

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... it shows what little... demagogues have on... But we purpose, we... remind one another of... men who presume to lead... aprisants to promissaries... of the least confidence... 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 addressed 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 an... original idea to advance... it is possible to... 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... of Messrs. Brown, ... visit 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 new Parliament... to bring the Province... Did the promoters of this... believe that the Govern... in the ability and integ... If so, they have shown... ignorance of provincial... so carefully guarded by... the opposition to the Pa... is patent to every one... was the burden impos... of such an extremely... was "anchored" in Vic... did we care about the... feel perfectly convinced... Government, why should... the Vancouver Govern... Mr. Cotton, on the... Mr. Brown on the other... the slightest objection to... the sentiment, why should... I suppose if the build... they would not be built... of the Dominion have... buildings, why should... a most prosperous provin... buildings as would be a... try. The people have the... in the ability and integ... ment. The belief in... its honesty and economi... they have earned... years, and no attempt of... can successfully be re... Russia.

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... vessels.

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... Russia.

Letters from Warsaw... sent illness of General... administered by his chief... of the General's palace... for complicity in the... of 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., 1st 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 he fell. 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 there 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 he was killed. He had his ear torn off and his skull was fractured. He was taken to Bellevue, where he died. Two other horses were killed. The side of the car which remained in the street was demolished. The lone passenger in it escaped uninjured.

Fifteen minutes after the explosion a hundred firemen and a dozen ambulances were on the scene. The firemen found the boiler lying in the street, 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 the driver of the laundry, who was killed. Taggan an employe of the company. The shower of bricks and timber struck him, and his injuries were similar to those of Howell. 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 caisson was covered with magnificent floral offerings. There was a floral crown from Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Van Horne; a cross, Mr. and Mrs. George Hamilton; wreath, Hector Mackenzie and cross, from his colleagues; an anchor Montreal and other Conservatives 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 ratable 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 Aler 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 reconvened meeting of Parliament 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.

Brisbane, 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.

Belgrade, 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.

CANADIAN ATLANTIC CABLE.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 1.—R. R. 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.

New York, Nov. 2.—The Guion line has decided to discontinue its passenger service between this city and Liverpool for four months. The steamer Alaska will leave Jersey City next Saturday afternoon and will be the last passenger ship to sail until March. The freight service of the line, composed of two new vessels, will be continued during the winter months, however. The Guion line last winter stopped the running of its steamers because of bad business, but the withdrawing of the service comes a month earlier this year.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—The Empire's Quebec correspondent says he is in a position to say that since the dismissal of Mercier the cost of legislation in the Province of Quebec has been reduced at least fifty per cent. Scarcely, whether hereditary or acquired, is thoroughly expelled from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

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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. Provisions were strictly restricted in the main attack but were very still, and notably demanded that Lobengula's main army was so near. On the last attack the enemy did not stop to use their spears, but broke and fled at the first taste of the Maxims. The troops went for the Matabeles with loud cheers and shouting. There was much fierce volleys, thrusting, and shooting with revolvers and close quarters. The Matabeles ruck, but for the broken ground, would have been exterminated. It is estimated that a thousand were killed and wounded.

CONCERNING THE CHINESE.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Mr. White (Democrat, California), speaking on the Chinese bill in the Senate to-day, said that he had listened to all the arguments on the bill, and had heard a great many things which he had never heard before. Perhaps it was because he knew something about the Chinamen, while the Senators that stated these things had not been brought in contact with them. Mr. White said in 1870 to introduce Chinese shoe operatives in North Adams, Massachusetts, and spoke of the criminal organization known as the highlanders in San Francisco. The anti-Chinese legislation, he said, had been spoken of as peculiar. It was peculiar because it dealt with a peculiar subject and a peculiar people. The Senator from Minnesota, Mr. Davis, had spoken of the great antiquity of the Chinese empire, and he prophesied that it would stand when other empires and republics had passed away. Perhaps it would, said Mr. White, but it stood to-day as a nation incapable of absorbing the spirit of progress. For himself he declared that, as against Chinese immigrants, he would stand by his hearthstone and his home.

SYMPATHY WITH SPAIN.

Paris, Nov. 2.—A mass meeting was held in Marseilles last night at which M. de Louze, 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 Elibon 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 in some what curtailed.

IN CONFUMACY.

New York, Nov. 2.—The committee of the New York Presbytery which was appointed at the recent convention to consider the relations of the Presbytery to the students of the Union Theological Seminary that have made application to be taken under its care, will hold a meeting in a few days, and its decision will be second only in



EAGLE BONDED

Contract Let for Six Feet of Tunneling

Develop the China Creek Iron Mines

That the bond for the Eagle claims, at the... The contract let for... The House of Commons...

who returned on Thursday... The assessment work... The House of Commons...

MOVEMENTS

Captains Collier and... Mr. J. A. Thompson... The deck being... The final work done...

CONNECTIONS

Matilla, bound for San... special instructions to... The arrival of the... The arrival of the...

ARRIVALS

arrived in port yesterday... The arrival of the... The arrival of the...

Her Life.

Worthing, of her child... The arrival of the... The arrival of the...

ER'S Pectoral... At Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

CABINET DEFECTIONS

Rt. Hon. Mr. Fowler insists on further protection for Ulster.

The Parnellites hold that Gladstone, being Old Home Rule must be hastened.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The House of Commons assembled yesterday with a slim attendance. Rt. Hon. Henry Fowler, president of the Liberal benches, moved the second reading of the England and Wales Local Government bill.

The Liverpool Courier reports that there is serious defection from Mr. Gladstone's cabinet. It is not the intention of the Parnellites to throw Mr. Gladstone out of power and restore Lord Salisbury.

It is not the intention of the Parnellites to throw Mr. Gladstone out of power and restore Lord Salisbury. What they intend is to give the present Government to understand that its existence depends on Irish votes.

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Parish Local Government—Employers' Liability—Two Working Class Constituencies Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—On the reassembling of Parliament yesterday, after a recess of six weeks, for the autumn session, the attendance was unusually large, owing to the expectation that the badgering and worrying of the ministry would begin at once.

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DUROCK BLOOD BITTERS. Durock Blood Bitters is a medicine made from roots, bark, and herbs.

CONGRESS CLOSED.

Extraordinary Session Brought to an End After an Effort to Protract it.

Exciting Scenes in the House—Considerable Confusion and Lack of Dignity.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN POLITICS.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.—Count Taaffe, premier, and one of the leaders of the Polish and Conservative deputies, has called his conferees to confer with him as to the political situation. He states there are no prospects of his return to power.

SILVER COINAGE RESUMED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Orders have been sent by the Treasury department to the superintendent of the mints at San Francisco and New Orleans to resume the coinage of standard silver dollars.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

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King Water Cure

which stability is the... raised. We travelled... the valley, destined to become... and a populous... capable of supporting... The man who...

to make from St... journey of 150 miles... One of our men... the trip it might... is almost impossible... the marks are oblit... difficult for ordinary... also waited us as we... in all its splendor... the British Columbia... I will mention... six or seven miles... a comparatively... I will gladly accom... and give them all... in regard... parties. The resources... of any other portion... in the way of minerals... California for hydraulic... it is understood by... the men without... in this part... to work them suc...

FORGERY.

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

NURSERY.

for sale a large and... Gram-natal trees... As they wish to clear... end of October, can... of Cadboro Bay... Dalgalgal... oodley...

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 400 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" and the "Okanagan Polling 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. The foreign powers acquiesce in the regulations which 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 early 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 highwaymen, and was returning when he met Smith; he asked the latter what business kept him out all night and every night, 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 magistrates 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, he claimed to be, when he 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 captain, 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 steamer, it was conducted in such a way that it was virtually controlled by the paymaster and his staff. The evidence also added the fact 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 through 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. 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 is a recent, 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 Miwera, is described as an open boat, which has already been round the world several times. She is fitted with the new triple expansion 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 driver is now being engaged to the building, which will consist of a very beautiful 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 38,741 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 morning. 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 en 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.

