The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1887. VOLUME XXIX, NO. 41

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

The Montreal express which left Que- at 17 o'clock on Wednesday on the nada Atlantic railway met with an ac- nt. Shortly after leaving Cassleman, train ran off the track, all the cars be- overturned into a ditch. The passen- s, who numbered nearly 100, princi- ly women and children, clambered ough the broken windows, but not a ment too soon as the cars caught fire m burning stumps alongside, and were n reduced to ashes. Singular to say, ugh all were badly shaken up, only e passenger, an aged French Canadian, eived serious injuries, being cut about e face. Sir Adolph Caron was on the in, and worked hard in rescuing women d children. No water was at hand and e dense smoke from the fires prevailing the vicinity was almost suffocating. ur cars, the baggage, first, second and rlor, were destroyed. The engine ver left the track. The loss will be 5,000. The accident was caused by the reading of rails, the ties having been stroyed by fire. A section man found erything satisfactory only an hour be- e. Several mail bags were lost but the ggage was saved.

Two girls, children of Wm. Nicholson, Smithton, were poisoned by morphine, en instead of quinine for malarial ver. A drug clerk's mistake caused the astrophe.

Imports into Canada in August were arly $10,000,000 and the duty collected s nearly $2,000,000.

Returns to the Department of Agricul- re indicate that immigration this year ows a handsome percentage over the evious twelve months.

For the first time since confederation e Marine Department is now issuing arterly checks to all officials in Canada. Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine, s purchased a $5,000 residence at Ottawa.

The Ottawa *Journal* announces that an rangement has been entered into be- een the two political parties in the ovince of Quebec for the withdrawal of protests, the protestors in each case ying costs. This applies to federal d provincial protests.

Reports from various parts show that ush fires are becoming more destructive. he village of Frontenac is in danger and e surrounding district is a scene of des- ation. In Pontiac county sixteen fami- s have lost their homes. The smoke is dense that navigation is at a standstill the St. Lawrence.

The rumor is current that Chapleau, o is now in Europe, will not return ne but will take up his residence in ondon, as Chief Commissioner for Cana- a in place of Tupper.

At Picton, Grace A. Garwood, dress- aker, sued George D. Hart, drygoods erchant, for breach of promise, and was warded $800 damages by the jury at the sizes.

The petition against Col. Tisdale, M.P. r South Norfolk, Ont., has been with- rawn.

The election deposit of Mr. Shibley, he liberal candidate for Addington, at he Dominion election, was garnisheed by creditor in Toronto. Mr. B. M. Brit- on claimed the money, alleging that he had put it up for Mr. Shibley; that he ad not loaned it to the candidate, but as prepaid, had not sufficient votes en polled by Mr. Shibley, to have suf- ained the loss, and that he was entitled o recover the deposit. The judge has iven an order ordering the return of the eposit to Mr. Britton.

QUEBEC.

Loss on the fire at the factory of the Montreal Furniture Company will be 250,000; insurance about $25,000. An ncident of the fire was the great help ac- orded by fifty sailors of the warship Pomalque, which did better work than the firemen put together. Among the urniture destroyed was a large order just ompleted for Winnipeg.

Hon. Messrs. Norquay and Lariviere were at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Wednesday. In reply to a question, Norquay said $250,000 will be raised in Winnipeg.

Messrs. Nettleford and Steer, of Bir- mingham, are negotiating with a view to establish great rolling mills at Montreal costing a million dollars.

Rev. Houseman, rector of the English athedral, Quebec, died on Monday morn- ng from an affection of the brain.

In the court of Queen's bench, Mon- real, Donald McMaster, Q. C., made ap- plication for leave to appear as counsel for McGarigle, the Chicago boodler, but was refused, as the request was contrary o the legal procedure of the province.

Premier Mercier was interviewed and with Dominion Minister McShane were cordial, and no changes will be made n the cabinet. His failure to attend the banquet in the latter's honor he admitted was simply because the promoters and objects of the affair were not revealed to him.

It is rumored that the interprovincial conference will take place during the first fortnight in October. The premiers of all the provinces, except Prince Edward Island, have accepted the invitation to at- tend.

The Baptist steam sawmill on Baptist Island, Quebec, was destroyed by fire. Loss unknown. Insurance $10,000.

Ald. Cunningham, of Montreal, an- nounced in the papers that he was not a candidate, and in consequence Mr. Grif- fin was declared elected for St. Lawrence ward.

The first number of the *Daily News* is to be issued on October 1st. Ex-Mayor Beaubien, it is said, has put $25,000 in the undertaking.

The Montreal boodle investigation was resumed, when several witnesses were ex- amined and important revelations made. Ald. Jeanotte, contrary to expectation, was present and examined in regard to the gas contract. The most important admission he made was that Ald. Rain- ville had offered him a certificate for 100 gas shares, which he took but never used. This admission caused a genuine sensa- tion.

The accommodation train which left River du Loup at seven o'clock on Thurs- day morning, had orders to cross Hebert's freight special at Little Metis. The cross- ing orders were overlooked by both the driver and conductor, and when three miles east of Little Metis the train came in collision with the freight special. Nei- ther of the drivers saw one another until they were but a few feet apart owing to the curvature of the road at this point and the fact that large snow sheds had been erected. The result was that Engineer L. Duncan was instantly killed. Engineer Gorham, of the accommodation, jumped through the window of his cab and broke his leg. The firemen of both trains were severely injured. Both engines and cars were badly smashed. The loss will amount to several thousands of dollars. It is said the entire blame rests on the conductor and driver of the accommodation train. There were but few passengers on board the latter train and beyond a severe shak- ing up none of them were badly injured.

A sad drowning accident occurred about twenty miles from Lethbridge on Wed- nesday. Two little daughters of O. S. Main, a rancher, while crossing the Belly river in a boat were swamped and both drowned.

NEW BRUNSWICK

A woman of the town named Eliza Bai- ley was found dead on the I. C. R. track at Moncton horribly mangled. She had been on a carouse.

CABLE NEWS.

The Interminable O'Brien Business is Still a Matter of Moment in Ireland.

Russian Grand Duke Nicholas and Several of His Officers will Join the French.

Something Rotten in the London Board of Works---The Sultan's Death Confirmed.

Disliked the Work.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—Callinan, the informer, continued his testimony to-day at Ennis in the case of the men charged with the murder of Constable Whelhan. The witness disliked the work, and his only stock in trade was that he had murdered Pat Henbridge and had since been welcomed everywhere.

His Action Applauded.

A hearing in the summons against Wm. O'Brien for publishing reports of the meetings of the national league, which was set for to-day, has been adjourned pending an appeal of the crown to the supreme court against the decision of the magistrate in the case of Sullivan, Timothy Healy, M. P., applauded the action of the magistrate. O'Brien was not present during the trial.

Dismissed Because Irregular.

A summons obtained by Dean Oregon against Capt. Plunkett for trespass for entering the Dean's grounds at the head of police and hussars and dispersing a crowd assembled there on the occasion of the conviction of Wm. O'Brien, has been dismissed on the ground that it was irregular.

The Journal's Prophecy.

This morning on trial, Mayor Sullivan said the magistrate was too fastidious, and deprecates yesterday's *fiasco*. The *Freeman's Journal* prophesies a similar result should any future attempt be made to try men on such charges.

An Injured Constable.

At the Mitchellstown inquest to-day the testimony of Constable Leahy was taken in the hospital, where he is still suffering from the effects of his injuries. He testified he was knocked down four times before he reached the barracks, and identified a member of the coroner's jury as one of the men who obstructed his progress.

A Brutal Magistrate.

MITCHELLSTOWN, Oct. 7.—During the inquest to-day in the case of the victims shot by the police here recently Magistrate Murphy declined to call further witnesses whom he alleged Harrington had insulted and had not been reproved by the coroner for doing so. The coroner himself then called in and examined Segrave, whom Labouchere denounced as the most brutal magistrate he ever saw for his action at the Mitchellstown riot.

Will be Sold.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—It has been announced that all the race horses of the Marquis of Aislesbury are to be sold forthwith.

Report Confirmed.

The report of the death of Sultan Mulley Hassan, of Morocco, is confirmed. He has been succeeded by his sixteen-year old son, who took the oath of office over the dead body of his father, and immediately upon assuming the office appointed his favorite uncle grand vizier.

London Board of Trade.

The report of the Board of Trade for the month of September shows that imports increased £1,710,000 over September, 1886, and the exports compared with the same month, increased £900,000.

Will Show Its Rottenness.

An exciting scene occurred at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works to-day, and it is probable that the affair will lead to disclosures of crookedness in the transactions of several members of the board, the existence of which has long been suspected, but evidence of which thus far has been unobtainable. In the heat of discussion this afternoon Keevel, a recently appointed member of the board, deliberately walked up to Shepard, who had represented Bermondsey district since 1881, and struck that gentleman a heavy blow upon the nose, at the same time exclaiming, "D—n you, you have called me a liar many times recently and I'll have no more of it." Order was quickly restored by the other members but a storm of recrimination followed, and threats of exposure were freely hurled at several members whose reputations are by no means above reproach. Lately there has been a great deal of talk about these members in connection with deals similar to that of the Broadway railroad in New York, and conviction is rapidly growing that some of them will soon have to appear in court and throw light upon certain matters of public interest hitherto kept in the dark. The board controls the whole of London outside of the city proper and a field is presented for operations of a shady character, practically unlimited.

Earl Spencer's Ideas.

Earl Spencer in a speech at Aberyswith this evening said he was satisfied that the land league had had nothing whatever to do with crime in Ireland. Referring to state trials in Ireland he said he would not advocate a breech of the law, but according to the present condition of affairs he could expect nothing different. He felt stronger conviction than ever before that Ireland stood in no need of home rule.

Socialism in London.

A large number of socialists and anarchists assembled in front of Cleveland hall this evening in obedience to a call to attend a meeting for the purpose of protesting against the execution of the sentence pronounced upon the Chicago anarchists, and as the hour of calling the meeting approached, they clamored for admission to the hall. The doors were not opened, however, and the owner announced he had not received the rent, and consequently would not unlock them. Commissioner Albert Dillidunge Verein had arranged with the landlord for the occasion for the hall, but there was no member of that organization present who would, if he could, pay the sum demanded, and the meeting was therefore held at the adjacent club rooms of the second section communistic. Wm. Morris presided over the meeting, and said the cause of the Chicago anarchists had shown him how soon the thin veneer of civilization over mere brutality could be removed and the human breast exposed. Bartlett, of the socialist league moved a resolution protesting against the sentence of the court, which was supported by several leading socialists present including one Seymour, who said that every anarchist at the haymarket meeting in Chicago should have thrown bombs at the police. If sentence were carried out he hoped this would be done, and declared that if he should face Judge Gary he would consider it his proudest duty to rid the world of such a villain. The resolution was carried amid great enthusiasm

Will Join the French.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The *Gaulois* this morning states that the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas recently declared that when an occasion arose, he himself, and a number of other Russians would join the French army.

Indemnified.

Count Von Munster, German embassador, called upon Floriens, foreign minister to-day, and handed him $12,000 on behalf of the German government, to indemnify the family of Brignon who was shot by Kauffman at Raon Sur Plaine.

Italy Takes a Hand.

ROME, Oct. 7.—Two Italian war vessels have been ordered to proceed to Morocco.

O'Brien's Trial.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—Wm. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, and Timothy D. Sullivan, lord mayor of Dublin and proprietor of the *Nation*, who were summoned on September 30th to appear at the police court to-day to answer to the charge of publishing the reports of doings of the suppressed branches of the national league proceeded in state this morning to court. Lord Mayor Sullivan rode in the mayor's carriage with E. Dwyer Gray, John Dillon and P. McDonald, members of parliament, ex-Lord Mayor Dawson and other prominent citizens and officials following in private carriages. The city marshal, with cocked hat and drawn sword, led the column of civic dignataries, all of whom were in full official costume. There was a large crowd gathered along the line of march and ringing cheers from all sides greeted the patriots as they passed by. The police were out in large numbers, many in citizens clothes, taking observations of everything that transpired. O'Brien joined the procession when about midway to court. A cordon of police early this morning took possession of all the approaches to the court and prevented a crowd getting within the court. Fifty municipal officers entered the court, but the police prevented them from placing the official sword and mace on the table beside the seat where the lord mayor sat. Mr. Sexton, M. P., and others seized the sword and tried to place it on the table, whereupon the crowd cheered and exhorted Sexton to hold on to the sword. A struggle between the police and members of the municipality, lasting several minutes, then took place for its possession. The magistrate, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in being heard, and a parley ensued, which resulted in a compromise being effected and the sword was placed on the magistrate's bench. After the row in court the corporation officers retired and took seats in a gallery which had been reserved for them. O'Brien did not respond to his summons, and the case against Sullivan was proceeded with, Mr. Carson appearing as counsel for the crown and Mr. Healy for the defence. The court dismissed the case against Sullivan on the ground that the crown had not proved the meeting which the *Nation* reported was of a suppressed branch of the National League. Outside the court the crowds were wild enthusiasts over the decision and the Lord Mayor's return to the city chambers was marked by a noisy but evidently popular demonstration. O'Brien's case will come up to-morrow.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin Acquitted.

The scene in the streets on the dismissal of the case of the Lord Mayor was one of wild enthusiasm. The crowds were so great that the civic procession was with the utmost difficulty enabled to proceed, and the cheers as the procession passed were almost deafening. As the crowd passed the offices of Tory newspapers a storm of hisses and groans arose, but there was not the slightest attempt at violence. When the Lord Mayor arrived at the Mansion House he addressed the multitude. He was frequently interrupted by cheers, but otherwise complete order prevailed. Sullivan said the national press had been victorious in its tussel with the coercion government. The news of the victory, he said, would gladden the heart of Gladstone and Parnell. The only way to defeat an infamous law was to defy it. The plank upon which he would sleep in gaol had not yet been sawn. After the discharge of Sullivan the crown counsel gave notice to the court that the government would appeal from its decision.

More Evictions.

At Gweedore to-day the police evicted widow Doogan, after the usual struggle to obtain entrance to the barricaded house. It is reported that a gunboat with troops on board was standing off the coast in readiness to give assistance to the police if necessary.

Admits His Duplicity.

In the trial of Moonlighters at Ennis to-day, Callinan, who turned Queen's evidence, admitted he had been informed for the past six years that all his expenses were paid by the police department.

They Would Refuse.

To-day the twenty police who were on duty at Gweedore during the evictions yesterday, privately intimated to the commander that they would refuse to obey an order to fire on the people, and this was the reason for his having hastily asked for reinforcements.

The Franco-Hovan Difficulty.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—It was announced today that the Hovas are satisfied with the action of Gen. Devillers, French resident, and have admitted that his claim to the right of issuing consular excutatures was just under the existing treaty. The prime minister who has just been exiled, refused to admit this claim and issued consular executures himself, not only to Mr. Campbell, American consul, but to others despite Gen. Devillers protest. Another cause of the difficulty between France and Madagascar arose out of the mode of collecting custom dues at the six principal ports. These are collected by the *comptoir escompte* of Paris, which advanced money to pay French indemnity, and are levied as far as possible in cash. At all other ports, however, the per cent. duty is accepted by Hova authorities in kind. The result is that as payment in cash is a burden to importers they go when they can to ports where Hova authorities collect, and avoid ports in the hands of French agents to the detriment of the French bank for its loan. The latter now seeks to establish its agents, not only in six ports specified by treaty, but also in every centre of trade in Madagascar. This demand the Malagasay prime minister refused, but now that he has been dismissed, a compromise regarding this matter will be effected.

AMERICAN NEWS.

General Master Workman Powderly, Knights of Labor, Makes a Speech.

Michael Davitt Says the Outlook for Ireland Is Dark, But He is Hopeful.

A Most Important Case to Sealers is to Come off During Next Month.

Master Workman Powderly Speaks.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 7.—The annual address of General Master Workman Powderly, which was presented to the general assembly yesterday afternoon, has caused a decided commotion among some of the factions. Opinions expressed concerning the address are as varied as they are irreconcilable. Supporters of Powderly are enthusiastic in praise although some of them quietly admit there is a mistiness of meaning about his references to anarchists, and too much of an inclination to temporize, is apparent in his inferential suggestion that only men positively convicted of immediate action of murder should be hanged. But while his friends are on the whole satisfied with the document, it furnishes abundant material for his opponents to make music. Utterances in relation to anarchy and order are received with general favor, although they will not deter friends of the condemned men from making vigorous efforts in their behalf. He declares he has proofs that he will present to them and that every avowed anarchist should be compelled to withdraw or be expelled, has created a good sized sensation and there is general comment upon how he would be sifted to the bottom no matter who may be hurt. There is a division of opinion among the delegates from Canada regarding the suggestion that they should establish provincial assemblies, and note the result before insisting upon separate jurisdiction, or seceding from the order, but the conciliatory tone of the address toward Dominion membership, especially a suggestion that a legislative committee should be appointed to remain at Ottawa during the sessions of the Dominion parliament for the purpose of watching the progress of legislation, has made a modifying effect, and Canadians will probably be satisfied to accept whatever they can get in the way of a recognition of the proposition to establish a beneficial branch of the order and adopt new plans for the regulation of state, territorial, mixed and trades assemblies will be carefully considered while the proposal to demand of congress a creation of a department of labor will be unanimously endorsed and a strong commission appointed to carry it into effect.

A Big Failure.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Ogden Calder & Co., bankers and brokers, an old, and supposed very solid concern, made an assignment to-day. The amount involved is not yet known, but it is believed to be upward of $200,000. The firm does not expect to resume. No preferences. The failure is attributed to the recent tumble in stocks, stagnation of trade, and failure of customers to make good margins.

Chinatown Burned.

FOLSOM, Cal., Oct. 7.—A large portion of Chinatown was burned this morning. Loss heavy.

Michael Davitt's Ideas.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 7.—Michael Davitt, who arrived in this city to-day en *route* from Minneapolis to New York, Davitt, while awaiting the train, spoke hopefully of success, but sees hard times to come in Ireland. He did not care to give the exact programme that had been decided upon, but referred enthusiastically to his meeting representatives of the American organization among of workingmen at Minneapolis. "I intend to jump into work for the cause of Ireland," he said, "as soon as I arrive there. Then I expect to jump into prison, and as I know not how long I may be allowed my liberty I will exert every energy for our cause. The coming year is the trial year, and I believe within that period, success or defeat of our movement will be determined. I believe victory awaits us. The condition of the Irish people is very poor, crops and harvest has been poor, and they have a hard winter before them. Next March will be the important month for us, the rent question will then come up. The people have no money, and I do not see how the rents can be paid. It will be a serious time for Ireland, but as I said we are not discouraged and still hope we will eventually be victorious.

Not to be Taxed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The treasury department has notified the collector of customs that the tonnage tax is not to be enforced against vessels from the Netherlands and belonging to the following countries: Great Britain, France, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Belgium and Portugal.

An Important Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The case of the Sierra, one of the schooners seized in Alaska last year and owned in this city, comes up for trial in the admiralty court in Boston next month. This is the case in which all owners of sealing vessels have combined to make a test. The most eminent counsel have been engaged, and the whole subject of exclusion from Alaskan waters has been considered and the rights of the sealers defined. The case is regarded as a most important one.

Found Guilty.

MOSLER, Ohio, Oct. 7.—The jury in the Roth murder trial brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree this morning. Roth stabbed his wife to death on the evening of January the 10th, 1887, just as she was entering an assignation house with Arthur L. Bissell, a young merchant of this place.

Killed All But One.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 7.—A letter received here to-day regarding the murder of Leon Baldwin in Durango, Mexico, recently, states that the robbers after killing and robbing Baldwin went to Ventana and robbed the store of an old gentleman, taking the latter's son for ransom. The villagers pursued the robbers, numbering six, and killed all but one. Among the robbers was one of the murderers of Baldwin.

Horrible Disclosures.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 7.—A startling tale of human depravity has just come to light in this city. A house located in a block bounded by Michigan, Ontario, Locust and La Grand streets, was vacated and a new tenant moved into the dwelling. The cistern, which was located above ground and facing an alley, was noticed to emit a horrible smell. An investigation and cleaning of the cistern revealed the bodies of thirteen infants. The house was formerly occupied by a midwife, who was at once arrested. An investigation will follow.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The board of directors of the Western Union were notified to-day, and completed the contract for the purchase of the B. & O. telegraph lines and took legal posession of the property. Robt. Garret, who arrived to-day is said to have given the legal approval to to the transfer.

A Sacramento Scorch.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 7.—A fire broke out this afternoon in William Guttenburgs foundry, corner of N and Front streets. The foundry was totally destroyed, the walls only remaining. A two story residence adjoining was half burned. Loss $20,000.

All Poisoned.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 7.—David Ogletree, wife and two children were poisoned at their home near Talladega, Alabama, yesterday by drinking whiskey in which strychnine had been placed by Mrs. Ogletree. They are all dead. Mrs. Ogletree had threated to poison the entire family and yesterday carried out her threats. The coroner is investigating the matter.

Broke His Record.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The athletic association of Pennsylvania gave an exhibition to-day at the university grounds in honor of Wm. B. Page, champion running high jumper of the world. There were three events. C. W. V. Clarke, champion eleven-sixteenth mile walker of England and Canada, walked a mile of rather heavy track in 7 minutes and 18 seconds. Mr. Page made a running high jump which broke his own record of 6 feet 3½ inches, namely, 6 feet 4 inches. Tom Ray, English champion pole vaulter, vaulted 11 feet 4 inches. His record is 11 feet 6¾ inches. An address of welcome was tendered to Page, and also a testimonial in the shape of a gold watch.

Splendid Reception.

MARBLE HEAD, MASS., Oct. 8.—The reception given to Gen. Paine, Edward Burgess, Capt. Hoff, and the crew of the Volunteer took place to-night. The entire town turned out *en masse* to tender congratulations and show their appreciation of the victory. The day was chiefly devoted to decorating private and public buildings on the harbor side of the town, while flags were hoisted at available points and tar barrels rolled into position on neighboring headland. At 12 o'clock a salute was fired and the Volunteer dressed ship with signals representing races won, and with the nautical telegraph colors. By 6.30 p. m. all the vantage ground on shore was taken up by an enthusiastic multitude. At 7.30 a torchlight procession of forty dories, headed by the steamer Brunette and the sloop Volunteer, started up the harbor. As the starting signal was given all the bells in town were rung, bonfires were lighted, cannons belched forth and loud hurrahs of thousands of people gave a hearty welcome to the ex-champion. At 8 o'clock the dories in the procession formed in a circle around the Volunteer, while the band on the steamer Brunette played "Hail to the Chief." Town clerk S. C. Feleton then boarded the Volunteer, and in a few well chosen remarks presented to Gen. Paine, Burgess and Capt. Hoff a congratulatory vote of Marble Head as passed by its board. Then came one of the most magnificent scenes ever witnessed in American waters. For fully an hour colored fires were burned around the Volunteer and a a beautiful display of fireworks was made from one end of the harbor to the other. On shore, two miles in length, fires of all colors burned, while the band played national airs. At 9 o'clock the harbor display was over, and after three times three hearty cheers were given by the Volunteer club for Gen. Paine, Burgess, Capt. Hoff and crew, the Volunteer club returned to the shore. It was nearly midnight before the last fire on the headland burned out and the crowd left for their homes.

Counterfeiters.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 8.—Two counterfeiters are working mischief. They had a bundle of bogus Canadian bills on the Montreal bank and tried some of them at the Pico house last evening. Detectives are on their track.

Big Lock Out.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Over two thousand brass workers of this city and Brooklyn were locked out today on account of their refusal to relinquish the Saturday half holiday. The men are confident of winning in the fight. Most of them are Knights of Labor.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The nine men who were convicted of the murder of Kinscalla near Arklow, Ireland, have been arrested.

Several fresh shocks of earthquake have been felt at Athens.

The British have effectually put down the rebellion in Burmah.

The tenants of Balmoral have erected a statue to the Queen.

A terrible fire occurred in New York on Thursday. A large spirit refinery was burnt with 100,000 gallons of spirit. The explosions and flames were frightful. Loss $100,800. One hundred and fifty men were thrown out of employment.

A stay has been made in the proceedings against Jacob Sharpe, the New York alderman briber.

There is considerable excitement in London over the fact that a methodist preacher refused to visit the dying child of a Baptist. The accused denies the charge and says the health board would not permit visits to diphtheria patients.

Judge Clarke, of Simcoe, will resign to accept the secretaryship of the C. P. R. at $12,000 a year.

The track layers on the Duluth and Manitoba crossed Pembina river at noon, on Oct. 5th, and reached Pembina the following evening.

A VOICE FROM BEYOND THE GRAVE.

ST. CATHARINES, Sept. 17.—The wife of Rev. Geo. Calvert, a Methodist minister formerly located here, died recently and was buried here to-day. Five ministers of the Methodist church officiated as the services held at the church and as ministers acted as pall-bearers. Rev. Dr. Parker of Toronto, who officiated at the wedding of the couple just two years ago, delivered an eloquent discourse in St. Paul street church, and related the following incident of the last two days of the deceased:—A little niece of the sick woman had died while she was in such a condition that it was thought inadvisable to inform her of the fact. While her mother was sitting at her bedside shortly before Mrs. Calvert died, the sick lady suddenly raised her hands and cried, "Mother, I hear the voice of Pearl. Is she dead?" It is stated that it was absolutely impossible for her to know even of the sickness of the child.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Cayuga to Have a New Election--Great Distress in Labrador---The Finance Minister.

Sir John is Sure to be Canada's Representative in the Fishery Commission Business.

Rushing Times at the Kingston Locomotive Works---Hon. Ed. Blake Goes to Europe.

Sir John Will Visit Kingston.

KINGSTON, Oct. 7.—In course of a week Sir John will be in this city on a visit to his sister, and while here the Knights of Labor will have a conference with him and discuss the public contract system. They have various grievances they desire ventilated.

Busy Times.

The locomotive works never had so good an outlook as it has at present for some time. They are now engaged on the R. R. V. R. contract for four engines, and have been given an order for two for the Northern Pacific Junction, and expects the acceptance by the government of its tender for ten more. The last named contract necessitates a very material increase in the staff of working men.

Sir Charles Tupper in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 7.—Sir Chas. Tupper arrived yesterday on the Nova Scotian and left at daylight for Halifax. Lady Tupper remains in London, where he returns in the middle of November. The finance minister had an interview with the local government on the fishery question, but it is impossible to learn what transpired in the interview. Sir Charles denied the visit has anything to do with the project of Newfoundland joining the confederation. The sole object was to attend to the trial of election petitions which opens on Monday. It is believed Sir John is certain to be Canada's representative at the fishery commission, though nothing definitely is settled yet.

Chapleau Arrives.

RIMOUSKI, Oct. 7.—The mail steamship Vancouver arrived at noon and reached Quebec at midnight. There was a large passenger list, including Chapleau.

Destructive Bush Fires.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 7.—The bush fires back of the township are extinguished by rains, but an enormous amount of damage has been done. Some settlers lost all, and few escaped without considerable loss.

Lacrosse Match.

BRANTFORD, Oct. 7.—The lacrosse match between the Woodstocks and Brantfords was played here to-day, and resulted in a victory for the home team of 3 to 2.

Proceedings Dropped.

After the close of the proceedings in the Haldimand election case last night, a consultation of counsel took place and it was agreed to drop the proceedings and have a new election.

Old Resident Gone.

NEWBURGH, Oct. 7.—Mrs. Elizabeth Dixon, who died yesterday, was one of the oldest residents of Toronto. She came here in 1818 and saw the city grow from a couple of thousand inhabitants to its present size.

Hon. E. Blake.

Hon. E. Blake intends to go to Europe, sailing on Wednesday next. His length of stay is uncertain, but probably he will visit Italy and other parts of southern Europe before returning.

Will Not Discuss It.

QUEBEC, Oct. 7.—The invitation sent by Mercier to Sir John and cabinet to attend the inter-provincial congress has been declined. The plea given for so doing by Sir John being that he could not see that the discussion would result in any good.

Destitution in Labrador.

MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—Demartigney, governor inspector of prisons and asylums, has just returned from Labrador, where it is decided to establish a reformatory for girls at Point Esquimaux. He reports that great distress would exist in Labrador were it not for the officers of the Hudson Bay company, who do all in their power to alleviate destitution. The loss of life has been terrible.

Government Award.

TORONTO, Oct 7.—The Ontario government passed an order-in council granting $500 benefit to the sufferers of the recent disastrous fire at Newberg.

Violating the Scott Act.

ROTHESAY, Oct. 7.—Bigham and Collisson, hotel keepers of Harriston, were up before the police magistrate to-day for a second offense of the Scott act, and each was fined $100 and costs. The hotel keepers of Harriston have agreed from this forward to carry on business on temperance principles.

Incendiary Fires.

