenzie, writing calling attention to the dangerous condition of the roadway adjoining the old gravel pit on North Pembroke street, Spring Ridge. Referred to the Streets committee, who, Ald. Styles said, are already attending to the matter.

W. F. S. Paton wrote asking to be allowed the statutory rebate of six per cent. on the taxes amounting to \$602.50, which he had paid in on November 1, under the mistaken impression that that day, instead of October 31, was the last on which he would be entitled to the rebate.

THE MAYOR, and also Ald. McKilloan, pointed out that the rebate was a statutory matter, with which the Council could not interfere, and the alderman moved that the writer be notified of the effect. Carried.

Market Inspector Johnston reported market business better and rents looking up. Received and filed.

City Engineer Whitcomb submitted a specification for general plumbing and sewer connections, in accordance with the by-law recently adopted for that purpose. Ald. HARRIS moved that a copy of the specification be furnished each alderman. Carried.

Porter & Sons wrote calling attention to the fact that the bridge on Burns road is still closed, and that they and others are being put to considerable inconvenience in consequence.

ALD. BRAGO suggested that the chairman of the streets committee or the Mayor should give a slow note to raise the funds required for this necessary work.

THE MAYOR said there seemed to be a very general wish to have the work done, and it might be that the money could yet be found. He did not know how the funds would turn out to be. At present the tax receipts were about \$38,000 short. It was beyond the power of the council to create and leave a liability.

Referred to the Streets committee. The Engineer's report on a proposed re-arrangement of the water rates being received on the file of unfinished business, and the aldermen debated whether or not it should be taken up, until adjournment was suggested and unanimously agreed to, at 10:15.

NEWS FROM HAWAII.

It Is Stated That the United States Will Declare a Protectorate.

Preparatory Another Attempt to Float the "Mowers"—Royalists Feeling Confident.

HONOLULU, H. I., Nov. 1, 1893.—Chief Justice Ide and Land Commissioner Chambers, who passed here by the Mariposa en route to Samoa, are authority for the statement that Cleveland will recommend a sort of new treaty, which will be sent to the Senate in next December. Mr. Chambers made the statement that Cleveland would recommend that an election to settle the form of the new arrangement under the treaty should be held, with an income qualification fixed at \$1,000. When the matter was brought to the attention of President Dole and members of the Government, the opinion was expressed that such an arrangement would be satisfactory. Chief Justice Ide confirmed the statements made by Chambers, and indicated that the United States did not intend to let go of either the Hawaiian Islands or Samoa. This was Cleveland's Pacific policy, and would be carried out to the letter.

The Planters' Labor and Supply Company made a day before yesterday and adjourned to December 4 give planters from the other islands time to get here. The delay is caused by the sugar crop coming off earlier this year by a month than usual. The secretary stated that important questions would come before the present meeting and a full attendance was desired. It is believed that the question of Chinese labor and its relation to annexation will be discussed at the meeting.

The attempt to float the Mowers, made by Captain McDowell by the aid of Samoan agents, has failed. Captain McDowell, the agent of American Lloyds, is now here taking steps to remove her. He is driving galley on her broadside, and will endeavor to pull her off that way. He claims McDowell erred in towing from her bow, and that she can only come off by the stern. The agents of the steamer are doubtful of the success of the plan.

The treasury surplus continues to increase, and is now reported to be \$160,000. Leading Royalists claim they are receiving semi-official advice from Washington to the effect that the ex-Queen will be restored to the throne. They are very confident their news is genuine.

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 8.—The defeat of the Opposition in the Newfoundland elections is becoming routine. The Assembly now stands: Government, 13; Opposition, 4. Hon. Mr. Woods, surveyor-general, has been re-elected. St. John's city elected three Government members and one Opposition. Monro, one of the Opposition leaders, was badly beaten.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The returns issued by the Board of Trade show that during the month of October the imports increased 255,000 and the exports decreased 255,000, as compared with the imports and exports of the corresponding month of last year.

BREAZER, Nov. 7.—Burgess William has issued the expected edict against gambling in the army. By it he forbids games of hazard of any kind among men in active service, and directs officers to report and punish severely all transgressions of the edict. The edict is worded so strongly that everybody now believes that the officers connected in the Hawaiian gambling scandal will be dismissed from the army.

LANCASHIRE, N. Y., Nov. 7.—A riot occurred here to-night between the police and citizens. The police seized the ballot boxes of three districts and started for the police station. A number of citizens followed and attempted to rescue the boxes. A police man shot Joseph E. West, a prominent citizen, in the head. Great excitement exists.

Dandruff forms when the glands of the skin are weakened, and, if neglected, baldness is sure to follow. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best preventive.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE COMPASS.

Keep your eye on the compass. If the sea runs high And the ocean's ink billows Mock the blackness of the sky. When heading up against the winds, So pitiless and strong, Keep your eye on the compass, And you can't go wrong.

Keep your eye on the compass And your white light trimmed, Though the moon hide in the heavens And the way seem lone, Though the voyage may be lonely And the way seem lone, Keep your eye on the compass, And you can't go wrong.

Keep your eye on the compass: It will guide you o'er the deep, Will show you where the north star is, And where the frowns sleep In the sunny south. No matter How dark the compass, Keep your eye on the compass, And you can't go wrong. —Cy Warman in New York Sun.

MADAME'S STORY.

"And what became of Marie?" I asked. "She married, did she not? Or did she die?" I remember there was some excitement."

Madame sighed. "It is a very long story."

"Tell me, madame," I begged. I give the story in her own words. I would that I could give her account. Her English was almost perfect, though rather stilted and occasionally confused as to tense. But her singularly pure, clear voice and a faint foreign softening of each syllable made her charming to listen to.

"Well, as I think I told you long ago, Marie went away from me for one long year. When she was very little, I send her to a convent in Toronto, and I do not see her very often. She grew up so pretty, so spiritual, the pale pink face and big eyes, black eyes and long, long lashes—oh, she is beautiful! She away like a rose in the morning, quiet slender, and her small feet do not hurt the flowers. She is a flower herself, charming, she comes home, and the lady in the village are distracted, and I am too."

"It is very hard to watch Marie." She is so quick and so beautiful. She laugh in my face and say: "Do not fear, my mother. I always stay with you. As for the men, I hate 'em all." Then she dances away with the pale pink ribbons flying from the pink robe, and the lady follow her everywhere. She read love stories—novel, she call them, and they put strange things in her head.

"She will not marry the lady in the village, she say, but some rich man will come from the city and take her away, and I, her mother, will have plenty of beautiful dresses and a maid to wait upon me. Then I sold her and say that I do not want those things, and she must marry a lady that I shall choose for her. Then she dance away, throwing the roses at me, and the ribbons fluttering everywhere; always ribbons and flowers with my Marie, and when she pass, the curling hair all tumbling around her, there is always a sweet perfume in the air. You remember her when she came from the convent?"

"I nod. Who would not remember that wild rose of a girl, with the daintiest foot step ever danced, with a slender, lithe, ever moving, little figure, with her pretty gown following every movement, with her glorious merry black eyes and the seashell pink on her cheeks. Remember Marie? I who had followed her floating ribbons, had picked up the roses she let fall, had been as crazy about her as ever was village lady. Remember her? Yes, as one remembers a sprite, a fairy, a delicious dream. I sigh as one sighs for departing youth.

Those mad, happy days have nothing to do with me now. A moment ago—a day ago—I was honest, cynical, bitter, and now I would give my life to be dancing once more through the woods after Marie—after flowers and streamers and a floating gown catching on the wild rose bushes—after Marie! If once more the woods could seem as green as the sky as she is, as girl as Marie!

"So she will not marry, and by and by a girl from the convent write Marie and visit with her at her home, and I am tired, and I let Marie go. She stay one whole year, and I weep for her, and she come back. When I see her, the tears come in my eyes. She is pale and thin and so quiet. I feel dreadful. I ask her what the matter is, and she say, 'Nothing at all.' But I, her mother, know better, and I watch and wait.

"One day a letter come for her, and it is a man's handwriting on the envelope. Marie take it and say nothing at all. Then I feel bad, very bad, my little girl have a lover, and that I, her mother, know not of it. After a long time she tell me his name. It is Jean Lefroy, and she knew him at the house of her friend, and he tell her he love her, and I ask her if she love him—although I think not right that I do not choose for her—and she say she do not know. But one day Marie—Mr. Lefroy come and say: "Why you not write me, Marie?" and he bow very low to me and say: "Madame, I love your daughter, and I write and ask her when I may come to her, and she do not answer me at all, and he stride very fierce about the room, and Marie put her head on my shoulder and say that she love me, her mother only. And he ask very quick: "Why you say you love me?" and Marie tell him she love me, and she put her hands to her ears and will not listen to him. I think she must be crazy and she tell her to her, but she just run out of the room. Then he go away and say he will come back again that evening. Then I speak to Marie, and she say there is another man, too, and she do not know which she like better—that when one of them is there that she like the other one better—and it is making her pale and thin. Then I am very severe with her and tell her it is very wrong; that she cannot love any other than the one she will marry one of them, and I tell her that Mr. Lefroy is coming tonight and

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE COMPASS.

she must say either yes or no to him, and she say that I will break her heart. "Well, in the evening a strange gentleman come—a very fair gentleman, with pretty curly hair—and he ask to see my Marie. She look over the stair, and she say to me: "It is the other one."

"Then I am nearly crazy, but Marie say she will not go to see him till Mr. Lefroy come. "Perhaps I can tell," she say, "when I see them both together."

"When Mr. Lefroy come, we go down the stair and there they are, both together, and they look hard at each other. We talk a little while, and then I say, "Gentlemen, what is it that you want?"