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 consignees 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 fatthings 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). Chiwick 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. One of old statues from Rome and some decorations even from the Vatican are here. Several stone benches from 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 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 dinner, but the fact 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 tread every night. I told him to treat 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."

sluggish centuries. It popped like a rift 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 sick 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,'" said she.

"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 and with a make angel food. Instead of using them in the interests of the house I used them 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 landlady, 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 clear as a bell, sir, as a goblet of sherry, and with a 'ead on it, sir, like a cauliflower."

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."

Yesterday I met a man in Hyde park who had not eaten anything for 18 days, so he said, and he did not look like a man who would lie or do anything else. My present landlady, a very intelligent man, says that London is not the city it was even 10 years ago. I thought that was a good thing, for I had been in London for 18 years, and I had seen the city where production is cheaper and methods better has cut down the volume of London's business. He thinks Germany has cut into the manufacture and trade of London. Possibly the town has been boomed too much also.

I went to a bank last week to get some money and could not get it, so times must be hard.

At Hampton Court, where I went a few days ago, and of which I will speak in the future, I saw at a tavern a red faced Englishman, who, with his son, was making a pedestrian tour of 60 miles. He ordered some bread and cheese, two shandy gaffs for the boy and two Scotch whiskeys for himself. Shandy gaff is beer and ginger beer together, as you may know already. This gentleman remarked as the food was brought that he thought that was rum cheese, so they had beer, ginger beer, Scotch whisky and rum cheese.

Discouraging on the cheese to his son and unaware that I was an American, for I wore a Piccadilly suit of dark frock coat and high hat, which I will give to my coachman when I get home again, he said, with a sigh: "That is American cheese. It is very bad, very bad. There is no good cheese made in England any more now. It is so with everything. Cheap things are the order of the day. We can't compete with them. See the clock on that chess? It is 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 I saw 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

English woman. She found no seat and had to stand. The Vermont-er got hinged over his paper, and finally, tapping on the floor with his umbrella, he called the meeting to order.

"Gentlemen," he drawled, "I'd like the sense of this meeting. Thus lady ought not to stand up, I think. Now, to test the spirit of the meeting, I am ready to be one of three to give the lady a seat."

BILL NYE.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

"Directum" Wins From "Masoot" in Three Fast Heats—Provincial Rugby Association Formed.

Flagship Blifomen Defeat the Garnet—An Interrupted Prize Fight—John L's Opinion.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N.Y., Nov. 2.—An event of unusual interest in trotting circles, in fact one of the greatest meetings between champions of the best blooded stock in America, attracted to the track a crowd of 10,000 this afternoon. The event was a match race for \$50,000 between Directum and Masoot.

Both horses were in good form, the track fast, and the weather perfect. The betting as the horses went to the post was 100 to 75 in favor of Directum.

At one o'clock both horses were brought out and they were greeted with great applause as they came past the club house for a preliminary spin. They worked Directum a trial harder than was expected, the horse making the circuit of the track in 2:25. Andrews worked Masoot, sending him along slowly.

The first heat both horses got away on even terms, and after a few minutes the eighth Masoot broke and Directum drew away and led by a length at the quarter. On the back stretch the gelding drew up and they were greeted with great applause as they came past the club house for a preliminary spin. They worked Directum a trial harder than was expected, the horse making the circuit of the track in 2:25. Andrews worked Masoot, sending him along slowly.

Directum won the second heat by two and a half lengths, his fastest time being very close up to the five eighth mark, when he broke, and Directum opened the gap for three lengths and won easily. Time—2:02.

The third and last heat was also won by Directum in 2:02.

SUMMARY.

Masoot..... 2 1 1  
Directum..... 1 1 1  
Time—2:04; 2:07; 2:02.

The following events proved to be almost as much interest as the preceding. It was an attempt, as announced from the stand, by L. A. Burke's team, to break the ten mile record made at San Francisco by Comptroller in 1878 of 2:22. While the horse covered the first three miles in extremely fast time, it was not thought he would accomplish the feat. Notwithstanding this, however, he did, and clipped exactly 1:02 seconds off the old record. After he had gone 10 miles he was bleeding badly out of the mouth.

THE RIFES.

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

Table with 4 columns: Name, Points, etc. Includes scores for Royal Arthur, Garnet, etc.

FOOTBALL.

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; First name; Treasurer, E. E. Billinghurst, Victoria; Committee—Dr. West, Victoria; Heen, Nanaimo; Allison, Westminster; Campbell, Vancouver. A match between the Island and the Mainland will be played on November 25.

A CHALLENGE FROM 'TRISBO.

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.

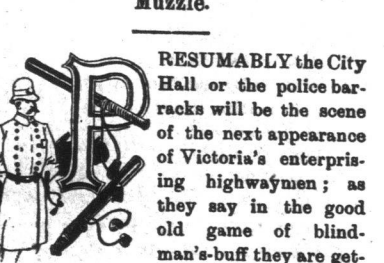
THE RING.

JOHN L. FANTIER MITCHELL. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2.—John L. Frazier, 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 as 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."

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 in 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 patrons in their own way, 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 was accompanied by a couple of oyster cocktailers, who hastened to fill the order the short man countermanded it.

"We don't want any oyster cocktails," he said, "give us a case of oysters." "All right, sir," said the willing proprietor, and soon the oysters were simmering on the little stove. While the oysters were cooking the younger of the two men, by 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."

At the word, his companion quickly drew a revolver, and pushing the startled Italian backward with the weapon against the glass door each team once, it was the taller man who was powerless to escape, while he fell 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 silver—in 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 oysters with, 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.

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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."

Advertisement for R. D. BICE'S Cream Baking Powder. Text: "The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes.—40 Years Standard."



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. Dr. F. W. W. BROWN states that Dr. J. COLLEN BROWN is the inventor of Chlorodyne...

WIGOROUS MEASURES. LONDON, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Madrid says that the Spanish warships have bombarded all the Arab villages and houses on the Rio de Sagu...

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 GAME ELSEWHERE. LONDON, Nov. 4.—The football game was called off at 4.30. The score was 3-0. The referee was Mr. J. G. Harford...

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, and it is observed with Victoria that he thinks of bringing on his family and making his home here in the near future.

WHEN Michael Boyle came to his senses in the police station yesterday and learned that not only he but his \$153 25 was safe, he was glad even to the point of shaking hands with all the police officers...

JAMES CARSON, an old-time British Columbia miner, has just died in Montreal, his native place, at the age of 80. He came to this Province in 1862 and for many years worked at mining in Cariboo and the Peace River country...

THE CARRYING OF firearms as a precaution against robbery by highwaymen came near causing a fatality on Friday night. Three or four sailors were going home along the Esquimalt road...

AFTER spending \$25,000 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 United States and the rebels."

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...

PANAMA, Colombia, Nov. 4.—The republic of Ecuador is putting her seaboard defenses in order and adding modern improvements thereto. Guayaquil, the capital, is receiving an enormous quantity of munitions of war from the south...

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 4.—One Miller, a prospector and miner, came near losing his bones to the list of unknown skeletons, near bleaching on the desert. He left Camp on a week ago for Yuma, and though an experienced miner, became confused before going far on the desert...

RENNALS LOWERS SEVER RECORDS. Toronto, Nov. 4.—(Special)—V. B. Henshall, of the Royal Canadian Bicycle Club, in a trial of speed at Rosedale track to-day, won ten miles in 28 20 25, lowering the Canadian record for that distance by 52 seconds...

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

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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...

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OUR NEIGHBORS' NEWS. A very remarkable system of ocean transport has been brought out in Paris by Monsieur Bazin, a French engineer.

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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 Bowen presiding, and all the members present with the exception of Ald. Belyea.

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 CLERK read a letter from George McKee, milkman, complaining that the ditching on his farm on the Cedar Hill road was not done as promised...

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 garnishment summons, and if there was to be any expense incurred it would not be fair to have the city pay it.