SEAFORTH, Ont., Oct. 7.—The town was visited by two incendiary fires to-day, one in the Pullman carriage shop, the other in Wilson's barn, which was totally destroyed as well as valuable horses and sheep. Loss, $1,000 above insurance.

C. P. R. Officials.

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—Sir Geo. Stephen has left for New York *en route* for England; Van Horne and Shaughnessy have gone on a trip of inspection to Algoma and will return about the end of the week.

The Grand Trunk.

Grand Trunk railway earnings for the week show an increase of $2,053.

New Appointment.

The *Daily News* gives currency to a report that Caron has been appointed Governor of Quebec and will be succeeded in the militia department by Speaker Ouimet.

At the Windsor.

W. R. Baker, Superintendent of the Manitoba & Nortwestern railway is at the Windsor.

Goes to Winnipeg.

W. H. Turner, recently of the *Star*, leaves to-morrow to join the staff of the *Free Press* of Winnipeg.

Reversed Decisions.

CAYUGA, Oct. 6.—In the trial of the election petition of Montague, M. P. for Haldimand, Chancellor Boyd reversed eleven decisions of Judge Ormond on the recount, which places Coulter about ten ahead. This will be attacked by McArthy, counsel for Montague.

A Canadian Yacht.

HAMILTON, Oct. 6.—It is proposed to build a yacht here to compete for America's cup next season. Geo. Gooderham, of Toronto, is likely to provide the greater part of the funds. It is proposed to enroll the new yacht in the Halifax club to get over the condition that the challenge must belong to a club on the sea coast.

Important Decision.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 6.—An application to unseat Platt, M. P. for Prince Edward's Island, on the ground that the deposite of $200 was not made by a legal agent, was refused by Judge Oster, who held it not necessary that the candidate's agent make the deposit.

CABLE NEWS.

The Socialist Conference.

BERNE, Oct. 6.—The conference of socialists at St. Gall was resumed yesterday. A resolution was adopted convoking an international labor congress to meet in 1888 and entering a solemn protest against anarchist theories. The conference closes to-day. The proceedings thus far have tended to consolidate the party and delegates expect it will result in more harmonious action in future.

France Preparing for War.

Gen. Ferran, minister of war, intends to inspect the eastern frontier and form an entrenched camp at Nice and re-enforce the garrisons at Tulon and Nancy.

Another Fool Makes a Jump.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Lawrence Donovan having obtained the consent of the police authorities, who had been assured that the feat could be undertaken without danger, to-day jumped from Waterloo bridge. Thousands of persons were present and witnessed the performance.

The Government Weakening.

The government has ordered a suspension of the Gwerdor evictions in consequence of the discovery that English public opinion is decidedly opposed to the manner in which they have been conducted. This feeling has been greatly strengthened by the fact that the police so unhesitatingly threw down their rifles and declared that they would take no further part in a work of such an unnecessarily brutal act. The government is wishing to avoid attempting to stem the strong current of thought since, because of a fear that dissatisfaction in the ranks of the police might spread to proportions beyond control.

The Morocco Muddle.

The Paris *Debat's* assertion that France has no desire to occupy any part of Morocco is entirely unofficial, and therefore has no weight with the powers that believe the French republic is contemplating that very action. The newspapers disavow it in her behalf. Spain strongly suspects that France is meditating a *coup* on the frontier of Morocco, and is in consequence making preparations to prevent such a movement. The fact that the French government has uttered a semi-official denial of the statement that French troops are being marched on the Algiers frontier suggests to Spain the possibility, at least, that such action is being taken, and a likelihood that trouble will ensue as the outcome of this new phase of the political situation in Morocco is growing stronger daily.

Prince Frederick Growing Worse.

The fact of Prince Frederick William going to Lago Maggiore is taken as confirmation of a widespread German belief that he is not only suffering from general debility, but that his throat trouble was never under the control of his English physician. He is much worse than he has been at any time since the patient forsook his regular doctors for the London specialist. German physicians, not only those who formerly attended the prince, but other equally skilled practitioners have never for a moment ceased to distrust Dr. Mackenzie's diagnosis of the case, and are now more than ever fearful that he has been over confident and permitted professional pride to impair his judgment.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Edward K. Olmstead, of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is dead.

Superintendent Graham, of the Northern Pacific, has been arrested on a charge of violation of the inter-state law.

Two murderers were hung in the jail yard at Fort Smith, Arkansas, yesterday.

A stock man of Topeka skipped yesterday with liabilities of $78,000.

The Alaska Development Company has incorporated, at San Francisco, to conduct a trading, fishing and mining business in Alaska. The capital stock is $250,000, in 25,000 shares.

Yellow fever has made its appearance at Tampa, Florida.

The schooner H. H. Knapp, while lying at the dock at Westport, Cal., Friday night, parted her cable in a heavy wind and beat against the rocks until she was a total wreck. She was owned by L. E. White, of San Francisco, and was valued at $7,500.

Several inches of snow fell on the Siskiyou mountains on Friday night.

Owing to the almost daily shocks of earthquake in Santiago De Cuba, a panic has seized the inhabitants and business is almost completely suspended.

Petroleum flowing from the wells at Baku is inundating the town. It is impossible to store the oil.

It is stated that a large deficiency has been discovered in the Department of Public Works of Jersey City. The shortage is said to be a hundred thousand dollars.

The fishing schooner Peregryne White ran into a peculiar looking mass of Gloucester Friday night. For curiosity it was taken aboard. On her arrival in port it was taken to a chemist for analysis, who pronounced it ambergris of the finest quality. The find is worth $59,000.

The statement is made that serious defects have been discovered in the machinery of the new steel cruiser Chicago, which now lies in the Brooklyn navy yard.

Orders have been given at Washington to prohibit the entrance into the states from Canada of cattle, as contagious diseases are now troubling the cattle and horses of the Dominion.

S. S. Howitt, of Montreal, has been imprisoned for life for criminal assault.

During the recent gales a lighthouse tender was blown from the Texas coast and has been lost with fifteen people on board.

Wharton Baker says the Chinese concession has not yet been revoked.

Jay Gould has bought the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph. Price, $5,000,000, paid in Western Union stock.

A. H. Snell, cashier of the Fulton bank of Brooklyn, has been arrested for defrauding the bank of $1,200.

Norquay has returned to Winnipeg. His reception was cool.

Fears are expressed in London for the safety of Stanley, the African explorer.

CABLE LETTER.

English Detective Officials on the Look-out for Dynamite Outrages.

Police Protection Accorded to Influential Members of Parliament.

The Political Outlook in France Portends a Most Remarkable Change.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Scotland Yard officials profess to have received information to the effect that a number of American Fenians are contemplating a series of dynamite outrages in Ireland and England. Returning ships at both Queenstown and Liverpool are closely watched and a sharp watch is kept upon American Fenians by trusted agents in New York. All special police precautions that were in use during the troublous times of 1881 and 1882 have been revived for Balfour's protection. Of course the home secretary and chief secretary for Ireland are functionaries against whom threats of violence are most frequently directed, and at times of alleged activity in Fenian circles Sir Wm. Harcourt and Sir George Trevelyan have to be surrounded by body-guards of detectives. Gladstone, whose physical courage, or rather insensibility of danger, is one of the most marked characteristics, refuses to give police authorities great trouble by his unwillingness to be protected, and his disregard of prescribed precaution. One evening in January, 1881, while Mr. Forster's coercion bill was being fought in the commons, Sir Wm. Harcourt was entertaining some friends at dinner at his house in Grafton street. Just before the dinner was announced that one of the chief officials from Scotland Yard had come to see the secretary on important business. Sir Wm. Harcourt left the table and did not rejoin his guests that evening. Some months later he made an explanation to one of the guests. A warning had been received that night that Gladstone was to be murdered that night on his way from the house of commons to Downing street, and Sir William was sent for in hopes that he might be able to do what the police could not, persuade Gladstone to drive home in his carriage, when the house rose, instead of walking as was his custom. This Gladstone positively refused to do. He poo-pooed the whole affair, and walked home as usual, followed, without his consent, by a special detective, who used to say that the prime minister's activity made him more difficult to follow than any thief who ever dodged the officers of the law. A similar story is told of a g

KOOTENAY MATTERS.

The Commissioners Finally Settle the Indian Difficulty.

Mounted Police Ill with Fever—Three Deserters—Indian Smuggling in Kootenay—The Government Office to be Removed to Fort Steele—Progress of the Baillie-Grohman Scheme—Roads for Illecillewaet—Discovery of Quartz—Lower Kootenay.

Hon. Mr. Vernon, chief commissioner of lands and works, returned a few days ago from an extended visit to the interior. In company with Dr. Powell, superintendent of Indian affairs for the Province, and Hon. P. O'Reilly, Indian reserve commissioner, he thoroughly examined the reserve on the Kootenay and St. Mary's rivers. The commissioners, with Mr. Vowell, S. M. and G. C., and Mr. A. Green, C. E., left Golden in the early part of last month on the steamer Duchess, but the low stage of water in the Columbia river necessitated their taking to boats to arrive at the lower landing. From thence their progress was slow, great difficulty being experienced in procuring means of transport, the season being so far advanced. The commissioners learned at the lower landing that the Indian Kapla, accused of the murder of two white men, had been tried by Major Steele, of the mounted police, and acquitted. It appears that no evidence could be obtained from the witnesses summoned to warrant the prisoner being committed for trial.

It was also ascertained that Chief Isidore and the major portion of his tribe had left for Sand Point in United States territory, to purchase their winter supplies. From information received, some 300 horses had been taken and several thousand dollars in cash to buy provisions with which to load them. This trade has been going on for years to the detriment of provincial merchants, no duty being paid by the Indians for the flour and other articles purchased in Montana and brought into British Columbia. It is to be hoped that the completion of the present road from the Upper Columbia to Golden, and increased steamer facilities may tend to return this trade to the province.

From the lower landing, the absence of any regular means of conveyance consumed much valuable time, the commissioners traveling by boat, wagon or horseback, as occasion offered.

Upon arrival at Fort Steele, or Galbraith's Ferry, several days were spent in exhaustively examining the St. Mary's reserve, concerning which the Indians have been complaining. Their complaints, however, proved to be in a great measure groundless.

The reservation laid out in 1884 by the reserve commissioners proved to be a most valuable property of some 18,000 acres, and virtually controlling a large extent in addition. Like all lands in the province it is capable of considerable improvement in the way of clearing and draining, though there is a considerable quantity of land immediately available for cultivation. were the Indians disposed to be industrious. Their complaints respecting the wants of their stock were also found to be largely without foundation, as many valuable hay meadows in their reserve remain uncut.

The commissioners took great pains to acquaint themselves with the necessities of the Indians, and made a few small additions to their present reservation, amounting to less than one thousand acres in the whole, but covering some few places that had been improved or used by them. A tract was given Chief Isadore, embracing his houses, fences, etc., and two other small pieces were reserved which the Indians had been in the habit of utilizing. These additions met with the approval of all the commissioners, and are all that will be made. Chief Isadore being absent, the conclusions arrived at were formulated and left with Dr. Powell to declare to the Indians upon their return.

The barracks erected by Major Steele, acting under instructions from the Dominion government, were fast approaching completion but many of the troops were suffering from ill health. The doctor of the force, Dr. Powell, nephew of Lt.-Col. Powell, was suffering severely from an attack of mountain fever, a species of typhoid. Some thirteen of the force were also taken with the same complaint. Dr. Powell, indian commissioner, attended the sufferers with the greatest assiduity and under his kind and unremitting attention and skill the invalids, from last accounts, were doing well. One of the force succumbed to the fever a few days before the arrival of the commissioner and was buried not far from the fort. Three members, it is understood, have deserted.

Major Steele was extremely kind and assisted the commissioners materially, furnishing them with wagons, etc., to convey them to the lakes upon their return.

The mines on Wild Horse creek, that produced so much wealth in days gone by, are now almost exclusively in the hands of Chinamen.

We understand it is the intention of the government to remove the government office now at Wild Horse creek to Fort Steele for the better accommodation of the public. Mr. Denis, the government agent, has left for the Lower Kootenay to comply with the request of a number of miners there who have discovered some valuable quartz mines containing argentiferous galena, and who are now engaged in actively opening and developing their claims.

Mr. Baillie-Grohman's sawmill on Canal Flat was about completed and that gentleman was making preparations to vigorously prosecute the work he has in hand. Two sawmills, it is understood, are to be erected at Golden next spring and two new steamers are to be placed on Columbia river. The bridge over the Kootenay river, now being constructed by Mr. Rockett for the provincial government, was also examined, as well as other public works in the Kootenay district.

Hon. Mr. Vernon remained over one day at Illecillewaet to enquire into the wants of the people of this locality. We understand the chief commissioner has sent a competent engineer to report upon the cost of making some roads, the necessity for the construction of which was brought to his notice. The mines at this point promise to be of great value in the near future.

The visit of the commissioner cannot but be productive of much good and sets at rest for ever the Indian difficulty respecting reserves in the Upper Kootenay. The isolation of this portion of the province from civilized centres, the contiguity of the Indians to American territory, the intercourse with the Blackfeet in the Northwest territory, and their knowledge as to the manner in which annuities are given by the American and Federal governments, as well as food, etc., combined with the fact of so few whites being resident in the Kootenay valley, doubtless enable them to exercise a kind of terrorism and give them an exaggerated idea of their own power and importance. The presence of the mounted police has had a most salutary effect, and it is to be hoped they will be retained by the Dominion government under their present leader, Major Steele, in Kootenay for some time to come. Dr. Powell is expected to return in a few days, a medical gentleman having arrived at Golden some time since *en route* to Fort Steele to relieve him.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The recent cattle steals of the Indians in Arizona have but been reprisals on white cattle thieves, who have been stealing from the Indians.

The Mormons of Utah have petitioned congress to admit that territory into the Union, and have promised to carry out the provisions of the constitution.

Fourteen deaths from cholera have taken place on board the steamer Alesia at New York. The captain is to be prosecuted for not providing proper hospital accommodations.

The exports of wheat from British India increased from 300,000 centals in 1868 to 21,000,000 centals in 1886. The increase of 1886 over 1885 amounts to 5,000,000 centals.

The poor of London are assembling in large crowds clamoring for work and bread.

Advices from London state that the wool market is depressed.

Ex-senator Creighton, the convicted jury-fixer, of San Francisco, is still at large. He was last seen in New Mexico.

The K. of L. is still in assembly at Minneapolis.

The citizens of Denver consummated arrangements with P. S. Gilmore and his famous band to be accompanied by several vocal artists for a grand musical festival and jubilee, to be given in that city in June next on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the settlement of Colorado by the whites. Cannons, anvils, and a chorus of 500 voices will be features of the entertainment which promises to be a mammoth affair in every detail.

The second race between Courtney and Bubear took place on the Susquehanna and Oswego course on Saturday for a purse of $1000. The Englishman beat Courtney, leading him the entire three miles, and coming home he was about three boat lengths ahead.

The police of New York broke up a meeting of socialists in Union Square on Sunday night. The socialists have since held an indignation meeting, declaring they will resist any futher interference with force.

Hon. Mr. Bowell has returned to Bellville from England.

George Choate, son of a New York lawyer, is lying nearly dead from the effects of ill-usage at the hands of college sophomores who hazed him.

Advices from Shanghai report that the English gunboat Wasp, which left Singapore for Shanghai, is believed to have been lost with all hands during the recent typhoon.

RED RIVER ROAD.

Causes that Led to the Failure of Norquay's Mission—He Believes that the Road will be Built Just the Same.

Hon. Mr. Norquay was interviewed in St. Paul by a representative of the press, when Manitoba's premier referred as follows to his mission to the east:

"You know by this time I did not succeed in raising the money for building the R. R. V. R. I exhausted every effort and left no stone unturned to raise and float the bonds, but owing to three causes I failed. The first cause was the tightness of the money market, almost amounting to a panic, but the prime cause was, I believe, the influence of the agents of the Canadian Pacific railway and the Dominion Government, who approached the financial men and damaged the province's case by saying the railway could not be legally built; the third cause was the influence of sensational reports sent to American papers by Canadian correspondents, that the Manitobans are in a state of almost armed rebellion. If LaRiviere and I had applied one day sooner to the St. Sulpice convent we could have obtained seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars instead of the fifty thousand. Nevertheless, the road will be built, in spite of all opposition. It was started in a legal manner and is being constructed legally under the Public Works act. Half the funds can be raised in Winnipeg, and I have reason to believe that the Northern Pacific directors, having raised funds for their extension, will aid our road, as they take a lively interest in its success. I expect to hear from them soon. On account of my lengthened absence from Manitoba I have been accused of selling the interests of the province. If I had wanted to play into the hands of the C. P. R. and aid the Dominion government to stop the construction of our railway, I could have stopped the construction when the injunctions were first applied for to see how the litigation would result.

My silence as to the result of the negotiations was caused through fear of exposing the plans to my enemies, and my lengthened absence to a desire to return home before the arrival of the commissioner and was buried not far from the fort. Three members, it is understood, have deserted.

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COUNTY COURT.

[Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J., and a Jury.]

Between E. A. Williams and Austin Williams his wife, plaintiffs, and Van Volkenburgh & Brobher, defendants.—This was an action to recover the sum of $950 for damages alleged to have been sustained by the said Austin Williams by the negligent driving of Richard Gerring, an employé of the defendants.

After hearing the evidence the jury retired at 1:20 p. m., and at 5 p. m. came into court and delivered a verdict of four to one in favor of the defendants. Judgment accordingly.

Mr. S. P. Mills for plaintiff; Mr. C. E. Pooley, Q. C., for defendants.

WELLS FARGO'S MANAGER

Visits Victoria After an Absence of Fourteen Years—He Thinks the City Substantial.

Mr. John J. Valentine, general manager of Wells, Fargo & Co., was a passenger from the Sound yesterday, and is registered at the Driard. During the afternoon Mr. Valentine was met by a representative of THE COLONIST. In the course of the conversation which ensued, Mr. Valentine remarked that it had been fourteen years since he had last been here, and that a most marked improvement could be noticed in the city. He also said that Victoria seemed a good solid looking town, and though it had perhaps not had so much of a "boom" as some of the Californian towns, it was substantial and business-like. It did not matter so much about the boom, either, as many of the Californian towns had suffered through them. Mr. Valentine is accompanied by his secretary, Mr. H. H. Hamer, and both gentlemen are going through to Chicago to do business there in connection with the express company. As he expresses it, "We came up here to go over by the C. P. R. just to see what it is like, so many reports of it having been given. We shall go through to Winnipeg, and from there to St. Paul, and on to Chicago."

Mr. Valentine is a very pleasant and genial gentleman of about fifty years of age, and has been for many years connected with the great express company of which he is now manager.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Provincial Secretary Reaches Ottawa and has a Conference With Sir John.

Indian Affairs and Other Subjects Discussed—Canada's Debt Reduced a Million in September—Local Militia Appointments.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—Hon. John Robson, provincial secretary of British Columbia, arrived to-day and held a lengthy conference with the premier on Indian affairs and other subjects. He says he does not know whether he will attend the Inter Provincial Conference or not.

W. J. Quinlan has been appointed lieutenant of No. 3 Battery of Victoria. R. J. Rickman has been appointed second lieutenant of the New Westminster rifles.

In September the public debt of Canada was decreased over a million dollars.

LECTURE ON HYGIENE.

Delivered by Dr. G. L. Milne Before the High School Pupils—A Subject of Interest.

A study of anatomy has been ordered in all the higher divisions of the public schools of the province, and all the textbooks and apparatus necessary for the same have been provided; but to thoroughly illustrate and define the study needs the interpretation of a skilled medical man. Mr. S. D. Pope, superintendent of education, having invited Dr. G. L. Milne to deliver a course of twenty minute lectures at the high school every Friday, that gentleman consented, and the first lecture of the course took place yesterday. There were about one hundred and fifty pupils present, comprised of the pupils of the high school and the senior divisions of the boys and girls of the central school. Several of the teachers, together with Superintendent Pope and Inspector Wilson were present. The following is a synopsis of the lecture:

The study of hygiene has of late years become more of a science than in former times, and in the last decade "I may say the treatment of disease has changed much as to the cause of disease, and if I take, for example, sanitary drainage, which has particularly of late received public attention, it may be said that it is within the last fifteen years that it has come to such perfection. All are now beginning to realize the fact that humanity is responsible for much of its own sickness, and the increased death rate in many instances is due to overcrowding and want of proper accommodation. Dr. McCormac says: "We live or we die, live well or miserably, live our full term or perish prematurely according as we shall otherwise determine."

The evils arising from a want of proper sanitary arrangements is evident, I am sure, to the most of you. As population increases, in no matter whether towns or large cities, the effects of these evils become more noticeable. As hamlets grow into villages, and villages into towns, and town into cities, the effect of the want of proper regulations becomes more apparent. It is not sufficient that we build our homes on healthful sites free from sanitary objections, but we must make suitable provision for keeping them pure and clean.

The relation of the physician to the study of hygiene is your relation—your duty as well as his. The term of life is fixed at one hundred years, but the law of physics indicates, however, that the period of life is computed to be about five times the time required for the full development of the skeleton. The actual average of human life is about half this. The ancient declaration of David "That the days of man are three score years and ten, and if by reason of strength, four score years," yet it is the strength of labor and sorrow. The maximum age has not materially changed for many centuries, but the number of persons who have survived childhood or infancy have very much increased and more have reached a ripe old age.

In the absence of reliable data in this country we can say that in England it is estimated that prior to the passing of the Health act the death rate was much more per annum than since. The death rate then was 22.02 per 1,000; now it is 20.03 per 1,000, making a total saving to that country in six years of 219,118 people, showing us most conclusively the advantage of sanitary measures. This result was no doubt brought about by carrying out proper sanitary regulations such as cleaning premises, private and public, correct systems of plumbing, drainage, improvement in the water supply and quality of food, etc.

In classifying or dividing hygiene into its various branches it would be well for us to follow some system or rule. As we have no text book we will have to briefly formulate a classification. Possibly we may make a classification more suitable to ourselves from a medical standpoint, but I do not know a better one even for you, as you will look at the question from a practical point of view and when taken in that light it will perhaps be more interesting to you and will leave some impression upon your mind, which is likely to be of advantage to you in after years. I will classify them as follows: First, causes of disease; second, personal hygiene; third, public hygiene.

A physician is often asked the cause of disease, and the question often arises in your own minds as to the cause of disease; the causes are impure air, impure water, climate, habitations, occupations, food, intemperance, clothing, contagion, worry, heredity, &c.

The speaker then in an able manner touched upon the causes of impure air, which was contaminated by breathing, organic matter, combustion, sewage and poisonous gases, as well as a thousand other things which tend to polute it. Impure water and the causes of it, the climate, habitations, food, clothing, intemperance, improper bathing and other causes of disease were in their turn commented on and explained in a most clear and concise manner. The pupils paid strict attention to the doctor's able address, and no doubt have been taught a good lesson by it. Certainly he deserves the thanks of all right thinking people for the hearty interest he has taken in this matter, and it shows that he has the interest of the coming race at heart.

This lecture will be followed by others, and the whole course will be most instructive and entertaining.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Visited by a Newspaper Representative.—Some Brief Sketches of the Work and Teachers.

A representative of THE COLONIST during the past week visited the several Ward schools of the city. His first call was made at the

ROCK BAY SCHOOL,

which is under the able direction of Miss C. W. Forrest. That lady has certainly a right to be justly proud of her scholars as the marked attention paid by them to her teachings was noteworthy. The number of children attending this school is 61, there being 23 boys and 28 girls. Last month the average attendance was 54. The scholars show a very good knowledge of arithmetic, writing and reading and in the latter study some of them are much above the average. A decided improvement in the writing could also be noticed, and from the reports of the school-mistress, the children are for the most part obedient and attentive, and the utmost good order prevails. The building, which is but little over a year old, is pleasantly situated on Turner street. The playground is large and dry, and beautiful trees surround the building which is light and airy. Everything about the place is neat and clean, and showed that the lady who has charge is very attentive to the habits as well as the minds of her pupils.

JOHNSON STREET WARD SCHOOL,

on King's road, was next visited. Here the same bevy of bright and happy children were found as was noticed at the former school. Miss A. C. Gowen is the lady teacher, and in the course of a short chat, she said that though there were now but about 75 scholars, she had over 90 the first of the season. The opening of Spring Ridge school had relieved her of fourteen, and her duties were consequently much lighter than formerly. The little lads and lasses are intelligent, and in their deportment they are polite and quiet. Good progress in the several studies was also noticeable here, and showed that the instruction had been most efficient. A large and pleasant playground surrounds the building, and pretty trees throw a cool shade over it. Light and fresh air are in plenty, and the scholars all seemed happy and busily intent on their studies.

JAMES BAY SCHOOL,

the first established of the ward schools, was next visited. Miss M. V. Storey has charge of the scholars, and from the order and general intentness on studies observed by the scholars, she is a fully competent trainer of the young idea. The scholars seemed to be very bright and quick in their answers, and their teacher gave them the best of characters for obedience. The reading of the classes is especially good. The average attendance for September was 55.86. The style of building is much the same as the others, with a large and pleasant play-ground.

SPRING RIDGE SCHOOL

was then visited. This is a fine new building, most delightfully situated and well constructed. Several improvements are noticeable here, such as light and tasty seats and desks, ventilators over the windows, and other minor details which modern improvement has suggested. Miss Lucretia Horton is teacher, and her scholars now number 51—27 boys and 24 girls. Miss Horton says that the children are very orderly and attentive, and that they promise to make good advancement as soon as the regular work gets well under way.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL

and its teachers were next interviewed. The building and its spacious grounds are too well known to need description.

Mr. J. Halliday is principal of the boys department, and is ably assisted by Mr. D. E. Kerr, 2d division; Mr. J. Kaye, 3d division; Miss E. J. Gardiner, 4th division; Mr. E. F. Doran, 5th division; Miss Annie Pollard, 6th division, and Miss Nellie Wolfenden 7th division. The average attendance for the past month has been 420. Mr. Halliday speaks very highly of his pupils, complimenting them on their rapid advancement in their studies, and on their general deportment. One matter, though, he called attention to, and this was the fact that during last month there were nine cases of truancy, being more than ever before for the past eight years. He thinks this is in a great measure attributable to the fruit season. Other than this the conduct of the scholars had been most exemplary.

The girls department, under the able direction of Miss F. E. Armstrong was also visited. The young ladies were most diligently engaged in study, and have advanced rapidly in the different branches. Miss Armstrong is assisted by Mrs. Cridwell, 1st division; Miss A. D. Cameron, 3rd division; Miss L. A. Barron, 4th division; Miss A. Keast, 5th division; Miss E. M. Carmichael, 6th division; and Miss S. A. Robinson, 7th division. The average attendance for the month in the several classes has been 337.37. There has been some change lately amongst the lady teachers, Miss Horton, who formerly taught the 5th division, having been promoted to the position of teacher of the Spring Ridge school; Miss Keast has been promoted from the 7th division to the one made vacant, and Miss Robinson, from one of the country schools, taking the division formerly taught by Miss Keast. Miss Armstrong refers in complimentary terms to the young ladies who have left, being decided in her expressions of satisfaction with them. Everything is working very smoothly, and without doubt the next examination will show a great improvement.

THE HIGH SCHOOL,

Where the rising generation of Victoria receive an advanced course of study, was then visited. The number on the roll of the senior division is 32, the average attendance, 29. Mr. J. N. Muir is principal of this department, and Mr. R. Orfe has charge of the junior division, where there are 48 on the roll, with an average attendance of 42. In both divisions the pupils are making good progress, all the higher branches being taken up. Some brief sketches of the several schools show that there is in this city a splendid system of education provided, and that the future well-being of all classes of children and youth is well looked after as far as facilities for education are concerned. In addition to the public schools there are several private establishments that are managed by efficient and qualified teachers, so that in matters educational Victoria stands equal to any other city on the coast.

MRS. SNOW REPLIES.

TO THE EDITOR: Noticing an item in your issue of Sept. 28 last, that I have been manufacturing intoxicants and selling the same to Indians on the Naas river, and understanding the same to have been given you by A. E. Green, I beg to state this statement is a libelous publication, and that I have never manufactured or sold any intoxicants whatever to the Indians or any other persons. Mr. A. E. Green, who is a Methodist minister on the Naas, and who has been interested in fishing and other speculations, is also a rival trader to myself and for years has endeavored to get me off the river, and for this purpose has carried on a system of petty persecutions against myself. Having failed in his object he has taken to having me summoned for selling intoxicants, which is a most serious offense, and whether proved or otherwise, naturally prejudices people against me, who only hear of the charge being made. But the absurdity of the whole matter is that when the first case came into court before Mr. Wooten, the only approach to an intoxicant Mr. Green could prove my having sold was "Essence of Jamaica Ginger." Needless to say, Mr. Wooten at once dismissed the case, not from any documentary evidence I produced but because as a man of common sense he could not do otherwise. The second case came before J. Welch, J. P., (a partner of Mr. Green's in a store,) when I was not present, having had to leave for Victoria. I should not be surprised to hear that Mr. Welsh found me guilty of selling "firewater," but that "firewater" was only pure essence of Jamaica ginger, which I have every right to sell and which I propose continuing to sell.