"And they both say quick, "Marie!" And Marie she say: "But you cannot both have me. Is it not so? And the one that came last say, very angry: "You must decide now which one you will have!"

"Then Marie look at him and from, and say quick: "Very well, then I decide now that I will not have you."

"Then Jean Lefroy he smile a little, and the other one walk out of the house quick, his face like a storm cloud, and then Marie sit down and cry. She will not speak to Jean Lefroy, although he coax her very hard. She only say that she will stay with me, her mother. Then Jean he bow and say to me that he hope my health will soon get good, and Marie stop crying and make him a grimace, and he go away too. They both come back often. But she cannot tell which she like best over, and I am very weary. Almost I would be glad that she leave me and marry. Go one day she tell me that next week she will marry, and there is no time to get her the clothes, and she will not tell me which one. I like them both very well, and I feel bad, but she only say, "You will see."

"On Thursday she would marry, only I, her mother, there—and we go to the church together. When we get to the church, I look to see which gentleman, but I see no one. Marie is cool. She say: "Let us wait. He may be late, and he is getting ready early, and I hurry to get ready, but at last I see Jean Lefroy come round the corner and Marie run to meet him. When he come near, I see that he look—oh, horrible! He have his arm tied up, and his coat is torn, and one of his eyes has a black mark, and he is looking ready early, and I hurry to get ready, but at last I see Jean Lefroy come round the corner and Marie run to meet him. When he come near, I see that he look—oh, horrible! He have his arm tied up, and his coat is torn, and one of his eyes has a black mark, and he is looking ready early, and I hurry to get ready, but at last I see Jean Lefroy come round the corner and Marie run to meet him. When he come near, I see that he look—oh, horrible! 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MINING TO CONTINUE.

Manager Robin's Proposition Discussed by the New Vancouver Company's Employees.

The Offer Accepted—Text of the Arrangement—Work at East Wellington Continues.

(Special to the Colonist.)

NANAIMO, Nov. 6.—The employees of the New Vancouver Coal Company met today to consider the new proposition of the management. The miners met en masse in the Opera House. The meeting lasted all day, and resulted in the men agreeing, by a large majority, to accept Mr. Robin's proposition. The new arrangement is contained in the following memorandum handed to the miners' committee by the superintendent, and read at the meeting this morning:

1. I regret to state that there has been no improvement in the market since our arrangement was entered into last August. Owing to the increased importation into San Francisco of cheaper mined coal from British Columbia and elsewhere, and the decreased consumption through the stagnation of trade, we shall be compelled, till further notice, to reduce our output.

2. The financial situation though not so threatening as it was, is still depressing effect upon the market.

3. Although the situation does not justify any modification of the arrangement under which we have been working during the last three months, we have decided to operate the mines so far as we can dispose of the coal, on a basis of a ten per cent. reduction instead of the present twenty per cent.

4. The above modification from twenty to ten per cent. will apply in like proportion to the employees earning \$3 and less, viz: Those now working under a fifteen per cent. reduction to work under a seven and a half per cent. reduction, and those now working under a ten per cent. to take five per cent.

5. It is to be clearly understood that the standing agreement between the company and the union shall be strictly adhered to, and that work shall be resumed as once and continued during the negotiations.

6. The steamship Crown of England is due this evening and any delay in her dispatch would involve heavy expenses. That especially cannot be afforded at a time like the present.

7. In connection with the subject of a reduction of the output, I desire to confer with the committee of the Union as to the carrying out of such reduction with the least inconvenience to the general body.

Each clause of the above was discussed at length. A ballot was taken at 6 p.m., the result being that 301 were in favor of accepting the new terms and 118 against. All present did not vote. The topmen also held a meeting to consider the proposition. After a short discussion it was decided to accept the terms without reserve.

The East Wellington colliery is closed. The men quit work to wait the result of the Nanaimo meeting. It is expected that they will resume work on Wednesday on the same terms as the Nanaimo men.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—"Doc" Andrews, the aged abolitionist, and his young wife, arrested in Buffalo on Saturday evening, were brought here by Detective Burrows, of Toronto, having weak-kneed and decided to waive extradition. A big crowd assembled at Union Station and got a glimpse of the notorious pair. They were taken to police headquarters.

MONTREAL, Nov. 7.—Before leaving for England on his last trip, Sir Donald Smith gave his factor, Mr. Mackenzie, instructions to purchase the residence of the late Alexander Buntin on Sherbrooke street. The purchase was made about a month ago for \$60,000, and rumor says that Sir Donald will be presenting the building to McGill College.

MONTREAL, Nov. 7.—Hon. Mr. Mercier's letter, published in the Colonist, declares that his annexation views exist solely in the minds of the Canadian Conservative papers, and he asserts, on his word of honor, that he is opposed to annexation for Canada.

MONTREAL, Nov. 7.—Father Damien, of the Jesuit Order, in an address on Sunday, urged the people not to contemnate the theatre, which he denounced as immoral.

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—B. S. Hall, postmaster-general of Western Australia, has written to the secretary of the Toronto Board of Trade that the mail steamer service between Vancouver and West Australia would not be a benefit to that country, as owing to the present accelerated ocean mail service via San Francisco and to its geographical position, it has been found that the route via London is more expeditious than that via Sydney.

DRESDEN, Nov. 7.—A most brutal murder was committed here yesterday, when Hiram Richardson, colored, knocked down and kicked his wife to death. Richardson had always been cruel to his wife, and it is said, often threatened to do terrible things. She left him several times, but was so often induced to return. Richardson made no attempt to escape after committing the crime, and submitted quietly to arrest. A coroner's inquest was held last night and a verdict of willful murder was brought in.

BOWMANVILLE, Nov. 7.—A fire in Horsey's block completely gutted Northway's grocery, Shurtliff's business and Fair's photograph gallery. Mason Dale's hardware store was considerably damaged by smoke and water. Loss \$17,000, partially insured.

ROCKFORD, Nov. 7.—The ship murder trial came to an end this morning when the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the accused who were thereupon sentenced by the judge to seven years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—T. A. Mara, of T. A. Mara & Co., general merchants, died this morning from the effects of an overdose of morphine taken for a cold in mistake for quinine. It is alleged that a drug clerk, in filling the prescription, made a fatal mistake.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 7.—Hon. Joseph Martin, ex-Army Secretary, will be the Liberal candidate for the Commons at the approaching bye-election for Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 7.—Mrs. C. A. Campbell, who eloped with young Bevel the other day, returned to her husband and home last night. Her husband found her at the door late in the night, asking pitiously to be admitted.

REINFORCEMENTS REQUIRED.

Critical Position of the Company's Troops in Matabela.

Particulars of the Fight—The Matabeles Driven Off—Lobengula in Command.

(Special to the Colonist.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A special dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette, from Johannesburg, says Captain Kirby, telegraphing the news of the fight between the column and the Matabeles, says that Major Adams and Commander Ross are surrounded, and that reinforcements are required quickly. Captain Kirby also reports that disagreements have sprung up among the commanders. The dispatch adds that this latter report is not confirmed. The enemy consisted of two large regiments who attacked Major Adams' column which was struck out in a long line. The Matabele swooped down on the rest, hoping to take the British by surprise, and they were before they would have time to rally.

The British, however, were prepared for just such a move, the Kamas south having reinforced the rest of the column, and the defense of the wagons almost at the moment the attack was made, while, at the same time, the advance guard turned their backs to aid their comrades. Mr. Selous was in the thickest of the fight and fell while aiding in the defense of the wagons. His wound was dressed, and he remained in his horse and continued fighting. The fire of the Matabele was wild. British fire told severely on the Matabele. The Khamas suffered most, but were reinforced by the troops, and they drove the Matabele off. The latter lost more than sixty. The number of the wounded was large. Four of the Khamas were killed. Gumbo, a son-in-law of King Lobengula, commanded the Matabele. Major Adams says that Lobengula is now between the Port Charter column, commanded by Major Forbes and the Port Tull column. The Port Charter column consisted of 250 mounted men, with two Maxim guns which are supplied with galloping cartridges, and one seven pounder. A white man, communicated with, who took him into custody. Commander Ross shares in the command of the Port Tull column.

TORONTO, Nov. 8.—Late yesterday, a well dressed man walked into the law office of Messrs. Downey & Langton and demanded to see Sir Oliver Mowat, head of the firm above mentioned. The crank said he wanted Sir Oliver to cash an order on Queen Victoria for \$20,000. The man was detained a while, and the police communicated with, who took him into custody.

ST. CATHARINES, Nov. 8.—The leak in the Welland canal near Thorold, which has interrupted navigation for the past week, has been repaired and looking was resumed at 7.30 last evening.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Inhuman Cruelties Perpetrated by the Man Hunters—Barricades of Human Heads.

Sights Surpassing in Hideous Savagery Anything That Can Be Imagined.

(Special to the Colonist.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—A Herald Washington special says: A thrilling story of the African slave trade has reached the State Department from its representative in the Congo free state. Coming as it does at a time when the attention of the government is being drawn to the dark continent by the Matabele war, the communication possesses peculiar interest as showing the conditions which exist.

The report is from Dorsey Mohun, United States commercial agent at Bomba, and the only representative of this government in that part of Africa. In his story Mr. Mohun tells of an expedition, and says that many evidences of inhuman cruelty on the part of slave traders were encountered.

When the town of Ikamba was reached a grewsome sight met the expedition. The chief of that district, being an ally of the Arabs, had placed directly across the road a ghastly barricade of sixteen newly-severed heads. The natives had fled, however, and the town was deserted save for these ghastly warnings.