ALD. BAKER pointed out that the bricklayers in the sewers 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 reported 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, who wish drinking water and now annoy the business of the street by asking for it.

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.

ALD. MURPHY—Are the speeches attached to the Mayor's No. 1, 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 second year.

ALD. BAKER said, as one of the members for the North Ward, he wished to say that a great injustice had been done to that ward. As he had stated before, if the Mayor had not passed the resolutions, he should have appointed one of the representatives of the ward.

ALD. BAKER—Well, don't you think it was your duty as an alderman to point out to that meeting that the Council had not the authority to divide the city into wards in the manner suggested in that resolution?

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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.

Magistrate Manson allowed the valuable motion 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.

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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.

ALD. MURPHY—Are the speeches attached to the Mayor's No. 1, 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 second year.

ALD. BAKER said, as one of the members for the North Ward, he wished to say that a great injustice had been done to that ward. As he had stated before, if the Mayor had not passed the resolutions, he should have appointed one of the representatives of the ward.

ALD. BAKER—Well, don't you think it was your duty as an alderman to point out to that meeting that the Council had not the authority to divide the city into wards in the manner suggested in that resolution?

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

ALD. BAKER pointed out that the bricklayers in the sewers 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.





meanwhile each member is...

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...

poisoning... a very intelligent lady...

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 common 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 Chantiers, the principal street of the city, and overturned 15 cars.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Krasn, 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 Meyerback, 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. Brandaoul, 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 by Englishmen.

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 United States 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 flying from justice.

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.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6.—Socialists and anarchists started a riot of the unemployed this afternoon. The police fired at first without effect. The Mayor left the town camp by rough, jostled and finally stabbed in the abdomen. A policeman who tried to protect him was knocked senseless by a blow on the head.

FELL INTO THE FRASER.

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

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY CASES OF DYNAMITE SHIPPED CONTRABAND.

MADRID, Nov. 6.—The terrible disaster which wrecked the port of Santander and destroyed hundreds of lives sent a thrill of horror throughout Spain. The Cabo Machichaco, a Spanish steamship belonging to Bilbao, caught fire about three o'clock Friday afternoon.

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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 committee of the New York Academy of Medicine. It is urged by distinguished physicians who are mainly responsible for the bill, that it is not fair to ask the Coast States to bear the whole expense of protection of the nation in case of unusual perils.

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. Before the crape-draped speaker's desk stood two aldermen, political opponents, each declaring himself chairman of the body. The reading clerk leaped upon the back of one of the contestants and tried to eject him. Another clerk tore up a resolution because it was not in line with what his party desired. Over the somberly draped rails of the speaker's stand leaped another alderman upon the back of a clerk, and colleagues flocked to his aid. Upon him jumped an alderman of the opposing faction, clutching at the throat of the man who was, by force, trying to get before the council that which should legally have been rejected. Police officers rushed into the chamber to separate the struggling aldermen, and in the fight that ensued the crape hung about the neck of the dead mayor was rent, then down and trampled under foot. Men who three days ago spent money and labor to honor Mayor Harrison disgraced his memory by a disgraceful brawl over the right to sit for twenty minutes in his chair.

GERMANY AT THE FAIR.

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, and regarding, as a foregone conclusion, that it will have a beneficial influence over German-American relations in future.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 7.—(Special)—At nine o'clock this morning Richard S. Savage shot his three-year-old child dead, his wife and then himself. The woman and the man were removed to the Victoria general hospital fatally wounded. Savage married Maggie Lyman in this city five years ago, and subsequently removed to New York, where he was engaged as a car driver. This summer Mrs. Savage returned to her friends in Halifax and told them that she had been cruelly treated by her husband and that she could no longer live with him. She took rooms over a store on Barrington street, near the Academy of Music, and lived there with her children and her mother-in-law. She was doing nicely and hoped that she would not have been troubled more by her husband.

WORK RESUMED.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The mills, which have not turned a wheel since June 30 in part, resumed operations to-day. The lower mill of the Union Iron and Steel Co. started the finishing department to-day. The Mahoning Valley Iron Company and Crews Bros & Co., and probably Brownell & Co., will start during the present week. The shut down is the longest in the industrial history of the Mahoning Valley, and has caused much distress among families dependent upon the states out of the imperial revenue from customs and from tobacco stamp excise and spirit duties. The Association of Press correspondents received from the finance ministry to-night a copy of a bill embodying the new financial scheme of the empire, and which will now be submitted to the Bundsrath. The bill provides that federal contributions to the imperial treasury, apart from special sums payable by individual states, shall be limited to one per cent on the net value of the states below the total payments to the states out of the imperial revenue from customs and from tobacco stamp excise and spirit duties. The Association of Press correspondents received from the finance ministry to-night a copy of a bill embodying the new financial scheme of the empire, and which will now be submitted to the Bundsrath. The bill provides that federal contributions to the imperial treasury, apart from special sums payable by individual states, shall be limited to one per cent on the net value of the states below the total payments to the states out of the imperial revenue from customs and from tobacco stamp excise and spirit duties.

SHOT HIMSELF.

SHERBROOK, Que., Nov. 7.—(Special)—Arthur M. Bouillon, of Vancouver, B.C., who has been stopping off and on for the past three months at the Continental hotel in this city, occupied room 35 in that hotel. Last night between 9 and 9:30 he went into room 36, which is occupied by Mr. Fortier, of Waterloo, Maine, who is attending school here, and asked him if he had any vasoline which he could give him as he wished to clean his revolver. Mr. Fortier went to his trunk, took out a bottle and handed it to Bouillon. He went back to his own room, but soon returned with some reading matter, and handing it to Fortier said: "You can amuse me with that while I am cleaning my revolver." Fortier then asked him if it was loaded. Bouillon answered, "No; I have just taken the cartridges out and left them in my room." Bouillon took the revolver in his hand and was cleaning the barrel with his right, when, all of a sudden, there was a report, and Bouillon fell back upon the bed, with his hands clasped over his breast. Fortier ran down stairs and gave the alarm, and Doctors Cairns, Pace and Pelletier were summoned. They located the ball in his back. The ball, which was a .32 caliber, struck him on his side and passed through one lung. The doctors have slight hopes of his recovery.

BRITAIN AND LOBENGULA.

LONDON, NOV. 6.—The Government issued a blue book to-day concerning the war between the Matabele and the forces of the South African Chartered Company. The negotiations between Sir Henry Loch, Governor of Cape Colony, and Lobengula are reviewed at great length. During September and October Sir Henry tried to reach a peaceful settlement with the king. On October 23rd he sent to Lobengula a message expressing regret that the king's message had been killed. At the same time he explained that as Lobengula had given no assurance that he would cease raiding on the Mashonaland it was too late to stop

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), Keweenaw (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 northern 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 a better 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 wreathe 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 wholly unnecessary, and which is a source of annoyance to our 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 'compliments' 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 dirty work 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.

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 a feeling of sympathy, moreover, for the people who are exposed to the horrors of Lynch-law government.'

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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 to the city. 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. He stated that 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 for a very long time 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 that the Council should accept 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 on advertising when placed on fire buildings.

The drainage recommendation was unanimously adopted, but the signboard matter raised an adverse vote.

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

THE MAYOR said it would be very regrettable to accept the proposition. Apart from other considerations he did not think it would be wise to place advertisements on other people's property.

ALD. MUIR moved that the applicants be notified that their proposition cannot be accepted.

ALD. STYLES supported the recommendation of the committee. He thought the idea was a very good one.

ALD. HENDERSON also favored the proposition. He thought it was a very good one, and he had tried it elsewhere. He mentioned this because Victoria is too far backward and too old-fashioned to do anything new.

THE MAYOR said it was a rather 'cheap John' style of business.

ALD. MCKILLICAN thought that as there was an appropriation of \$1,000 for the purpose, it would be well to call for tenders for making proper signs.