Your paper is so worded as to lead the public to suppose I was selling whisky or some such article; you will, I trust, publish this vindication of my character.

MARIA SNOW.

Victoria, Oct. 5th, 1887.

BOULANGER AND MACKAY.

Their Joint Interest in the Great California Wheat Corner.

Why the Frenchman Worked up the Recent War Scare—M. Goblet Convicts his Former Colleague of Sad Prevarication.

A few days ago we thought we had seen and heard the last of Gen. Boulanger. Vain delusion! It is true that his rocket has burned out and the smouldering stick has fallen into darkness at Clermont-Ferrand. People are beginning to wonder if he were so very much of a rocket after all. But it is after they are lost to the sight that fireworks are eloquent to the sense of smell. Now that Gen. Boulanger's brief blaze has faded, bad odors begin to arise. Up to the present time even his enemies have given him credit for honesty; he was not, they conceded, seeking to line his purse with gold. But that idea has now to be given up. A member of the chamber of deputies has obtained startling evidences of the late war minister's speculative designs. These consists of letters and dispatches which passed between Gen. Boulanger and a syndicate of market speculators. The chief member of this syndicate was, and is, a famous American millionaire who made his fortune in silver and gold mines on the Pacific coast. This millionaire has spent much time in Paris, and his wife has been a conspicuous figure in society here, noted for her splendid diamonds and costly entertainments. Well, it seems that this American capitalist got in with Gen Boulanger when the latter was minister of war, and together they devised a great scheme. The American was to buy up all the wheat in the American market, as far as possible. The minister of war was then to precipitate a diplomatic crisis, mobilize the army, and make it appear that war was imminent. This would force the price of wheat up enormously, and the conspirator would make millions. This scheme was largely carried out. The American and his fellow capitalist "cornered" nearly all the wheat market. "We've got things all our way," they wrote to the minister of war; "now go on and boom your war scare." He did so. French spies were sent across the German frontier with orders to allow themselves to be arrested for the sake of fomenting agitation. There was a war scare that set every one to thinking that hostilities would begin in a few weeks. The wheat market responded. Prices went up. "Splendid!" telegraphed the American; "keep it going two weeks longer and we'll corral twenty millions!" Just then, however, M. Daniel Wilson came upon the scene. The war scare was depressing stocks that he was interested in. So he began using all his influence and that of his father-in-law, M. Grevy, to stop the alarm and put Gen. Boulanger out of office. "Better spring the trap and make what we can," telegraphed Boulanger; "Wilson is too strong for me. He will force me to resign, and the scare will collapse." Had the others agreed to this they would have cleared several millions. But their greed to make a "big haul" was too strong. "We must carry it through," was their reply; and they put $500,000 in the hands of trusted lobbyists to influence the chamber of deputies in Gen. Boulanger's favor. All the influence and wealth of President Grevy and all the influence and wealth of the Orleanists were against them, however. The struggle was a short one. Boulanger saw from the first that it was against him. "For Heaven's sake," he wrote, "sell out at once and save what you can from the wreck." But they delayed and the crash came. Boulanger resigned. The war scare collapsed. The wheat corner was broken. And we are told that the syndicate of speculators have lost $6,000,000 or $7,000,000. Rather, some of their friends have lost that amount—for these men speculated with borrowed capital chiefly. I am told that two of the famous bonanza kings were the heaviest losers, although they had nothing to do with the conspiracy, but merely lent their indorsement in what they supposed to be a perfectly safe investment.

Gen. Boulanger is further brought back to public notice by a little book just issued, entitled "Literary Remains of a New Napoleon." It contains a lot of Gen. Boulanger's letters and official orders, and extracts from official army records printed in *fac-simile* from the original documents. The book is circulated privately, of course, being under the ban of the law. But 100,000 copies of it were printed, and they have all been distributed. One may well believe it to be an interesting work. It contains, for example, the letter written by Boulanger in 1879 to his superior officer, the Duc d'Aumale, on the retirement of the latter from the command of the Seventh corps. The writer expressed the "deep grief" of himself and his comrades at losing a commander "whom they loved" and whom they "trusted so confidently." They would never, he declared, "forget the great example he had set them," and for himself he was full of "unchangeable devotion," to the duc, and was now and always his "most obedient servant." Three months later there was a vacant generalship. Boulanger coveted it. He wrote to the duc again: "You can, my lord, duc," he said, "secure the place for me if you will use your kind offices in my behalf. Will you not grant this inestimable boon to him who is so sincerely devoted to the fortunes of yourself and your noble family?" The duc complied and got the position for him, whereupon Boulanger wrote another letter. "It is to your princely bounty that I owe my promotion," he declared, "and my life shall henceforth be devoted to proving my gratitude. It is my proudest boast that I once served under your command. It is my loftiest ambition to be recalled to that blessed service." Rather bombastic Gen. Boulanger was. Especially, you will say, in view of the very next page of this little volume, which bears a verbatim report of of the general's speech in the chamber, in which he declared, "on his honor as a Frenchman and a soldier," that he owed no debt of gratitude to the Duc d'Aumale, "or to any of his pestilent tribe," and had never in any way expressed devotion or gratitude to him. But on yet the next page appears the cause, or some of the causes, of this change of front, and of the bitter enmity Boulanger has shown toward all the Orleanists, and particularly toward the Duc d'Aumale. It is a copy in fac-simile of one of the duc's army reports There are the names of the officers under him in the Seventh corps, and opposite them his comments on them. Opposite the name of Georges Ernest Boulanger appeared this: "Good officer; active; very intelligent, but ill-bred." It was this comment that especially galled Boulanger. He found it in the records at the ministry of war. Thenceforth he exhibited animosity toward all well-bred people. Soon after he issued an order to all the generals of the army, directing them to regard with suspicion and disfavor all subordinate officers who "put on the airs of gentlemen." "Beware of officers," he said, "who shave their faces, who comb their hair oftener than once a day, who brush their boots, or who dance." Nay, more; "It is unrepublican to keep a horse and carriage. It is unrepublican to go to the place called church. See to it that your officers do none of these things. If they persist in them report to me." Another passage in this order denounced "those who ridiculously disfigure their names by adding 'de' or a title." Following this is a letter written by the general a year or two before, in which he signs himself "de" Boulanger! Another page bears a letter written by Gen. Boulanger to a prominent lady of the demi-monde. "You tell me," he wrote, "that you think my beard becoming, and that it makes me look like a king or emperor. I thank you, sweet." And the next page bears his official order, dated the very next day, directing that all the soldiers of the army shall let their beards grow!

M. Rene Goblet, who was premier of the ministry to which Boulanger last belonged, and who was forced out of office for that general's sake, tells a characteristic story. "I once believed in Boulanger," he says, "but now I believe him to be the biggest liar in France." How so? I will tell you. When we were all in the ministry together M. Rochefort was very hostile to us all except Boulanger. He did not treat him badly. But he assailed the rest of us every day in the most foul manner. Well, Boulanger began going with M. Rochefort, like two chums. I reproached him. 'You associate with the calumniator of your colleagues,' said. 'You are mistaken,' he replied; 'I scarcely know him.' 'Why, you dined with him yesterday,' said I, 'you and Clemenceau, who also is hostile.' 'I did not,' said Boulanger, 'you have been misinformed. I have not dined with Rochefort—never in my life. I did not even see him yesterday. I tell you this on my honor.' Well, I was silenced for the time, but not convinced. Five minutes later I met Clemenceau. 'So,' said I, 'you must have had a jolly time last night.' 'By my faith, I should say so,' he answered; 'we dined at Rochefort's, Boulanger and I, and had a lively evening, we three. But how did you hear of it? Did Rochefort tell you?' 'No,' Boulanger, then?" 'No; on the contrary he says he didn't even see Rochefort yesterday, and never dined with him in his life!' 'Did he say that?' 'On my word, yes, not ten minutes ago!' 'The infernal liar!' So you see," added M. Goblet, "I caught the Emperor de Boulanger in a thumping lie; the scurvy dog!"

BOARD OF TRADE.

The quarterly meeting of the board of trade was held yesterday afternoon, President Robt. Ward in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

A minute of council, to be forwarded to the federal government, concerning the views of the board on matters relating to trade intercourse with the United States, was read and confirmed.

SMUGGLING BY INDIANS.

The president referred to the action taken by the board in regard to smuggling carried on by Indians. A committee had been appointed the collector of customs waited on, and the matter brought to his notice. Mr. Hamley stated that on several occasions the facts had been presented to the department at Ottawa, but no action had as yet been taken. The government evidently winked at smuggling by Indians, but in the case of the coast Indians it did not merely mean smuggling for their personal use, but also for the purposes of trade, and a large sum annually was spent without the province that, if proper care was taken by the collector would be expended here. Letters had also been sent to the members of parliament for the district drawing their attention to the question.

After some conversation as to what should be done, the action of the president was confirmed and the following resolution carried:

Moved by Mr. Rithet, seconded by Mr. Crossdaile, that the attention of the board of trade has been called to the systematic smuggling by Indians, who are yearly employed in various capacities in the neighboring territory of the United States during certain seasons of the year, which Indians are in the habit of investing their earnings in articles of merchandise of American manufacture, which, when imported into this province, by which the government are defrauded out of a large amount of revenue and the legitimate traders of their business. The board recommends that the attention of the federal government be immediately called to the matter through our members of parliament, and that they be requested to urge upon the government the necessity of taking immediate action to prevent the continuance of this illegitimate traffic, and further that some provision be made for preventing the landing of goods by Indians by publishing a notice that such goods will be seized, in order that during next month, when the Indians will be returning to their homes in British Columbia, the traffic may be prevented.

OOLACHAN FISHERIES.

A communication was read from the department of fisheries acknowledging receipt of letter asking that Alaska Indians be prohibited from taking oolachans in the Naas river for their winter supply, and stating that the mater would receive early attention.

ALASKA BLITS CABLE.

A letter was read from the department of public works acknowledging receipt of the board's communication regarding the straits cable. The latter requested the reason assigned for refusing permission to construct the cable, as a private company were in readiness to proceed with the work.

The reply was a counterpart of one previously forwarded in answer to a former letter of the board.

Considerable dissatisfactin was expressed at the failure of the department to give a fair reply to the request, and on motion the matter was referred to the council for action.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The fact that Mr. Perley, chief engineer of public works, was in the city, one of the objects of his visit being the examination of Victoria harbor, was mentioned. The president was requested to bring the matter before the council and secure a deputation for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Perley on the subject.

The Board then adjourned.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Star to-night says: "Secretary Bayard is having great difficulty in finding suitable men who are willing to serve on the proposed Fisheries Commission that it is his desire to appoint to consult with the British Commission. It is understood that he proposes that this commission shall consider the four questions now presenting themselves as between the United States and Canada:—The Atlantic fisheries, the Alaska seal fisheries, the Alaska boundary dispute and the question of Commercial Reciprocity, or Free Trade, between Canada and the United States, as advocated by Representative Butterworth. He expects to accomplish a great work in these matters and let it stand as the feature of his administration of the State Department. It is difficult to get any one of prominent ability to go on the commission, however, because there is nothing in the position that promises anything but severe criticism. They will not have any direct power and it is altogether probable that Congress will repudiate anything that they do, organized, as they will be, in direct violation of the expressed wishes of the last Congress, which by its action, declared that no treaty was wanted and authorized retaliatory measures for violation by the Canadians of the comity of nations. Mr. Bayard, it is asserted, has conceded to force a thing which who disputed both in the House and Senate. The commission would have to treat upon the basis of this concession and would probably bring upon themselves severe public criticism and possibly the direct censure of Congress and political ruin. This makes a position on the commission unpopular, and it is doubted whether Mr. Bayard will succeed in composing the commission to his own satisfaction.

CABLE NEWS.

A French General is in Disgrace With His Superiors.

The Government Victorious in the Sobranje Elections—Sentenced to Fifteen Years—The Pope's Jubilee.

The Sobranje Elections.

SOFIA, Oct. 10.—The elections from New Sobranje resulted in returning 250 government candidates and only forty opposition deputies.

Up for Fifteen Years.

LEIPSIC, Oct. 10.—The court has sentenced Jno. Neve, one of the anarchists on trial, to fifteen years penal servitude on several counts. He was convicted of inciting to high treason, contriving explosives contrary to law, and of circulating forbidden pamphlets and perjury.

A Disgraced General.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The arrest of General Cafferel, Mme. Limansen and others, implicated in the sale of decorations, is the leading and growing sensation here as well as in Paris. It appears that General Ferron, minister of war, summoned General Cafferel to him on Monday last, and questioned him closely as to the truth of the information that had been lodged against him. General Cafferel, it is understood, attempted to shield himself behind a general denial, but made so laughable a failure that he was at once suspended from his position. This action of the minister of war gave the disgraced general an opportunity to avail himself of the usual remedy applied to themselves by Frenchmen in disgrace, suicide, but instead of resorting to this he sought a meeting with Limansen, which resulted in his arrest and another degradation by being transferred from the military to the civil authorities for trial. Mme. Limansen, Caffarel's principal accomplice, though a painfully ugly, lame and deformed woman, is an extremely fine linguist and an exceptionally clever conversationalist. She has for a long time cultivated as acquaintances military officers, and was for years an especial favorite with Gen. Thebaudeau, a former minister of war, but it does not appear that she induced that astute warrior to overstep the bounds of propriety or honesty in their relations. Gen. Caffarel was appointed to the post of chief of the staff of the war department by Gen. Boulanger during that gentleman's occupancy of the war office.

Unionists to Meet.

The unionists have called a meeting of the executive council of their party to be held in London on October 15th, and tremendous efforts will be made to accomplish the object of the gathering to bring order out of chaos. The party is alive to the fact that something must be done to save the unionists from utter ruin, as an organization different from other political parties, and have built great hopes upon the ability of the coming meeting to devise some means of extricating them from the anomolous position they occupy at present, and a full attendance is expected.

Gifts to the Pope.

ROME, Oct. 10.—The pope to-day formally received the bishop of Manchester and the curate of Nashau, England, both whom brought and presented jubilee gifts.

In the Deep Sea.

TOULON, Oct. 10.—A steamer was wrecked in the Bay of Burness, twenty miles from this city, and twenty-two passengers drowned.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Yellow Jack.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Marine hospital service is informed that there have been eight more cases of yellow fever since yesterday, and one death, at Tampa. Surgeon-General Hamilton has ordered an investigation as to whether the outbreak is actually yellow fever or dengue fever.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Sir Chas Tupper's Election Void.

HALIFAX, Oct. 10.—Sir Charles Tupper's election to the Dominion house of commons has been declared void on account of bribery by agents.

DONALD ASSIZES.

Presentment of the Grand Jury—A Protest Against the Immorality of the Mountain Towns.

Following is the presentment of the grand jury to Mr. Justice Crease at the fall assizes in Donald:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR WORSHIP.—We, the grand jury, here assembled, respectfully request to bring under your notice the

arched about the streets to find
t failed; I then procured the ser-
f three de ectives, one of them
Smith, ex-policeman; we went
the steamer and searched her and
and the nightwatchman drew the
es produced out of one of the
occupied by the firemen; there was
gress of playing cards; the night-
man and the captain said
the two firemen now in
occupied them; we waited until
11:30 o'clock when the prisoners
ed to the steamer. I accused them
ugging and they acknowledged to
done so. Martin said he was the
who bought the cards; handed
en over to Mr. Miller; the value of
rds here is $18; the duty on them
be about $8.60; no duty was paid
e prisoners had not cleared them
ing to law. From information I
ed yesterday I went to the store of
Sarfoxrade and accused him of
g received smuggled cards; he hesi-
before saying anything and took
to a back room and gave me the two
ges produced and told me that two
men had sold them to him; believe
he man named Martin is the one
an down Johnson street; when the
ame back to the boat, they told me
hey had thrown the cards overboard.
Mr. Fell—Cannot say if those are
ly cards of the kind produced in
in town; will undertake to swear
he duty on the cards was not paid;
is no mark placed on goods upon
the duty has been paid. Thursday
was dark and when I saw the men
a about four or five feet from
am quite sure that the prisoners
e men I saw coming from the wharf;
men spoke when I questioned them;
little one (Martin) did most of the
g; the big one told me that he had
terest in the cards.
eph Smith gave evidence which sub-
ated the foregoing.
. Fell again took the objection that
prisoners were not charged jointly.
r Sweeney nothing had been proved
ow that he smuggled at all, neither
he information say that he was an
or; none of the cards were found in
ney's bunk or in his possession. If
Mr. Fell) wished to sever his defense
uld prove that Sweeney was not at
k Sarfoxrade's store. The cards be-
d to the man Martin, and if there was
smuggling at all he did it. At all
ts the only thing that could be said
that Sweeney was an abettor.
s Honor said he certainly did not
k that the evidence against Sweeney
sufficient to convict him.
. Gannaway said that the prosecu-
had proved beyond doubt that
ney had a package of cards under his
and from that fact it was presumed
knew he was doing wrong when he
the cards off the steamer.
s Honor sustained Mr. Fell and dis-
ged Sweeney, and fined Martin $50
paid forthwith.
C. Baynes, arrested by Officer Gra-
and charged with deserting from H.
navy. Ordered to be sent on board.
nny, an Indian, drunk. Fined $5 or
week.
m. Raby, charged with being a vag-
Dismissed.

OFF FOR THE ORIENT.

Steamer Port Victor Takes a Large Number of Chinese—A Full Freight—Captain Bird's Denial.

he steamship Port Victor, Capt. Bird, ared at Esquimalt from Vancouver and aimo yesterday afternoon, and an-red to take on passengers, mails and ght from Victoria. Soon after she had red the steamer Mande went around her with a load of freight and eighty nese passengers. This large number n unexpected addition, and was the ns of causing a few hours delay while hs were rigged up for them. Capt. bber at once made arrangements for work to be proceeded with, and lum-and carpenters being procured the rters were soon ready for the Chinese are returning to their own country. s large list represents $4000 paid for s, an amount that any steamship did not refuse to call at a port for. A siderable quantity of freight, too, was taken aboard, and among it was a lot merchandise and machinery consigned the Prince of Siam, who was a recent tor to this city.
While the steamship was at Esquimalt representative of THE COLONIST boarded and had a chat with Capt. Bird who t emphatically denied having made statement to the effect that his mer was but three lengths from uimalt light before a pilot was picked

"Had such been the case," said he, should have most certainly made an cial report of the matter. My steamer over a mile off the light, just this side of Head when I picked up the pilot. haps I may have said that I thought pilot boats should be cruising further , but no such statement as the one dited me by the Vancouver papers ever made. I think, too, that the harbor Esquimalt is a most easy one to enter, I should not have the least hesitation entering without a pilot after this at y time. I am not in the habit of mak statements of such a character, and I tainly deny having made that one."
Capt. Webber remarked to the reporter at the large consignment of Chinese n here had put the company about newhat, as they were entirely unex-cted. It would cause a few hours de-, but it would not occur again. The amer was to leave as early this morn-as possible for Yokohama.
The Port Victor was brought from Van ver to Nanaimo, and from there to the toria limits by Pilot Urquhart. Pilot ompson then took her, and she will o be taken out under his charge.
The following first-class passengers arded her at this port, all of whom are oked for Yokohama: Mr. H. S. Wilkin-n, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Birch, Mr. and rs. C. M. Russell, Mrs. T. B. Davis.

NANAIMO NOTES.

Mr. John Croft, of Chemainus, a few ys ago, shot a monster black bear near e Chemainus mountain. This noble ecimen weighed over six hundred unds, and required the strength of two en to turn it over to skin it. They re unable to bring in the skin, and ng it up in a tree.
Mr. Chas. Donahue, in the employ of hn Hilbert, Vancouver furniture ware-use, was bravely assisting in saving the sidence of Mrs. Akenhead on Sunday ening on the occasion of the fire at the oneer stables, when he slipped from the of. At the time he was thought to ve escaped any injury. It has since rned out that his spine was injured, and s was taken to Nanaimo hospital where s was attended to by Dr. Davis, the spital surgeon.

An Old Time Favorite.

The season of green fruits and summer rinks is the time when the worst forms cholera morbus and bowel complaints nerally prevail. As a safeguard Dr. owler's Extract of Wild Strawberry ould be kept at hand. For 30 years it as been the most reliable remedy.
tu th sat dw

Certain Cure.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS—A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute and chronic forms of bowel complaint incident to summer and fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry; to be procured from any druggist.
tu th sat dw

THE C. P. R. FORESHADOWED.

Patriotic and Prophetic View of the Trans-continental Line.

The Benefits and Necessity for Such a Work Ably Pointed out 18 Years Ago.

Mr. Thos. C. Keefer, C. M. G., President of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and first Vice President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, who has been in Victoria during the past week, and who will report on our water works schemes, came over the Canadian Pacific railway for the first time, a work with the promotion of which he has considerably to do.

In 1869, two years before the first Pacific railway charter, and when confederation only extended to the territory acquired from the Hudson Bay Co., Mr. Keefer published a series of letters in the Ottawa and Montreal papers, advocating a continuous railway through British territory, as a necessary consequence of the acquisition of the fertile belt west of Winnipeg.

In the eighteen years which have elapsed since those letters were written Mr. Keefer's views have been carried out, not only as regards the national railway, but also as to the international route by Sault St. Marie.

The following extracts from those letters which appeared in the Ottawa *Times* in 1869 will now be read with interest:

"Touching the dream of a Pacific railway through the Saskatchewan valley, we dreamed about it in public speeches in 1851, when we had not a mile of railway between Sarnia and Halifax, except the section from Lachine to St. Hyacinthe, and the Victoria bridge was at that time quite as much of a dream. We have been, since 1841, carrying on a gigantic competition in canals and railways with the great republic to the south of us—three millions against thirty—and however unequal the struggle, noblesse oblige, we must go on. We cannot afford to have our right flank enveloped by the extended lines of our great rival, and be thus rolled up to Hudson's bay.

If, like the American Pacific railway, we can utilize our territorial domain to secure a Canadian Pacific railway, why should we not do it? If we do not, the great Pacific stream—including that from the Saskatchewan—will forever flow southward of Lake Michigan to the Atlantic; while on the other hand a railway from Montreal through the Ottawa valley and northward to Lake Huron to Vancouver would bring a Canadian Atlantic seaport several hundred miles nearer to a Pacific one than any American route, with easier grades, and generally through a country as good in minerals and agricultural resources. Only by this means can we prevent the new territorial acquisition in Rupert's land from becoming a burden to us, and we ought by this means to make both the railway and the territory contribute to the future wealth and prosperity of the dominion.

Some may be inclined to doubt the wisdom of further persistence in what appears an unequal struggle for the western extension, and certainly if it involved additional taxation it would be out of the question, but if it mean only to offer as a premium for the construction of the railway the whole continent north of 49.5, it becomes a matter of administration merely. We are called upon to administer the sequestered estate of the Hudson's Bay Company, and inasmuch as, with a railway, the country would be able to bear the cost of its own government, while, without it, it must be governed as a territory at our expense, we can hardly hesitate about it.

Some, again, will say it's all in vain; annexation stares us in the face. Well, if this be the case, are there to be "no more cakes and ale?" Had we not better first administer the territory ourselves before Uncle Sam is called in? Would such a railway—I mean a Canadian Pacific one—be less desirable to Montreal after annexation than now? Would there be half as much chance of its being carried out then—with all the monied influence of the Atlantic seaboard south of Boston against us, as now? No! It will never be done but as a British project and by British people, as an American one it would commence at St. Paul.

Our only course is to develope, and, so far as we may, provide for the defence of our own country, come what may. It may be our fate henceforth, in common with other minor nations, to work as the Israelites built the temple, with the sword in one hand and the trowel in the other, but we must work nevertheless. And whether we are to stand alone, or as the standard bearer of England, or as a portion with the whole, the half, the fourth, or one or more of the States of the Union, in the future shuffle of territorial cards on this continent, it behooves us to come with such a dowry as will make us respected, and such an equipment as will enable us to hold our own in whatever scale we may find it advisable to cast our influences. And we have far more encouragement to assume this position than any other state south of us. With our back to the North Pole, unassailable by land or sea in the rear or on either flank we can give our whole attention to the front; and this unchangeable strenth of position must ever have its weight in the future of Canada among the powers on this continent."

LETTER NO. 2.

"I have said that from its geographical position the Ottawa valley must become the favorite route to Europe, not only for Pacific mails and passengers, but for California, Utah and several of the Northwestern states possible one from San Francisco to Halifax will be found to traverse the south pass in the Rocky mountains, the territories of Wyoming and Dakota, Minneseta, near St. Paul, the copper peninsula of Michigan, Sault Ste. Marie, the Ottawa valley and Quebec.

An air line from St. Louis to Liverpool passes northward of the city of Ottawa. An air line from New Orleans to Liverpool passes through the Straits of Belle Isle.

These facts show us the commercial importance of our geographical position, and that Canadian railways and steamers may hereafter compete for the European traffic of a very important portion of the United States.

It is 150 miles shorter from St. Paul to Montreal by the way of Sault Ste. Marie and the Ottawa valley then by Chicago and Detroit; and when we look at the rapidity with which Minnesota is filling up, hundreds of Germans, Swedes and Norwegians pouring in every week, it is certain that the approach of a Canadian railway toward Sault Ste. Marie would lead to the construction of the direct route through the copper penisula, soon to be made a separate state.

The trend of the Atlantic, as also of the Pacific coast of North America, is in the line of great circles. Thus an Atlantic steamer from Florida to Liverpool, or a Pacific one from California to China, following the shortest route, run down the coast and coal at Sydney or Pictou on the Atlantic, or Vancouver or Nanaimo on the Pacific. The Dominion thus holds out the torch to commerce on either ocean, and if we look at the interior we find the geographical position of the "intrusive" order. An air line between a north Pacific and a north Atlantic port of the United States, say from Washington territory to Portland, would almost immediately pass northward of 49°, and of Lake Superior and Ottawa city to Montreal. Our western railway connections are arrested by a wall of waters, extending over 500 miles north and south from Sarnia and Chicago to Fort William on Lake Superior, but behind these a commerce is springing up more rapidly than we are likely to tap it, so that as fast as any Canadian communication by rail or water is opened out on any east or west line, we find a ready made American commerce at both ends prepared to take advantage of it. St. Paul and Montreal are in the same latitude, northern New England and the unopened Huron tract are somewhat alike in soil, climate, and elevation above the sea, as they are in latitude. Western Ontario divides New York from Michigan, and descends to the latitude of Pennsylvania.

As a consequence of this position, all our great schemes are projected chiefly with reference to American traffic. We certainly do not look to Canadian commerce to warrant such undertakings as the Ottawa or Georgian Bay canals. In fact our canals have been planned for western American trade and our railways have made special efforts to secure it.

While therefore we may seek Canadian routes for Canadian purposes there is no necessity that these should lose their international character, and the great and indispensable advantages which that must give them. In fact it is only by this means we can hope to sustain them. The time will come when Sault Ste. Marie will be as important for a railway pass between the lakes as Detroit now is, and we have the power of greatly expediting the day. From what has been said we may assume that from the foot of Lake Superior to Montreal an international traffic is open to an Ottawa Valley railway sufficient to warrant its immediate commencement. Before such a work could be completed and connected with the Minnesota roads St. Paul would be almost as important a point as Chicago was when the Great Western was opened; and that great stream of American traffic between New England and the North West which has compelled the Great Western to amend its gauge, and is annually requiring enlargement of its channels, would branch off, and a large portion flow on a more northern line through the Ottawa Valley.

This extension of our Canadian railway system to Lake Superior, warrantable as it is on its own merits, has received great additional importance from recent acquisition of the Hudson's Bay territory, and the necessity of deciding upon a policy for providing access to our new purchase.

At first sight it would appear that we had decided this question by our action with reference to the Intercolonial railway. If continuous railway communication be necessary on our east where continuous water communication of the first order already exists, it would seem a greater necessity on our west where such communication is impossible. But, making due allowance for the difference in development of the two sections, that our eastern connections are our peers as organized governments and that we add thereby on our way to Europe by a Canadian route, we may consider the question of access to the Northwest as one of policy rather than of analogy.

The successive stages of development of our commercial routes may be rapidly traced. The bark canoe and Indian portage were succeeded by the bateau, dragged up the rapids or portaged on wheels, then came the steamers with the portages turnpiked, planked or macadamized, and then the canals. Although the railway system sprung up before we completed our canals; so little did we understand it that we actually commenced a main post road along the frontier as a national highway, and the public accounts show in the Cascades' road, and in the neighborhood of Kingston and Toronto, and between Hamilton and London, considerable sums expended on a now long abandoned project. The New York railways were pushed up to the Niagara frontier, the Great Western was opened to Hamilton and Toronto, and the New England railways to Montreal, some time before the Grand Trunk was opened between Montreal and Toronto, and nothing can more clearly illustrate the importance of railways than the well remembered fact that at this time winter travel between Montreal and Hamilton or Toronto was *via* Albany and Niagara Falls. So, now a passenger from Ottawa to Perth would go by Prescott and Brockville.