On March 29 a large body of Arab slave drivers was met and a battle followed. The Arabs withdrew after several hours of fighting. Upon reaching Khariba the advance guard of the expedition found the place deserted. The only thing they did find was another bit of Arab pliantry in the shape of two right hands of white man nailed to the flagstaff in front of the chief's house. Mr. Mohun expresses the belief that they were those of Mr. Michele and Mr. Nabless, who were murdered there the week before.

The first battle of the expedition was fought at Stanley Falls, and the rout of the Arabs was complete. The Arabs who were not killed surrendered. At Komo, the Arab town, which had also been captured, Mr. Mohun saw some sights which were revolting in the extreme, surpassing in savagery anything that he had imagined.

Mr. Mohun says that he saw several natives carrying arms and legs down to the beach prepared for a feast, and he says that a bullet soon put an end to these proceedings. The natives, he says, say they do not eat human flesh on account of the killing of it, but that the Arabs eat their enemies they got in all the strength possessed by them when they eat them.

Commandant Challin had given orders that this was not to be permitted, and any natives caught with human flesh in his possession was to be shot on the spot.

NO CONCESSIONS.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 8.—In the course of his speech in Free Trade hall to-day, John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, declared that the Government would not whitte one iota from the Home Rule bill or any other bill.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Premier Dupuy is said to have taken steps to create a ministry of Public Health. Dr. Brouardel, a member of the National Committee of Public Health, is expected to be the first minister in the new department.

MATABELE REPULSED.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 8.—A dispatch says the Matabele attacked the English invading force under Major Adams on November 1, and were repulsed with great loss, owing to the deadly fire. Selous, the explorer, for whose head Lobengula has offered a reward, was wounded in the fight.

BRAZILIAN POLITICS.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Comte d'Eu, Dom Pedro's son-in-law, and an Admiral, who is candidate for a new throne in Brazil, returned to his home in the suburbs late last week.

He lives in the village of Bologne sur Seine, just outside Paris. After his fall Dom Pedro visited his son-in-law every Monday afternoon to meet his friends and former subjects, who made Comte d'Eu's place their weekly rendezvous whenever they were in Paris. Since the Emperor's death the Count and Countess have continued their Monday receptions whenever they were in town. The Monday receptions were not given for many months before the present rebellion in Brazil. The Imperial Princess was in good spirits. The haughtiness which rendered her so unpopular in Rio Janeiro has been toned down somewhat. Her husband, with his liberal urbanity, turned off every reference to politics. Several attempts were made to draw from him opinions on current events in Brazil, but he appropriated the Imperial family's name to the cause of the political adviser, was less reticent. 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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1893.

BAD-TEMPERED.

We have been so unfortunate as again to offend our courteous contemporary, the Times, and it, of course, rails at us in its usual style. It characterizes the following statement in our article of Sunday last as "quite a deliberate lie." This is what we said: "On the contrary the concluding sentences of the article are evidently intended to lead the reader to believe that the Tory Ministers, and, of course, the Tory majority in Parliament deliberately imposed high duties on British goods, and lower duties on those imported from the United States."

These are the concluding sentences of the Times' article. "Tory ministers like to sport about the 'old flag,' but they are quite ready to tax it for their purposes as thereby suited. In order to protect a few firms in the manufacture of iron, they put a heavy specific duty on the metal, and thus they effect the double purpose of handicapping a number of trading and discriminating against the British article."

Perhaps the Times did not mean to say that the Tory ministers who "sport about the old flag" did deliberately and intentionally "discriminate" against Great Britain and in favor of the United States. It is unfortunate if this is the case, for we think it will be generally admitted that its language will fairly bear that construction.

A COMPETENT WITNESS.

It is said that the greater number of the newspapers which sympathize with Mr. Ellis, the New Brunswick editor who has been imprisoned for contempt of court, manifest an extraordinary ignorance of the offence for which he has been punished. In order to work up their indignation to the proper point, it is asserted that they are under the necessity of inventing their own facts. The St. John Sun, commenting upon some of the newspaper articles on the Ellis case, says:

About half the press of Canada describes Mr. J. V. Ellis as a martyr, this being the half which agrees with his politics. These journals must recognize some weakness in the position of Mr. Ellis, because they almost invariably give a false account of the offence of which he was condemned. It is known well enough in this province that Mr. Ellis might have discussed Queen's county politics from 1887 until now with perfect impunity, and might with equal safety have declared and insisted and repeated that Judge Took was wrong in his view of the law, and that Judges Allen, Wetmore, Fraser, Palmer and King were equally ignorant. It was for some other things that action was taken, but for the repeated declaration that the judicial action was corrupt and intended to do injustice. Our valued contemporary has a perfect right to denounce the last act of the Supreme Court and the sentences pronounced by Chief Justice Allen, but why, if the facts condemn the court and support Mr. Ellis, are not the facts stated?

The very circumstance that Mr. Ellis has been imprisoned and fined is fact enough for a large number of the indignant editors. They eagerly jump at the conclusion, altogether independently of the merits of the case, that the judges must be in the wrong. They will be surprised to learn, when their indignation subsides and they are cool enough to give serious thought to the matter, that the judge whom Mr. Ellis denounced was entirely in the right, that he could not do other than he did. The judges of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick ought to be as learned in the law as the average newspaper editor, and they affirmed that Judge Took "pursued a distinctly proper course, and the only proper course in the matter." That Mr. Ellis is an amiable man, and a good citizen generally, are facts with which the judge, when considering the question of law submitted to him, had nothing whatever to do, yet this seems to be the only thing considered by very large proportion of those who condemn the judges as tyrants, and who represent Mr. Ellis as a man suffering in the cause of freedom.

THE LITTLE WAR.

The war in South Africa has, it appears, been carried on vigorously, and the whites in Mashonaland have taught Lobengula and his braves a lesson that they will not quickly forget. We are quite sure that the African pioneers have with them the sympathy of the great majority of men of common sense, not only in Great Britain but in America and other parts of the civilized world.

We see that there are men in the House of Commons who are trying to lead the nation to believe that the settlers in Mashonaland and the South African Company are in the wrong, and who hold that Captain Ledy, who punished a party of the Mashobos for their dishonesty and bloodthirstiness, should be court-martialed. If the account given by men on the spot is true, Capt. Ledy on that occasion did nothing more than his duty. The Mashobos, who had stolen many of the settlers' cattle, would not give them up, and they refused to leave the fort until Capt. Ledy gave up to them, for the purpose of being slaughtered, the Mashobos who had taken shelter in the fort.

"Next morning he, Dr. Jamson, the administrator," writes a settler to his brother in England, "sent five police to tell the head Indum to come to an indaba about mid-day. He came, and refused to give up the cattle until we had given up the rifles which were in the town (i.e., Mashobos' arms and children), adding that he would not kill them in front of us, nor would he kill them on our river, but he would take them out of sight. The end of it was Jamson told him he gave him an hour to give up the cattle and get over the border, and if they were not across by then we should help them. At the end of the hour Capt. Ledy, with fifty mounted men, started after them."

What else could he do? Was Dr. Jamson to give up the poor creatures that had sought the protection of the British flag to these merciless savages, or was he to sit still and wait until the main body of the Mashobos, which were in the neighborhood, came up and attempted to take the women and children which they claimed as their property, by force? He did what was right. He ordered the men who made the horrible demand off, and when they did not go at the time appointed, he showed them that the threat he had made was not an empty one. It is very easy for people who can not form any conception of the dangers surrounding the settlers in Mashonaland to condemn the way in which they deal with a horde of barbarians who do not know what humanity and good faith mean. The only arguments or appeals that they could understand and appreciate came from the muzzles of the white men's rifles. We venture to say that no Mashobos after this will ever ask Englishmen to hand over to them women and children to be massacred in cold blood. The fact of their making such a monstrous demand shows what kind of men the British have to deal with in Mashonaland. It is mere child's play to expect that the settlers, in hourly danger of their lives, would treat these cruel and treacherous brutes as they would civilized men, who observe the usages of modern warfare, who treat even their enemies with humanity, and who honestly carry out any agreement they may make.

A STRIKE THAT FAILED.

The strike of some of the employees of the St. Paul Street Railway Company came to a speedy end. A number of those men formed themselves into a union, and, not very long after their organization, they demanded that the company should dismiss certain men in their employ who did not belong to the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America. The company appeared to concede to the demand of the men, in order to gain time. They laid off the men objected to, but, when they had completed their preparations, they reinstated the non-union men and discharged a number of unionists. A strike was immediately declared by the union, but the company was prepared for it. They had men on hand to take the places of the strikers, and the street cars ran pretty much as usual. The strikers protested, but they met with very little sympathy from the citizens of St. Paul. It was considered that they had no business to take the bread out of the mouths of men who had as good a right to earn an honest living as they had. The union men soon saw that they had made a mistake, and declared their willingness to work for the company on the old terms and under the old conditions; but a great many of them found that they were out of their job. The company were quite willing to take back as many of the strikers as they had work for, but they refused to discharge any of the new men to make room for the reconciled strikers. The men who were thus left out in the cold did not get much sympathy from the people of St. Paul. The citizens considered that the men had no right to treat their fellow employees who did not see fit to join the union as harshly as they did. Those men had done nothing wrong. They had good a right to stay out of the union as their fellow employees had a right to join it. The failure of this strike shows how important it is that men who go out on strike should be in the right and should act in such a way as to secure the sympathy and moral support of the community in which they live.

ORANK CRIMINALS.