ALD. BRAGO said it was a pity to lose the chance of getting something for nothing. He mentioned that the \$1,000 mentioned should be applied to building the desired culvert on the Burdette road, and accepted before the board should be accepted.

ALD. HARRIS moved, Ald. Muir having withdrawn his motion, 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 accept the proposition, and the main motion being put, was lost on an equal division of votes.

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 Victoria streets, and also the street line on 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 of the Holy Trinity had been the first to call for protection. The Mayor corrected this statement, stating 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 Vancouver 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 that the fact that the \$1,000 duty had been paid on the last fire purchased, and that the duty on other fire department trucks which is not manufactured in Canada, is very high. He asks that the Council should call for tenders for the proposed drainage.

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 purchased, and that the duty on other fire department trucks which is not manufactured in Canada, is very high. He asks that the Council should call for tenders for the proposed drainage.

Several of the members of the Board of Fire Underwriters, wrote enclosing to the attention of the visiting Dominion ministers. Received and filed.

Successor of G. Elliott of the P. C. Board of Fire Underwriters, wrote enclosing to the attention of the Board pointing out the necessity of better water pressure and a re-evaluation of fire apparatus, and stating that unless the proposition made by

the Board in April that be accepted it will be necessary to raise the rate one-eighth of one per cent. from the 1st of January next. It is the duty of the city outside the old limits. Referred to the fire wardens.

W. Marchant, 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 \$922.50, 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. The specification was furnished each alderman. Carried.

Porter & Sons wrote calling attention to the fact that the bridge on Burdette 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.

Preparations Another Attempt to Flee the 'Mowers'—Royalists Feeling Confident.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

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 said 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 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 flee the Mowers, made by Captain McDowell by the aid of Samoa, has failed. Captain McDowell 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.

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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. 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 beam. Keep your eye on the compass, and you can't go wrong.

Keep your eye on the compass. And you can't go wrong. —Cy Worman in New York Sun.

MADAME'S STORY.

"And what became of Marie?" I asked. "She married, did she not? Or did she not? 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 staid and occasionally confused as to details. 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 ever dandled over with a slender. Like, ever dancing, the little figure, with her pretty gowns following over 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 near as I could to the girl, had seen her. 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 she lives, as girl as Marie!

"So she will not marry, and by and by a girl from the convent write Marie to 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 do 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 and see 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 do not answer me at all, and he take her by the ears and will not listen to him. I think she must be crazy and speak hard 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

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 that I could give her account. Her English was almost perfect, though rather staid and occasionally confused as to details. But her singularly pure, clear voice and a faint foreign softening of each syllable made her charming to listen to.

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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 has been, is nevertheless 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 in the price of the coal.

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, declaring 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. He 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 rear, hoping to take the British by surprise, but 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 rear of their approach of the enemy. The result of the day's fighting was that the Matabele were driven off, but the advance guard turned back to aid their comrades. Mr. Selous was in the thickest of the fight and fell while aiding in the defence of the wagons. His wound was dressed, and he remained in the hospital at the Matabele. The fire of the Matabele was wild. British fire told severely on the Matabele. The Khamas suffered most, but were reinforced by the Matabele. 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 Maxim gun. The Port Tull column, commanded by Major Forbes, has 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 dismissed as a lunatic, 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 pile of Arab pliancy in the shape of two right hands of white men 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 Khariba, 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 are 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. Brunardet, 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 Bologno 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 subject to his private secretary, who is the Emperor's political adviser, and 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 "old flag," but they are quite ready to tax it their purposes are 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 effected 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 "spontaneously" "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 1837 until now with perfect impunity, and might with equal safety have declared and insisted and repeated that Judge Truok was wrong in his view of the law, and that Judges Allen, Wetmore, Fraser, Palmer and King were equally ignorant. It was for one of those 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 Truok "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 a 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 disobedience 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. Jamieson, 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 we were in the town (i.e., Mashobos' camp) 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 Jamieson 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. Jamieson 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 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 "Guitzen 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 Guitzen 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. Is 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 dissent who scouted the Government. 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. British socialists are not, as a rule, turbulent. They have no love for the anarchy which is 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 effect the legislation of the country, are not aware of what is going on quietly in every city and town in consequence of the economical fever in which indications that British public men are well aware of the progress that socialism is making among 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 or in 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, provided by the several sub-sections of the 99th section of the Canada temperance act or any of them? (8) S. C., chap. 106, section 99.

(7) Had the C. O. act, chapter 106, section 99, enacted the 18th section of the act, 53rd Vic., entitled "An act to improve the liquor license acts," as the said section is explained by the act passed by the said Legislature, 54 Vic., and entitled "An act respecting liquor options in the matter of liquor-licenses?"

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 Hutchison, 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. Hutchison, 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 afternoon 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 Hutchison reported that in consequence of the economical fever 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 estimated, owing the officers from their 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.

There is some chance of partial entanglement over the employers' liability bill, which is 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 reform 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.

A quarter of a Century. For more than twenty-five years has Haggard's Yellow Oil been sold by a single firm, and never yet failed to give satisfaction as a household remedy for pain, lameness and soreness of the flesh for external and internal use in all painful complaints.

FATAL RE THE CITY.

A Millhand Fractured Chinaman's Head.

Arrested at the Sa... ing-Admission... OUS A...

At the Sayward as yesterday afternoon, We Don dropped Arthur Carruthers, a in retaliation, hurled Chinaman's head. We dead in his shack on Carruthers spent the up, on the charge of a do grievous bodily had changed to the more Carruthers is a you more than twenty-five the Salvation Army, uniform when arrested evening. He admits Chinaman because he dropped purposely, but to seriously hurt the serious position which though cautioned he 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, an very fast it is necessary but as expeditiously therefore not improba says, that the Chinan drop the slab, and a lecturer on C. Carruthers 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 a surgical attendance was having on sent f that the man's skull was expressed in op not live through the m done what he could the doctor called at the there gave the first officers had received Shepperd wished to man's deposition th 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 set p this time had not arriv this morning, the COL

Mr. G. B. 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—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 vane letter written in French and apparently addressed by a smuggler named Vashin or Vashon, to some of his confederates. It contained the information that "the terms offered" had been accepted, and regular shipments of Chinese from Vancouver to Whistcom, via the coast, would be made. The value of the goods of handling them being \$30 a head and the profit \$60. Two railway officials were mentioned as interested and 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 city of San Francisco, where the party will arrive to-night. Mr. Alexander Dunsmuir was reported to be very much better yesterday.

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 their 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 delay immediately recognized—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 Casler," 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 Casler 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 Casler 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.

THE RESULTS of the internal companies of the Battalion of Garrison forwarded to the commanding officer, Lt. Col. From these, which are low, it will be seen that pronounced highest in gold been won by No. 1 company, and Lt. Col. secured the coveted position in only the one department, and interior economy, full mark.

The following are the results of accounts: Clothing & accoutrements... Manual drill... Company drill... Sun drill... Disputes and incidents... Questions by officers... Questions by men... Deductions for absentees...

It will be noted that No. 1 company, and No. 2 were only two points would have won but for five points for absentees not quite up to that of party. No. 3 was handicapped that it had not the sufficient company. Capt. To had more p. c. officers on conditions of the compulsory advantage of the for their absence, and "full marks" were usually well in gun drill, volume of a full score.

THE ARTILLERY. No. 1 Company Carry out Honors At Close of Season.

A Fine Showing Made & Also—Lack of Officers in the Regiment.

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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.

The Chinaman's head was not injured, but the block of wood struck the Chinaman's head, fracturing the skull.

The Chinaman was arrested at the Salvation Army meeting, and admitted the grievous assault.

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THE CITY.

H. M. S. Nymph 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.

DOOLEY, the seaman of H. M. S. Nymph who on Saturday posed as a highway robber on the Esquimalt road, has been placed in irons on board the flagship and will be tried by court martial.