We have supposed the Canadian railway system brought as a domestic enterprise to the foot of Lake Superior. So far, the opening up of our own territory, and the feeders which lake Huron, Superior and American railway connections through the peninsula between them, would prove, make out a case for the line. Shall we carry it further, around the north shore of Lake Superior into the fertile belt, or go back to the portage system, which has almost been forgotten on the St. Lawrence? We know very little of the country through which we must pass to connect the Ottawa valley with our western prairies. Commercially it may prove a desert, unless agricultural or mineral lands are found alongside it and its value must therefore be measured not by its local, but by its through traffic. As the route would naturally follow that of the watershed between Superior and Hudson's Bay, which is not far from the former, it would probably have a smooth table land, about the same elevation as the railway summits in New England, and with no greater obstacles from frost and snow than have already been successfully encountered in the east. Wherever such a route approached nearest to a suitable harbor on Lake Superior a connection would be made, as the lakes will ever prove powerful auxiliaries to such a railway.

If the acquired territory west of the Lake of the Woods is worth the cost of a railway from the Ottawa valley to that point the step is justifiable without preference to the character of prospects of the intermediate country. Some sections of our eastern Intercolonial, the Metapedia, for instance, cannot be defended on local grounds. But while it may be admitted that several hundred millions of acres of fertile lands are worth far more than the cost of 1,000 miles of railway, and that continuous communication is most desirable it is said that it is financially impracticable, that we must creep before we walk, etc. We feel that something must be done, and propose to do something, not because it is the best thing, but because we believe it is the only thing we can at present do.

Another way of stating the case would be: There is only one thing which will be of any value, and if we are unable to do that we may save money and trouble if we "rest and be thankful."

The following letter, written to the Ottaw a *Times* some eighteen years ago by Mr. Thos. C. Keefer, C. E., president C. S. of C. E., clearly fortells the advantages of present all-rail route over the magnificent "waterstretches" which were so strongly approved of and preferred by certain leading politicians many years ago:

LETTER NO. 3.

I referred of course to the cheap and expeditious mode of opening a summer communication by connecting the different reaches of navigable water between Lakes Superior and Winnipeg by means of wagon roads or portage railways. The strongest arguments in favor of this course are that, neither the commerce of the route or our own finances now warrant more. That "we must creep before we walk" is true—of infants, but as we cannot expect those to creep who have already learned to walk we cannot hope to sustain an inferior communication alongside a superior one.

The Northern Pacific railway has a land grant of forty-seven million acres. It starts from the west end of Lake Superior, and crosses the Red River of the north. Its northern branch from St. Paul is open 75 miles to St. Cloud, and is to be continued through Crow Wing to Pembina. It is stated that the recent acquisition by Canada of the H. B. territories has given a sudden and important impetus to the progress of this railway. It is extremely probable therefore that before we could open any kind of communication through British territory, there will be railway communications connecting the waters of Lake Superior with those of the Red River, and this will be a portage with which we could not compete by anything short of a continuous railway from Lake Superior to Fort Garry.

Undoubtedly the most expeditious and economical way to open some kind of communication through Canadian territory would be by several portages, but American competition clearly demonstrates that there should be but one portage and that by rail. It would be desirable that this railway should as far as possible be brought into communication with any important navigable waters along its route, but its usefulness not only as a portage road in competition with Minnesota routes but as part of a continuous railway from the capital of the dominion to the embryo provinces of the fertile belt and to the Pacific, should not be impaired by any serious departure from the railway route for such a purpose.

But after all, with a portage railway connecting Lake Superior with our western province, and located so as to form part of the Canadian Pacific railway, it will only be a summer road, and even as such there is no evidence that it would take the traffic. Emigrants with bulky baggage, tourists, "gentlemen of leisure," and ardent loyalists may go that way once, or in very hot weather, but our business men and mails will take the all rail route *via* Detroit, Chicago, or Sarnia, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pembina. Even the immigrants may be taken away, as is now done by the railways and the through ticket system. An immigrant who left Point Levis by rail for Pembina and Assinaboia might have a small crop in the ground before another leaving the same place, at the same time by water and the portage, would reach him. Summer routes proper meet the wants of immigrants. They must be laid down on the prairies as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and before the ice is out of our harbors and canals—in other words, the locomotive must do what the inland steamers cannot do.

Railways have reversed the order of proceedings. Water communications hitherto have prepared the country for the railway, now the railway's mission is to create a commerce for the water.

The same reasons which exist for merging the several portages between Lake Superior and Winnipeg into one railway apply with greater force towards merging the mixed rail and water route, from the Montreal and Toronto to Red River into one continuous railway from the Ottawa valley to that of the Saskatchewan.

The general considerations are so important that it is scarcely necessary to dwell on the defects on any portage system, such as that possessed west of Lake Superior.

A water route must be first opened at public expense and then stocked either by the same means or by the subsidy system. The burning or the sinking of a steamer or two would be a break down of the route, the goods thus arrested in transit would have no local value. A continuous water communication could be supplied by boats from the lakes; but these isolated stretches of water must depend on their own shipping and before all the rocks and shoals are discovered many an interruption to the traffic must take place. The celerity and safety of the railway routes compared with the boisterous voyage through Lakes Huron and Superior would soon be established, and the grass would grow over portages as deserted as that of the once important "Carrying Place" on the Bay of Quinte.

I believe that it is established that the route of the water portage is not one which would be proper for a Pacific railway, but it is probable that the latter would connect with the more important of the inland waters between Superior and Winnipeg, and extract all their value as feeders.

A railway from Montreal to the Pacific might not exceed above 2,500 miles, and Fort Garry is about midway on the route. The American Pacific railway, just opened, gives a length of over 3,300 miles between New York and San Francisco, of which more than 1,100 miles west from Omaha has been described as a "desert." It has twenty-two miles of snow sheds and will require at least forty on the Sierras where the snow falls thirty feet deep. For 300 miles east of Salt Lake valley the line averages nearly 7,000 feet above the sea. At this great elevation snow abounds. During last winter no trains went through for two or three weeks, though the tracks were then ready.

In Wyoming, for 150 miles, the line traverses the dreary Bitter Creek region. Here the alkaline water is not only unfit to drink, but cannot even be used in the engines, as it deposits a sediment choking and clogging up the boilers. Until some method of neutralizing its noxious qualities can be discovered a water train supplies tanks along this entire distance. Can we have anything worse than this on a Canadian route?

"Building and equipping the entire line (that is the 1,700 miles between Omaha and Sacramento) cost on an average $50,000 per mile. The government bonds issued average $30,000 per mile, and the company's first mortgage bonds sold for $30,000 more, leaving a net cash profit of $17,000,800 on the construction alone, in addition to the ownership of the road and its magnificent land grant of 35,000,000 acres.

Of the policy pursued with reference to this project the London *Times* thus speaks:

All that the government has spent in subventions was well bestowed. It was worth many a vote of money and many a grant of land to connect by an internal communication the two great sections of the republic, and to bring territories as large as all of the settled states together, within reach of the government and people.

This is a great principle involved in our dealing with even the most magnificent of the portages west of Lake Superior. It is a proclamation of Canadian nationality:—that Canada is no longer to be confined to the valley of the St. Lawrence; that we are about, notwithstanding the Munroe doctrine, to go up and possess the good land which providence has reserved for our children. Some of us will be faint hearted and weak-kneed and fear the Amalekite and the children of Anak, and feel ourselves but as grasshoppers in their sight, and to such the best assurance is that we have been preserved from conquest in 1776 and 1812, and from revolution and American sympathisers and fenians in 1837 and 1866, and that if Mexico and Cuba have hitherto offered a resistance to absorption, Canada's mission is yet unfulfilled and she may survive that process of disintegration which has already commenced in the great republic to the south of us. Moreover, as there is less danger in running a rapid or sliding on thin ice, if we have on good steerageway or headway, so we are less likely to come to grief, nationally, while in motion, than if standing still. Lastly it is clearly our interest and duty to make the most of our country and position, while we have time and opportunity, as the best preparation for whatever destiny may await for us. And as no probable condition of future political existence will give us greater territorial control than we now hold, we should rise to the dignity of the position and fling aside all "one-horse" projects for a national one of a Canadian Pacific railway.

The work we are now called on to do as a nation is to build only as many miles of railway as were constructed in the province of Ontario alone in the seven years between 1853 and 1860. Seven hundred and eighty miles of the Pacific railway were opened in 1868, 425 in the California, and 363 in the Missouri sides. If the money be provided, five years will suffice to carry the locomotive from tide water to the Saskatchewan.

OUR DEFENCES.

A Reporter Has a Conversation With Lieut. Lang, R. E., Regarding the Surveys He is Engaged in—A Few Valuable Points.

In the course of a conversation which a reporter of THE COLONIST had with Lieut. J. I. Lang, Royal Engineers, yesterday afternoon, he asked that courteous officer a few questions concerning the work he is at present engaged in. Lieut. Lang kindly offered to give any information that was in his power, regarding the surveys and other operations, and imparted the following:

The center of the plan is Esquimalt and the ground included is a radius of four miles and takes in Victoria and Albert Head, at a scale of six inches to the mile, with contours at twenty-five feet intervals, the datum of mean water level being that of the dock; which is the result of a series of observations extending over a number of years. It is independent of the scheme of fortifications, the drawings for which were sent to the war office last December.

The method of survey is the same as that followed out by the ordnance survey of England, which with points consists of a skeleton, accurately fixed by triangulation, from a measured base, which in this case is on the spit of the Lagoon at the mouth of Esquimalt harbor, which is more than a mile long. The sheets, when completed, will be sent home to the school of military engineering, to be printed, and they will probably be out in a year.

Lieut. Lang has been engaged since last December, and expects to have the work completed by June, 1888. He has a staff of three royal engineers. They have been in camp during the summer at Millstream, but now live in a house on the Saanich road, near Swan lake, and as the work advances it necessitates moving from point to point. The winter months will be taken up in surveying Victoria.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The plans of the proposed defenses were sent home for approval by the authorities, about which nothing has been heard as yet, but it is thought the work will be begun next spring. This survey will prove to be of great advantage and importance for Victoria as the map will be the only one that has ever been made that is truly accurate and it is hoped that Lieut. Lang will procure authority to extend the survey from Victoria eastward to the sea, including Saanich arm. The scheme of fortification, if carried out, will make Esquimalt impregnable from the sea, and it will leave the navy free to act against foreign vessels.

FORTIFICATION OF VICTORIA.

It would be well at this time to suggest that a few guns be mounted on Beacon Hill for the defense of Victoria. Hitherto there have only been three guns in position, which would prove wholly inadequate in time of war. Another point which would prove of great benefit to the defense of this city, is that the artillery be increased by another battery, and the rifles to a battalion, thus leaving a field force free at the disposal of the commanding officer.

THE "BIT."

How an Eastern Man Describes that Indispensable and Innocuous Money Consideration.

A gentleman from the east, who, a couple of years ago, made his first acquaintance with that indispensable item in the Pacific Coast business world, the "bit," while making some bachelor purchases in one of our dry goods stores, gave vent to his feelings in the following words

The principal point of interest in Victoria is the "bit," the ethereal, incomprehensible structureless "bit.'" Like steam or gas, or odorous vapors we know it exists and yet cannot see or feel it. As an excess of impalpable ozone in the atmosphere is said to be beneficial to health, so the "bit" has been beneficial to Victoria. The "bit" has no existence and yet it is omnipresent; it is not tangible and yet is felt on all sides, and is a mighty lever. The "bit" is immoral, is dishonest, but is tolerated by all to the detriment of the poor and the advantage of the rich. The "bit" is an intangible robber, an indefensible cheat, a fluctuating fraud, sired by dishonesty out of immorality. The "bit" is 12½ cents. The nearest approach thereto is 15 cents, and there is a dead loss in small transactions.

THE GRAVING DOCK.

Capt. Devereaux Installed Yesterday as Superintendent.

Yesterday morning, in the presence of Hon. Jos. Trutch, N. Shakespeare, M.P., W. Bennett, resident engineer, Mr. Connally, of Larkin, Connally & Co., and the various officials of the works, Capt. Devereaux was officially installed into his new position and new quarters by Mr. Perley, chief engineer of the public works department of Canada. There was no special demonstration other than that the flag was run up and the dock was pumped dry. May the gallant captain long live to superintend and may he have many ships to dock, say we.

CANADIAN COLORS.

Return of the Colors of the Royal Canadian Regiment.

The old colors of the 100th or Royal Canadian regiment, which left India at the instance of Lord Dufferin last May, have been received at Ottawa. Two tattered pieces of discolored silk clustering in scanty folds round two long poles, are all that is left of the beautiful colors which were presented by the Prince of Wales nearly thirty years ago to 1,300 Canadians on parade at Shorncliffe, England. The flags originally consisted of silken Union Jacks, four feet square, with the name of the regiment elegantly stitched in letters of gold. They are now barely larger than a handkerchief, and show every appearance of the effects of gunpowder and time. The poles on which they are suspended, are battered and worn, the paint being nearly worn off. Surmounting each of them is a golden crown, topped by figures of miniature lions also bent and twisted. The colors measure scarce half a yard of silk apiece. They have faded greatly, and their identity can scarcely be made out. Only here and there on the tattered folds can be traced with difficulty the faded outlines of the figures they once bore. The disposal of the relics has not been settled, but it is suggested that either in the vestibule of the parliament building, above the speakers chair in the commons chamber, in the commons reading room or in the parliamentary library, an appropriate resting place could be found.

AMERICAN NEWS.

A Fearful Collision On An American Railroad—About Fifty Persons Killed and Wounded.

A Rum Crazed German of Chicago Tries to End His Life, but is Cut Down and Resuscitated.

The Passenger Association of Western Railroads has Evidently Broken Up Minister Manning is Dead.

Wanted to Die, But Couldn't.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Fred. Fisher, a German teamster, living at No. 80 Clever street, is a hard drinker, and for some time has been on a spree. Last evening he did not appear at the supper table. His brother started in search of him and found Fisher hanging by a handkerchief to one of the summer-houses in the rear of his home. When cut down he was resuscitated and became very angry and said his brother had ruined his plans and prevented him from taking the place of one of the condemned anarchists.

Horrible Accident.

A frightful accident on the Chicago and Atlantic road is reported. One hundred and fifty killed and twenty-five injured.

A Fatal Smash.

WARREN, Ohio, Oct. 11.—A collision occurred between a passenger and freight train on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road this morning. Engineer Wm. Adsit was fatally and Engineer Charles Fessenden was severely injured. A misplaced switch caused the accident.

KENT, Ind., Oct. 11. — The train wrecked on the Chicago & Atlantic road was the east-bound Erie express, which left Chicago at 9:45 last evening. The accident occurred a few hours later between Katatus and Green Grove stations. The train consisted of two Pullman, a day coach and a fruit car. On account of some mishap to the locomotive it was two hours late in passing Green Grove. Between that station and this is a water station, at which the train stopped. The heavy refrigerator train was closely following the passenger train, and although the engineer of the latter claims to have thrown up the semaphore nearly half a mile in the rear, the freight passed in a minute after the passenger train had stopped for water. The freight locomotive, running at full speed, plunged into the rear Pullman cars. The passenger cars were instantly driven one into the other, and the freight cars scattered in all directions. The coals quickly set fire to the coaches, and three were soon blazing. The light from the flames could be seen for miles, and, although the scene of the accident is in a desolate prairie, farmers and others soon arrived and assisted those who were unhurt to drag out the helpless beings from the blazing prisons. One man, the head of a large family, lay between the baggage car and a day-coach, with a break-rod driven through his neck. Thus impaled he perished, while his family lay writhing in agony about him. Water was near to hand and was thrown on the flames as rapidly as possible without effect. Those who suffered most were the occupants of the day coach, and it is thought that at least fifteen were burned to death. The railway officials claim there were only twenty passengers on the entire train, but those who stood about the wreck declare the number was greater. There were probably only a few persons in the Pullman car, and they all escaped. It was in the day coach where the slaughter was complete. This car was smashed to pieces, the sides flew out and the heavy room fell upon the score or more of passengers who were pinned beneath the seats.

Civilized Indians.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—A delegation of the Oneida Indian tribe of Winconsin, had an interview with Secretary Lamar to-day in regard to taking their lines in several localities, also to present certain matters affecting the interest of the tribe among which was a request for the appropriation of $500,000 to set them up in farming. The secretary promised to give the matter his consideration. The Oneidas are far on the road to civilization and speak English well and dress like white men.

Will Break.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 11.—Reliable information has been received here that the Minnesota & Northwestern railway would place thousand mile tickets at $20 and withdraw from the Western association. This indicates that the association will go to pieces.

Strike Ended.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—A general resumption of work at the window glass manufactories is expected to-morrow. The number of men returning after idleness since July 1st, is about 5,000. They go to work at an advance of five per cent. The outlook for the winter's business is very satisfactory.

Sullivan Challenged.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—In replying to the challenge from Pat Killen, appearing in this morning's papers, John L. Sullivan to-day publishes a card to the effect that his European engagements forbid his fighting till after his return to this country. He intimates that the challenge is not made in good faith, and with the knowledge he cannot accept.

A Minister Dies.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Thomas C. Manning, United States minister to Mexico, who has been ill at the Fifth Avenue hotel for some days, died this morning. The deceased came to this city to attend the annual gathering of the trustees of the Peabody fund.

The Galatea Sails for Home.

The Galatea sailed to-day for Queenstown. Her departure was witnessed by a large number of people. A royal salute was given, both from the Atlantic Yacht club and the sloop Onward. Mrs. Henn accompanied her husband on the trans-atlantic trip.

The Thistle's Crew.

Mr. Bell, owner, and Mr. Watson, designer of the Thistle, sail for Europe to-morrow. The officers and crew of the Thistle will be entertained by the Caledonian club to-morrow night.

Sailed for Europe.

Mrs. Lucretia Garfield sailed on the Arizona for Liverpool to-day with her daughter Mollie.

A Palace Hotel Burnt.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 11.—The Bryn Mawr Hotel at Bryn Mawr was entirely destroyed by fire early this morning. The occupants are safe with their baggage. The hotel was owned by the Keystone Hotel Company. Loss, $500,000; insurance unknown.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Judge Thomas C. Manning, United minister to Mexico, died at New York yesterday. He has been ill about a week.

A steamer owned by the Morell Company, London, was wrecked on Monday in Bay Borne and twenty-two passengers were drowned.

The Emperor of Brazil has announced his intention of abdicating his throne on account of ill-health.

The police of New York were instructed to prevent Henry George election inspectors from taking part in the registration which took place yesterday.

A steamer and gunboat are searching for the British gunboat Wasp from Singapore, which is supposed to have been lost during the recent typhoon.

Joseph Chamberlain and Jesse Collins started from Birmingham Monday on an Irish tour, and a large party assembled to see them off. Both made speeches in favor of the Irish minority.

The steamer wrecked in the bay of Borne was the Spatis, plying between Marseilles and Nice. Eighty-six of her passengers were saved and twenty-two drowned.

The triple Alliance has been renewed for five years, Italy reserving the right to observe absolute neutrality in event of war between Germany and France.

A large Spanish force at Madrid has been ordered to the Caroline Islands to punish the natives. The U. S. corvette, Essex, has been ordered to the same place to protect American missionairies.

Dhuleeps Linnghi, in a letter to native papers in India, says England has offered him $250,000 in settlement of his claim against the government, on condition that he would go to India. He rejected the offer, and his arrest at Aden, he says, has converted his loyalty to bitter hatred for England. He has resolved to devote his life to freeing his country from the British yoke.

At the Coroner's inquest Monday, in the case of Lonergan and others, killed in Mitchellstown, a violent scene occurred between Harrington, M. P., and Crown Counsel Condon. Harrington, becoming excited, jumped into the body of the court, and threatening to chastise Murphy, spat at him.

A first class stud comprsing thirty hunting horses, the property of Capt Solloway, at Clonsvilla, near Dublin have been poisoned. Ten of the horses died and eight others are almost certain to be permanently disabled if they do not die. The poisoning is supposed to be the work of malicious persecution.

An immense meeting was held in the Round Room, at Dublin, on Monday evening, to protest against government prosecution. President Thos. Sexton presided. Wm. O'Brien was cheered and almost overwhelmed with congratulations on his triumph. Several English gentlemen were present and took part in the resolutions.

INTERIOR NOTES.

(Kamloops Sentinel.)

The staff of dispatchers for the Pacific division of the C. P. R. has been removed from North Bend to Kamloops. Mr. J. Goodfellow, chief dispatcher, and Messrs. Heard and Shaw, assistants, now hold their offices at the depot.

On Wednesday next, an excursion from points along the C. P. R. in the northwest, between Emerson and Banff, will pass through the town *en route* to Victoria. The train will leave Emerson on Tuesday. No doubt there will be a large number of excursionists as the fare is only $25 first class.

On Friday morning Purser Christie, of the steamer Kamloops, went on his way to the *Sentinel* office with a big bundle under his arm. It turned out to be a monster potato, grown by Mrs. Williams, of South Thompson. It weighed four pounds and three-quarters, and beats the record for bigness so far this season.

On Sunday last the west-bound express when about two miles east of town, ran into a flock of sheep owned by Mr. James Woodland, butcher. Twenty-nine of the animals were killed or injured to such an extent that they died shortly after. A gap in the railway fence allowed the sheep to stray onto the track. Mr. Woodland's loss is considerable, as the animals were worth $5 a head on the average. He may receive compensation from the C. P. R. company.

DOMINION LANDS IN B. C.

Important Changes in the Land Regulations—A Sensible Move.

Some important changes are made in the new regulations affecting Dominion lands in the forty mile belt in British Columbia. Subclause of clause 9 is new. It reserves until the roads provided for by the regulations have been defined and constructed, a right of way to or from any settler's holding to or from any public road or trail over any granted or leased lands. There is a slight change in clause 13, the effect of which is to prevent any owner of more than 160 acres of land in the railway belt from obtaining a homestead entry in the belt. The area of agricultural land within the belt is comparatively limited, and those who are already settlers and landowners there are as a rule extensive landholders, have ample opportunity of obtaining, under the provincial laws, all the land they require for cultivation at a low price. Sub-clauses 4 to 7 of clause 13 are new, and are intended to facilitate settlement of timbered lands, which would not otherwise be open for homestead entry. These provisions are copied from the timber regulations of Ontario, and the object is, while permitting such lands as contain merchantable timber to be taken up and cleared for agricultural purposes, to prevent persons who merely desire to obtain the timber from getting possession of the land under cover of the homestead entry, stripping the land of its timber without paying any dues, and then leaving the land much less valuable, for all practical purposes, than if it had remained in its natural state; in other words, neither producing revenue nor actual settlement. Clause 23 is all new, and its various provisions are designed to encourage the culture of fruit.

PROFESSOR SHELDON

Delighted With the Pacific Province—The Prairies of the Northwest.

OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—Professor Sheldon, the eminent British agriculturist, returned from British Columbia this morning, en route for England, and had an interview with the minister of agriculture before leaving town this afternoon. He has previously made several trips to the Canadian northwest for the purpose of exploring the country on behalf of the English government, and in the interest of English farmers intending to emigrate to Canada, but has never been to the Pacific coast before. In conversation he stated that British Columbia will hardly be suitable for the class of people that his reports are to direct to new-world homes. They are mainly poor men, to whom it is actually necessary that the land be at once available for culture, and of course the prairies of the northwest, and especially of Manitoba and portions of Saskatchewan and Assiniboia, are the districts to which they will come. However, he is delighted with the Pacific province, and to those more fortunately situated in life than those above referred to, he thinks it offers a charming and prosperous field for settlement. Like all Englishmen who make the transcontinental trip, Professor Sheldon spoke in glowing terms of the magnificent stret

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1887.

PRINCE BISMARCK is known as "the man of blood and iron." He may also be defined as the man of timber and whisky. His timber output is the largest in the German empire, and his distilleries pour a flood of 550,000 gallons of spirits over the Fatherland.

IT is being quoted as remarkable that the new Lord Mayor of London is the first Roman Catholic elected to the position since the Reformation. What strikes us as more remarkable is the fact that such an occurrence should be remarkable.

MR. Chauncey M. Depew, the genial president of the New York Central railroad, having smoked a cigar with the heir to the British Throne, has found him no fool, but on the contrary well versed in American politics and the names of leading American politicians. It is well. The next time the Prince visits America, to him at least it will not need to be said of this one or that, "One of the most distinguished men in the country, sir."

THE Imperial revenue from April 1st to the 17th ult., amounts to £35,218,630, or £364,168 less than the £35,582,798 received in the corresponding period ending September 18th, 1886. The expenditure up to the 17th ult. was £37,605,964, being £1,453,478 less than the expenditure for the similar period of 1886. The balances on the 17th ult. amounted to £1,948,773, and on September 18th, 1885, to £1,982,131.

MISS Rose Elizabeth Cleveland speaks in the highest terms of her brother's wife. She thinks it wonderful that so young and inexperienced a woman should display such grace and dignity as the President's wife. She made a remark recently that although Frances was only twenty-two years of age, the White House was never presided over by a more womanly mistress, or with a sweeter grace and dignity. "Frances gets her queenly carriage from her father," said Miss Cleveland, "the shapely head, the gracefully curved neck, and the dignified bearing are all inherited from him."

AMONG the presents given to the Pope for his jubilee are noticed a magnificent altar of inlaid woods, given by the city of Bologna. Milan alone sends gifts amounting to over $100,000. Missionaries have been most generous in tiger skins and elephants' tusks with wondrous carvings. Princess Clothilde has sent a white satin robe richly embroidered in gold. Cavaille Coll, the celebrated organ maker, is finishing a monster instrument for St. Peter's. A cheese manufacturer has sent a dozen enormous cheeses and a cooper a huge wine cask. Some Irish peasants give half a yard of fine linen, and the collection of gifts in its confusion and wide latitude shows the great popularity of his holiness.

AMONG the many exhibitions promised, that of Copenhagen undoubtedly merits consideration. It is to commence in May next, and to continue until the end of the following September. Like other shows, it is to be representative of every branch of industry and art, and it is to be open to foreign exhibitors. As regards the latter, the committee announce their endeavor to obtain a reduction in the cost of transport of goods by rail and steamer; and they also hope to make arrangements for the treating of articles liable to duty as though they were in bond. Exhibitors are, moreover, to pay no rent for the space accorded to them. It should be added that exhibits will be received between the 1st of April and the 1st of May.

THE National Association for the promotion of Technical Education have just issued their first set of papers. The object of this body is to introduce into primary schools the teaching of the hand and eye by improved instruction in drawing, in the elements of science, and the elementary use of tools; to make the young, in short, practical workers as well as mere scholars. The advocates of the reform are numerous, and not a whit discouraged by the fate of the Technical instruction Bill which was destined to be shelved along with many other measures. They number among them some of the most influential persons in the land; their organization is being rapidly strengthened and extended, and they evidently mean to carry their point.

NEXT year the United States will have to go through the trying experience of another presidential election. Already the various parties are hard at work getting ready for the biggest political fight that any of them have ever taken part in. The situation is so perplexing and full of unsolved proplems that the most confident political weather prophets hesitate and feel unable to say which way the wind of victory will blow in the autumn of 1888. The number of parties in the field was never so great. The Democrats and Republicans are splendidly organized and full of aggressive energy. If the matter of electing a successor to President Cleveland was left entirely to them the conflict would be simply a very earnest political duel, with the chances in favor of the Democrats. But the other tickets that will be in the field make reliable calculations out of the question. Henry George will probably head a ticket supported by one wing of labor organizations, while the socialists propose putting up a candidate who will fight under the red flag. Of course the prohibitionists will be in the field, and there is talk of several new parties. No one can say how many votes these irregulars will be able to score, or whether the largest number will come from the Republican or Democratic ranks. From the standpoint of an outsider, it seems that in spite of all this complexity, there is still one man in the country who would certainly secure a majority of the electoral college. If this statesman can be induced to accept a second term there is no reason why President Cleveland should not be his own successor.

PATENTS GRANTED.

A dispatch received yesterday from Ottawa by the provincial government states that the arrangements respecting the issuance of crown grants to the settlers on the Chilliwhack, which have been pending for some time between the two governments, have been consummated. Settlers will be able in a few days to receive their patents. This result will be entirely satisfactory to all parties, and its announcement will be received with the greatest degree of pleasure by all concerned. Both governments are to be congratulated on so amicable a settlement of a particularly knotty question. We are also given to understand that the Dominion government will at once establish an immigration agency at Vancouver.

A GRAIN BLOCKADE.