The murder of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, by a crank, has revived the discussion as to how men of this class are to be treated when they commit crimes. Are they to be regarded as insane, and, therefore, not responsible for their acts, no matter what they may be or what their consequences; or are they to be treated as if they are sane—at least sane enough to know that they have committed an offence which is punishable by the laws of the land? The question is a difficult one to deal with. It is evidently wrong to punish a lunatic. But there is a border land of lunacy which is occupied by many persons whom it is not considered necessary to place under restraint. These persons labor under delusions of many kinds; they are generally very excitable, and they are not knowing when under what circumstances their crankiness may develop into insanity. There is no telling what direction the thoughts of a disordered mind may take, or what acts they may lead its possessor to commit. Are men occupying this position, although it may never have been thought necessary to place them in a lunatic asylum, to be considered sane? In time of excitement men are not disposed to make allowances for what they regard as nice distinctions of mental soundness. The crime committed deserves punishment, and the criminal must be punished without inquiring too closely into the condition of his mind.

We are afraid that the old notion of vengeance has not yet been eliminated from the philosophy of punishment. Society has been injured and outraged by the crime, and society now has satisfaction. In old times, and even now in the Southern States, this idea led to torturing the criminal. His eyes were tortured to death, but before being killed he must suffer both in body and mind. Ingenious modes of torment were devised, and it was calculated to a lofty how much pain and mutilation the body could bear without driving out of it the spark of life that it contained. But, thank God, torture has been abandoned by all civilized nations, but the idea of vengeance still survives. For instance we see in one of the American newspapers the admission that Pendergrast is "mentally unbalanced," that "Gutless would never have been executed if his victim had been a private citizen," and that "there would be small probability that Pendergrast would be sent to the gallows but for the eminent place of the man whom he murdered." What does this mean? If it would not be reasonable to hold Gutless responsible if the man he had killed were a beggar, was it not equally unreasonable when his victim was the President of the United States? It is not the position of the man murdered that justice has to consider, but the condition of the mind of the person who committed the deed. In his mind in such a state that he can be justly held responsible for his act? Should he be the only question for the jury, and the public have to decide. The position and character of the person killed should not have the least weight with those who desire to come to a just decision in the matter. Granted the man's irresponsibility, and it is not, as far as punishing him is concerned, of the slightest consequence whether the person killed is a prince or a beggar. Queen Victoria acted on this principle when her life was attempted by a person of unsound mind, and so have others. And so it would be the case of Mayor Harrison if the idea of revenge was not constantly, or unconsciously, cherished by those who argue for the hanging of Pendergrast, whether he is sane or insane. All that society should want in such cases is to protect itself. Hanging a madman is certain not to deter other madmen from committing the same crime. So that hanging Pendergrast, if he is found to be insane, would be an act of pure vengeance for the safety of society could be as well secured by his imprisonment in a hospital for the insane as by his execution on the gallows.

A NOVEL CLASSIFICATION.

Among the reports in circulation as to the nature of the revised American tariff is one which says that it is to contain four schedules—a free list, a ten per cent. list for minor articles, a forty per cent. list for luxuries, and a list for the protection of labor. The labor protective schedule, it is said, is to be made up of articles on which the cost of labor is higher in the United States than in other countries, and the duty is to amount to the difference in labor cost. We do not know what authority there is for this statement. The classification does not seem to be unreasonable, but it is very difficult to foresee how a tariff framed on those lines will work, or whether it will accomplish the end proposed or not. This report confirms all the others that have been raised with respect to the new tariff, inasmuch as it shows that it is not to be in any sense a free trade tariff.

MUCH ADD ABOUT NOTHING.

The Times is indignant because it has discovered that a word has been changed in the sentences we quoted yesterday. The change, which is an improvement, was inadvertently made in transcribing, and it does not affect the sense prejudicially in the slightest degree. In fact, the sentence as it is in the Times, is for our purpose preferable to the altered one that appeared in the Colonist. We leave the reader to judge for himself.

THE TIMES SAYS OF THE MINISTERS:

"—and thus they effect the double triumph of handiapping a number of trades and discriminating against the British article." This is how the clause appears in our article:—"and thus they effect the double purpose of handiapping a number of trades and discriminating against the British article."

The reader sees that the word "triumph," if it has any significance in that connection, is harder on the "Tory Ministers" than the harmless word "purpose." If we have done any harm at all by our very natural mistake, it was to make the sentence more favorable to the Times than it was, as it appeared in the article which scouted the Ministers of discrimination against Great Britain. To represent those Ministers as triumphing in the success of their schemes in favor of the Yankees at the expense of the British is a more offensive misrepresentation of their policy than merely purporting to carry it out.

Our contemporary is even more silly than it is disingenuous and ill-natured. Any one who has a particle of common sense would see that the substitution we made was wholly unintentional. The word we used was the right word. It improved the sentence in every way. It also made it milder, which we certainly would not have intentionally done.

But the Times, in its eagerness to discredit "Tory Ministers" who about about the old flag, has overstepped the mark. If it had used the information which the Government had placed at its disposal at all fairly, we would not have found fault with its criticisms, for we are free to confess we are not by any means in love with the elaborations and the complications of this tariff. If our contemporary had described the discoveries made by the men in the service of the Government in the same spirit as a liberal editor, who is very far indeed from being a Grit, has done, we would, so far from finding fault with his criticisms, have admired their truthfulness and their liberality. This is how the editor of the Winnipeg Free Press introduces the examples of discrimination on which he comments: "It is due to the Ottawa Ministers to say that they are imbued with an earnest desire to meet the popular wish in the matter of tariff reform. They will no doubt go as far as they safely can, having a due regard for the sacred rights of the manufacturers. To fortify themselves for an exhaustive analysis of the customs tariff with the view particularly of showing the manifest injustice in many instances it is possible to review the specific duties with-

out endangering the system of protection. But the analysis has been a surprise to themselves, as it demonstrates beyond the chance of dispute that the specific-duty system, which is the very essence of protection, discriminates against British goods. This was not expected, and we may be sure the discovery was not altogether a pleasing one. Reducing those specific duties to an ad valorem basis, and applying the latter to British and American goods of like kind, it is seen that the latter is given a most substantial advantage.

This is as far as possible from the carrying out the concealment of the Victoria Times. It is just possible that our evening contemporary looks upon such frankness as utter foolishness.

SOCIALISM.

Very little is thought about socialism on this side of the Atlantic. A few individual socialists have, here and there, made themselves heard, but socialists are as yet in the United States and Canada of no political importance, and even socially, they do not appear to have any influence worth serious consideration. Some of them are looked upon as amiable enthusiasts whose theories for the renovation of society are impossible but harmless. Others are regarded as mischievous agitators who would become dangerous if people would listen to them and be guided by their advice. But neither the dangerous socialists nor the harmless count for much as yet in North America.

It is very different in Europe. In France, in Germany and in Italy, the statesmen of the day are compelled to look upon socialism as one of the growing political forces. In Germany, particularly, the socialists form a powerful political party—powerful both as regards its numbers and its influence. In that country, too, the socialists are increasing rapidly, not in the great cities only, but in the small towns and in the rural villages. At a congress held recently in the city of Cologne, the Central committee reported that there are 1,800,000 socialist voters in the country, and that the increase since 1890, has been 350,000 votes. The Social-Democratic party in Germany outnumbered any other single party by half a million votes.

The last election showed that the Socialists had gained greatly in voting power since 1890. In Pomerania, an agricultural and ultra-conservative province, the vote this year was 57,908, nearly double that of 1890. The Socialists have a large representation in the legislatures, both federal and state, and they consequently must exercise very considerable political influence. But their influence in the councils of the State is insignificant compared with their influence among the masses. The working class in the cities seems to be to a great extent socialist, and, as we have already hinted, their principles are making wonderful headway among the peasantry.

What the result of the spread of socialism will be in Germany is hard to tell. That it will in time effect great changes, both in the state and in the industrial world, is evident to all thinking men.

In Great Britain socialism has been growing of late years, but it has not yet made itself felt as a political force. A very considerable proportion of the miners and mechanics of the north of England have embraced socialist principles, and the new converts are exceedingly enthusiastic in spreading the doctrine which they have embraced. British socialists are not, as a rule, turbulent. They have no love for the anarchy, which are so popular on the continent of Europe. They are, for the most part, state socialists, who believe in the collective ownership and state control of all means of production and distribution. Those who believe that socialism in Great Britain is the fate of a few, and that the day will never come when it will affect the legislation of the country, are not aware of what is going on quietly in every city and town in consequence of the economical ills in which the industrial classes are suffering. They are aware of the progress that is being made in the way of the masses, and they are, in time, trying to prevent its doing mischief. It is hoped that judicious measures, taken in time, may allay discontent, and may open the eyes of the people to the impracticability of some of the doctrines of the socialists, and the mischievous tendency of others. It is now clear that the day has gone by when the rulers of Great Britain can afford to treat socialism as if it did not exist.

REFERRED TO THE SUPREME COURT.

When the Matter bill to regulate the traffic in intoxicating drinks in the Province of Ontario was before the Legislature, and when the plebiscite on prohibition was proposed, the question of the jurisdiction of the Province naturally came up for discussion. It appeared that no one knew precisely what that jurisdiction is in the matter of the liquor traffic, and with respect to prohibition—not even the members learned in the law. It was determined for the information and instruction of the Government and the Legislature of the Province to prepare a series of questions for submission to the Courts. It appears that the Provinces have not the power in such matters to refer directly to the Supreme Court of the Dominion. If any Province wants to get the opinion of the last-mentioned Court with respect to the constitutionality of proposed provincial legislation, it will first have to apply to the provincial courts, and if they are not satisfied with their decision they may appeal to the Supreme Court of the Dominion. In this prohibition case, however, the Dominion Government has agreed to take the matter out of the hands of the Provincial Government. It has adopted the questions drawn up by the Ontario Government, and will refer them directly and at once, to the Supreme Court. These are the questions to be submitted. (1) Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale within the Province

of spirituous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors? (2) Or has the Legislature such jurisdiction regarding such portions of the Province as to which the Canada temperance act is not in operation? (3) Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the manufacture of such liquors within the Province? (4) Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the importation of such liquors into the Province? (5) If a Provincial Legislature has not jurisdiction to prohibit sales of such liquors, irrespective of quantity, has such Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale by retail, according to the definition of a sale by retail either in statutes in force in the Province at the time of confederation or any other definition thereof? (6) If a Provincial Legislature has a limited jurisdiction only as regards the prohibition of sales, has the Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale by retail, according to the definition of a sale by retail, according to the 99th section of the Constitution of the Province? (7) Had the C. C. chap 106, section 99? (8) S. C. O. chap 106, section 99? (9) Had the C. C. chap 106, section 99? (10) Had the C. C. chap 106, section 99?