MR. W. H. SPOFFORD, who has just returned from Ninitas, says: "I did not go to conduct an inquiry among the Indians in connection with the disappearance of E. D. Macnaughton and E. Dufur. Neither am I convinced that the Indians know nothing more than they have at first stated. On the contrary, I believe that if the Indians would, they could tell more of the sad affair than they have done."

A VALUABLE list of members of the House of Commons has been prepared for the Canadian Almanac for 1894. It is given in 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.

A MISSIONARY steamer just down from the islands brings the word that Chiltoot Indians, ten days before the Savaary Island tragedy visited Denman Island endeavoring to purchase supplies. They could not secure them there and were advised to try the island of Gwaiyas, which is a few miles from the mainland.

The waterfront fraternity will learn with regret of the death of Frederick McDougall for many years has been one of our number, and who died yesterday of heart disease. He was sitting in a chair in Rasta's grocery on Store street when Sergeant Walker entered to serve a jury summons upon the proprietor. Mr. Kniss and the Sergeant were engaged in conversation when they heard a groan and saw McDougall fall to the floor—dead.

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, said: "In every direction you go in these two States the grave and disastrous effects of the recent U. S. financial earthquake are humbly and noticeably, but there are evidences of an improvement in business circles now that the Silver bill is settled. Banks are resuming, farmers brightening up, and the social and monetary aspects are getting a more on them, and are smiling out a few of their well-filled oil stockings. Seattle has the brightest appearance of any of the cities, and her live and solid men are making a vigorous past to secure the silver-planting that has been hidden by dark clouds of adversity."

When in Portland I made a friendly call upon my old confidant F. E. Thayer, resident manager of the New York Life. He was in high spirits. In reply to the question: "Did the shoe pinch?" he said: "Yes, it did a little, but we're over that now. Look at this pile of wire from my agency corps. They are all bright and cheery."

FOR TOWNSEND is looking somewhat faded, but he is expecting great things from the big four of Victoria, who are, it is said, on the right scent for a good coal vein. In Fairhaven a Dutch woman has started to make wooden shoes, and as there is nothing like lumber on the Sound, she should do well.

"I tell you I—Oregon is a good State, and Washington is a good State, and they have a good class of enterprising, practical people there; but British Columbia is to day in a better and more substantial condition than any other part of the world, and the city of the Pacific Coast will be in B. C., mark my words."

G. P. R. SUCCESSES. MONTREAL, Nov. 7.—The C. P. R. has done well at the World's Fair. The Company has received the highest award for its standard passenger train and locomotive. This award reads as follows: "For excellence of design and construction of a handsome transcontinental passenger train, having special features of merit in its color-scheme, sleeping car; locomotive, for general excellence of workmanship and design, especially of the steel car lined with wood, and the main part of the main frame over the cylinder and axle boxes. The Company has also received an award on the models of their Japan and China steamers."

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS. ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Nov. 7.—(Special)—The election returns reported until 9 o'clock are as follows: The Liberal party, No. 8, was handily won by the fact that it is not the same opponent of the Government as the Opposition. The Opposition won two seats from the Government and the Government won two from them. Of the Government seats two come from constituencies admitted to be Government strongholds. To-morrow's results are expected to be convincing. Present indications point to the Government electing a small majority.

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: "Notice is hereby given that on or about November 20, 1893, a fixed white lantern light will be exhibited, thirty-five feet above the water surface, from a white stake ten feet high, on the northwesterly extremity of Turn Point, Strait of Clayoquot, near Royal Roads, Sound, Washington, and a one-and-a-half story double dwelling, each painted white with lead-colored trimmings and brown roof, stand near the shore to the westward of the approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 6,400 of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic survey, is: Latitude, north, 48° 13' 15"; Longitude, west, 123° 15' 15".

During thick or foggy weather a Daball trumpet will sound blasts of five seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of twenty-five seconds.

FOR PORT PIRIE. 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. The tug Mystery towed her down to Royal Roads Sunday afternoon, and from there the vessel sailed out to sea. Owing to the threatening weather last evening the Mystery did not leave for Clayoquot Bay until 10 o'clock. Mr. Devereux and party, but will probably go to day. Mr. Devereux has been surveying on the island during the summer months.

RETURNED TO ALBERTA. 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 party are on business in connection with the "Golden Eagle" mine, and left on the steamer yesterday morning. The Maude brought the cargo from the West Coast a large consignment of live logs for local dealers.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO. The following are passengers by the steamer Walla Walla for Victoria: Mrs. J. P. Sears, Mrs. Wain, John Switzer, Mrs. J. C. Ingram, and C. H. Westbrook.

IN THE IMPERIAL HOUSE OF COMMONS yesterday, Sir Edward Gray, replying to Sir George Baden-Powell regarding the seizure of the schooner Voltaire, said that the Government had already taken steps against the seizure of the United States authorities. This is indeed prompt action on the part of the Home Government, to whom the facts of the case were reported by the fortnight ago. The Henrietta, owned by the Spring Estate, was, it will be remembered, seized by the Yorktown, illegally, as the Alaska coasters decided, and the owners then tried the game of bluff and told the owners they might have their schooner back and nothing more would be said. But the owners declined to accept the schooner at Sitka, and a British warship was sent to take her, as the Americans decided to return her to Collector Milne. This has not yet been done, and in the meantime the owners communicated with the collector at Ottawa requesting that the action of the Yorktown be formally protested.

AN ADVENTUROUS SEA VOYAGE. The schooner Volunteer, a small twelve-ton sailing craft, returned to Seattle the other day after a most adventurous and extremely exciting voyage, in which she alone within an age of being lost. For ten months she has been riding the swells of the Pacific Ocean, and during the past month has been in a most forlorn condition. In heavy gale she had her decks swept clear of all her stores, compasses, anchors, and other articles, and she was completely battered. Once the little craft was sighted, she was 800 miles northwest of Cape Flattery, stood on her beam end for nearly twenty minutes, and her bow buried in the water. It was a question of life or death whether the craft or going to the bottom, but luck was with them and she soon reached the Straits.

THE MOULI'S GARGO. The N. P. R. Co.'s big freighter Mogul is again en route to Victoria from the Orient, having sailed from Yokohama on the last. She carries about 3,000 tons of general cargo, including 250 tons for Victoria and about 600 tons for Port Moody and the Sound cities. She has 25 steerage passengers destined for British Columbia ports. It is thought she will have another large cargo on returning to the Orient, and there is said to be a big lot of flour awaiting shipment on the Sound and in Oregon.

THE FIRST AWAY. The first of the B. U. sailing fleet to leave port this season is the Vancouver schooner Beatrice, which sails for Yokohama next week. After reaching Yokohama the Beatrice will fit out for her sailing cruise, and in future will make that place her home port and headquarters, as her owners consider it cheaper to keep her there. The C. P. R. will probably remain there.

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. Gregory, W. M. Chandler, E. A. Baker, Geo. Byrne, and H. M. Yates, secretary. Reports from the medical officer, the matron and the steward were received and filed. The steward's report was a statement of the groceries purchased during the last three months, and this information is to be presented quarterly for the future. Treasurer Chandler presented accounts for September and October, which were passed. The statistical statement showed that there were in hospital, on October 1, 41 patients, and that 26 were admitted during the month. During the same period there were 25 discharged, and 6 died, leaving 47 in the hospital on November 1. At the present time there are 63 patients, the hospital being crowded, with the largest number ever accommodated.

A CARE FOR COMRADES. There is no remedy that makes as large a percentage of benefit as Dr. Wood's Kidney Pills. In nearly every case of cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, etc., its curative effects are prompt and lasting.

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. Wilson asked on behalf of the King's Daughters, that the name of that organization be placed on the door of the room set apart for them. It was decided that the words, "King's Daughters' ward," be painted as requested.

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 ladies brought flowers for the patients, but they were turned back at the entrance to the female ward, without any explanation as to the reason for the refusal of admittance. He thought such treatment was calculated to do injury to the hospital, and that either the signs should be changed or visitors should be welcomed at the time named.