The Manitoba *Free Press* draws a dismal picture of affairs in that province and the Northwest. The yield of grain is so great that the facilities of the C. P. Railway Co. prove inadequate to move it and there is a general outcry all along the line against the insufficiency of the company's rolling resources. The crop for export is estimated to exceed 14,000,000 bushels of grain. To move this immense surplus, (to say nothing of the local trade, exports of cattle, horses and dairy produce) 20,000 cars averaging 700 bushels would be required. The company do not control a tithe of that number and wheat has fallen three cents a bushel already because the farmer cannot realize on a crop that can neither be warehoused nor shipped. Last year, when the surplus only reached 4,000,000 bushels there were serious blockades; and the company acknowledge that they will not be able to handle the present surplus. The *Free Press* concludes an article on the state of affairs as follows:

If any further argument against monopoly were needed, it is certainly furnished by these facts. There is altogether too much work for one road to overtake, and there is plenty for several more. The insatiable greed of the monopoly threatens the settlers with serious injury, how serious we do not know. Nature has given us everything in marvelous abundance, and if loss and cruel disappointment is to take the place of prosperity and thankfulness with many settlers this year, the unjust action of the Dominion in disallowing our charters is alone to blame.

A CHARACTERISTIC ATTACK.

It will be remembered that a salvation army was recently attacked by Quebec rowdies, who pelted the members with stones, seriously injuring one or two girls. One Wagner, who was proved to have taken a leading part in the assault, was convicted and sentenced by the recorder. *La Justice*, which is the Nationalist or Rielite organ in Quebec, is fierce in condemnation of the magistrate, whom it attacks in this style:

It is done! The Gibraltar of North America—Quebec—the stronghold, is taken. There are only the St. Rochs and St. Sauveur suburbs which still resist the enemy. But that is over. The capitulation is decided, and as was the custom in the middle ages, in default of his worship the mayor, his honor the recorder will now go with silver plate the keys of the unfortunate town to the besieging general, Miss Simcoe. Sound the trumpets! Beat the drums! The town is delivered up! *Delenda est civitas.* The salvation army triumphs, thanks to Recorder Derry. It is now decided that the salvation army has alone the right to parade the streets, to sing and to create every possible nuisance. This collection of worthless strangers are under the high protection of the authorities, and there is nothing left for us but submission. So much the worse for common sense and civilization.

A journal which laments the loss of the privilege of stoning a number of women is a suitable organ for the party which organized to avenge the execution of Louis Riel and to make his apologist the premier of Canada. They are a fine lot of men whom only "the high protection of the authorities" can keep from beating a "collection of worthless strangers" who happen to be women, and are therefore not able to frighten away their assailants. Had the strangers been men able to defend themselves, "common sense and civilization," that is to say, the mob of stone-throwers, would have kept at a safe distance and tried to ascertain by more civil methods whether a salvation army procession is lawful in Quebec. The mob would have considered that it does not follow from the fact of the army being "worthless" that it is the privilege of the people to batter its members with stones. As the strangers are women, "common sense and civilization" throws stones at them and then complains because the law interferes, the organ of Louis Riel and Quebec gritism being the judge of what constitutes common sense and civilization.

THE COLONIST THANKED.

"We have received from Mr. J. A. Robinson, clerk of the municipal council of New Westminster, the following resolution, passed by the council of that enterprising city at their meeting held on the 10th instant:

Moved by Coun. Jacques, seconded by Coun. Duncan, that the thanks of this council be tendered to the VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST for the able manner in which it brought to the notice of the public of the province the systematic ignoring of this city in the official hand-books and time-tables of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; and we also desire to express regret that, while having two local papers, published in New Westminster, we have to go to another city to find a champion for our rights.

We need not say that such an expression of kindly feeling, which was carried unanimously, is most gratifying to us, and appreciated in the hearty spirit which prompted it. Whatever we have said on the question has only been what the exigencies of the case demanded, and in giving voice to the sentiments of the people of New Westminster we only feel that we have done our duty as public journalists. As a result of our labors we can point to many concessions granted this city by the C. P. R., and it only remains for the people of New Westminster to second our efforts in the attempt to secure them simple justice. They may rest assured that in the future, as in the past, we will always be found fighting the battle of Right against Might. The resolution which we have the honor to acknowledge, and which we will always treasure, is an ample reward for any labors we may have expended in behalf of "the Royal city."

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, October 13.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Ball at Government House.

The Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Nelson have issued invitations for a ball at Government House on Wednesday evening, the 2d of November.

Sunday Fishing.

A recent order in council prohibits fishing on Sunday in Canadian streams and harbors. It is understood that the order will be rigorously enforced.

A Pleasant Mission.

One of the most popular and affable conductors on the E. & N. R. has gone to Vancouver, there to meet his lady love from the east. He will not return *alone.*

The Citizens' Ball.

This interesting event, it is understood, has been fixed for the 28th inst. It will undoubtedly be a great popular mark of appreciation of Rear Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour and his gallant officers.

Sad Affliction.

Private letters received in Nanaimo, bring the sad intelligence that Mrs. T. Perry lost her youngest child five days after her arrival in England. Mrs. Perry lost her husband in the unfortunate explosion of May 3, and now comes the double affliction of loosing her youngest son, aged 16 months.

Association Football.

Yesterday, at Beacon hill, St. Paul's school, Esquimalt, defeated Corrig school by eight goals to one. Notwithstanding that the day was a very hot one for football, the game was lively and interesting, both sides playing up well. A good many spectators were present besides the friends of the respective schools, who attended in force.

Visiting Journalists.

A party of eastern journalists, composed of Mr. J. Douglas Hazen, of the *Maritime Farmer*, Fredericton, N. B.; Mr. Stewart, of the *Herald*, and Mr. Bell, of the *Chronicle*, Halifax, N. S.; Mr. Warburton, of the *Patriot*, and Mr. Cotton, of the *Examiner*, Charlottetown, P. E. I., are *en route* to the coast. They have been doing the Manitoba and Northwest agricultural exhibitions.

The Tallest M. P. in the Dominion.

Donald Chisholm, M. P. for New Westminister, B. C., and his niece, Miss Chisholm, are staying at the Central house. Mr. Chisholm is a native of South River, this county. He went to the Pacific slope forty years ago, and is now a wealthy man. He was elected to parliament last winter, and at Ottawa enjoyed the distinction of being the tallest man in the house. He stands six feet two inches.—*Antigonish Echo.*

Serious Charge.

Clement D. Saurs, owner of the Bank Exchange saloon, was arrested yesterday on a charge of drawing a pistol and threatening to shoot a young man named Leach in a house of ill-fame on Broughton street. Constable Robb met Saurs on the street afterwards and disarmed him. The accused is liberated on bail and will come before the magistrate to-day.

Edwin John Released.

Edwin John, who was committed and sentenced at the last assizes to two years in the penitentiary, was released from custody on Monday on bail, by order of the supreme court. Mr. T. Davie, Q. C., is now prosecuting a writ of error, and until the question of the validity of John's sentence is determined he will have his liberty.

In the Toils.

Ed Hodge, the young man referred to in Tuesday's issue, was arrested yesterday and a charge of being a frequenter of a house of ill-fame in Trounce alley was preferred against him. He has figured in many shady transactions in and about the city, and it is a wonder to many how he has held his position as fireman so long. The girl he has been living with has "skipped," with the man who thrashed Hodge.

Police Court.

Tom, a Songish Indian, charged with being in possession of an intoxicant; remanded until to-day.

The case of D. Blair, who is charged with an infraction of the street by-law, was remanded.

The charge against Frank Sarforcade of aiding and abetting smugglers was withdrawn.

John Johnson pleaded guilty to the charge of deserting from H. M. S. Caroline, and was ordered to be sent aboard his ship.

Walter Cole, charged with assisting a seaman to desert, pleaded guilty, and was fined $80 and costs or four months' imprisonment.

Port Angeles.

A party of gentlemen interested in the town of Port Angeles, consisting of Messrs. Norman R. Smith, F. J. McArdle, C. E. Puncost, J. F. Bull and E. N. Rhodes came across the Straits yesterday afternoon in a canoe. Mr. Smith and Mr. McArdle are on their way east by the Canadian Pacific route in the interest of the colony people generally, while the others will return by canoe to-day, having first secured the services of Mr. Edward Fleming, who will accompany them to take photographic views of all points of interest round about Port Angeles. There are a number of carloads of freight to arrive this week by our overland route, which the steamer Premier will convey to Port Angeles from Vancouver. Numerous buildings are in progress on the colony town site, while there is not an empty house to be secured at any price.

County Court.

Lawson *vs.* Porter—Action to recover wages; judgment for plaintiff for $9. H. L. Gulline & Co. for plaintiff; J. P. Walls for defendant.

Harris *vs.* Moore—C. F. Moore rented a house on Humboldt street from D. R. Harris at $8 per month and moved in about the 1st of September, rent to begin on the 10th. Owing to impure water he vacated the premises before the 10th. Judgment for defendant.

Nolly *vs.* Anderson—Action for $50 damages to crop by defendant's pigs. Judgment by default.

Williams *vs.* Col. Stevens—Action for recovery of a small claim for bookbinding. Judgment for defendant.

Peck *vs.* Irwin—Defendant was ordered to pay plaintiff $25 a month until claim was paid.

At Harrison Springs.

The following are the late arrivals at St. Alice hotel, Harrison Hot Springs:

Jas. F. Smith, Orillia, Ont.; Hyman Clarke, Toronto; Robert Barker, Vancouver; Thos. Draper, Victoria; L. H. Hunter, Winnipeg; A. J. Boville, New Westminister; W. S. Drewry and party, Harrison Lake; Jos. Stewart and wife, Ashcroft; J. J. McBride, Revelstoke; Geo. Adams, New Westminister Junction; H. Haets, Texas; Thos. Mowat, New Westminister; J. S. Smith, Montreal; J. M. O'Brien, Victoria; Mrs. S. J. Tanshall and child, Kamloops; P. R. Peele, New Westminister; David Barr, Renfrew; Henry Barr, Renfrew; Wm. Knight, Popoum; W. J. Taylor, Victoria; M. Landgram, Donald; G. W. Healy, Shuswop; Thos. Donnell, Kamloops; Wm. Downie, Vancouver; J. L. Prenter, Vancouver; Jas. Armstrong, New Westminister.

Correction.

In the Maple Bay prize list published last week the lambs, ducks and leghorn fowls, which were awarded prizes in their respective classess were, through some error, entered in the name of E. Lee, an employé of Mr. Edward Musgrave, instead of in the latter's name.

The "Overland" for October.

If the *Overland Monthly* does not number among its subscribers many British Columbians, it certainly should. The publication is a credit to the publishers. It is broad and liberal in its views, is carefully and purely edited, and is one of the most entertaining and edifying companions one can select. Many of its articles are essentially Californian and filled with the quaint pathos and humor of which Bret Harte was supposed to enjoy a monopoly in his sketches. The October number is filled with good things. "The Shadow of Gold," "Demon of the Pine Hills" and "A Pioneer's Story" are worth their weight in gold. In many respects the *Overland* is preferable to the eastern magazines. Its Pacific Coast tales and sketches are admirable and as well suited to the atmosphere of British Columbia as that of California. To be had at any of the bookstores.

A Strange Death.

On Tuesday morning some of the men employed by Wm. Harkins, at Vancouver, on proceeding to work unloading gravel at the slip next to the city wharf, were startled to see the body of a man lying in the water close to the slip. One of them ran for a policeman, and officer Abray soon arrived on the scene. The body was lifted out of the water and placed on the slip, and assistance being obtained from the police station, it was removed to the premises of F. W. Hart, undertaker. The inquest was held and the following verdict rendered: Accidental death, but the jury strongly recommend to the city council the need of further assistance in the hospital, so that in the necessary absence of the steward a responsible party shall be in charge of the patients.

Deceased was an Englishman of about 25 years of age, and has relatives living in Brixton Hill, London. He lost his faculties of speech and hearing through illness, and some years ago was sent out to a deaf-mute colony in the Northwest territories, but abandoned it and came out to the Pacific coast.

The Fire Department.

There has been considerable complaint made lately in regard to the working of the fire department. It is currently stated that in the case of the fire at Mr. T. R. Smith's residence the chief did not turn up until after the fire was out, and was then in a condition that would not allow of his being useful. For his own reputation and that of the department it would be only reasonable on his part that he should ask for an investigation. The latest charge against the department is that, on the occasion of the fire on Broad street yesterday morning, five minutes elapsed from the time the alarm was sounded on the bell before anyone put in an appearance in the engine room. The fire, which was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, was put out by the use of buckets of water before the department was ready for service. There is a considerable cost to the city in maintaining the paid fire system, and it is only just that it should be kept in an efficient condition and not allowed, through lack of organization or direction, to fail in sustaining the object for which it was brought into existence.

A. O. F.

The fourteenth annual meeting of Columbia District Ancient Order of Foresters, finished its labors at the Foresters hall yesterday. The following delegates were present: W. G. Cameron and H. Waller from Court Vancover, Victoria; R. J. Wenborn and W. M. Hilbert from Court Nanaimo, Foresters' Home, Nanaimo; H. Smith and E. J. Salmon from Court Northern Light, Victoria, and W. H. Kelly and C. R. Monck from Court Lord Dufferin, New Westminister. The order was reported in a prosperous condition with the likelihood of the establishment of several new courts during the ensuing term. The following officers were elected and appointed, *viz:* R. J. Wenborn, D. C. R.; W. H. Kelly, D. S. C. R.; H. Smith, D. T.; J. R. McKenzie, D. S.; trustees, Messrs. E. J. Salmon, W. G. Cameron and W. M. Hilbert; auditors, S. Wilson and H. L. Salmon; arbitrators, M. Manson, J. Randall, Jr., C. R. Monck, H. Waller and A. Holmes. The endowment fund of the order has increased its benefits from $1,000 to $2,000. This being purely on the insurance principle there are no assessments, and each member knows on joining what he has to pay per year.

Dampened Ardor.

A very ludicrous incident occurred at the fire on Broad street Wednesday morning, which, though laughable in the eyes of spectators, was at the same time uncomfortable for the victim of the joke. A well known son of Vulcan was one of the first to discover the blaze, which was on the roof of a house, and he immediately climbed up to it, and, with water passed up to him in buckets by some others present, the incipient conflagration was extinguished. Just as the volunteer was looking around triumphantly on the success of his labors, up rushed the fire department, and in a moment a well-directed stream of icy water hit the unfortunate man square in the neck. This proceeding naturally "threw cold water" on his ardor, but put into a blaze his feelings, and in a few vigorous sentences he apostrophized the the fire department and its members from the fourth generation down to the present time and for six generations in the future. His ire subsequently cooled, however, and he wended his way homeward, damply ruminating on the uncertainty of mundane things, and more especially on the problem of why it is that a stream of water when directed at the place where a fire has been put out, should so unerringly strike the very one who had been doing his utmost to save the property of others.

Gun Practice Extraordinary.

It was rumored that quite a sensation was recently caused not a thousand miles from the drill shed. According to report a 64-pound shell used for drill purposes became wedged in the bore of the gun and could not be withdrawn. After a goodly amount of perspiration and tall talk had been expended on the recalcitrant projectile, one of the "Cromwell's quitllers of his country's blood" suggested that it be blown out with a few grains of powder. One of the innocents accordingly obtained a flask of powder, and, with due solemnity, proceeded to pour a small quantity of the harmless-looking dust into the vent. But whether in a fit of oblivion, he thought he was treating a friend and wished him to "drink hearty," or was deceived in the amount that passed down the aperature, deponent saith not. Certain it is that when a match was applied to the touch-hole, instead of a small "puff," a loud report "rang out on the startled air" and the shot, which it was calculated would drop to the ground as soon as it cleared the muzzle, started on a frolic through the embrasure at which the gun was pointed, struck a gun carriage outside and, rebounding, literally wrecked one side of a hen house. It is said that the noise of the feathered Mormons at this sudden apparition of a 64-pound shell in their quiet home circle was as great as the painful silence that struck the group of operators at the untoward termination of their experiment.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Convention of American Bankers Call for New Extradition Measures for Defaulters.

Horrible Fatality in an Insane Asylum—Six Patients Burned to Death. New Steamer Line.

Terrible Storms and Great Loss of Life in Mexico—Heartrending Scenes.

New Steamer Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The steamship Guatamala, from Antwerp, arrived this afternoon. This is the pioneer vessel of a fleet of twenty steamers purchased by the Marquis Decampo of Spain, for the purpose of establishing a steamer line between the ports on the Pacific coast of North and South America, with European connections.

Plead Guilty.

Captain J. T. Emerson, accused of attempting to bribe the jury in the notorious Little Pete case, created a sensation in court this morning by pleading guilty. It is stated he will confess, as mentioned in these despatches Monday.

Action To Be Taken.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 12.—The foreman of the San Francisco grand jury has written to Governor Waterman to request Attorney-General Johnson to appoint some one to assist in the prosecution of the jury in the bribing cases. It has been referred to the attorney-general, who will doubtless act in accordance with the request.

All Lost.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Oct. 12.—The fishing schooner Ethel Swift arrived from the Grand Banks. She lost two of her crew in the dories in the gale of August 26th. They spoke a fishing tug from St. Malo, France, which had lost her entire crew except captain, cook and one boy.

Murdered in the Mountains.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 12.—The dead body of a girl, supposed to be Anna Seafinski, nineteen years old, who left her home in Naticoke three weeks ago, was found this afternoon on the mountain side near Plymouth. There is evidence she was murdered.

To Proceed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The announcement is made in the U. S. supreme court to-day that the case of Brooks *alias* Maxwell, against the state of Missouri would be proceeded with, notwithstanding the inability of Brooks to pay the cost of his appeal. The court will look after the expenses.

Awful Storms.

NOGALES, Arizona, Oct. 12.—The most disastrous storms ever known on the southern coast of Mexico occurred on the 7th and 8th inst. The city of Quilata, a town of more than eight thousand people, is totally destroyed, with terrible loss of life. Telegrams give an account of the most affecting scenes. Many women, children and men, struggling in stormy torrents, bearing them to destruction, and crying for help which was not at hand. No particulars are obtainable, as the wires are down. Dispatches state that the supposition is that a number of wrecks occurred in the gulf, but the facts cannot be ascertained. Later dispatches report the entire coffee and orange crop in Sinatia destroyed.

Going Back.

Mr. Bell and wife, and Mr. Watson sailed for Europe on the City of Rome to-day. The Thistle will sail for Glasgow to-morrow. Michael Davitt also sailed on the City of Rome."

Another Defaulter.

HARTFORD, Oct. 12.—R. S. Hicks, cashier of the Staffordspring national bank and treasurer of the savings bank of the same place, was arrested to-day on a charge of misappropriation of the banks' funds to a large amount. The bank is closed. No particulars received.

Asylum Burnt.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.—Newburg insane asylum is burning. No particulars yet. It is five miles from the city. It is understood three inmates are smothered to death. Main building is saved.

A Scene of Horror.

The Northern Ohio Insane Asylum near the southern limits was a scene of horror to-night. While 350 inmates were dining a cry of fire was raised, and smoke swept through the room, and a moment later flames shot up all around. There was a stampede and a wild rush of insane people for places of safety. The poor, unreasoning creatures shrieked with fear and scrambled for the doors, but became bewildered in the smoke and were worse than helpless. Brave and cool-headed attendants, groping amid smoke and flames, succeeded in rescuing all but six. These, all women, were either suffocated or trampled to death, and their lifeless bodies were found upon the floor after the fire had been extinguished. Three others are badly injured. Two of the dead are unrecognizable.

To be Extradited.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The sixteenth annual convention of American bankers opened here to-day, President Logan C. Murray presiding. The secretary announced that the executive council had approved a preamble and resolution asking the United States and GreatBritain to agree upon a proper extradition treaty for the return of defaulters and embezzlers, such was the ease with which they escape from one country to the other, and requesting the executive council to appoint a committee to represent to the state department the great evils existing, and to urge upon them an amendment of the extradition treaty so that criminals may be apprehended and properly punished.

Caught.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—William and Robert Chapman were arrested in Brooklyn to-day charged with having falsified the records of Gateshead on Tyne, England, thereby robbing the town of $25,000.

To Defend Murderers.

It was learned at Gen. Roger A. Prior's office to-day that J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, had finally engaged to assist the general in presenting the case of the Chicago anarchists before the United States supreme court.

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Suit for Damages.

The suit of George Herbert Leonard, actor, to recover against Theatrical Manager A. R. Aerlanger, for $25,000 damages for personal injuries, resulted to-day in disagreement. Injuries complained of were shot wounds inflicted by Aerlanger in a quarrel caused by Aerlangers alleged intimacy with Louise Balf, the actress known as Mrs. Leonard. She swore however, she was his mistress.

Collapsed.

The London *Times* publishes a dispatch from Tientsin stating that the Chinese government has definitely withdrawn from its agreement with the American syndicate authorising the establishment of a Chinese-American bank and other enterprises, and revoked the concession granted under it.

Stupendous Swindle.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn., Oct. 12.—The announcement that R. S. Hicks, cashier of the Stafford National Bank was a defaulter caused a great sensation today. The exact deficit cannot be learned until all checks that have been drawn on New York and Boston banks are presented. Total loss to bank will exceed $100,000. Hicks confesses having taken $73,000. The banks' capital is $200,000 and surplus $24,000. The books have been extensively falsified to show ficticious amounts due from New York and Boston banks.

Factory Damaged.

COBURN, Mass., Oct. 12.—A fire tonight damaged Maxwell Brothers' leather manufactory. Loss $25,000.

Weakening.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 12.—It is said tonight that the striking miners are weakening. They are dissatisfied with the aid given by the Miners' Relief Committee. It is said some parties have quietly gone to work already.

In Self-Defense.

HOLBROOK, Arizona, Oct. 12.—Ed. Dalton stabbed and killed Thomas Griffin at Winslow in a drunken row this morning. It is said that Dalton was justified. Dalton, who is an old man, has the reputation of being an inoffensive citizen. Both were railroad laborers.

Cattle Disease.

DAVISVILLE, Cala., Oct. 12.—A mysterious disease, fatal alike to hogs, cattle and horses, prevails on the stock farms in this neighborhood. Hundreds of cattle are dying.

A Cloud Burst.

ELPASO, Oct. 12.—Last night a cloudburst occurred just above Chihuahua and the flood came sweeping down on the town, inundating its streets and swelling the stream that runs through the town to frightful proportions, carrying away a magnificent bridge 300 feet long that spanned the channel and cutting the city in twain. It will be some time before the damage is repaired.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Provincial Secretary Meets with Unqualified Success.

The Chilliwhack Dyking Lands Business Satisfactorily Arranged—Mr. Robson Visits the Experimental Farm—Imports and Exports.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—Hon. John Robson has succeeded in having the difficulty about the Chilliwhack dyking lands adjusted, so that titles may now be issued to settlers without further delay. This afternoon Mr. Robson was driven over to the experimental farm.

Total exports last year amounted to eighty-eight and a half millions, an increase of four and a quarter millions; imports, one hundred and twelve and a half millions, an increase of eight and a half millions. Splendid showings.

WANKLYN-ANGUS.

Fashionable Wedding at St. Paul's Church, Montreal.

The following accounts of the marriage of Mr. Frederic L. Wanklyn to Miss Edith M. Angus, daughter of R. B. Angus, of Montreal, and niece of Messrs. Wm. and Jas. Angus, of this city, is taken from the Montreal *News* of the 8th inst.:

St. Paul's church was thronged with an exceedingly fashionable, and handsomely attired large number of leading citizens and ladies at two o'clock this afternoon to witness the marriage of Miss Edith M. Angus, eldest daughter of R. B. Angus, Esq., to Mr. Frederic L. Wanklyn of the G.T.R. The ceremony took place at half past two. The bride entered upon the arm of her father, followed by the bridesmaids. The groom was attended by his best man, Mr. Charles D. Monk. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Barclay, the pastor of the church, and the bride was composed and looked charming. The following gentlemen acted as ushers: Messrs. F. C. Henshaw, Colin Campbell, R. MacD. Patterson, and D. Forbes Angus. The bridesmaids were Miss Maud Angus, Miss Bertha Angus and Miss Elsie Margaret Angus, The bride's dress was most exquisite, being of white moiré, with Brussels point lace *de gauze*; tulle veil with orange blossoms wreath; diamond ornaments. The bridesmaids' dresses were of cream colored silicienne and silk gauze, with straw bonnets to match; each carried bunches of yellow roses. Mrs. Angus, the bride's mother, wore a striped moiré in an exquisite new color with a charming bonnet to match. After the conclusion of the wedding ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father on Drummond street, for which a large number of invitations had been issued. There was a magnificent display of rich new toilets; many beautiful imported dresses being seen. The presents were both numerous and costly. R. B. Angus presented his daughter with a house on Drummond street completely furnished, which she and her husband will occupy and Mrs. Angus gave an extremely costly diamond and sapphire bracelet. Sir George and Lady Stephen sent a very large diamond crescent. Other presents were a lovely necklace of moonstones and pink topaz; a necklace and pendant of old and valuable *rococo*; a beautiful Louis Quinze clock; two expensive Mexican onyx tables; beautiful vases in Royal Worcester, Doulton and onyx; and beautiful solid silver articles from numerous friends. The happy couple left at 4:30 for St. Annes, where they will spend a few days, and will leave New York for Europe in two weeks.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

The steamer Hope with a boom of logs arrived at Sayward's mill yesterday evening.

Several hackmen have been summoned to appear in the Provincial court to-day for fast driving over Point Ellice bridge.

The fire alarm yesterday morning was caused by a small fire in a house on Broad street which was extinguished by several policemen and blue-jackets.

The Saanich Agricultural show at South Saanich to-day will be the leading attraction. A large number from the city will attend.

The net proceeds of the Reformed Episcopal church bazaar amounted to $825. The result is a gratifying one, especially to those ladies who labored so hard to make the affair a success.

NANAIMO RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR:—Will you inform me if the subscriptions raised in Barkerville in aid of the Nanaimo sufferers have ever been received. SUBSCRIBER.

From a Grateful Mother.

"My little child suffered from a severe cold upon the lungs, until she was like a little skeleton before she took Burdock Blood Bitters, after which she became fat and hearty, and was cured of weak lungs, constipation and debility or wasting of flesh, from which two doctors had failed to relieve her." Mrs. Samuel Todd, Sturgeon Bay, Ont. tu th satdw

CABLE NEWS.

The War Clouds are Rapidly Risin in Europe, and May Burst at Once.

Germany Allied With Italy May Fly at the Throat of France at any Moment.

Verdict of Wilful Murder Against the Police by the Mitchellstown Inquest Jury.

Decorations for the French.

LONDON, Oct 12.—The English opinion of the Cafferel scandal speaks of a rumored complicity of Mr. Wilson. If this is established, Grevy may possibly be compelled to resign. A change of president might affect European peace. Nevertheless, the scandal is bad enough, and it shows the thirst of republican Frenchmen for tawdry decorations, and though the allegations are not yet established, there is much reason to fear the disclosures of corruption in high places are true.

Lord Salisbury's Health.

The health of Lord Salisbury, who is stopping near Dieppe, is still a cause of grave anxiety to his friends. There are rumors to the effect that his withdrawal from public life is probable.

A Shady Marquis.

The Marquis of Aylesbury will move for an injunction to prevent the jocky club from warning him off Newmarket heath.

Lady Brassey Dead.

News has been received here of the death of Lady Brassey on board the yacht Sunbeam, while on a voyage to Australia.

Famous Jockey Dead.

George Fordham, the famous English jockey, is dead.

Nova Scotia's Agent Dead.

Hon. Wm. Anand, agent for Nova Scotia in London, and a former resident of that province, died in Sydenham today. Mr. Anand was for many years a prominent figure in Nova Scotia politics.

Perhaps War.

It did not need a statesman of Prince Bismarck's capacity to appreciate the advantages of an alliance between Germany and Italy, and the latter country, out of gratitude for past benefits and expectation of future support in possible difficulties, has every reason to cling closely to her Teutonic neighbor. The interview of the German chancellor and Signor Crispi, and subsequent renewal of the triple alliance, are referred to by the highest authority as no guarantee of peace, but are generally considered as a menace to France, and it is certain that the latter nation looks upon it as such. Italy can thank Germany for the restoration of Rome and Venice, while she cannot forget that for more than a score of years her national capital was kept from her by a French garrison. The common people of Italy have a fear of the French and an aversion to them which they do not hesitate to manifest whenever they have an opportunity. The reinforcement of garrisons in the south of France is emphatic evidence of what Gallic statesmen think of the Frederich conference and its results, and what confidence they place in the statement that the alliance was conceived and consummated in the interests of peace. Twelve battalions of chasseurs and two regiments of mountain artillery, as recently demanded of the French chamber by the minister of war to insure the defense of the Alps, further demonstrates that officially the opinion of a possible condition of affairs on the frontier. Nor has Italy been idle on her side of the border. The utmost care has been taken to prevent any inspection of the works that are to be erected near the French line, and the visible ones at Clevare, their nearest point to Briancon, the French Alpine stronghold and the key to the passes of Mounts Cenis and St. Bernard and the Simplon, do not exercise the French minds so much as the excavations erected night and day under the road on the Italian side of the descent of Mount Genievive.