It is supposed that the Supreme Court will consider these questions at its earliest convenience. It must not be forgotten that the questions to be decided by the judges are simply questions of law. They have nothing whatever to do with the merits of prohibition, neither are they concerned with the policy of the Government with respect to that question. They are appealed to as lawyers, and it is their duty to tell the Government what the law permits to be done and what it forbids. When they have answered the questions, the matter of prohibition, both as regards the Provincial and the Federal Governments, will be exactly where it is now. The Governments will be instructed as to the extent and nature of their respective jurisdictions as regards the liquor traffic. That will be all.

P. O. HOME.

The Directors Hold Their Last Meeting in the Old Premises So Long Occupied.

And Make Preparation for Removing to the New and Handsome Orphanage.

A meeting of the general committee of the Protestant Orphan Home was held at the old orphanage on Rae street yesterday afternoon, with the following ladies and gentlemen in attendance: Mr. F. H. Worlock, president; Messrs. James Hutchinson, Charles Hayward, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. E. Robson, Rev. S. Cleaver, E. R. Brown and E. Carmichael, Mrs. Oridge, Mrs. G. A. St. John, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Adams.

After routine business had been disposed of the various sub-committees reported upon the furniture required for the new home, and advised that all the articles in use at the old home should for the present be utilized, and that contracts be awarded only for the things absolutely necessary, viz: New blinds for outside windows, \$114; Linoleum for the lower hall, \$67; New dining tables and seats, \$72.

This recommendation was adopted. It was agreed that the children should be removed to the new building on Monday next; Mr. George Winters' kind offer to provide carriages for the conveyance of the children was accepted with thanks. It was then decided that the formal dedication of the new building should take place on Saturday the 19th inst., at 2:30 p. m., a committee consisting of the sisters officers with Mrs. G. A. Sargison, Mrs. Charles Kent and Mrs. Thomas Earle being appointed to make the necessary preparations, including arrangements for music and tea.

The action of the officers in renting the old orphanage at \$40 per month was confirmed.

Treasurer Hutchinson reported that in consequence of the economical ills in which the committee had proceeded with regard to furnishing, it would only be necessary to raise \$6,000 instead of \$8,000, as originally proposed, and the smaller loan would be required until an old promise time arrived for the sale of the old premises, when the home would be entirely free from debt. The treasurer hopes to hear from those having the amount to loan who would be satisfied with first-class security and a moderate rate of interest.

After informal discussion on several other matters, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Campbell, and the meeting adjourned.

STATE SOCIALISM.

New York, Nov. 5.—Harold Fredericks writes the Times from London: England has resumed the thread of English parliamentary legislation, after the past year of botchering unshattered interruption, as calmly as if there had never been any Irish question at all. There is some chance of partisan entanglement over the employers' liability bill, which is shortly to be taken up, the more so as Mr. Chamberlain will by that time be home. But the parish council bill is swimming through with only the merest ripple of dissent. The sweeping provisions of this measure were explained fully at the time of its introduction, and such amendments as will be accepted will not much limit the scope, which is really far broader and more revolutionary than any so-called reform bill since 1832.

Even under the limited powers given the new county councils in 1888, the most astonishing and diversified experiments in social legislation have blossomed all over the country. Only the other day, for instance, the Cambridgebridge council opened a public school at Whiteley, where the entire rustic population of the county was invited to come and study gratis, under professional tuition, every phase and problem of profitable poultry raising. With similar powers of initiative and expenditure, we are likely to see things in England which no previous system of government has ever dreamed of in its philosophy.

FATAL RE THE CITY.

JIM BARRINGTON has succeeded in getting himself into trouble over the South Sea money, and has escaped because the witnesses for the prosecution had got out of town.

It's a mean man who will steal a horse's waterpout on a rainy day, yet such a one lives in Victoria. The horse was standing at the corner of Fort and Moss streets, Saturday, when he lost his overcoat, and the police have not yet located it.

W. H. SPORFORD, who has been conducting an inquiry among the Nitinat Indians in regard to the strange disappearance of Detective Macnamagh, returned yesterday, having been unable to secure the slightest scrap of new information. He is convinced that the Indians know no more in regard to the case than they stated at the first.

The rumor was current yesterday that Sieper, the French smuggler, supposed to have been the leader of the maskers who recently robbed Chinese miners of \$81,000 in "dust," near Fort Steele, had been arrested near the mouth of the Snake by the posse who have been scouring the bascoo Plains in search of him. If the arrest had been made, the police authorities here have not yet been made aware of the fact.

H. M. S. MILLMORAN sailed for home on Sunday, leaving Esquimaux harbor, to be replaced by the flag ship band; the Champion followed yesterday, under orders for a cruise in the South Sea, in the course of which she will deliver a boat and supplies for a life saving station which is being established at Juan Fernandez—Robinson Crusoe's island. The Nymphs would have gone out in company, but is obliged to wait until to-day for her doctor.

The steamer City of Topeka, which arrived from the North on Sunday, brought several returning miners from Cassiar and the Yukon, a number of whom are now in Victoria. The steamer also brought word that there have been four earth quakes during the summer at St. Augustine Island (Chorua Borna), where the mountain is now emitting dense clouds of smoke, forecasting another eruption. The natives, remembering the devastation of the eruption of twelve years ago, are deserting the island in haste.

Mr. GBO. G. MELDRAM, of this city, and Miss Hattie May McIntosh, daughter of Mr. J. McIntosh, of Duncan, were married last evening at the Methodist parsonage on Quadra street, Rev. Solomon Cleaver being the officiating clergyman. Mr. James Wishart supported the groom; Miss Annie McIntosh and Miss Lizzie Workman were the bridesmaids, and Mrs. James McIntosh gave the bride—his sister-away. Mrs. Meldram will make their home at the Clarence hotel, of which Mr. Meldram is one of the proprietors.

AN OFFICER of H. M. S. Garnet, while shooting in the vicinity of Abbotsford, recently found a weather worn letter written in French and apparently addressed by a smuggler named Vashin or Vashon, to some of his confederates. It contained information that "the terms offered" had been accepted, and the regular shipments of Chinese from Vancouver to Whistoom, via the coast, would be suspended. The date of the first shipment was given as October 30.

TELEGRAMS were received from San Francisco on Sunday announcing the very serious illness of Mr. Alexander Dunsmuir in that city, and requesting Mr. James Dunsmuir to hasten to California without an official order. Mr. Dunsmuir had gone to the officiating clergyman, Mr. James Wishart supported the groom; Miss Annie McIntosh and Miss Lizzie Workman were the bridesmaids, and Mrs. James McIntosh gave the bride—his sister-away. Mrs. Meldram will make their home at the Clarence hotel, of which Mr. Meldram is one of the proprietors.

THERE is a good prospect of at least two highways being brought to justice within the next few days, a blue-jacket and a civilian having tried the game of "hold up" upon two naval officers near the Halfway house on Sunday evening, with the result that the former was recognized by one of the officers as a man of his own ship's company. The civilian is described as a tall man with a light moustache, wearing a long dark overcoat and a stiff hat. The would-be robber made his appearance at about 7:30 o'clock, seeing the officers from a distance and commanding them to give up what they had. The officers grappled with their assailants, and as soon as they were recognized by the blue-jacket—without any unusual recognition—the highwaymen took to their heels. The police do not think the sailor has been identified with the other previous robberies, though it is quite possible that the civilian may have.

HENRY THIBERT, "the father of Casier," arrived down from Thibert's creek on Sunday, and is staying at the Oriental. He will be about a week in this city, and then go to the Sound to spend the winter. With him at the Oriental is "Johnnie" Lamontagne, the well known fur dealer. The name of Mr. Thibert is familiar to everyone who has had any connection with the Casier district, which he entered in 1872, and where he has since continuously resided. He speaks confidently of the outlook for quartz mining in that country, but says outside capital is needed, as the expense of prospecting is great. He will endeavor while here to convince the Government of the desirability of sending a small party to prospect and report upon the district immediately to the west of the Casier mountains, where, according to rumor, there are likely to be found some rich deposits. A party who went in some months ago, but have not since been heard from, are thought to be now working in new fields near the junction of the Nelson and Lard rivers. There are very promising indications on Highland creek, and samples from there have assayed very favorably.

GILLETTS PURE POWDERED LYE. PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity. For making soap, boiler water, disinfectant, etc. A case weighs 25 pounds net. Sold by all Grocers and Dealers. W. W. GILLETTS, Toronto.

FATAL RE THE CITY.

A Millhand Fractured Chinaman's Head.

Arrested at the Saing-Admission.

At the Sayward's yesterday afternoon, We Don dropped Arthur Carruthers, a restialion, hurled Chinaman's head. We dead in his shack on Carruthers spent the up, on the charge of a go grievous bodily had changed to the more Carruthers is a you more than twenty-five through sentenced to a uniform when arrested evening. He admits Chinaman because he dropped purposely, but to seriously hurt the serious position which though sentenced to a would be used against mission stated, decid wish to conceal any happened.