A discussion arose as to the privilege of city physicians to send patients to the hospital, as it was stated that there was some misconception about this matter. It was explained that the hospital could not receive any patient admitted to a private ward, provided the regulations were complied with, and could attend him there.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

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. Bannerman said to the COLONIST: "I think there will be no trouble in arranging an exhibition game, weather permitting, between a British Columbia team and our own. We fully intended to play here when first we started out, but all of us are sadly out of condition now."

Old timers here, who know Bannerman, say he looks as young and active as he did in '78, when he visited America. He says: "I am perfectly satisfied with our team. We have done his best this year and had a particularly jolly time. The Philadelphia people are royal entertainers. It is not at all true, as is reported, that we showed them to boat us in the first game. We were grossly from the ocean voyage, and had no less than twelve chances slip in the match. We could not do so straight or see properly."

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 two. We played five in America, and won four. Seven of us have made over 1,200 runs in the tour. I made 1,229 runs in fifty innings; Lyons in fifty-four innings made 1,500; Graham, Blythe, Gregory and G. Gifford all made over 1,200 runs.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 7.—(Special) Manager Cohen, of the Australian cricket team, arrived here last evening, and will leave for the island on the morning of the 11th. The team will struggle in till the date of departure of the Warrimoo. As soon as eight of the team can be got together they will play eleven of the local team, or eleven picked from all British Columbia. Bannerman has been "blocking" a constant stream of visiting cricketers all day. Many of them had been sitting in his hands with him in old England or had witnessed some of his marvellous performances.

[A two-day match between the Australian team and an eleven of British Columbia would be a great attraction, but the weather has been so bad lately that it will be a very difficult task to fix up a decent wicket on which to play. The Brookton Point ground is a great attraction, but the weather in November, and the only ground really available for such a match is the Caledonia, Victoria. The Victoria Cricket Club would double the bet in the best possible way. For a match against the Antipodesians, and with the assistance of New Westminster and Vancouver could put into the field an eleven of the best players in the province. The Victoria team, composed of twenty-five cricketers, has been thrashing from Mr. McBlackham's men. As the Warrimoo will leave about the 17th of this month, if a match is to be arranged, some steps should be taken immediately to fix a date.]

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. Hilbert secretary. The Alpha have disbanded for the season.

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 North Cowichan team, composed of twenty-five cricketers, has been thrashing from Mr. McBlackham's men. As the Warrimoo will leave about the 17th of this month, if a match is to be arranged, some steps should be taken immediately to fix a date.]

INDEPENDENCE, 7.—Nov. 4.—The two fastest miles ever ridden on a bicycle competitively were reeled off by John S. Johnson on the kite track to day. The time of the first mile was 1:57 4/5; last mile, 1:59 4/5. He had only fifteen minutes between heats.

CARIBAN MAKING RECORDS. TORONTO, Nov. 6.—(Special)—At the Rosedale track on Saturday W. M. Cerman, made 42 laps of this city, broke the Canadian bicycle records from a start to twenty-five miles, beating Hemall's time for the first ten miles by nearly one minute. Cerman's time for the first ten miles was 16:18 3/5; the tenth, 57:28; the fifteenth, 41:38 4/5; the twentieth, 55:44; the twenty-fifth, 1:11.11.31.5.

MOOSEHORN SPECTATOR. Coay has been discovered in the act of sailing river on the international boundary line. The matter has been kept quiet as long as possible, but the funds are of undoubted value. They probably extend to both the Minnesota and Canadian sides of the river. The foundation of the country is cretaceous as recently determined by Prof. Winchell, of the Minnesota State university, and geologists who have investigated the matter agree that coal may be found there in quantity. For the past year or more occasional pieces of float lignite have been found near the boundary, while one or two underground finds have been made.

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.

A report from the committee on fisheries, on H. C. Beaton's scheme for the disposal of fish oil, was received and filed, pending communication from the canners, who have received copies direct from Mr. Beaton.

A letter from the Vancouver Board of Trade, covering the memorandum recently presented to the Finance Minister, asked the co-operation of the Victoria board in securing the objects mentioned in the memorandum. The letter was filed. It was received the day after the Ministers left Victoria.

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. C. E. Renouf and G. Leiser spoke in favor of a Canadian exhibit, and the latter advocated a British Columbia building. A resolution moved by Robert Ward and seconded by A. L. Belyea, declaring that in the opinion of the Board of Trade should be held at San Francisco, and that the Department of Agriculture should be asked to organize Provincial exhibits, was adopted after discussion.

An invitation from the secretary of the Chilean Mining Exhibition, to be held at Santiago, that this Province should send an exhibit, was referred to the Minister of Mines.

A letter from the secretary of the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce requested that the Board would forward a map of Canada and information regarding the business affairs of this country. It was resolved that the map and a budget of information should be forwarded.

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. A brief discussion followed, in which Mr. Ward suggested that the Ottawa board might reciprocate by assisting Victoria to secure a new post office, a resolution moved by A. L. Belyea, seconded by Robert Ward, endorsing the proposition, was carried.

The President reported that a letter from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce requesting the co-operation of this board in securing the establishment of a life-saving station near Cape Flattery, had been handed to the Dominion Ministers on their recent visit and had not been returned. Action was accordingly postponed.

C. E. Renouf brought up the subject of the Provincial tax on mortgages, which he thought should receive the attention of the board. Robert Ward said the men who were directly interested were the mortgagees, and that the Government on the lines of that presented last session. Though the tax is nominally on the lender, it is really paid by the borrower, who has to pay tax on the value of his land and in addition a tax on the amount of money borrowed on mortgage. He suggested an income tax as a substitute.

A. L. Belyea thought it time that the Government stopped collecting the personal property tax from residents of the municipality. He suggested also that an endorser should be made to have the law on the subject altered, so that a landholder could not, as at present, let a landlord collect an unreasonable time and then seize everything on the premises, to the prejudice of other creditors.

Robert Ward mentioned the control of the fisheries as another matter to which attention might be directed. He had a view of placing it in the hands of the Provincial and territorial governments, and the continuous trouble with the Marine and Fisheries department. A. L. Belyea said the Privy Council had decided that the Province of New Brunswick should toll the fisheries of that province, and it would not be a bad idea to have a test case here.

The matters relating to legislation will be left in the hands of the Legislative committee for action.

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. Then it crosses the summit and runs down the Cottonwood into the greatest navigation is 3,600 feet above the level of the sea.

Four bridges remain to be built and a few miles of track beyond the summit. The tracklaying alone could be done in a week, but the bridge work is expected to occupy twelve or fourteen days. The road was bonded for about \$20,000 per mile, its cost of construction being about the average of mountain railway systems.

MINERS WORKING.

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 Northfield mine is still closed, but is expected to reopen on Thursday.

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 strike throws about three hundred men out of employment.

The East Wellington mines 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. Last week the men quit work pending a settlement. They attended the same meeting of Nanaimo miners yesterday and agreed that all stand together, but, as previously announced, the Nanaimo miners accepted the company's offer without consideration for the employees of the other collieries.

When the results of the Nanaimo miners' meeting was known, Manager W. Chandler, as once wired R. D. Chandler, one of the principal owners of the East Wellington colliery at San Francisco for information. The reply came back that owing to the present condition of the coal market it was impossible to make better terms with the men. There is very little probability of the owners meeting the men's demands, as under present circumstances it would be more profitable for them to keep the coal under ground. The closing of the mine will cause severe hardship to the men. No distance of the means of livelihood, more particularly as winter is at hand, and work elsewhere is very hard to obtain. No distance of any kind is anticipated.

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. According to Mr. Burton, the news was said to have ended, and no action has been taken in the case that will prejudice the Government's final decision as to the future of Mashabaland. Mr. Gladstone said the Government had no intention of preparing a day for discussing the Matabele question, as Mr. Labouchere proposed, whereupon the latter said that he would soon take steps to amend a day.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Letters from Acora on the West African Gold Coast, say that the King of Ashantee was struck to death recently by lightning in the storm of Coconaele, his Capital. The Ashantee has again attacked a tribe protected by the British and 300 Houses, under British officers, have started from Bonny for the interior to punish them. Reinforcements will be sent after them. Trade on the Gold Coast is at a standstill.