Wilful Murder.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—The coroner's jury in the Mitchellstown inquest this afternoon, rendered a verdict of wilful murder against Inspector Brownrigg, Sergents Kirwin Ryder and Brennan, and Constables Gavin and Doran. After the verdict the coroner issued warrants for the arrest of the head constable Brownrigg, and the other policemen found guilty.

Found Guilty.

An inquiry into the circumstance of the killing of Jno. Kinsella near Arklow, a fortnight ago, resulted to-day in a verdict of murder against Captain Hamilton and the constables under his charge, and the bailiffs they were escorting.

A Warlike Priest.

SOFIA, Oct. 12.—It is learned that the mob that attacked the government offices at Rakavitz during the elections, on Sunday last, was led by a Russian priest. Gendarmes fired upon the crowd and it was finally dispersed by the cavalry. Many peasants were injured.

Rebellion.

CAIRO, Oct. 12.—It is officially reported that there are five thousand rebels at Sarras. It is believed that they intend to surround Wadyhalafer and prevent all outside communication from that place.

Decoration Scandal.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The most recent development in the army office scandal is a discovery at the house of General Caffarel of plans to mobilize the seventeenth army. This plan is the same as that which *Figaro* published a memoradum of. Various sums received, presumably for decorations, have been found at Comte de Annan's house. It is reported that the latter has gone to Brussels or Berlin, and declared he had no desire to be imprisoned before the trial, but that he would appear on the day of the trial. The arrest of many prominent people is imminent.

Row at a Race.

A great turf scandal occurred yesterday at the Enghien races, caused by the pulling of the undoubtedly best horse in the Prix de Saint Brie steeplechase. There were thousands of francs won by the ring, and the scandal ended in a free fight on the course between the public and the jockey's defenders. When the home stretch was reached the jockey—Baker—on Lochinvar, pulled the latter, and the horse had a terrible fall. The crowd invaded the course, and surrounding Baker, beat the unfortunate young man unmercifully. A dozen English jockeys and their friends made a charge through the crowd, knocking down scores of women with their fists, and rescued Baker. A general fight then began, and lasted until the police and soldiers cleared the place. Nobody was killed, but twenty-two persons were wounded.

More Arrests.

Another arrest was made last night, arising out of the Caffarel scandal, of a lady named Despreux de Saint Sauveur, commonly known as Marquise Costa de Beauregard, whose revelations deeply implicate Senator General Count Dandlau. Nothing has been seen of the latter since Monday night, and it is believed the general has suicided. One report states he killed himself at his chateau at Lancott. In an interview to-day Boulanger thus expressed himself about General Caffarel: "He has been forced to acknowledge his crime. He should then be set free on condition that he put a revolver in his mouth and blow his brains out."

Regarded as Proof.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The German government has decided not to send a war vessel to Morocco, but will entrust to England's representatives the protection of Germans in the Moorish territories. This decision is regarded as a proof of the existence of *entelente cordiale* between the two nations.

A Ghastly Harvest.

SIMLA, Oct. 12.—During the month of August 30,780 deaths from cholera occurred in the northwestern provinces of India.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

D. D. Wilson's large barn and contents

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LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

D. D. Wilson's large barn and contents at Seaforth were burned to the ground by an incendiary. Wilson is a prominent temperance man, and it is believed the anti-Scott men committed the outrage. There is great excitement in the town. The loss is about $4,000.

QUEBEC.

Quite a sensation was caused among the Montreal French-Canadian aristocracy by the news that a well-known young man belonging to one of the best families had been dismissed from Messrs. Thomas May & Co.'s store after having been caught in the act of robbing.

NEW BRUNSWICK

At Elgin, Albert county, September 25, James, aged four years, son of John Laydon, swallowed a bean, which caused his death. It appears that he was playing with some other children, and having a number of beans in his mouth, one of them was drawn in the air pipe, which caused him intense suffering. Physicians did all they could to save his life, but it was impossible, and the little fellow died the following Tuesday at noon.

REASONABLE QUESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR:—Will any of your numerous readers inform me what are the functions of the Provincial penitentiary are in the season of becoming a manufacturing establishment? It may not be generally known that for some time their manufactures can be had in open market in competition with the prodution of local manufacturers. To whom does the profit arising from that branch of their business go, and how far is our convict establishment going to extend their manufactures to the injury of those who are compelled to contribute towards its maintenance? Surely there are other kinds of work which the inmates can be profitably employed at. In numerous of the streets around New Westminster roads are badly in need of repair and others being built, where no doubt they would be very helpful, rather than being a hindrance as they now are, to the extension of local manufactories.

N. W.

THE CAPTAIN'S PLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR:—Seeing a letter in the *Times* from Capt. McCallum, I take the liberty of correcting one or two assertions that he made whether wittingly or not, I am unable to say. However, he speaks of a certain newcomer who has left this abode of *swindlers* during the heading of the "Captain's" Cowichan lake land enterprise. I am in a position to say that the said newcomer heard of all these adventures before preempting land, and that he is not frightened at the captain's tale of woe or disgusted with Vancouver generally or its officials, but has every intention of coming back in the spring with his family to live permanently in this country. If said newcomer had bought the captain's piece of land at the mouth of Cowichan lake it is hardly probable we would have heard such a tale of woe from the gallant captain. It seems peculiar that a man who speaks of this country in the same terms as the captain, could bear to live in it at all. I have heard he would not object having another twenty-five acres at the head of the lake where he might moralize on the demoralized set of officials that rule the roost in this God forsaken country.

To wind up, I think it would have been more to the captain's credit if he had allowed his eloquence to evaporate instead of wasting ink and paper on matters that he was not altogether sure of. However, the words of Lord Beaconsfield apply well. He must surely have been inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity.

"VERTA."

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The Seattle hose team took first money at the recent contest at Spokane Falls. They ran 100 yards to hydrant, laid 300 feet of hose, attached to hydrant, and got water in 53½ seconds.

Ten of the managers of the little Louisiana Lottery were arrested at San Francisco yesterday.

The schooner Annie, one of the sixteen seized vessels in Berhing's sea, has arrived at San Francisco, she having been released by order of the supreme court.

The trial of J. F. Emerson, another juror briber, commenced at San Francisco yesterday.

The emperor of Brazil denies the truth of the rumor that he intends to abdicate.

Another decision in favor of the Bell telephone company has been made by the courts.

The Toronto *Globe's* London cable says: Sir Alexander Galt has arrived in connection with the Port Arthur and Duluth railway.

The Henry boys, who killed an Indian at Rapid City last week, will be tried for the manslaughter.

The treasury bonds issued by the provincial government were on sale in Winnipeg at the Imperial bank. Only five hundred dollars' worth were taken up. There is nothing new in the railroad situation.

Wm. Cantovich, a despondent glove finisher, suicided at San Francisco yesterday by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.

Official information received at Washington yesterday states that it is unquestionably yellow fever that is raging in Tampa, Florida.

The Reina Regente, the new deck protected cruiser which has just been built for the Spanish government on the Clyde is the fastest sea-going war ship afloat. Last week for the first time her speed was tested. Under natural draught she steamed at the rate of 19 knots, or more than 21½ miles an hour. Under forced draught she certainly will steam 20½ knots or 23 miles and a third.

NANAIMO RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR:—The receipt of the Barkersville subscription in aid of the Nanaimo sufferers was acknowledged by Dr. Prager in a letter addressed to me.

He further advised that the question of publishing the names of subscribers would be considered when the lists were closed.

ANNIE SKINNER.

Victoria, Oct. 13.

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1887.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

From the DAILY COLONIST, October 12.

Football.

A football match (Association) will be played to-day at Beacon Hill, commencing at 2:30 o'clock. The teams are Corrig School, Victoria, *vs.* St. Paul's, Esquimalt.

Excursion.

A large excursion party is expected to arrive here on Friday night from Winnipeg. It will be reinforced by a large contingent of people from the towns *en route*, Calgary sending a large number. Victoria is their objective point.

Columbia Milling Co.'s Flour.

A carload of the above company's flour is now on the wharf and arrangements are being made for its disposal in this city. The brand is pronounced to be equal to any that has ever been put on the market, and it is hoped that a first-class provincial article will be received with great favor here.

The Port Victor Pilot.

The *News-Advertiser* is as "dumb as an oyster," to use one of its favorite expressions, on the pilotage matter. We trust that its recent lesson will cause it to be more careful in future in stating that which it knows to be untrue. We are prepared to give the evidence of eyewitnesses of the exact position of the ship when Pilot McIntosh boarded her, but we feel certain our unexperienced friend will rest satisfied with his present utter defeat.

Disgraceful Occurrence.

A young man who figured very unpleasantly in the late charge against a police officer, and who, it is said, occupies a position in the fire department was subjected to a severe handling by a stranger in a house of ill repute, which flourishes in Trounce alley. The individual in question is said to be sustained by the earnings of a fallen woman, and is scarcely a fit person to occupy a position of any kind in the civic employ. In the *melee* he came out second best and considerably bruised. No one was arrested.

Boring a Square Hole.

A man has spent fourteen years in solving the problem of boring a square hole, and he has succeeded. A company is organised to put his invention on the market. It is simply an oscillating head with chisel edges and projecting lips, which cut out the corners in advance of the chisel. The balance of the machine is an almost exact counterpart of the old-style boring machine. It will cut a two-by-four mortice in from four to five minutes, and do it with perfect accuracy, that a carpenter cannot complete in less than half an hour.

At Christ Church.

At Christ Church cathedral on Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Beanlands at the close of the service referred to a communication that had appeared in one of the city papers, stating that a young gentleman was refused permission to sing at a cathedral festival for the reason that he had sung at the Catholic cathedral. Mr. Beanlands says he had been called a "bigot" by the writer, and proceeded to explain that the inhibition was issued because the young gentleman "was neither one thing nor the other," which is all that can be said of the "explanation."

Why the Early Worm was Caught.

A father has been lecturing his son upon the evils of staying out late at night and getting up late in the morning. "You will never amount to anything," he continued, "until you turn over a new leaf. Remember that the early bird catches the worm."

"How about the worm, father?" inquired the young man, borrowing the old sarcasm; "wasn't he rather foolish to get up so early?"

"My son," replied the old man, solemnly, "that worm hadn't been to bed at all. He was on his way home."

Had Two Wives.

A very funny incident occurred at Hastings yesterday, which may, however, result seriously. A man was on a pile-driver at work, when, suddenly turning around, he noticed two fascinating females on the wharf. He recognized them—they were his *two wives*. One was the partner of his joys in Vancouver, while the other had been duly wedded to him in San Francisco long ago. They had got "chummy," and it is presumed had determined to make it hot for the "too muchee" Benedict. He, however, hastily taking in the situation, made the best exit he could. He captured a skiff and made tracks for some point other than the so-called "terminal city." His last remark was that it was "too rural" for him. Two fierce Amazons continue their watch over the mud-colored waters of Burrard Inlet, but mary a speck can they see of the brave bark and its Mormon occupant which favoring winds waft to the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

The Provincial Secretary.

An Ottawa dispatch says: John Robson, provincial secretary and minister of mines of British Columbia, is in the city. He will be here for some days, conferring with Sir John Macdonald and other ministers on important matters connected with his province. To-night he said: "The British Columbia government is anxious to secure a speedy determination of the boundary between Alaska and the province. There is no immediate conflict of jurisdiction, but that section of country is growing rapidly. Many gold-seekers are going in and finding gold in the diggings. This, at any moment, might cause an important issue to arise between the provincial and United States governments. The feeling is strong in British Columbia respecting the Behring Sea seizures, and the province looks to Ottawa and the imperial authorities to secure a speedy and final decision on the question of jurisdiction. The claim of the Washington executive to exclusive jurisdiction is held to be a preposterous one, and a direct antithesis of the claim the claim they make in regard to the Atlantic coast fisheries.

To The Penitentiary.

Superintendent Moresby brought down seven prisoners yesterday from Kamloops and Lyton to the Provincial penitentiary at New Westminster. They composed about as hard a looking lot as could well be imagined as they stood in line, handcuffed and shackled, on the station platform at New Westminster. They were as follows: Ah Chow sentenced to be hanged on the 18th prox., for the murder of another Chinaman at Lytton; Alexan, an Indian, two years for larceny; Ah Suey and Chee Duck, each eighteen months with hard labor for wounding with intent to kill; Enous, eighteen months with hard labor for the larceny of a horse, and James Reynolds, nine months with hard labor for stabbing a horse. Casmear, a Kamloops Indian, was remanded until next assizes on a charge of shooting Constable Smith with intent to kill. Ah Chow, who will die upon the gallows, for in his case there is no possibility of a reprieve, his crime being a most attrocious and premeditated one, presents a stolid, indifferent appearance, though he is said to fully realize the fate that awaits him.

Better Have Left Unsaid.

Vancouverite — (To friend from the East who knows Victoria)—"You will, of course, remain here a day or two?"

Friend—"No, thanks; I'm anxious to get back into civilization again." (Exit backwoodsman in supreme disgust.)

Whales.

The gulf was fairly alive with whales yesterday afternoon, and the passengers by the Louise had a rare time watching their antics. They "spouted" in all directions and at intervals showed a good sized fin. Passengers say they never saw so many before.

Winter Weather.

Snow has fallen heavily in the mountains during the past week. "The beautiful" paid Banff a visit on Sunday and Monday and the Glacier was favored for three days. Continuous rain set in at Yale early last week, lasting several days, but on Monday it cleared up and everybody is looking for a season of good weather.

Saanich Show.

To-morrow the people of North and South Saanich will hold their nineteenth annual agricultural exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, South Saanich. If the extensive preparations which are being made are a criterion to go by, they undoubtedly intend to do themselves proud. A sumptuous lunch will be provided for the guests, who may rely upon having a pleasant time. In the evening a ball will be given, and the hours will be passed in merriment. Many citizens have signified their intention of attending.

C. E. T. S.

The usual monthly meeting of the Church of England Temperance society was held on Monday evening last in the cathedral school room. It commenced with a pretty piano solo by Miss Hicks. Mr. C. A. Lombard followed, his song, "The Skipper," deservedly receiving an encore. Mr. D. E. Kerr's recitations and Miss C. Story's solo were well rendered. A piano solo by Miss Martin, a petite young lady and a sentimental song by Miss A. Carmichael completed the first half of the programme. After refreshments provided by the ladies had been handed around, a short and interesting address on temperance was delivered by Rev. Archdeacon Scriven, a piano solo by Miss Fox and Miss A. Cameron's recitation were well received. A solo by Miss Vidler, "Strangers Yet," and a good reading by Dr. Renwick finished the programme. The singers were accompanied by Mrs. T. N. Hibben in her usual good style. About eighty people were present. "God Save the Queen," sung by all present brought a most successful meeting to a close.

Emerson's Minstrels.

The was a large attendance at The Victoria last evening, the principal attraction being the reappearance of Billy Emerson after a lapse of nearly ten years. The performance was a success in every way, and roars of laughter rose from the audience at the jokes and witty sayings of the burnt cork artists. Of Mr. Emerson it can be said that he is a minstrel of marked ability and the hearty recognition of his talents by the representative people of this city must have been gratifying to him indeed. His stump speech created much merriment, being different in type of from those of other minstrel combinations which have visited Victoria. Pete Mack (bones) was cordially received as the performance advanced and created a most favorable impression. Gus Mills has been here before, but excelled himself last night in his makeup of a female. His voice is an excellent representation of a contralto and his general style seemed to take with the audience. Frank John Leonard's clog is the best ever seen here, and some of his steps were marvelous. The other members of the company acted well and created a favorable impression. A farewell performance will be given tonight, and those who attend may be sure of passing a pleasant evening.

Arrival of the Olympian.

The elegant and costly steamer Olympian, in command of Capt. Anderson, arrived at Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf shortly after 1:30 p. m. yesterday. As she came into the harbor a large crowd congregated to welcome her. It is stated that she will make one or two trips for the Starr, after which she will lay up for a week to have some repairs made on one of her wheels.

The steamer Idaho is still aground on Swinomish flats and the Hayward has taken her place in the Whatcom route. The Starr is running in the Hayward's place between Seattle and Tacoma. By the time the repairs on the Olympian are completed, Captains Clancey and Troupe will have arranged a schedule for the steamer, which if satisfactory to the traveling public, will make her a fine paying piece of property. It is also stated that the O. R. & N. Co. hope to be able to arrange a schedule by which the Olympian can perform satisfactorily the work now done by the North Pacific and Geo. E. Starr, and it will cost about the same as it does both of the small boats. The boat at present is officered as follows: Captain Anderson, Mate C. J. Stetson, Purser, Blackwood, Freight Clerk Marlowe, Engineer P. Van Tassel.

A Pleasant Entertainment.

A very pleasant evening's entertainment was enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience at the Pandora street Methodist church Sunday school room last night. The Sunday school scholars, under the able direction of Mrs. Gall, rendered a pleasing selection of vocal music with orchestral accompaniments. Mr. J. B. Ferguson was the chairman, and in a few appropriate remarks introduced the performers, when the following well-selected programme was given:

Hymn 229	"See the Church of Christ Arise."
Hymn 263	"Young Soldiers of the Legion."
Recitation	Lila Rowe.
Hymn 146	"Happy Song."
Instrumental Solo	Miss Hunter.
Recitation	Fred Whitley.
Hymn 74	"We Are Coming."
Reading	Master Terrell.
Hymn 283	"Happy Are We."
Song	Miss Durham.
Recitation	Lucy M Kewan.
Hymn 228	"Gathering Home."
Recitation	Master Geo. Gall.
Cantata	By several young ladies.

After the exercises were finished, a vote of thanks to Mrs. Gall was passed, it being given with right good will. It is largely due to this lady's untiring efforts that the entertainment was so pronounced a success. The new orchestra also deserves special mention, for, although but newly formed, its selections were rendered very creditably. Everyone present expressed themselves as highly pleased with the entertainment, which it is understood will be repeated soon.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

A new evening daily, the *Call*, has been established at Port Townsend.

W. B. McLaughlin, clerk in the city post office, has resigned.

The steamer Olympian brought over 387 sheep for Van Volkenburg yesterday.

Chas. Davis in "Calvin Joslyn" will appear at The Victoria on Monday night with a strong cast.

Olga, the wife of Heinrich Zecharn, of Seattle, eloped with a young man named Harry Price on Monday morning. The truants are supposed to be in Victoria.

The only good postoffice scale, made by DeGravers & Co., London, who made all scales used by P. O. departments in Great Britain and Canada, for sale by Robt. Jamieson. *

FALL ASSIZES.

The fall assizes for Kamloops and Lytton were held on the 3d and 10th inst. respectively, the Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem presiding.

In his address to the grand jury at Kamloops, his Lordship expressed regret at the unusual number of criminal cases that the grand and petit jurors would have to deal with.

W. Norman Bole, Q. C., and Mr. A. J. McColl, of New Westminster, were in attendance professionally. Mr. W. J. Taylor, of Victoria, appeared on behalf of the crown.

The grand jurors at each assizes presented his Lordship with a complimentry address.

The following cases were disposed of:

KAMLOOPS.

Ah Suey—Wounding with intent to do grevious bodily harm. Found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months with hard labor.

James Reynolds — Wounding cattle. Found guilty and sentenced to nine months with hard labor.

Chee Duck—Wounding with intent to do grevious bodily harm. Found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months with hard labor.

John Sullivan—Aggravated assault. Not guilty.

Long Johnny—Aggravated assault. Not guilty.

Enous—Horse stealing. Found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months with hard labor.

Alexan—Larceny. Found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Casmear—Attempt to murder. Trial postponed.

LYTTON.

Ah Chow—Murder. Found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on November 18.

Baldy—Robbery. Jury disagreed and prisoner held for trial at next assize.

PERSONAL.

W. Hall, of Honolulu, is staying at the Driard.

Mr. M. O'Brien returned from a trip to Calgary last night.

S. S. Arnold, of Toronto, came overland yesterday and is registered at the Clarence.

R. F. John, M. P. P., who has been spending a few days on the mainland, returned home last evening.

Aldermen I. Oppenheimer and R. H. Alexander came down from Vancouver last night.

M. D. Egbert, of the Walla Walla *Journal*, paid Victoria a flying visit yesterday.

C. B. Charlton, general western passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, and Chas. Kennedy, Portland, came over on the Olympian yesterday.

C. E. Renouf and wife, Geo. Byrnes, J. Wrigglesworth, E. V. Bodwell, Jr., and E. C. Neufelder were passengers last evening from Vancouver.

W. J. Taylor, who acted as crown prosecutor at the Kamloops and Lytton assizes, is spending a few days at Harrison Hot Springs, as is also A. J. McColl, of New Westminster.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Seattle, who has been over the line of the C.P.R. as far as Montreal, and has lately been sojourning at Banff for the benefit of his health, came down last night by the Yosemite and is staying at the Clarence. He returns home to-morrow.

Capt. Anderson received many congratulations on his arrival as commander of the Olympian. A better navigator or more courteous officer could not have been selected, and it is the generally expressed hope of the public that he may be continued as the Olympian's commander.

H. M. Webber, master mechanic of the O. R. & N. Co. and superintendent engineer of the steamers running in conjunction with the road, was in the city yesterday. During the day he went aboard the new steamer Premier. He was highly pleased with her in all particulars. Mr. Webber left for the Sound this morning.

Capt. James Troupe, port-captain for the O. R. & N. Co., came over on the Olympian yesterday. During the afternoon, in company with Capt. Irving, he visited the new steamer Premier and expressed himself as being highly pleased with her general appearance. Captain Troupe was formerly in the employ of the C. P. N. Co., and was heartily welcomed by his many friends.

Wm. Forrest and wife arrived in the city last evening from England and are guests at the Driard. Mr. Forrest is famous for his explorations in Australia, where his home is, and has had the honor recently of receiving medals from the Queen and the Royal Geographical Society in recognition of his distinguished services. After spending some time in the west he will sail for home from San Francisco.

C. A. S. Casey, one of the judges in the Indian civil service, came through by the C. P. R. last night and is at the Clarence. He has been visiting all the points of interest along the line and after remaining in the west about a month will return to England and thence to his home, after enjoying a long and pleasant vacation. He is a large land holder in Ireland and has no love for Gladstone or Parnell or the "unholy brood" which follow them.

Lord De Vesci and Shaw Stewart, M. P., came through from Great Britain last night and are guests at the Driard. Their trip is purely one of pleasure and that across the continent has been delightful in the extreme. They are delighted with the scenery and express themselves as well pleased with the C.P.R. Mr. Stewart is one of the few Scottish Conservatives who were returned at the last general elections. After tarrying in the city a few days they will return home by the same route.

ROCK CREEK.

The Alice and Emma Consolidated Mining Company's Prospectus.

The prospectus of the Alice and Emma Consolidated Company is issued to-day. The promoters launch their scheme on a basis which appears to be a very liberal one, offering a portion of their capital stock at a low figure, with a view to developing the mine from the proceeds of the sale of the shares by immediately calling for tenders for the sinking of two shafts to the depth of 100 feet each. The capital stock of the company is $300,000 in 150,000 shares. Seventy thousand shares are reserved for working capital; 20,000 are to be now placed on the market at 50 cents a share in four payments. The promoters feel assured that the sum to be realized from the sale of these shares will develop the mine to such an extent that the remaining 50,000 shares of the working capital will, by enhancement in value, be sufficient for the purchase of machinery. The mine being close to the boundary line there is no doubt but there will be strong competition by speculators from the American side for shares if, at the depth of 50 feet, the ledge continues to prospect so well as the Cariboo and the adjoining claims which, as shown in the sketch accompanying the prospectus, develops a fine body ore assaying from $200 to $300 to the ton, and is now proved to be a very valuable mine, and no doubt will be vigorously worked next season by our enterprising American neighbors.

Mason's and Gem

Reliable Fruit Jars at reduced prices at John Weiler's. *

POLICE COURT.

His Honor, Mr. Johnson, Q. C., Reserves His Decision in Edith Haynes' Case for One Week.

John Clayton and Johnny, a Bella Coola Indian, were up on charges of being drunk. The usual fine was imposed on them, or one week's imprisonment with hard labor.

O. Ganivac was charged with indecent exposure. His honor fined the prisoner $50, or three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

INFRACTION OF A BY-LAW.

Edith Haynes, on remand from the 4th inst., charged with an infraction of the building by-law.

Mr. Gwynn, for Mr. Theo. Davie, Q. C., who appeared for Haynes, said that that person had not been properly notified, and that posting the notice did constitute a legal service of the notice. No evidence had been brought forward to show that Mrs. Haynes was the owner of the property.

Mr. Fell, for the prosecution, argued that the defendant was either the owner, agent or occupant of the house. She paid the taxes and insured the property. The notice was put in the post office, which is the usual method for letters to be sent to parties required to comply with the by-laws. He was of the opinion that proper notice had been given, and and there is no doubt that the defendant is guilty of an infraction of the by-law.

Thos. Storey then swore that the repairs to the building would cost about $100. The lean-to is a portion of the building, but witness did not know to whom the house belonged.

His Honor said he would reserve his decision for one week.

BLOCKING THE SIDEWALKS.

Thos. W. Fletcher, summoned to appear to answer a charge of allowing packing cases to obstruct the sidewalk.

Mr. Fletcher stated that the cases were received late on Saturday afternoon, and were cleared away by 8 o'clock on Monday morning.

Officer Grahame, sworn, said he noticed the space between the boxes not enough to allow people to pass; they should have been removed according to the provisions of the bylaw.

The case was dismissed, Mr. Fletcher paying $2 costs.

KOOTENAI LAKE COPPER.

Some Remarkable Prospects in Grey Copper in the Northern Kootenai Region.

From a recent issue of the Spokane Falls *Chronicle* we clip the following in regard to a strike of mineral in Kootenai district:

"In conversation Tuesday with a gentleman of undoubted reliability, who has just returned from the Kootenai lake region, across the British line, beyond the northern extremity of the Idaho panhandle, we learned some mining news of a very important character. The Kootenai region, both in Idaho and British Columbia, has been known for some time as having a number of very promising mining locations in gold and silver, but it has not been generally known that copper was to be found in paying quantities. Within the past few weeks, however, within a half a dozen miles of Kootenai lake, have been located mines of grey copper ore, which promise to be the richest of the kind on the continent. Assays have been made which show metal to the value of $300, $500 and $1,150 per ton. some of the principal owners clubbed together and made up a purse recently with which the services of a noted mining expert from Chicago were secured at a salary of $1,250 per week, to come and investigate. He came and made a thorough examination and returned to Chicago. His full detailed report has not yet been received, but before boarding his home bound train he assured the mine owners that the prospect exceeded anything he had ever seen, and that it was no exaggeration to say that there was at least a million dollars worth of ore in sight.

One of the mine owners who has five claims located, assured our informant after this report that he would not take a million and a half dollars for his locations. The locaters so far are principally from this side of the line, but enough are from the Queen's dominions to make a strong effort at the forthcoming session of the legislature at Victoria to have the Kootenai lake district exempt from duties on supplies imported from the United States. This region is so remote and inaccessible from the Canadian Pacific railway that its only hope of an early development lies through its accessibility from the Northern Pacific railroad. It is said by those who are in a position to know, that there is very little doubt but that the duties for this district will be removed. The only natural route to this region is from Sand Point (a station on the Northern Pacific railroad on the banks of Lake Pend Oreille) on a good forty mile wagon road to Bonner's ferry, thence up the outlet to the lake by steamer. Rumors of these strikes have been spreading for several days past and a big rush to the new mines is anticipated. Although this article treats principally of the copper prospects, the gold, silver and lead mines of that region are by no means to be overlooked, as they are already assured to be very rich.

EMMA ABBOTT

Electrifies a Congregation by Replying to a A Minister Who Condemned the Theatre.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9.—The leading Methodist church of this city was the scene of quite a sensation to-day. The pastor, Rev. W. A. Candler, delivered a very severe and bitter sermon on the subject of the theater. Miss Emma Abbott, who occupied a seat in the rear of the church, rose and entered a protest in a short speech against the general character of the preacher's denunciation. Her appearance showed much suppressed indignation; but her words were very clear and distinct. The matter has created a great sensation and forms the sole topic of conversation this evening. Many of the parishioners and others commend the course of Miss Abbott.

Miss Abbott declared the minister's charges unfounded, and that her life was as free from blame as that of any living woman. In all the operas of the past week to which the minister had referred there was no impure or improper thought. The great lights of the stage, such as Jenny Lind, Modjeska, Albani and countless others, had been good women, model wives and mothers. She defied anyone to say that aught had ever been said against the fair fame of Emma Abbott.