It seems that when the mill, Carruthers gave Chinaman, and man present. They a circular saw, occupi refuse of the mill, a very fast it is necessary as expeditiously therefore not improba says, that the Chinan drop the slab, and a cutter on C cutter for I also appears that from his retaliation we Don started to faint to the ground, carried him to the F but it was not until surgical attendance was having on sent f that the man's skull was expressed in op not live through the done what he could the doctor called at the there gave the first officers had received Shepperd wished to man's deposition t he was in a mood to remain so until yond arresting the a done without trouble, the Chinese who set up tryman having no time vided them with a doo to note and report to hour at which we Don this time had not arriv this morning, the COL

Wa Don, the Chinan skull was fractured by a saw which was struck at 11 o'clock Tuesday in regained consciousness. of his death was received the adjutant general in which Carruthers was charge of assault with a bodily harm. The info hour at which we Don his will be attended char-eover's inquest is set afternoon. Carruthers consciousness of his pen ready to bear the penal spends most of his sit in that we Don has the board's records fr (Carruthers) feet and he retained in the same up upon being identified with the blow which resulted in THE ARTILLERY

No. 1 Company Carr est Honors At Close Co

A Fine Showing Ma & Also-Lack of the Rec

The results of the insa- tal companies of the Battalion of Garrison forwarded to the comman inspecting officer, Lt. Co From these, which are low, it will be seen that pronounced highest in go- been won by No. 1 co- been well trained by Lt commanding, and Lt. secured the coveted po- good average, as this c- top in only the one dep- full mark.

The following are the Clothing & accoutre- Manual drill..... 50 Company drill..... 50 Sun drill..... 50 Disputes and in- Quests by officers 60 Quations by a. c. Deductions for ab- Total..... 200

It will be noted that Capt. Smallfield and I was only two points would have won but for five points for absentees not quite up to the mark. No. 3 was handi- that it had not the sa- officer company, No. 1 had more p. c. officers on- conditions of the comp- curious advantage of a- for their absence, sev- "full marks," the sev- ally well in gun drill, well of a full score. officer company, Capt. To was a close thing, the lack of officers, the sco- spot being very high.

CITY.

He succeeded in getting... He escaped because the fire-escape had got out of

who will steal a horse's... The horse was standing... and the thief

who has been con-... among the Nitaian... and the

current yesterday that... a smuggler, supposed... and the

called for home on... the ship band; the... and the

of Popaka, which arriv-... on Sunday, brought... and the

of this city, and... daughter of... and the

H. M. S. Garnet, while... of Abbotsford... and the

received from San Fran-... Alexander Dunsmuir... and the

proprietor of at least... brought to justice... and the

of his own ship's com-... as described... and the

the father of Castler... Thibber's creek on... and the

It will be noticed that... Capt. Smallfield and... and the

FATAL RETALIATION.

A Millhand Fractures the Skull of a Chinaman Who Carelessly Hurts Him.

Arrested at the Salvation Army Meeting—Admission of the Grievous Assault.

At the Sayward sawmill, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a Chinaman named We Don dropped a slab upon the foot of Arthur Carruthers, a white workman, who, in retaliation, hurled a block of wood at the Chinaman's head.

As current yesterday that a smuggler, supposed to be the leader of the mask-gang, had been arrested near Fort Steele, had a party of the Montana boys, who had been scouting to search of him.

of this city, and... daughter of... and the

H. M. S. Garnet, while... of Abbotsford... and the

received from San Fran-... Alexander Dunsmuir... and the

proprietor of at least... brought to justice... and the

of his own ship's com-... as described... and the

the father of Castler... Thibber's creek on... and the

THE CITY.

H. M. S. Nympha called at daybreak. A SPECIAL MEETING of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Co. is called for Saturday.

The architects' drawings of the new Parliament building have been arranged in the gallery of the House of Assembly, where contractors and others interested may examine them at their leisure.

Mr. W. H. Spofford, who has just returned from Nitaian, says: "I did not go to conduct an inquiry among the Indians in connection with the disappearance of E. D. Macnaughtan and E. Dufresne."

A VALUABLE list of members of the House of Commons has been prepared for the Canadian Almanac for 1894. In it are given the names of the members, with their political affiliations, the number of votes they each received, the members majority and the population of the constituency.

The waterfront fraternity will learn with regret of the death of Frederick McDougall, who for many years has been one of our number, and who died yesterday of heart disease.

Mr. Charles S. Morris, of the Equitable Life, who has been on a special trip for an Eastern financial firm to report upon some securities in Oregon and Washington, is the course of a visit with one of our reporters.

THE RESULTS of the inspections of the several companies of the British Columbia Battalion of Garrison Artillery have been forwarded to the commanding officers by the inspecting officer, Lt. Col. Peters, D. A. G.

It will be noticed that No. 3 company—Capt. Smallfield and Lieut. Pearce—which would have won the highest award, lost five points for absence, its strength being not quite up to that of the leading company.

It is a remedy that makes as large a percentage of perfect cures as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. In nearly every case of cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, etc., its curative effects are prompt and lasting.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Improved Aids to the Navigation of Haro Straits—Lumber Vessels Arrive and Depart.

Barcelo Sound Business Increasing—Passengers From California—Water Front Notes.

The following notice to mariners has been issued by the U. S. Lighthouse Board, and copies distributed throughout Puget Sound and British Columbia by Commander O. W. Farnholt, U. S. N., inspector of the Thirteenth Lighthouse district.

The American schooner Salvador, 440 tons, Captain Wells, has sailed for Port Pirie with a full load of lumber from the Brumby sawmill, on the Fraser river.

Shortly after the steamer Maude returned from Barclay Sound on Sunday morning she received orders to sail again for Alberni, having been partly down.

The following are passengers by the steamer Walla Walla for Victoria: Mrs. J. C. Ingram, Mrs. W. H. Switzer, Mrs. J. C. Ingram, and C. H. Westcott.

The schooner Volunteer, a small twelve-ton sailing craft, returned to Seattle the other day after a most successful and extremely exciting voyage, in which she was once within an ace of being lost.

THE N. P. R. Co.'s big freighter Mogul is again en route to Victoria on the Orient, having sailed from Yokohama on the last.

THE JUBILEE HOSPITAL BOARD. The Jubilee hospital board held their monthly meeting last evening, when there were present C. Hayward, presiding; G. H. Brown, J. Davies, L. Braverman, J. S. Yates, A. Wilson, A. C. Flumerfelt, G. H. Gregory, W. M. Chandler, E. A. Baker, Geo. Byrne, and H. M. Yates, secretary.

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS. ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Nov. 7.—(Special)—The election returns reported until 9 o'clock yesterday night, show the Government sitting men, and the Opposition three. The Opposition won two seats from the Government and the Government two from them.

admitted, on any business whatever, without signing the book. The Board agreed with the suggestion, and a resolution to that effect was unanimously carried.

Mr. Flumerfelt brought to the notice of the Board an incident which occurred not long ago, when a couple of ladies called during the hours advertised on the signs at the gate as those during which visitors are admitted.

The Great Bannerman Arrives at Vancouver—Probability of a Match with the Australians. CARIBAN After the Records and Making Good Time—Football on the Island.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 6.—(Special)—Bannerman, the world-famous stone wall batter of the Australian cricket team is here. He will be followed by the rest of the team in a few days.

On our English tour we made a world record by pulling up 800 runs in one match. We played thirty matches in England and won eighteen, lost seven, and drew seven.

FOOTBALL. NANAIMO'S NEW CLUB. NANAIMO, Nov. 6.—(Special)—Another Association football club has been organized in Nanaimo, to be known as the Y. M. C. A. Swift, C. McKenney is president, J. Hardy secretary, and A. Hillbert secretary.

ROBBY AT DUNCAN. DUNCAN, Nov. 6.—(Special)—The Coleridge Rugby football club, of Coleridge, Westholme, (now secretary), had a practice match on Saturday last at Sumas, between North and South Cowichan.

THE WEEK. JOHNSON ELYING EAST. INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Nov. 4.—The two fastest miles ever ridden on a bicycle consecutively were reeled off by John S. Johnson on the kite track to-day.

MOOSEHORN SPECTATOR. It has been discovered in the bed of Coaly river on the international boundary line, the matter has been kept quiet as long as possible, but the finds are of undoubted value.

BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL.

Midwinter Fair Exhibit Asked for—Life Saving Station at Cape Flattery.

The Provincial Tax on Mortgages—Other Matters for Legislative Action.

The Council of the Board of Trade had a meeting yesterday morning, the president, A. C. Flumerfelt, in the chair, and A. L. Belyea, H. E. Connon, A. B. Gray, H. F. Heisterman, T. B. Hall, G. Leiser, E. B. Marvin, C. E. Renouf, W. Templeman and Robert Ward also present.

The subject of the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco came up, on a letter forwarded by the secretary of a committee of Canadian residents there, who asked that the Board of Trade should use its influence to secure exhibits from the Provincial and Dominion Governments.

The necessity for a fireproof building for the National Museum, Ottawa, was brought to the attention of the Board by a letter from Ottawa inviting its assistance in pressing the matter upon the Government.

The President reported that a letter from the Chamber of Commerce requested that the Board would forward a map of Canada and information regarding the business affairs of this country.

THE DARK CONTINENT. LONDON, Nov. 7.—The parliamentary secretary for the Colonial office, Mr. Burton, in the House of Commons said the latest information was that King Lobengula was not a fugitive, but still hostile.

PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS. BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Complete returns from the Prussian Parliamentary elections give following totals: Conservatives, 210; National Liberals, 87; Clericals, 95; Radicals, 20; Poles, 19; Danes, 2.

BANK OF MONTREAL BOBBERS. TORONTO, Nov. 7.—(Special)—A. F. B. Crofton, the man under arrest in Texas on a charge of cashing a bogus draft on the Winnipeg branch of the Bank of Montreal at a Chicago bank, was formerly in the employ of the Peterboro branch of the Bank of Montreal, leaving it about a week ago.

NELSON AND FORT SHEPPARD. (From the Spokane Review.) Nelson, B. C., and Spokane will be connected by an all-steel band of standard width and fitness December 1, when the first train on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railroad will connect at Marone with the Spokane & Northern train.

Mile Point, where it will end temporarily this season, and later will be continued back on the water level into Nelson.

The whole road is 300 miles long. Its heaviest grades are at the extreme Nelson end, beyond the summit. It takes a route up the Columbia to Waneta, up Beaver creek and across to the head of Salmon river.

Operations Resumed in Three Pits—Northfield to Be Re-opened To-Morrow. The Men Go on Strike at East Wellington—The Company Refuse Concessions.

NANAIMO, Nov. 7.—(Special)—The New Vancouver Coal Co.'s miners returned to work as usual this morning. Three mines are working. The steamers Crown of England and Montserrat and the bark Colusa are in for cargoes.

THE EAST WELLINGTON MINERS went on strike at 5 o'clock this evening. The men expected to get the same terms as the Nanaimo miners, but R. D. Chandler telegraphed from San Francisco this afternoon that the owners were not prepared to make any change.

THE EAST WELLINGTON MINERS have not been working at all regularly of late and many of the miners have barely made an existence. When the twenty per cent reduction was enforced three months ago, the miners strongly opposed the change, but finally went to work on the understanding that they would receive the same treatment as the employees of the New Vancouver Coal Company.

Only the Scars Remain. "Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Preparing by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Executive Committee of Miners Appointed at Nanaimo-Alberni Telegraph Line.

Westminster Assizes Open—Principal Witness Threatened by Bea Kennedy's Brother.

Special to the Colonist.

VANCOUVER. Mr. J. W. Bowyer left for Nanaimo to-day to prosecute the druggist accused of employing unlicensed clerks to dispense drugs and of selling poisons without registration. He will go to Victoria from Nanaimo on the same errand. The suits are brought on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of British Columbia. The quarterly meeting of the directors of the Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia was held yesterday afternoon in the Board of Trade rooms to arrange the programme for the annual meeting. Mr. John Kirkland, of Ladner's Landing, occupied the chair. A letter was read inviting the Association to send delegates to a fruit growers' convention to be held in Spokane on February 7. It was decided that delegates be selected from the following: S. M. O'Neil, Victoria; A. Postill, Vernon; G. W. Henry, Hasting; E. Hutchinson, Ladner; and A. E. B. Macgregor, Vancouver. On motion of Messrs. Hutchinson and Wilson, it was decided to hold the annual meeting in New Westminster on Wednesday, January 24, at 2 p. m.

WESTMINSTER. Nov. 7.—Justices McCreight, Harrison and Bole presided at the opening session of the Fall Assizes to-day. The interest in the proceedings was of the keenest sort on account of the Pitsedgick and O'Connor murder trials. There was not sufficient standing room in the court house for the public. However, the murder trials did not come on to-day. Peter Brown was tried on an assault on George Smith, an Indian woman, and found not guilty. The trial of Patrick Cain and Frank Adams was proceeding when the court rose. The jury reported to the court that Ben Kennedy's brother had threatened and was attempting to intimidate Hinkley, the principal witness in the O'Connor murder case. Judge Bole ordered Deputy Attorney-General Smith to proceed at once against Kennedy.

A mysterious fire and explosion occurred at Cloverdale last night, which resulted in the total destruction of the Oddfellows' building—a handsome two story structure. The fire was discovered in the ceiling at the back end of the store on the first floor, where it had worked through to a shed in the rear. While efforts were being made to extinguish the flames from the outside a terrible explosion occurred, which blew out the front and back walls of the building. No one was killed and only one was hurt. The crowd, fortunately, was at the other end of the building. The fire then spread rapidly, and the whole structure was consumed. The origin of the fire, or the explosion, is unknown, and all sorts of rumors of a dynamite conspiracy abound. Since Friday evening no person had been upstairs, and there had been no fire in the building for a week. The ground floor was so damaged. An inquest will probably be held. Loss, about \$5,000; insurance, \$1,500.

MOTORMAN SMITH, running on the line between here and Vancouver, was nearly struck to-day by a stray bullet from a hunter's rifle. A glass window in the car alongside him was smashed. Just two days ago Smith nearly lost his life by a similar accident.

TRAMPS are infesting the city in great numbers, but are being hustled out as fast as possible.

NANAIMO. Nov. 5.—The following executive committee has been appointed by the underground employes of the New Vancouver Coal Company to confer with the superintendent upon all matters that may arise in which the interests of both are affected.

THE PREMIER IN CARIBOO. TO THE EDITOR: I read with much pleasure the stand you have taken in defending the Hon. Theodore Davis from the false attacks that Kitchener, Cotton & Co. have been making and are still making on him, saying his visit and journey on the Mainland were a failure. There is not one word of truth in all their statements. For Cariboo district, at least, I can speak, and prove what I say. The Premier's visit was a great success, and both for the Government and himself. He made friends for the Government and himself all through the district, and was cordially and enthusiastically received. When I say everywhere, I mean it, for Mr. Davis did not make a pleasure trip of his visit to Cariboo, riding along the wagon road in baggage and stages, and sleeping in hotels at nights. No, sir; he went out into the byways, and the mountains, creeks and gulches where the miners live and work, and saw for himself the people and the country, so that concerning Cariboo he can speak and act intelligently. Where he could not go he sent his men to look things over for him, and got there any way; and if he only found one man he was as considerate to him as if he was a hundred. That was the way Mr. Davis travelled through Cariboo.

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number of men that he had no preference. Probably he had seen some of the good men, and it was the electors' business to select their man, not his. But if Cotton & Co. want to show a "talker of a trip to Cariboo," let them point to their standard bearer Kitchener, in the role of Paul Pry. If Cotton had been with him to take the part of the Artful Dodger, they might have done something, but as it is, Kitchener's trip was a complete failure. He did not make a single convert in the whole district. True, he did not see much of it, for he did not go a hundred yards from the wagon road anywhere in the district. It is no use for them to lie any more, for we will have none of it, nor of Cotton & Co. either; but it is not worth while bothering about the clique. They will get their deserts next summer. All up here know that the present Government has done right by them, and after Mr. Davis's visit and open and many explanations of the past actions of the Government and their intentions for the future, the people here, as elsewhere, are perfectly satisfied.

Soda Creek, November 4, 1893.

THE LOCAL MARKETS. Grain Shows Weakness, the Farmers Holding for a Rise in Prices.

The Potato Famine—Strong Demand for Dairy Produce at Good Figures.

On the whole the condition of the local markets during the past week has been practically unchanged. Grain is perhaps a little weaker, but not materially so as prices are without alteration. Farmers appear to be holding back in hope of realizing big prices later in the season, and are in the mean while disposing of their poor grain stock.

Dairy produce, especially eggs and butter, are commanding an excellent market, both in prices and demand.

Produce continue to rise in value owing to their scarcity. Farmers seem to be careless about selling their crops, but it is expected that they will soon come in in abundance.

Meats of all kinds, including game and poultry, are in good demand. The supply, however, is sufficient and business in this line is good with prices steady.

Probably the first importations of eastern apples will be received next week when several carloads are expected to arrive. The receipts of these also tropical fruits by the West Coast yesterday will, no doubt, affect the market considerably.

Wool, as a rule, is in good demand, and prices are in advance of those quoted below:

Table listing various wool and textile prices, including items like 'Wool', 'Woolen goods', and 'Textiles' with their respective prices.

Attractive Towels. To the housekeeper anything new in towels is eagerly sought after. The most enduring as well as attractive are made of linen huckaback, using a yard and a quarter for each towel. The initial and quality of the purchase is of great importance, and after hemstitching the ends either in white or with a colored silk have stamped, or mark in if handy and a brand in any conventional pattern, and a quarter for each towel. The initial and quality of the purchase is of great importance, and after hemstitching the ends either in white or with a colored silk have stamped, or mark in if handy and a brand in any conventional pattern, and a quarter for each towel.

ing, adding still another row of the same about an inch and a half above the hem, and between this feather stitch with coarse white crocheted cotton. The initial can be outlined in one end if preferred. These towels have the advantage that no care is needed in laundering them. They are, if wanted as a gift, added to by making washcloths to match, hemstitching and working either two or three letters across the corner, as shown in the illustration. If fringing is preferred, that of course can easily be substituted, although the hem will wear much the longer. Yellow is about the best color as far as the laundry work goes, for unless great carelessness is shown this color will remain until towels are worn out.

WOMEN AS NOTARIES. One of the innumerable useful things accomplished by the New Century club of Philadelphia was to secure the appointment of women notaries public in Pennsylvania. The club has much legal business in its hands, and the services of a notary were needed constantly. Mrs. Mary R. Hall, one of the officers, undertook to supply the demand by taking out a commission for herself. Governor Pattison informed her that a woman could not be appointed to the office, because she was not a resident of the State. The ladies of the New Century club took the matter before the legislature, then in session, and bombarded that body so effectively by arguments and good words that an enabling act was passed last April, authorizing women to be notaries. As a result there were within a few weeks 100 women notaries public in Philadelphia. Most of them are young ladies, typewriters and stenographers. The fees from their office add from \$200 to \$500 to their annual incomes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Mr. E. Preston was sworn in to-day as director of the United States mint. He failed of confirmation by the Senate, but the President commissioned him as director, in the recess, which carries his re-commission by the Senate in December.