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. Berlin returned nine members of the Radical People's party, among them Eugene Richter, for whom a seat was kept open at the capital in anticipation of his death in Sagen. One vote was cast here for Prince Blismarck. Baron Reihnsauer, a Conservative, defeated Dr. Westlicher by a large majority.

BANK OF MONTREAL BOBBERS.

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—(Special)—A. F. B. Croton, 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. While in Peterboro he was a great friend of Collier, another employe of that bank, who is now under arrest in New Westminster, B. C., on a charge similar to that laid against Croton. The authorities have little doubt that the men were acting in collusion. They also suspect that there is a widespread scheme on foot among ex-employees to rob the bank by means of its stationary and through their familiarity with the inside working of the bank. So far the Toronto branch has not suffered. A possibility which is being seriously considered by the officers of the bank is that there is an accomplice of the swindlers working within the bank.

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. The run to Marone will be reduced to eight hours, and Kalo will be within eleven hours of Spokane.

"It is our intention," said President D. C. Corbin last evening, "to continue the usual service between here and Marone during the winter and to add a two or three times-a-week service between Marone and Nelson. Then in the spring daily trains will run from Nelson to Spokane at 7:30 the passenger will reach Kalo for supper, and returning the train will wait at Nelson until the early boat arrives from Kalo." Although the connection with Nelson is to all intents and purposes complete, there will remain five miles of work to complete in the spring. The route of the road bridge is close to Nelson at a point several hundred feet above the water. It runs on to Five

Advertisement for Dr. Wood's Kidney Pills, mentioning its effectiveness for various ailments like cough, cold, and asthma.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, featuring a bottle illustration and text describing its benefits for blood purification and overall health.

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'Connell, 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 consumed. An inquest will probably be held. Loss, about \$5,000; insurance, \$1,500.

Motormen 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 steamer Iliad will be sold by auction on the 10th instant in accordance with the regulations of the Indian Liquor Act. The Noble Grand Arch of California and other officers of the Grand Grove of the Ancient Order of Davids will visit Nanaimo on the 20th instant. The visiting officers will be accompanied by Prosperity Grove. On the 23rd they go up to Union to institute a new Grove there.

The first issue of the daily Telegram appeared this morning. It is an eight page paper, and starts out with no lack of advertising support. Five small boys were publicly chastised this afternoon at the Girls' school by order of the schoolmaster, the youngsters having broken into one of the class rooms on Sunday morning and stolen a number of petty articles and covered the blackboard with obscene writing.

Thomas Hardy, of this city, is to be prosecuted by the Pharmaceutical Association for styling himself a botanical druggist, he being unlicensed. It is reported here that the Dominion Government have decided to go on with the construction of the telegraph line to Alberni immediately. Arrived, bark Seminoles.

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 buggies 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 up 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.

It is said that our first local election Mr. Davis sustained. Mr. Murray is not a Canadian fishery by poaching.

WOMAN VERSUS WOMAN.

Not long ago there appeared in a New York paper a letter reporting to those who read it a woman, advocating the institution of a movement to do away with 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 support their prejudice requires no notice, since women who work for their living in this country are a self respecting class, and if there is any 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 at home, even to those who help themselves as best they may, have nobody with whom to make 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 disharmony 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.

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 purchaser's name and taste, and after hemstitching the ends either in white or with a colored silk have stamped, or mark in it handy and a brand in any conventional pattern, and a quarter for each towel. The initial and quality of the purchaser's name and taste, and after hemstitching the ends either in white or with a colored silk have stamped, or mark in it 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 a needle and thread, the initial can be outlined in one end if preferred. These towels have the advantage that no care is needed in laundering them. They can, if wanted as a gift, be 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. KATE CHASE.

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.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—A Daily News Washington special says: It transpires that it was an unpaid tailor bill which interested to detain J. Hampton Hope, of Virginia, the new consul to Ancon, at San Francisco on the evening of his embarkation. It will also necessitate his return to Washington City and an explanation to the President and State Department. Just before Hope left for San Francisco he went to a fashionable tailor here and ordered several boxes of clothes, and left without settling for them. The matter was brought to the attention of President Cleveland, who is diplomatic enough to believe that even an American consular ought to pay promptly for his wearing apparel.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 6.—Mrs. John Miller, living on Morgan street, shot and killed her husband this morning. The shooting was the result of a jealous quarrel, the wife accusing her husband of infidelity. New York, Nov. 6.—Only States will hold elections for governor this year.

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 steamer 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.

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 building 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 accessories are also making rapid progress.

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.

OUR NEIGHBORS' NEWS. London Millon: On the hillside of a lot, off the Grand Canyon, several hundred feet above the level of the sea, is erected probably the largest advertisement in the world. It is in the shape of a large letter 'E' 30 feet long and 15 feet wide, and each bar of the letter is 3 feet 3 inches broad. It is about 250 yards long.

Manitoba Free Press: For a long time it has puzzled the Canadian Pacific railroad people (on the eastern divisions) to devise a plan whereby they could keep some of the coal stolen from the lavatories in the cars, and a machine has now been adopted that evidently will fill the bill. It is placed between the boiler and the tender. By pressing a knob enough of the powder comes out for a head wash.

The Austro-Hungary Midwinter Fair is being held at the 34th day of April for their day. The fair is being held in honor of the wedding of Emperor Francis Joseph. The secretary of the Austro-Hungary Midwinter Fair, 100 letters to Austro-Hungarians on this coast, with a view of interesting them in the coming exposition. Vassar college has asked for special notice in the World's Fair exhibition. The department of history of that well known institution has sent for information as to the amount of space that would be available for the exhibit commencing on the 10th day of the Eastern Star is sending a circular letter to all subordinate chapters in the State, calling attention to the opportunity now offered at the Midwinter Exposition for the enhancement of interest in the Order and for its own development in every direction. It is the desire of the committee of the Order who have this matter in charge to establish headquarters at the Exposition for receptions and entertainments. Their desire is to erect a building of their own, or at least to have space in one of the large buildings.

The location for the Midwinter Exposition is a desirable one from every point of view. It occupies the centre of the people's pleasure ground, Golden Gate Park, than which there is no prettier spot on the face of the globe. The five main buildings now being erected, are grouped around a parallelogram, in the centre of which there will be an electric tower 270 feet in height, a number of electrically illuminated fountains, and features of landscape gardening which will rival the famous gardens of Versailles. The largest building is that designed for

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS. Its dimensions are 462x237 feet, covering 101,736 square feet of ground. This building is the largest ever erected in the United States. It is a masterpiece of architecture, and its style is a blend of the classical and the modern. The building is a masterpiece of architecture, and its style is a blend of the classical and the modern. The building is a masterpiece of architecture, and its style is a blend of the classical and the modern.

THE MECHANICAL ARTS BUILDING. Its dimensions are 100x224 feet. In the centre are two large tanks, with fountains in each, the power for operating which originates with the pump exhibit, which will surround the tanks. The building is of a purely Indian style, and is a masterpiece of architecture. The building is a masterpiece of architecture, and its style is a blend of the classical and the modern.

HORTICULTURE AND AGRICULTURE. One of the most striking architectural features of the Exposition is to be the Horticultural and Agricultural Building, which is now under construction. The structure is of the group. The architect took for the foundation of his work the old Spanish mission style, an architectural style of California, which is a blend of the classical and the modern. The building is a masterpiece of architecture, and its style is a blend of the classical and the modern.

MONTECALMO. The trustees of the Columbian Museum have offered one of Washington's words. It is the sword which was used by George Washington in the battle of the Clouds on September 26, 1777. The sword is now in the possession of the Columbian Museum, and is a masterpiece of craftsmanship. The sword is a masterpiece of craftsmanship, and its style is a blend of the classical and the modern.