There was considerable applause at the conclusion of her remarks. Before it subsided, Candler said he could not answer the lady, because she was a lady. During the day, as the affair became known, a great many ladies who had met Miss Abbott socially, called on her and commended her spirited defense of herself and her profession.

MARINE.

Barkentine Constitution sailed from San Francisco on Monday for this port.

Steamer Idaho will arrive from Portland to-day and leave at 6 o'clock p. m. for Alaska, *via* Port Townsend.

Tug Alexander left for Port Townsend yesterday to tow the ship S. F. Oakes to Nanaimo where she will load coal for the south.

Bark Bella Vista, now loading lumber at the Chemainus sawmills, for San Francisco, will be commanded by Capt. Williams, who came up on the Mexico.

DELICIOUS GRAPES.

A couple of bunches of grapes were yesterday sent to this office which were grown in the garden of Mr. James Dunsmuir at Departure Bay. Each of the bunches would weigh fully half a pound, and are of a very fine flavor. They are a light blue color, and are said to be of the hardy northern variety, growing in thick clusters, and in appearance are as tempting as any ever imported from the favored valleys of California. The vines from which they were picked have had little cultivation, having been trained against the sunny side of the house. Beyond receiving an occasional watering no further attention was paid to their culture. They are undoubtedly a very fine quality of the luscious fruit and are another evidence that the soil in the many sheltered valleys of Vancouver island can be cultivated so as to produce a numerous variety of fruits. THE COLONIST has frequently called attention to the excellent character of the fruits grown in the Chemainus and Cowichan districts, and it only needs the display of a little more practical energy than has heretofore been exhibited to make the unproductive lands along the island railway, bring forth in abundance, sufficient for the home market and some to ship to less favorable sections. Were the value of these lands for mixed farming properly understood among husbandmen in the east, who are probably making a fair living, it would not be long before they would be acquired and cultivated so as to be highly remunerative. Some more far-reaching means then those heretofore used should be adopted in order to advertise the many riches in lands that are to be had on Vancouver island almost without money and without price.

THE BURNTLANDS.

A Suggestion by Which They May Be Reclaimed—A Simple and Good Plan.

(Special Correspondence of THE COLONIST.)

What is the country to do to prevent the terrible losses which are annually sustained, not only in British Columbia, but in the whole dominion, by the devastating bush fires which yearly consume thousands of millions of feet of fine timber? This problem of stopping such wholesale waste has never been considered by fire exterminators, although the field for invention is vast indeed. Yet, I, for one, though with regret I say it, am afraid that a plan to stop this yearly loss, will not be found out or adopted for a long time to come. Still I think that I hear some interested reader say: Can nothing be done to reclaim these great losses. The only way to do is to offer a plan to the people whereby something can be done to save the enormous waste which is now going on.

One way to reclaim this burnt land is to scatter hay seed and white clover broad cast over it, on both mainland and island. It need not be spread so thickly or so carefully as if it were a cultivated field for seeding, but there should be care taken that it is not thrown on bare rocks or boggy places. The best time to do this work would be when the ground is covered by a light fall of snow, as then these places would show, and besides there would be no danger of going over the same ground twice.

Some may ask where is the redeeming feature to be found in thus seeding our burnt lands. I have no hesitation in saying that in two years time the seed would sown, that each ten acres would pasture three head of full grown cattle. Some of the grass would not be eaten. This would in turn seed down other parts, and in a short time the clover would smother out the growth of weeds, etc. I do not think I am extravagant when I say that there are fifty thousand acres in John Vancouver Island alone, which have been run over by that devouring element, fire. Some of this vast tract is owned by settlers, some by the Island railway syndicate and part by the government. The Island railway is a heavy loser by these fires, which have totally destroyed thousands of acres of their best timber lands. It is of no use whatever for agricultural purposes, but would be well-adapted for grazing if treated as I have advised in the matter of seeding down.

I have another suggestion to make, as well, and it is this: If it may plan was adopted, in two years we could raise our own beef, and be independent of Oregon and the mainland. This would give the farming settlers encouragement to make a larger quantity of hay than they do now, as they would get a ready market for what they had to spare.

It is to be hoped that farmers and others interested will at once move in the matter and take measures to agitate this burnt lands question. If a numerously signed petition were gotten up and laid before the Provincial parliament, so that it could be considered on the merits of the writer's scheme, means might be provided whereby much of the land now lying waste could be utilized The several agricultural societies should at once bestir themselves and endeavor to bring the thing about. Some of the public money expended in this way would bring a large return, and then we would be able to pay off that million-dollar loan. I believe that $1,000 used in seeding these burnt lands would yield a large percentage of profit in a very few years.

I do not wish to take the credit of this scheme, as I have seen it tried before. Mr. Robson, near the head of Comox bay, has some ground that looks as smooth and clear as possible, and it has had no other treatment than the way I have described. In Alberni's settlement, also, another gentleman has discovered this plan of keeping his burnt woods clear. I refer to Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, who has demonstrated it to be a great success.

Now, I respectfully ask the editors of the several newspapers in the province to give this a space if they think it of sufficient importance to discuss the matter, and to keep the idea before the public. I claim there is money for the country in the idea. In conclusion let me say, let the thing be done at once, and in three years no one will regret the expenditure.

A CITIZEN OF B. C.

SPALLUMCHEEN.

The Progress Made by this Promising District.

The establishment of the large mill at Enderby and the probable construction of the Okanagan & Shuswap railway from Sicamous to Okanagan lake has been the means of greatly encouraging agriculture in the Spallumcheen district. Over twenty tons of fruit trees have gone in this fall, and during the summer no less than fifteen carloads of agricultural implements have been sent into the various ranches. Also, as a consequence, there are now three acres of plowed land where there was one before.

The government road, which is being constructed from Sicamous to Enderby, will be finished in about a month's time. This will be of great service to the settlement generally, and will allow Enderby to secure a daily mail. It will put the mill company within forty-eight hours of Victoria, whereas at present it requires ten days for a letter to reach its destination. The road also connects with the system running south to Okanagan lake and other points.

The prospects for the growth of Spallumcheen district are very bright, and those who are acquainted with its dormant resources feel confident that when properly treated they will prove a source of permanent wealth to the country.

REMEMBERED DEAD.

The Odd Fellows Decorate the Graves of Departed Brethren—A Beautiful Ceremonial.

On Sunday the Odd Fellows of this city paid a touching tribute to the memories of their departed brethren and with sweet and choice flowers decorated the last resting places of their former comrades. This ceremony originated with the custom of beautifying the graves of the soldiers who fell during the American rebellion, and has been adopted by the great benevolent society as a way to keep green the memories of those who have crossed the dark river. Prior to the decorative ceremonies a suitable sermon was delivered at the Pandora street Presbyterian church, by Rev. D. Fraser, M. A., where about one hundred and twenty of the members of the order met on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. No decorations were worn except a plain scarlet ribbon on the left breast, and no outward show was made of their mission of love. The reverend gentleman took for his text:

Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant; even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many.—Matt. 20: 26-28.

The love of pre-eminence, he said, is very strong in the human heart. How often even the disciples of our Lord disputed as to who should be greatest. In the Apostolic church Diotrephs loved to have the pre-eminence, and there have been many of his type in the church in all ages. The same is true in politics and society. This love of pre-eminence may have some good results, but it leads chiefly to evil. The person who is selfishly aiming at his own elevation is usually ready to trample upon others, and when two or more of this type meet there is strife; in fact the bitterest and bloodiest conflicts in history may be traced to this cause. How does our Saviour deal with this spirit? He does not say you must not strive for pre-eminence, but he teaches what true pre-eminence is and how it is to be attained. What, then, is true greatness? Who are the true nobility? Who are the *elite* of society? They are those who lay out unselfishly to do good to others. They may occupy the humblest walks in life, they may wear hodden gray, but they are the nobility of the Kingdom of Heaven. This may appear paradoxical but it is true.

1. Conscience acknowledges its truth. Nothing affords such genuine pleasure; nothing is so ennobling as doing good to others.

2. Consider the eminent which people generally form of prominent historical characters; who reverees the memory of Alexander the Great or Julius Cæsar or Napoleon? But mention the names of Jonathan, Paul or David Livingston and our hearts are immediately touched.

3. The reason why self-sacrifice is true nobility is that we are all brethren—children of one Heavenly Father, whose name is Love. Love is the universal law in the moral world. To live in accordance with that is to be in harmony with God and the universe, and be blest accordingly.

The Great Example.—The Lord Jesus himself is the noblest institution of His teaching. While others have done noibly "He is the chiefest among ten thousand," "He gave His life a ransom for many." In order to understand the self-sacrifice of our Lord, three things must be considered:

1. The dignity of His person. The One who gave His life for us was "the Son of Man," the head of the race, the One supremely noble and spotless personage that has appeared in history. Besides this He was "God manifest in the flesh, who CAME to seek and to save the lost."

2. The completeness of His self-sacrifice. He allied himself closely to the fallen race. He emptied himself. He took upon Him the form of a servant. He laid down His precious life.

3. The object which He had in view, "He gave himself for us that He might redeem us from all iniquity." The Lord Jesus did not die simply to set us an example of benevolence. He died to redeem, nevertheless His death is the noblest example of self-sacrafice, therefore His name is above every name.

I have said nothing hitherto about the order of Oddfellows, but you will observe that I have been expounding your principles. Let me close with three practical remarks:

1. Make disinterested benevolence the great principle of your practical life. This alone will make you truly noble and great.

2. Give your hearts to the Great Friend of sinners. It is well to remember departed friends and benefactors. Jesus is a living friend.

3. Every Oddfellow should be a Christian. You believe the principles of your order; their logical conclusion is surrender to Christ. Make the surrender now, and may the Lord bless you. Amen.

The sermon was listened to with marked attention by those present, and after its close the members moved in a body to the lodge-room, where a few appropriate remarks were made by Grand Master Joshua Davies, and the members dispersed to their homes.

After lunch they again assembled at the hall, where a large quantity of flowers were ready to be used in the decorations. Published invitations had been made to the citizens of Victoria to contribute flowers for the occasion and right generously had the invitation been responded to. One hundred and twenty-six beautiful boquets were all prepared, as well as many loose flowers and evergreens. These were nearly all contributions from the following ladies: Mrs Dunsmuir, Mrs A. Carmichael, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. J. B. Harrison, Mrs. Theo. Davie, Mrs. S. Duck, Mrs. D. Gibb, Mrs. M. R. Smith, Mrs. Capt. Cavin, Mrs. J. P. Walls, Mrs. Ashley, Mrs. H. Moss, Mrs. McKillican, Mrs. Capt. Spaulding, Mrs. Morley, Mrs. Bishop Hill, Mrs. Geiger, Mrs. S. McB. Smith, Mrs. L. Vigelius, Mrs. W. J. Pendray, Mrs. Geo. Maynard, Mrs. F. Norris, Mrs. Huxtable, Mrs. W. Walker, Mrs. Joshua Holland, Mrs. John Wall, Mrs. A. Shaw, Mrs. McLagan, Mrs. Hugh O'Neil, Mrs. S. H. Hyams, Mrs. Hewl

Weekly Colonist

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Winnipeg *Sun:* The members of the local government do not appear to have surrendered the idea that they will be able to make financial arrangements in quarters outside the city. It is hoped their expectations will be realized, but should it be necessary to look to the city for aid we feel satisfied that it cannot, and will not be refused. Once Mr. Norquay feels that the city must come to the rescue, he should consult with the members of the city council, and possibly of the board of trade as well, and there is little doubt some feasible scheme can be evolved.

TORONTO *Mail:* Bishop Perry, of Iowa, was elected to the see of Nova Scotia months ago. At the time the bishop, who was in England, cabled to Halifax that he could not give any encouragement that he would accept, but that he would wait particulars. Particulars were forwarded at once. Nothing, however, was heard of Dr. Perry's intentions until a few days ago, when, in the course of a letter to an American paper denying that he had spoken in his Westminster Abbey sermon disparagingly of the revolutionary forefathers he asserted that he had no purpose or desire either to desert his country, disavow his American principles or leave his beloved American church. Archdeacon Gilpin, of Halifax, in a letter to the Halifax press, says the bishop by leaving the Nova Scotia synod to learn of his decision through a letter to an American paper has treated the synod, "to use a mild term, with great discourtesy." The Nova Scotia Anglicans have now tried England and the United States for a bishop in vain; let them try Canada.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The French are a very brave people and have accomplished deeds of striking personal valor, but even D'Artagnan himself was not ready to dash his head against a stone wall. In medieval times it sometimes happened that two knights, fully armed, fought for hours, raining blows on each other's helms and breast-plates, with no effect on the man within, finally leaving off through sheer exhaustion. It is quite possible that both Germany and France are now so fully prepared that neither can expect to gain an easy and brilliant victory over the other. It is also likely enough that the power standing on the defensive may have the advantage. Germany cannot hope to take France by surprise as she did in 1870. She then mobilized quite ten days before her foe, and at the battles of Weissemburg and Woerth out-numbered him by two or three to one. The moral effect of those early disasters clung to the French throughout the war; they never recovered the first shock of defeats that took the character of routs. Nothing of the kind is likely to occur again. Within a week of the declaration of war France would have a million of men under arms; within a fortnight another million would be enrolled to supply reserves. These soldiers might be defeated in the field, for nobody can predict the fortune of war, but, supported on every side by forts and strong cities, they could not be dispersed or forced to surrender as in the disasters of 1870. Paris was then taken unprepared. She can now make ready for a seige with all the foreknowledge of necessities painfully acquired seventeen years ago. On the other hand, if France is for the first time so well prepared that even Prince von Bismarck would think twice before attacking her, we must remember that Germany, compared with what she was in 1870, is trebly armed. At that time the Bavarians, Wurtemburgers and Badeners were under separate commands, now they form part of the Army of the Empire. The system of defense and offense has been perfected to the minutest part. The credit of Germany is excellent, because her debt is very small. Her alliance with Austria and Italy give her securities which did not exist at the time of the last war. In fact, it may be said that if France has doubled her strength since 1870, Germany is now trebly strong, and therefore still retains the superiority.

GEN. BOULANGER'S SPEECH.

We give below the text of the principal part of Gen. Boulanger's speech delivered recently at St. Galmier, and which has caused much excitement in Paris: "I congratulate the troops on the vigor and decision shown by the attack and defence. I can only repeat now what I shall always say when I have the honor of addressing French soldiers. Never wait to be attacked; ever vigorously assume the offensive. The general commanndng the 26th Division fully understood this sound principle. Instead of remaining passively on the defensive, he showed a wise discretion in meeting the attacking force with a vigorous counter attack. The cavalry also did well in charging home. To the cavalry I will say, you can never be too bold. Be headlong, be rash. A cavalry that does not belive it can carry everything before it, and pauses to calculate chances, is no good in action. Find out where your enemy is and then go for him. That is the real element of success. But to the generals I say prepare your attack carefully; feel the enemy; try and find out his weak point. This is the work of the intelligent commander. But that weak point once discovered, let there be no hesitation. Rush at it like a wild boar. Under these conditions, believe me when I tell you there are no troops in the world that can withstand a French force hurling itself recklessly forward *(devant le Francais emballe)*. This principle, gentlemen, if steadily acted on, will give you that great, that master quality which our neighbors have displayed on many an occasion, and which so lamentably failed us during the last war—namely, taking the initiative, which means decision. Theories and speculative and learned calculations are all very well, but they come to very little in action. In modern warfare we need something besides rules and equations. We must take the human factor into account. You may have the most perfect armament in the world, the very best methods of attack, the most admirable strategic plans; all that is no good if you cannot bring the private soldier up to the scratch, and if you have it not in you to make the common soldier, whether he carry a sabre or a rifle, bring all his manhood to bear in the struggle. Well, you can only do that by constant contact with the private soldier. It is by inspiring the rank and file with thorough confidence, by giving them the example of coolness under fire, and not by speculative and scientific theories, that officers fit themselves to war. It is thus that the qualities of the soldier have to be acquired, and those qualities we need more than ever at the present day. Gentlemen, it would be a folly to believe, it would be a crime to say, that the time has come when Europe can afford to think of disarmament. Those who advocate that simply argue that peace at any price is what our country wants. Our enemies, who appreciate us better than we do ourselves, will never believe that. Therefore, let us continue to work hard and prepare. *C'est pour la France.*"

HOW MUSIC BOXES ARE MADE.

The principle of manufacture is simple. The different parts comprise a brass roller studded with fine points of the hardest steel, a steel comb, the teeth of which give the sounds, a spring to give the revolving motion to the cylinder and a fly-wheel or fan to regulate the revolving motion. The music has first to be arranged by a thorough artist. The cylinder which comes from the machine-shop is then placed in the hands of a woman, who, with the aid of the music and a very ingenious machine, marks the places on the cylinder where the points are to be inserted. Another person drills all the little holes and another inserts the points. The cylinder is then filled with molten cement and then placed on a lathe and revolved quickly. The cement adheres to the inside surface and thus holds the points. A hole is left in the centre of the cylinder for the axis. The points are then filed down so as to be of equal length. The comb is tuned by a tuner, who first files the teeth, without excessive care, to give them the proper flexibility, and then files them near the base to lower the tones and near the point to sharpen the tones. The operation of fastening the cylinder and comb to the bed-plate requires much accuracy, so that the points of the cylinder and the comb will exactly meet. A woman following the music then bends the points on the cylinder slightly forward in order to secure more strength, but more especially to make the chords drop simultaneously and causes the runs or roulades to play evenly. Size in music boxes increases both their volumes and their richness in tone. A cylinder ten inches long can be made to play six, eight, ten or twelve airs well, but it will play six or eight airs better and with more sweetness and harmony of sound than it can be made to play a greater number. The reason of this is that more points on they cylinder and more teeth in the comb can be used for each air if there are fewer airs. The space between the teeth decreases with the number of airs. If the cylinder is increased in diameter the airs may be prolonged. A music box is like a watch. It will last a lifetime if it is good to begin with, and is treated well and with care. Most owners of music boxes object to using them except for company. The fact is, a music box should be used every day, just as a watch should be wound up every day.—*Jewelry News.*

THE BEHRING SEA SEIZURES.

Great Britain Will Wait for a Decision by the U. S. Courts.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 9.—The British government has called a halt in the matter of the Behring sea seizures and in consequence the Dominion government has decided to proceed no further in the matter, but will await the result of trials in the United States courts of cases of American vessels that were also seized there. It is believed that during these trials the question of jurisdiction will come up, and that the rights of the Alaska company to the exclusive catching of seals in these waters will be set aside, in which case the claim for compensation by Canadian sealers would be fully established. The British government, it is understood, requested that no steps toward formally making it an international question should be taken until the United States had dealt with the cases in which their own vessels were implicated.

MAINLAND NEWS.

(Columbian.)

There seems to be no diminishment in the amount of freight arriving and departing via the C.P.R. and C. P. N. Co. Yesterday the number of cars handled was thirteen, seven of which were shipped east, and six received from eastern points for this city and Victoria.

Mr. Wm. Nicholls, of the Gold Park farm, Sea Island, was in town to-day, and before leaving showed us a sample of hard wheat grown on his farm. Last winter he brought from the east 100 lbs. of this wheat and sowed it in April. A week ago the wheat was threshed, and it was found the 100 lbs. had yielded 8,400 lbs. or 140 bushels. This is a splendid yield and only goes to show what the land along the Fraser is capable of.

DOMINION NOTES.

ONTARIO.

Kingston's assessment for 1888 shows an increase of $303,225, and four hundred population.

The honor of knighthood has been conferred on Chief Justice Adam Wilson, of the court of Queen's bench, Ontario.

The bank of London has begun the redemption of its bills, a considerable number being presented. When the depositors will be paid is still a matter for speculation.

Willie, the eight-year-old son of Henry Stanyer, foreman of the Empire Oil Works, on Friday Oct. the 2nd, was sent to call his father to tea. The lad, while in one of the rooms where the oil is pumped into the agitator, became overpowered by the fumes of the liquid and died before medical aid could be procured.

In Thursday's dispatches it was erroneously stated that Judge Clarke, of Simcoe, would resign to accept the Canadian Pacific secretaryship. The dispatch should have read, "Judge Clarke, of Cobourg," and the position is the "solicitorship," not the "secretaryship."

At Chatham, Jas. Moore was found guilty of manslaughter at the assizes recently, for the shooting of Thos. Willoughby at Dresden in April last. Both were colored men. Sentence was deferred. Geo. Hewitt, also colored, was found guilty of outraging Mrs. McLean, and was sentenced to Kingston for life. The outrage was a peculiarly brutal one.

At Ottawa A serious scandal has been discovered in connection with a contract for an extension of the city water works system. It appears that William Stewart, a foreman in the employ of the corporation, has a son who is the contractor for some stone buildings on the Government model farm. This morning one of the city aldermen discovered that men employed by the city on the water works extension, under Stewart senior, were actually engaged in quarrying stone for the experimental farm buildings. Foreman Stewart was at once dismissed, and another official is likely to get into trouble also.

The astronomical survey, under Mr. King, will be completed shortly. The operations commenced at Vancouver and the party have reached Port Arthur. Further data will be obtained when experiments by telegraph with the Montreal observatory are concluded. The results achieved will be numerous, including the detection of residual errors in Northwest survey as well as determining the principal meridian of the Northwest. Mr. McArthur, surveyor of the Interior Department, made the ascent of Mt. Stephen to a height of ten thousand feet above the sea-level. He had to surmount glaciers, and is the first man who ever reached the summit. He is making a topographical survey of the mountains.

MANITOBA.

A St. Paul telegram of the 5th Oct. says that W. R. Sinclair and J. A. Brooks, both of Winnipeg, are saying at the Merchants Hotel. They have just returned from completing a railway contract in Iowa, and have their outfit here. They wired Norquay this morning to the effect that they were ready and willing to complete the construction of the Red River Valley Railway, and will accept the provincial bonds in payment. Sinclair says his offer is bona fide, and they will move their outfit to Manitoba at once if a favorable answer is received.

AN IMMENSD NUGGET.

A Fifty-One-Pound Lump Found in Ballarat.

The Ballarat correspondent of the Melbourne *Argus* telegraphed on August the 30th: "This morning an extraordinary incident in the recent mining history of the colony occurred, when an immense nugget, weighing about fifty-one pounds of pure gold, was unearthed in the now famous Midas mine at Sulky gully. This mine is the property of Sir William Clarke, known as Dowling Forest, and on several occasions lately nuggets varying in size, though small, have been obtained. To-day's discovery, however, eclipses anything of the kind that has been known for many years in Victoria. The news of it created considerable excitement in this city. The first public intimation was obtained in a rather curious manner. A man was observed by the large crowd of shareholders who congregated at the corner to be walking down Sturt street carrying a sack containing what to all appearance was like a small pig, but his strange burden was soon found to be the nugget, and he was followed by an excited and questioning crowd.

The nugget is flat, and has something of the contour of a colossal hand held open, with the thumb and fingers close together. Its greatest length is twelve and one-inches and breadth eight and one-half inches, and it varies in thickness up to two and one-half inches. It is apparently pure gold and weighs 617 ounces. It was found in the northwest main drive, in the direction of the No. 2 shaft, 120 feet from the surface, and at a spot fifty feet from where the Lady Brassey nugget was recently found. A cast of the nugget will be taken before it is broken up. It is estimated to contain fifty-one pounds of pure gold, worth about £61 per pound, and the find represents an addition to the company's revenue of about £2,600.

MURDERED HIS MOTHER.

Because She Opposed his Marriage to a Servant Girl.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The body of Mrs. Hawkins was found in the woods near Brentwood cemetery, about three miles north of her home, yesterday morning. The face and head of the body were covered with knife wounds. Soon after the body was found her son Osbury was arrested and charged with the murder. He had hired a livery rig on Saturday night, and blood-stains were found on the cushion and in the bottom of the carriage. Blood was also found on young Hawkin's cuffs and coat. He could not account for these, but denies most emphatically that he murdered his mother. The motive for his alleged crime, according to his relatives, is because Mrs. Hawkins opposed her son's marriage to a young girl who was employed as servant by the family of Dr. Mowbray.

COUNTY COURT, KAMLOOPS.

(Before Mr. Justice Walkem.)

Robinson *vs.* J. J. Edwards. The action herein was made to recover $544.50. After a hearing lasting nearly three days the court awarded the plaintiff 17 cents—without costs. Mr. Bole, Q. C., for defendant, Mr. Spinks, for plaintiff.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from the teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and take no other. d&w

An Old Time Favorite.

The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus and bowel complaints generally prevail. As a safeguard Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be kept at hand. For 30 years it has been the most reliable remedy.

tu th sat dw

Slang never heard from the lips of a bride: "Don't give me away."

HUMORIZING.

Rattler wishes to know what is a "full dress" rehearsal by the ballet?

Elephants are taken on subscription by editors in India, the cordwood having given out.

The papers say that Gebhardt looks like a footman. Then Langtry must be a Lily of the valet.

"It is little bits of things that fret and worry us," says Josh Billings; "we kan dodge an elephant, but we kan't a fly."

One of the sweetest pictures of domestic economy is a poet blacking a white stocking so that it won't show through the fissures of his boot.

The Americans arrested in England for manufacturing dynamite were only trying to get even with that country for allowing Langtry and Oscar Wilde to come here.

Jack (admiringly)—You are a trump, Miss Marian. Miss M.—Why do you call me such a name as that? Jack (triumphantly)—Because of your taking tricks.

A LITTLE MIXED.

Lou Mayne stood before the tall dressing glass, brushing out her black hair. Dosia Lorn was tucked away like a kitten in a big blue-velvet easy-chair, and sobbing in a gentle subdued way.

Lou turned and looked at her once, with the brush elevated, as if she had more than half a mind to fling it at her.

"Upon my word, Dosia," she said, "you are the greatest idiot I know of! What are you crying about? Surely not because that old Aunt Thingummy of yours is dead? Why, you never saw her in your life!"

"For shame, Lou! That was not her name at all. It was Thwing."

"Worse still!" muttered Lou. "No wonder she died."

"You ought not to be disrespectful to the dead, at any rate."

"I'm not. It's you the disrespect is for. You are so fearfully absurd, Dosia."

"What when she left all the money to Hurst and me?"

"Oh, is that what you are crying about? Well, really!"

"No, of course not. You know it is on poor Roy's account. He will be so cut up."

"Will he? Why?"

"I've—got—got—to marry Hurst now, you know!"

Lou gave utterance to a prolonged whistle.

"You see," wailed Dosia, "the money is left to us on condition that we marry each other."

"And you mean to give up the man you love for that old woman's money?"

"You know," murmured Dosia plaintively, "that the wishes of the dead ought to be respected."

"Rubbish!" exclaimed Lou.

"Marry Hurst, will she?" she was saying to herself, in mingled agony and amusement. "What a little fool she is! I wonder how he feels about his legacy?"

A little later, Lou Mayne was sauntering down the street in all the glory of a new winter toilet, a scarlet-winged toque perched above her jetty braids, and mischief smiling from her eyes.

Not far away she met Hurst Nuel.

"I am so glad not to have missed you!" he exclaimed eagerly. "I was just going to your house to ask you to—"

"And I am very glad to have met you," interposed Lou. "I wanted to congratulate you."

"Indeed? What about?"

"On your approaching marriage."

"You mean my Aunt Thwing's legacy. How does Dosia take it?"

"Like a little lamb," returned Lou demurely. "Sheds a few natural tears to poor Roy's memory, but declares herself ready for the sacrifice."

Hurst laughed again, and then:

"There's to be a big sleigh-ride to-night, Lou. Will you let me take you in my new cutter?"

"What will Dosia say?"

"Dosia! Roy Poyntz will take care of her, of course."

Lou shook her head very gravely.

"She wouldn't think of going with him now. She intends to break with Roy, and marry you."

"Indeed!" laughed Hurst, "but it takes two to make a bargain. You'll go with me to-night, Lou!"

Lou arched her dark brows in affected horror.

"Bother Dosia!" was the disrespectful response. "You will go, won't you? There's going to be lots of fun."

"Perhaps," smiled Lou, and swept on.

"She'll come, my darling," he murmured. "I almost know she loves me; but to-night I'll put my fate to the test."

The moon had not yet risen when the sleighing party set forth.

As young Nuel drew up before the house in which Lou Mayne and Dosia

Lou turned and looked at her.

Lorn both lived, Roy Poyntz was just behind him; and the two girls came out together, both so muffled and veiled that in the obscurity one could hardly be told from the other.

"I never should have known it was you, only for your hat," said Hurst, as he tucked his freight carefully away among the furry robes, with a smiling glance of recognition at her scarlet-winged toque.

"It's all right," whispered Lou Mayne, as she stepped into Roy Poyntz's cutter. "I changed hats with Dosia; she thinks Hurt wanted her to ride with him, and he thinks he has got me."