OTAWA, Nov. 7.—The Dominion steamers Dolphin, Hayfield and Astra, have been assigned to duty on the upper lakes, to prevent a meeting of the kind which has deplored the Canadian fisheries by poaching.

WOMAN VERSUS WOMAN.

Isabella Proctor Thinks It Degrading to Carry For a Home.

Not long ago there appeared in a New York paper a letter reporting to those who were interested in the progress of the woman's movement, a woman, advocating the employment of women in bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography and similar occupations on the ground that they disturb the domestic harmony of those who employ them. The writer went on to assert that women who engage in business unsex themselves, destroy their own delicacy and reserve and become bold and bad mannered, and that even for their own sakes they should be placed gently but firmly back in woman's sphere—the home.

Of course, to a reasonable man or woman with any idea of political and social economics, such a proposition is as absurd as it is impossible, but it is nevertheless a very good illustration of the prejudice—it does not deserve to be called an opinion—of a too large number of superficial persons whose ignorance of existing conditions and selfishness permit them to take only the narrowest conventional view, and to see nothing but the alleged requirements of those women who work for their living in this country are a self respecting class, and if there is one occasionally who flirts with her employer it is the fault of her nature and not of her occupation.

The second assertion—that women so engaged are out of their sphere and that they would be better off at home—has yet to be proved, and the burden of proof rests on the person advancing the theory. The world is woman's sphere, as has been said before, and home, even to those who have access to such a place, means sometimes unhappiness, unkindness or grinding poverty. Many women cannot have a home unless they go out and earn money to help keep it up, while others, left solitary and alone, even to those who do not wish to take a home, and one cannot do much in the home making way all alone. If the woman who advises the retirement from business life of all women means that they should marry and have children, she is advocating a course of conduct infinitely more degrading than a life spent at any sort of self supporting drudgery could possibly be, without reference to the final objection that as there are more women than men, such a settlement of the matter is impossible.

The opposition of men to the employment of women can be endured, for it has its reason for being, in the laws of business competition, but it is hard for rational women to bear the outgrowth of sentimental vaporing from brainless obstructionists of their own sex. If the writer of the above mentioned letter—the one of whom betrays a desire to lay on innocent shoulders the responsibility for an evident domestic disunion which should be borne by herself and her husband—were to be left unaided with little children to support, her views might change more rapidly than she now deems possible.

ISABELLA PROCTOR.

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MIDWINTER FAIR.

Highly Satisfactory Progress Being Made With the Buildings—Few Exhibitors Have Arrived.

Vassar College to Make An Educational Exhibit—Order of the Eastern Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—The progress thus far made by the contractors on the several main buildings of the Midwinter fair is highly satisfactory. The brickwork of the art building is all completed, the iron-roofed arena, and even if rain does set in there will be little or no delay on the work. The mechanical building may be said to be practically under roof, for only the glass for the skylights is missing, and this will be in place in a few days. The roof of the horticultural building will be of tin painted steel, so there need be no fear that the structure will not be ready in time. The most notable progress made during the past week has been in connection with the administration building, which has since two stories in height during eight days. The various concessionaires are also making rapid progress.

There will be no necessary for some of the Midwinter fair concessionaires to bestir themselves if the exposition is to open on time. The Hawaiian people are the only ones who have thus far made noticeable progress. Their ground is all graded and the lumber for the cyclorama is on the spot. The Vienna people have until the 10th day of November to begin operations. The foundations for the Santa Barbara Sea Lion building is now being laid and the contractors for the Chinese building will begin work to-morrow. The Japanese concessionaire says he will be ready by January 1. The next few days will make a great difference in the appearance of the exposition grounds. Work on the Hawaiian castle will be begun at once. The site for the wild animal exhibition has been definitely located and that building will also spring up immediately. In addition to this Court Vermont sign says he will be ready by January 1. The next few days will make a great difference in the appearance of the exposition grounds. Work on the Hawaiian castle will be begun at once. The site for the wild animal exhibition has been definitely located and that building will also spring up immediately. In addition to this Court Vermont sign says he will be ready by January 1.

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Round the dome on the inside there will be a roof garden, the back ground of which will be decorated with a series of plaques in low relief, the figures of Raphael or Michael Angelo, but nineteenth century in style. The Kaia Greenway order, an innovation that is sure to be popular, of extreme length of this building will be 286 feet 6 inches, and the greatest width 190 feet.

A PALACE OF FINE ARTS. One of the smaller buildings, simple in form and unpretentious in outline, is the Fine Arts Building. Critics look upon this building as an artistic gem. The design is comparatively Egyptian. There are an unmistakable flavor of the pyramids and of the Nile about it. Sphinxes are placed at the base of a grass terrace, mounted on high pedestals, between which pedestals are broad steps, 40 feet in length and eight in number, leading to the level of the entrance to the front vestibule. This vestibule is 60 feet in length, 24 feet wide, and 48 feet to the base of the pyramid which is the crowning feature of the entrance to the building. The rooms for painting, the statutory court and the gallery for water colors are rectangular in form and perfectly lighted. The stairs, wainscoting and friezes are animated by the hands of basins and birds and the interior court. Electric light will be abundantly provided for practical purposes and for purposes of display, both within and without the building, thus giving its portions due advantage at night as well as by day.

THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. There will be an Administration building Oriental in outline, representing a combination of Central Indian and Chinese architecture. This building consists of a large central square, covered by a dome, with four pavilions at the angles. The principal feature of the building is the richly ornamented dome, 125 feet in height by 60 feet in diameter, beautifully decorated by the inside, and which is intended to be brilliantly illuminated at night. This building is to contain the offices of the Exposition management, the department of publicity and promotion, the foreign department, assembly rooms for foreign commissioners, press headquarters, the post office, bank and information bureau, and will undoubtedly be the centre of general interest in the Exposition.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1893.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

W. H. BELL, A. G. SARGENT, W. H. BELL, A. G. SARGENT, Secretary, Manager.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

For Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) \$10.00

For Six Months, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) \$6.00

For Three Months, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) \$3.50

For One Month, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) \$1.25

For One Week, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) 40c

For One Day, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) 10c

For One Hour, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) 5c

For One Minute, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) 2c

For One Second, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) 1c

For One Tenth of a Second, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) 50c

For One Hundredth of a Second, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) 25c

For One Thousandth of a Second, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) 10c

For One Ten-thousandth of a Second, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) 5c

For One Hundred-thousandth of a Second, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) 2c

For One Millionth of a Second, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) 1c

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Miner Crushed to Death at Comox and a Chinaman Drowned at Nanaimo.

Coal Miners to Hold a Mass Meeting at A. G. Sargent.

Robber.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 4.—Magistrate Jordan had the biggest docket to dispose of yesterday ever handed by a police justice of the Westminster District. Twenty cases were disposed of.

Mr. Willis reports very favorably on a copper mine on Texada Island owned by Victoria parties.

It is the intention of the Pharmaceutical Society, Charles Mee, private detective, has laid charges against several druggists for irregularities, one for conducting a drug store without a license and another for selling poisons without registering them.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 7.—Jack Allan, the driver of the Dominion Express wagon, was thrown from his wagon and badly injured yesterday.

The quarterly meeting of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association was held this afternoon.

James Wright, vice president of the International Steamship Co., is in the city.

W. H. Cope, of the Hudson Bay, Winnipeg, has been transferred to the Vancouver branch.

The new Court House will be ready for occupation about December 15.

Contractor James Cartney is shipping poles to the copper mines in Santa Rosalia.

Z. G. Goldberg has returned from the World's Fair.

The annual ball of the St. Andrew's and Caledonia Societies will be held on November 20.

A petition is being widely circulated to Hon. F. G. Vernon, Chief Commissioner Lands & Works, asking for the construction of a trail through the Stranmillis.

Evidence was taken in the case yesterday brought against Druggists Rolis and McAlpine by the Pharmaceutical Society, who employed Detective How to conduct it.

Dr. Hollis was charged with selling arsenic to a person sent to his store by Rolis and McAlpine.

The charge of employing an apprentice to sell poisonous drugs was also made. Mr. J. A. McAlpine was charged with selling arsenic to one Ferguson without registering it.

For practicing without a certificate, and employing an unregistered apprentice to dispense drugs. Magistrate Mellon, Schofield and McLean reserved judgment until 15th inst.

At the council meeting Mayor Cope said a number of citizens had spoken to him in reference to having the police force increased in number to eight hundred.

The number of tough characters in town. The police committee will hold a special meeting to consider the matter. One alderman criticized the street directory in Vancouver to the convention "fences" in the city.

The case of McCraney v. Keefer, alleged breach of agreement involving \$10,000 in money is to progress in the Supreme Court before Justice Cress.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Nov. 4.—City Treasurer Cookley reports that up to the 31st of this year's taxes to the amount of \$86,000 had been paid into the treasury. All things considered, the hard times, scarcity of cash, etc., the taxpayers have "come down" handsomely.

Westminster is afflicted with some miserable creature who has made a business of robbing the graves for several months past.

Decorated bouquets, laid by loving hands on the graves of departed friends, and which have disappeared within a few hours, and even plants have been dug up and carried away.

During the present week a number of wreaths and other floral designs have been removed from newly-made graves, and there is no clue to the perpetrator.

A hardware firm and gunsmith have been summoned in the Police court to answer to the charge of having stored on their premises more powder than the law allows.

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