ROBERT OF HEALTH. The whole physical energy of the human frame is contained in the blood. The blood is the life of the body, and it is the duty of every man to keep his blood pure and healthy. The blood is the life of the body, and it is the duty of every man to keep his blood pure and healthy.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. BEECHAM'S PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE, Disordered Liver, etc. They Act Like Magic on the Vital Organs. Regulating the Secretions, restoring long lost complexion, bringing back the bloom of youth, and arousing with the ROBERT OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. It is the duty of every man to keep his blood pure and healthy.

PUBLIC SC.

Business Transacted Monthly by the South Ward School by Misunders.

The School Board monthly meeting is held in the present building. The school board is a body of trustees, and it is the duty of every trustee to keep the school in good order.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the school board proceeded to the business of the day. The school board is a body of trustees, and it is the duty of every trustee to keep the school in good order.

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PUBLIC SC.

Business Transacted Monthly by the South Ward School by Misunders.

The School Board monthly meeting is held in the present building. The school board is a body of trustees, and it is the duty of every trustee to keep the school in good order.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the school board proceeded to the business of the day. The school board is a body of trustees, and it is the duty of every trustee to keep the school in good order.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1893. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. BY THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED...

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY. For Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) \$10 00...

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING. Single insertion, 5 cents per line...

RENTAL: The quarterly meeting of the R. C. Fruit Growers' Association was held this afternoon.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING: Per line sold on commission. Subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS: Ten cents a line sold on commission. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

SANTANDEE'S EXPLOSION. MADRID, Nov. 7.—Ferdinand Santandee, captain of the steamer Cabo Machico, which was blown up at Santander on Friday, arrived at San Sebastian yesterday.

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

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.

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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 Robber.

Special to the Colonist: VANCOUVER, Nov. 4.—Magistrate Jordan had the biggest docket to dispose of yesterday ever handed by a police justice of the Westminster District.

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

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being Messrs. W. F. Selabury, E. Pimbury, Geo. Norris and Dr. Frazer.

Mr. Robb has arrived home from San Francisco, but declined to say anything for publication as regards the future arrangement of the company with its employees.

The miners committee conferred with Mr. Robb this evening. No definite proposition was made on behalf of the company.

NANAIMO, Nov. 6.—Judge Harrison will be one of the presiding judges at the New Westminster Assizes.

A performance of Rob Roy is to be given in the Opera House on Saturday evening next.

The body of a Chinaman drowned from the Northfield wharf last Friday was not recovered, though the harbor has been carefully dredged.

The charges made against the city police of misappropriating Police court fines was the subject of discussion at last night's session of the Council.

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of Sonoma, has been organized here. The Chemainus hotel has been secured as a dancing hall, where they meet every Friday evening.

Mrs. D. B. Pottinger, who has been spending a few weeks in Victoria, is expected to return next week.

Hunters report deer to be very scarce. The slight fall of snow has entirely disappeared after the recent heavy rains, the only record left being the snow-tipped mountains.

DUNCAN, Nov. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Wicks and family, of Sonoma Lake, left for Victoria on Thursday last to take up their residence in the city.

The Cowichan Pleasant Evening's Society held an entertainment in the Agricultural hall on Thursday evening last consisting of readings and recitations by the members.

The annual general meeting of the Cowichan and Salt Spring Island Agricultural Society was held on Saturday last.

The first annual general meeting of the Vancouver Island Stockmen's Association was held in the Agricultural hall on Saturday last.

The rules of the society were finally settled and adopted. Shortly, the objects of the association are: To protect and encourage the sheep farming industry.

The following are the officers of the society: Captain Edward Barkley, president; T. A. Wood, honorary secretary-treasurer, and some other members.

Revelstoke post office has handled more mail matter during the past summer and fall than any other office in the interior.

This, of course, is an account of Revelstoke being the chief entrepot to West Kootenay.

The citizens of Revelstoke have contributed to open up a street leading direct to the cemetery, as the present route is circuitous and dangerous.

A large boat, carrying 35 tons of supplies for Big Bend, left here on Tuesday morning.

The steamer Illecillewaet brought up the mails and passengers on Wednesday, the Lytton being compelled by the low water to stop at the six-mile mark, where she remained until the Illecillewaet returned with the down mail and passengers the next day.

Track laying on the Revelstoke and Arrow lake road is progressing satisfactorily, the work being done in a permanent, substantial manner.

By this time the rails must be laid for at least five miles from the Revelstoke station, and the portion intended for use this winter (twelve miles if possible) will be completed by the end of this month.

STONEY CREEK. STONEY CREEK, Nov. 6.—H. Brawler, employed by the Lamellan Bridge Co., at the Stoney Creek bridge, fell 100 feet from the bridge and was instantly killed.

Mr. Branch has started lime burning at the North Thompson.

On Thursday morning the surroundings were covered with a light coating of snow.

Mr. McCarty has leased the Oriental Hotel.

Winfield Park has been sold by the Messrs. Browning to a Mr. Bulman, of Canada, England.

John Henderson came in from his gold mine on Tuesday, and reports everything looking more than ordinarily well there.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 7.—There are rumors that Voorhees will introduce a free coinage silver bill at the opening of the regular session.

Mr. D. B. Pottinger, who is here, declined to say anything in relation to the financial and business situation or express any opinion as to the outlook.

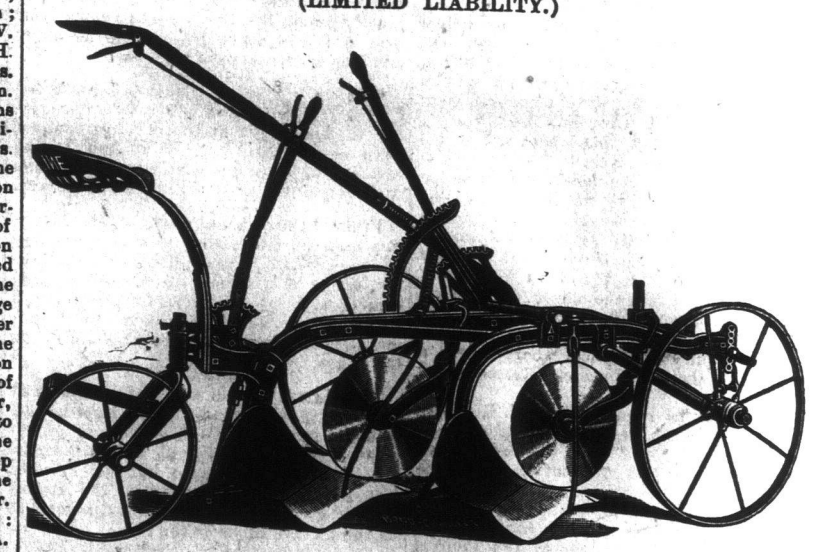
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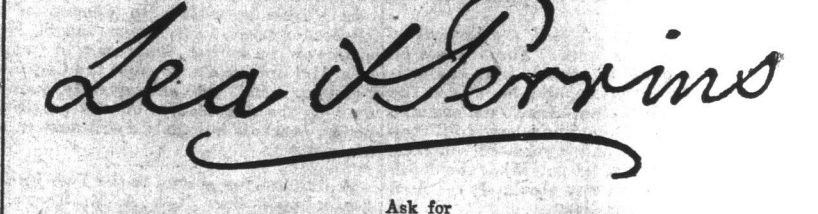
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Book and Job Printing COLONIST.

THIRD AFFAIRS They Are Discussed Parliament explains

Mr. Gladstone Course For Briti

LONDON, Nov. 9.—to-day, the Marquis State for the Cape Colony and South Africa, date from Major-General

From Major-General to the Port Tull on These dispatches had sent delegates for protection. T was in possession of

guels had fled to the way. Gombu, who reports, was killed in capture of Balwa and to be alive and Mr. Gladstone, answered Mr. Labouchere's

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