Hurst had two horses, a lively span, too, but he managed to drive them with one hand, the other to gently insinuate itself about the little muffled shape beside him. He ventured to extend the circuit, and bending his tall head, murmured in the tenderest accents:

"Darling! You know already that I love you."

Something between a gasp and a sob came from behind a thick veil.

Hurst's arm tightened, and he drew her still nearer.

"Will you be my wife, dear one?" he asked, just as the other folks came up, making such a racket that he could not catch her reply.

He must have been satisfied as to its purport, or he would scarcely have strained her so fondly to him, and at a convenient turn in the road, pushed up a corner of her veil to print a kiss on the sweet lips.

The sleigh-ride was to culminate in a dance at a hotel a few miles out.

They were very merry in the ballroom soon after—all but Dosia Lorn, whose face had a white drawn look and a quiver about the mouth.

Lou Mayne had never looked so lovely, and Roy Poyntz, having bowed to Dosia, devoted himself so pointedly to Miss Mayne, that Hurst Nuel could not get a word with her.

He bore it cheerfully for a while, soothed by the recollection of the sweetness of the ride. But even those tender memories failed presently to console for such utter banishment from the light of Lou's smile. Was Lou, after all, only the coquette so many deemed her?

"What ails Dosia Lorn?" someone asked.

"Hush!" said Lou. "Don't you know that her Aunt Thwing is dead?"

Dosia heard, and gave her head a toss.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Lou Mayne," she whispered presently; "I never saw such a flirt in my life!"

"Why, Dosia! and only because I'm trying to comfort poor Roy for your shameful treatment of him."

"He's very easily comforted," pouted

"Darling!"

the girl; "and there's Hurst, too. How can you treat him so?"

"Mr. Nuel? Oh, he's your lookout now."

"He hates me as bad as I do him, and I know it!" said Dosia. "If he did—"

She paused, blushing furiously, and then whispered:

"He made love to me dreadfully, though on the road. He did, Lou! Would you have believed he was so mercenary?"

Lou laughed.

"You're rather well matched in that respect, aren't you?"

"Does—does Roy seem to mind much?" questioned Dosia timidly.

"Oh, no! He'll get over it easily enough, said Lou lightly. "You needn't worry about him."

"He hasn't asked me to dance with him once this evening," said Dosia in a grieved tone.

"Of course not. Do you suppose he wants to dance with you, now you're engaged to someone else?"

"I don't see why not!"

"When are you and Mr. Nuel going to be married?" pursued Lou.

"I don't know," said Dosia. "I wish you'd stop."

"Stop what?" innocently.

"Plaguing me about Hurst. I don't want him, and I don't want my Aunt Thwing's money. He's welcome to it all."

"Oh, indeed!" said Lou, looking much amused. "Well, perhaps you had better tell him so."

"I would if I thought Roy would make it up with me."

"I don't know about that," returned Lou sternly. "Rather doubtful, I should think."

Who should come sauntering up but handsome Roy himself.

"Our dance, Lou," he said quite gayly, and familiarly offering his arm.

And then as they strolled away, he nodded coolly to Dosia, with:

"Not dancing, Miss Lorn? Shall I send you a partner?"

"No!" Dosia answered shortly.

Then, knowing she was going to cry in spite of herself, she ran into a little waiting-room off the ballroom.

Hurst Nuel was there, staring gloomily at his boots, and wondering about Lou.

"Hello, Dosia!" he exclaimed. "Crying?"

She went straight up to him, lifting the pretty tear-drenched face, like a flower dipped in dew.

"Please, Hurst," she cried piteously, "you have Aunt Thwing's money, and I know it wasn't right to let you go on so in the cutter to-night, and kiss me and all; but, please, I don't want to marry you."

A light began to break on Hurst.

"Was it you or Lou Mayne I brought here to-night?" he demanded abruptly.

"Me, of course. Lou said you wanted to talk over Aunt Thwing's will with me."

"Aunt Thwing's will!" began Hurst excitedly. "If I don't settle with Miss Lou for this! Excuse me, Dosia; I never dreamed it was you. I thought it was Lou all the time. She has got the joke on us pretty bad."

With a peremptoriness that Lou for once never thought of resisting, he transferred her hand from Roy's arm to his own, and led her to a spot where a friendly curtain screened them from the general gaze.

"A pretty trick you played me!" he began. "The least you can do now," he went on, "is to ride home with me, and settle it. Will you?"

Lou's eyes were downcast, the dark saucy face covered with delicious blushes, and her red lips twitching nervously.

"But what will Mr. Poyntz say?"

"He and Dosia will be glad of the exchange, and you know it. Will you come?"

"Perhaps," laughed Lou, as she slipped

She went straight up to him, lifting the pretty, tear-drenched face.

away from him. But she rode home with him, and Dosia with Roy.

There was a double wedding about three months afterwards.

Aunt Thwing's legacy proved to be a delusion. The poor old woman hadn't money enough to keep herself. Her brain was a little cracked, and she had a fashion of stealing away every now and then to a lawyer, and getting him to draw her will, devising imaginary legacies to whomever she happened to think of at the time.

"My son," said old Precept, "don't take to writing poetry. When I was young like you, I was smitten with a beautiful creature and wrote her a poem. I never saw her again."

A woman at Bar Harbor has made $20,000 in five years in a summer laundry. The wonder is she hasn't made twice as much, but perhaps she divides with the tub-women.

Blue Horse, a "good Indian," writes to the Great Father at Washington to send him a glass eye and a cane. Blue Horse will be taken for a dude if he doesn't mind how he acts.

Sea sickness, it is said, does not originate in the stomach. This may be true, but those who have been its victims can vouch that it starts straight from the stomach the moment it attacks you.

Landlady (to lodger)—Beg pardon, sir, did I understand as you was a doctor of music? Lodger—I am, ma'am. Why? Landlady—Well, sir, my Bill 'ave just been and broke his concetina, and I thawt as how I should be glad to put a hodd job in yer way.

A fresh supply of Blank Books, Pass and Memorandum Books, Writing and Scribbling Tablets, just arrived at Jamieson's Book and Stationery Store.

Be Prepared.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery and colic, come suddenly in the night, and the most speedy and prompt means must be used to combat their dire effects. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies It *never fails* to cure or relieve. tu th sat dw

From a Grateful Mother.

"My little child suffered from a severe cold upon the lungs, until she was like a little skeleton before she took Burdock Blood Bitters, after which she became fat and hearty, and was cured of weak lungs, constipation and debility or wasting of flesh, from which two doctors had failed to relieve her." Mrs. Samuel Todd, Sturgeon Bay, Ont. tu th satdw

SPANISH FUNERALS.

Queer Scenes in the Burial of the Old and Young.

I will describe two funerals, says a correspondent of the London *Referee*, that I witnessed in one day at the great cemetery at Seville. Four little barefooted boys arrive at the cemetery gates. Between them they carry a little blue and white coffin. They jog along, chatting and laughing, up the long avenue of trees. Presently they see something which attracts their attention—a bird in a tree. Down they drop the coffin by the roadside, and off they scamper across the grass to the tree. They pick up stones and begin to throw at the bird, in the process they quarrel about something, and two of the boys have a fight.

In the meantime the coffin lies in the roadway. I walk up to it, and through the glass set into the lid I see the dead child's face. It had been dead perhaps 12 hours, so the features are unchanged, and it appears to be calmly sleeping. Several people pass me; no one takes any notice of the coffin on the road. One old gentleman nearly tumbles over it and swears. It is evidently nothing unusual.

Presently these ragged boys have arranged their little differences, return and pick up the coffin. Two of them have lighted cigarettes. They carry their burden right across the cemetery to a little house, where two or three men with brass numbers on their caps are smoking cigarettes. Here they show a paper, and one of the men, picking up a spade, tells the boys to follow him. Off they go, jogging the coffin now this way now that, and I follow them.

We come to a long line of brick vaults. Some are empty; some are filled up to the top with what I presume to be mold. The grave digger turns over the loose earth with his spade, and strikes a coffin here and there. It is too full. He moves on to another bricked square, pushes his spade in, and says there is just room. He digs a little hole and lays the coffin flush with the top of the brick work. Then he throws a few spadefuls of earth from a mound close by, and the ceremony is over. There are thousands of these bricked squares in the cemetery and each contains a score of coffins. There is no stone over the top, only the loose brown earth. Some of them are so full that the earth has to be piled up to cover the coffin, and thus the coffin is actually above ground.

The next funeral arrived as I was leaving the cemetery. A car, driven by a man smoking a cigarette, came up. It was followed by a cab, from which alighted an old gentleman, also smoking a cigarette. The car pulled up at the gate of the "depository," a little house in the grounds arranged for the reception of the people who have died too late to be buried that day. The guardian of the house, cigarette in mouth, flings open the doors, speaks to the gentleman, and then calls some one to come. A man with a cigarette in his mouth now approaches. He and the car-driver lift out the coffin and carry it into the house and lay it on the trestles. They then light a candle at the head and foot, and come out and shut the door.

On drives the car, the man lighting another cigarette, and the gentleman to whom the corpse belongs strolls across the cemetery with the grave-digger to choose "his place." The grave-digger turns up a little earth in one brick square and then in another. "Too full," says the gentleman, puffing his cigarette. He goes from square to square and pokes at the loose earth with his cane. At last he settles on a square which is only half full. "That will do," he says, and then he returns to his cab and drives away.

Peter the Great of Russia.

The Imperial Historical Society of Russia has recently published a volume containing the correspondence of M. de Campredon, Envoy of France to St. Petersburg from 1722 to 1724. The immediate object of his mission was to conclude an alliance between the Duc de Chartres, son of the Regent Orleans, with the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, the Czar's young st daughter. He was not successful in this project, but his observations on Russian life at that period are full of interest. Of the Czar Peter he says: "It is true to say of this great prince that he has accomplished prodigies, and if the interior of the greater number of his subject has not changed, there has at least been such a metamorphosis on the surface that those who knew Russia thirty years ago, and who see what goes on there to-day, would be constrained to allow that it required a monarch as courageous as he was, enlightened and laborious to produce so happy and so general a revolution. In fact, his attention to the task of making his people amenable to order, to render them useful to the State, and to carry his glory to the highest point it could reach, was infinite; nor did it require less perseverance to draw his nobility from the indifference unworthy of men in which they were sunk, and to render them fit to serve in his armies on land and sea, for which they had until quite recently an insuperable objection. The knowledge which the Czar acquired in the foreign countries through which he travelled was turned to excellent account by his genius, sustained by the solid reflections of a conscient and penetrating judgment, by a prodigious memory, by a courage which made him respected and obeyed without the least repugnance, and by a consummate prudence in the execution of all the great projects which he had formed for the welfare of his States after having extended their frontiers till he had rendered them the largest realm in Europe and himself the most powerful prince of the North. What is still more extraordinary is that he owed his great intelligence solely to his own labors; none of his relations who wished to deprive him of the throne troubled about his education. In this manner has Russia, scarcely known by name before his time, become to-day the object of the attention of the greater number of the Powers of Europe, who seek her friendship either because they fear to see her engaged in an opposite camp, or for the advantage they hope to gain from her alliance."

What Parisians Drink.

It is fortunate for Parisians that they do not habitually drink Seine water, as last year there were taken out of that river, at and near Paris, 3,021 dogs, 2,257 rats, 1,337 animals of other kinds, 609 birds, 507 fowls, 75 ducks, geese and turkeys, and 7,000 pounds weight of offal. How any one can be found to bathe in the Seine after these pleasant revelations it is difficult to understand; but I suspect that the Thames "record" would be quite as bad, if one could only obtain it.—*London Truth.*

Arrow Throwing—A Yorkshire Sport.

A "Yorkshireman" sends to the *Standard* the following description of the game of arrow throwing. The Yorkshire "arrow throwing" consists in throwing an arrow the greatest distance, and not in aiming at a mark, the ground from the standpoint being measured out into spaces, each twenty yards apart radiating from the centre or stand point, and which are generally marked by small branches or twigs stuck into the ground, and called "scores," the one throwing the most scores winning the match, say out of about thirty or forty throws. The "arrow" is not a javelin or assegai, but very similar to the arrow used in modern archery, though without any feathers at the base or metal at the point. It is generally made of light, soft wood, varying in length from two to three feet, according to the fancy of the thrower. It is rather thicker at the point than the base, and sometimes is made of two kinds of wood, box being used for the point and willow for the base. The method of throwing is as follows: The "thrower" takes a stout piece of whipcord about a yard and-a-half in length, a knot being tied at one end so as to form a "button," round which the cord is "hitched," after having been passed round the base end of the arrow, and a few inches from that end; the cord is then brought down to the point, which the thrower holds in his hand, the cord being perfectly tight and parallel to the arrow to prevent it slipping from the "button," or knot, at the base until it is released in the act of throwing. The "thrower" then passes the remainder of the cord round his hand, in order to insure a better grip, and taking a run of several yards, as a bowler does at cricket, throws the arrow with a jerk, overhand, as one would throw a ball or stone, the cord slipping from the arrow and over the knot as soon as the necessary impetus is given. A really expert "thrower" will generally throw in a match at least from nine to eleven "score,"—*i. e.*, 180 to 220 yards every throw, his best efforts reaching as high as thirteen or fourteen "score."—*St. James Gazette.*

"Take Suthin'."

A friend who recently crossed the Atlantic with Capt. Cook of the Cunard steamship Etruria says there was an obnoxious representative of our frontier civilization aboard who made his fellow-passengers tired with his persistant invitations to "take suthin'." One day in the smoking room the chap was complaining of the captain's putting on airs in refusing to drink. "Where was he when you invited him?" asked a bystander. "On the bridge," says the westerner calmly. "Oh! of course he couldn't join you when he was on duty," said the other. "Why, he's the friendliest fellow in the world if you tackle him at the right time, in an off-hand way. You just go up to him in the morning when he is wilking the deck, slap him on the back and ask him to 'smile' with you. That's the way to take him." The next day the convivial "gent" overtook the dignified Cook on deck and with a slap that nearly knocked that officer off his pins, cried out, "Hi say, old man, what do you say to a drop of suthin' this morning?" The "old man" recovered his balance, drew himself up, gave the fellow a look that meant sudden death at least, and marched straight for the bridge without uttering a word. The fellows in the secret enjoyed the bore's temporary discomfiture, as may be imagined, but he was far from being crushed. He merely remarked that he considered Cook a "blamed snob," and declared that he would have nothing more to do with him.

He Didn't Count on the Plaster.

There is a young man living in Columbus, a good-looking fellow, who has a sweetheart out in the country a few miles, and he spends two evenings in every week in her society. A few nights ago he stayed to the usual hour, and as he passed out the front door he discovered that it was cloudy and dark. He did not relish the idea of walking home alone through the gloomy night, and hinted a good deal to get an invitation to remain, but it was not forthcoming. But the young man was equal to the emergency. Going down the steps he artfully contrived to slip and fall gently to the ground. Thereupon he quickly set up a tremendous groaning. The ruse worked admirably. The girl screamed and the men came and carried the young man tenderly into the house. Then he was assisted to undress and deposited in the spare room. He had barely begun to chuckle over the success of the stratagem when the girl's mother put in an appearance, armed with a mustard plaster a foot square. This she immediately proceeded to clap on the young man's shoulders, where he incautiously located the damage to his frame. For two mortal hours that woman sat by the bed, and was not satisfied till she beheld a blister an inch deep. The young man is now reformed.

Children of the City.

Let any one visit one of our rural districts, for example, of New Jersey, and take notice of the strong, healthy, good natured children he sees upon either hand; and landing at any one of our down town ferries, on his return, let him observe the little, pale, slender, weezel faced youngsters that crowd our sidewalks, looking as if it were an effort requiring all their strength to live, and he will need no argument or strong array of statistics to convince him that something should be done, and that too, at once, toward improving the physical condition of this numerous growing population. Good air, clean water and healthy food, and enough of them, are cheaper in the end than pest houses, infirmaries and insane asylums.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Excellent Domestic Wine.

A housewife who makes excellent cherry wine does it after the following formula; Stone and mash the cherries and strain the juice. To one quart of juice add one or one and a half pints of water according to the richness of the juice. Some juice will bear more dilution than others. To every gallon of the mixture add three pounds of sugar. Let stand in an open mouthed jar with musquito netting over it until it ceases to ferment, then bottle and cork.

Popular Summer Dresses.

Foulards and India silks are among the most popular and at the same time comfortable dresses for summer wear. The red foulards and China silks, so popular with French women, are also worn here. Velvet is much used as a trimming for these soft silk dresses, the velvet being employed for collar, cuffs vest and plastron.

A Severe Attack.

"I never felt better in my life than I have since taking Burdock Blood Bitters. I had a severe bilious attack; I could not eat for several days, and was unable to work. One bottle cured me." John M. Richards, Sr., Tara, Ont. For all bilious troubles use B.B.B. tu th sat dw

Grand Results.

For several years R. H. Brown, of Kincardine, suffered from dyspepsia, he says he tried several phyaicians and a host of remedies without relief. His druggist recommended B. B. B., which he declares produced "grand results," for which he gives it its highest recommendation.

tu th sat dw

Certain Cure.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.—A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute and chronic forms of bowel complaint incident to summer and fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry; to be procured from any dru

The Colonist

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Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1887.

From the DAILY COLONIST, October 14.

BAVARIA has to have a king just to keep up appearances. Of course his real authority is not worth considering. But for purposes of national ornament he is an absolute necessity. Although free from duties and responsibilities the monarch of this country within a country enjoys a splendid revenue. The estate that the king is supposed to occupy is said to possess every requirement for the needs of royalty on the largest scale. One would suppose that under such circumstances a sovereign could get along without difficulty. But the counterfeit kings of Bavaria seem to have as much trouble as those who really reign over other nations. The late monarch nearly bankrupted the nation by his marvelous extravagance, and the present ruler is a hopeless maniac. After thinking the matter over for some time he has come to the conclusion that a king can best spend his time in pealing potatoes, and accordingly devotes himself to this simple but useful occupation from morning until night. There is now a great rage among the Bavarian nobility to eat potatoes that were pealed by King Otto.

THE dynamite gun, the largest contribution to the list of destructive engines of war, after a lengthy course of experiments, is pronounced a success. The gun is simply a long tube with a reservoir of compressed air. By the release of a quantity of the compressed air an explosive force is obtained sufficient to throw a dynamite shell a considerable distance. Mechanism connected with the shell causes it to explode on reaching the object at which it is aimed. Secretary Whitney, speaking of the result of the last experiments, said that it had been demonstrated that dynamite could be thrown a mile and a half in destructive quantities with considerable accuracy, and that the increase of the range of the gun and of the quantity of dynamite so as to make feasible the destruction of the strongest ironclads was merely a question of detail. For coast defence the secretary considers the dynamite gun the most important arm yet invented, as the projectile thrown by it cannot be avoided by the nettings and other appliances used for the protection of ships against torpedoes. The only weak point in this idea is in the seeming forgetfulness of the fact that the throwing of dynamite missiles, if it should come to that, is a game that two can play at and that in such an exchange of destructive compliments, a moving vessel would perhaps have some advantage over a stationary fortification. The invention of the dynamite gun will supply the Peace society with an additional argument for the adoption of some more rational means of settling international differences than the wanton and brutal destruction of human life which disgraces modern civilization.

DEATH OF LADY BRASSEY.

The death of Lady Brassey on board the now famous yacht "Sunbeam," while on a pleasure trip to Australia, will be generally lamented. Hers was a bright, sunny disposition, which endeared her to all who came within her influence, while her literary instincts and high intellectual character placed her on a pedestal far above the average woman. Sailing over the summer seas, seeking new adventures and an intimate acquaintance with "the wide world," much of the heartiness and good cheer of the "tar" seems to have been incorporated in her disposition as evidenced by her writings. In many an English home which has been gladdened by "The Cruise of the Sunbeam" genuine regret will be felt by the burial at sea of the amiable lady, whose quick observation and ready insight into men and things have made of the work a fund of most valuable information, eclipsed by none other of the same class in recent years. "God is as near by sea as by land," and into His keeping has been given the sunbeam which brightened the lives of her own loving household and shed a reflected glory upon many a home, where her memory will be imperishable.

PROLIFIC IN JUDGES.

The appointment of Mr. George W. Burbidge, deputy minister of justice, to the judgeship of the new exchequer court, serves to remind New Brunswickers that their province is a good one for "bench timber." It has given in the person of Sir William J. Ritchie a chief justice to the highest Canadian court. Our own honored Mr. Justice Gray left behind him in New Brunswick a record in keeping with the proud position he has attained on the supreme court bench of British Columbia. Then, again, the Hon. E. L. Wetmore, formerly leader of the opposition in the local legislature, has been appointed one of the supreme court judges in the Northwest Territories. The Hon. Ira Keith, formerly of Havelock, King's County, has been elected to a judgeship in Massachusetts. And we know not how many more judges New Brunswick has scattered about the globe, not to mention ex-Judge Travis, of the Northwest. The appointment of Mr. Burbidge is based on the grounds of his being a sound lawyer, well fitted for the duties he has assumed. As deputy minister he proved most capable and useful, and we have no doubt will prove as great a success in the wider field to which he has been called.

A MAD COLUMBIAN.

It will be remembered that some time ago THE COLONIST criticized a pamphlet published by the C. P. R.—purporting to be a description of the various points touched by its line—in which the old city of Westminster was treated to a *three line notice*. Whether the omission to describe the progressive city on the banks of the Fraser was intentional or otherwise we cannot say, but the facts, nevertheless, are that Westminster wasignored, that she is greatly injured by it, that her citizens are indignant at the slight, and that the defects in the pamphlet were pointed out by THE COLONIST. After the publication of the article referred to, there was a futile effort made by the *Columbian* in the same direction. It was with genuine surprise and pleasure that we received the resolution of thanks from the Westminster council by yesterday's mail and it was also with some measure of indignation that we read the uncalled for utterances in the *Columbian*, charging THE COLONIST with interested motives in calling the attention of the company to the injustice done our sister city. The *Columbian* in a two column article goes over the whole question, quoting the remarks of both papers and, after calling the council's action "childish folly" and "incomprehensible stupidity," and referring to ancient history in an endeavor to show that THE COLONIST is hostile to Westminster, makes an appeal for commendation of the milk-and-water policy it pursues in regard to Westminster's interests. It put forth an effort to show that the C. P. R. is a good friend to Westminster, because it transships the island freight at that point. This is amusing. The railway sends its trains to Westminster because it is the most economical and convenient point at which to transact the business. Our contemporary states that Westminster has the same freight rates as those accorded Victoria and Vancouver as though that were a special favor, instead of her right. It even affirms that the railway has complied with the conditions contingent on granting the civic bonus, as if that were something not to be expected. We will not attempt to answer the weary length of the *Columbian's* remarks. We are surprised so much energy was exhibited on its part. However, we will ask a few plain questions: Is it not true that the great majority of Westminster's citizens complain that they really have no paper working in the city's behalf? Do they not state that one is so interested in Vancouver and the other so wrapped up in Port Moody that their own city, whose interests they should always be ready to guard, are altogether neglected? Is it not a fact that a number of the city's leading citizens have a scheme on foot to establish a newspaper that will fight for Westminster? We would advise our contemporary to wake up, to abandon its suicidal policy of neglecting Westminster's most vital interests, to throw off the lethargy which seems to have overtaken it, and to evince a spirit worthy of the advancing prosperity of the city in which it is published. In that event, perhaps the present hostile action of its readers, evidenced by the resolution referred to, may pass away, and by judiciously directing its energies for the benefit of Westminster instead of a rival town, it may regain that confidence of the people which is so necessary for the permanent success of a newspaper, and which is amply demonstrated by the generous support that is given this journal by the citizens of Victoria.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Arrested.

Jennie Mitchell and Bertha King were arrested yesterday on a charge of being inhabitors of a house of a ill-fame. The parties were subsequently bailed out.

Delta Stock Yards.

The second sale was held in these yards on Wednesday, about eighty head of cattle being penned. Trade was dull, beef steers fetching from $29 to $31 per head; yearlings from $17 to $19. There was no demand for horses, parties not caring to increase their stock in the face of shortness of feed and high price of hay.

Island Mountain Mine.

A meeting of the directors and shareholders of the Island Mountain Quartz Mining and Milling Company was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Mr. J. C. Bales, Bastion street. The report of Mr. Farrish, mining expert, was read, together with letters from the superintendent, Mr. Walker, and Mr. George Koch, and the result of several assays made by the government assayer, Mr. Martin, at Barkerville. The feeling of the meeting was that Mr. Farrish's report was a series of indefinite and unreasonable assertions and out of keeping with what are known to be existing facts, and after receiving various papers it was unanimously decided to issue to shareholders only sufficient stock to carry on the work of running in on the tunnels, and getting out ore during the winter. The erection of the stamp mill engines, and various machinery necessary to place the works in thorough working condition will soon be completed. Some difficulty was experienced in the manufacture of bricks, those burned during the summer having been found too soft. However, a deposit of clay has been discovered near the mine, a brick of which was burned by the government assayer, who guarantees that it will answer every purpose of fire-brick for the furnaces. Every confidence was expressed by those present in the ultimate result, and a considerable portion of the additional issue of stock was at once subscribed. Another meeting will be held on Friday afternoon, at which it is hoped there will be a strong attendance of shareholders.

Notes from Ladner's.

McNeely's new hotel is now having the carpets and general furnishings placed in the rooms. The building is large and roomy, and is quite up to many of the hotels we have here.

Mr. W. H. Ladner is about again, little or none the worse for the severe fall he received some weeks ago. His well-known enterprise is again being displayed by his taking in hand the erection of six fine residences, which he is about to place on the ground immediately fronting the slough.

Ladner's is fast presenting a town appearance, and at the present moment there is a good opening for a barber and a shoemaker, two necessary requisites.

Burr's mill will commence sawing lumber during the next three or four weeks. Everything about the mill is in good shape. The delay occasioned now is the want of logs that may arrive at any time from the camp situated at Mud Bay.

The great twenty-foot outlet cut on the Benson road, two and a half miles from Ladners, is draining a large body of land, while the east and west sections of the trunk road ditch have made a great improvement in the hay and grain fields throughout the whole eastern portion. The municipality is now nearly out of debt, and the great progress made in improvements this year is only an indication of the vast amount of work that will be done during the coming season.

The following are a few examples of the enormous yields from Delta lands during this season:

At English's, from one acre and one-eighth of potatoes over 900 bushels were harvested, not counting the small potatoes, which amounted to 65 bushels.

Off first crop, at Sharpe's, 58 tons of oats—3,411 bushels Canadian measure—were threshed from twenty-nine acres of land.

Steel Water Pipes.

The Albion Iron Works company have received the order for 53,000 feet of steel water pipes for the Capalani Waterworks company, of Vancouver. They will be 22 and 16 inches in diameter and will consume 800 tons of material. It has been demonstrated in many places that this class of pipe is much more durable and more economical and cleanly for waterworks mains than the cast-iron pipe, and it was on the recommendation of Thos. Keefer, C. M. G., that the Vancouver company adopted the steel pipe.

A Disgusted Exhibitor.

Yesterday, at the Saanich Agricultural Show, Chas. McCorlick's stallion, through some "fluke," obtained the second prize. Instead of being grateful for the good turn on the wheel of fortune which had made him $2.50 richer, Mac got mad and, picking up his traps, mounted his firey steed and left the grounds in high dudgeon, with a look of disgust at the judges, who had thought best to give the first prize to another and far superior steed. Mac's money, which he swore he would not soil his hands with, is held by the committee, who will hand it over when the disgusted hostler calls for it.

A Hive of Industry.

The Albion Iron Works have at present about 125 men actively employed in their establishment. They are busy with the iron work for the railway bridge over the harbor, having the contract for the superstructure, including the turntable for the swing span. They are also constructing boilers and hoisting machinery for the Wellington collieries, the moorings for the dry dock, and building a tug boat for the government. With the many small works, and their regular lines of manufacture, the company are having a fairly good season, although their facilities are sufficient to allow of a considerable increase.

A Clever Publication.

One of the neatest publications possible is the *Rolling Billow*, which is a miniature newspaper published by Miss N. P. Nichols and Miss Maude E. Nichols, daughters of Capt. Nichols of the ship Frank Pendleton. This little sheet is a four paged paper of two columns to a page, and has been edited and published by the two little ladies whose ages are respectively eleven and twelve years. It has all been done at sea, and in its whole appearance it reflects great credit on the youthful publishers. It has its leader, correspondence, local news, funny items, and a political corner in perfect imitation of larger sheets, but with this advantageous feature, everything is original and well flavored with the freshness of the salt sea air. The typographical and press work is also very good, and the sheet is a *bijou*. Capt. Nichols has good reason to be proud of his talented children.

The Premier.

From a gentleman who arrived here by the steamer Olympian yesterday, says the Seattle *P.-I.*, from Victoria, we learn that the Canadian Pacific Transportation steamer Premier will come over to the Queen City with an excursion party on Saturday next. A good many people are surprised that the steamer Premier does not go at once on the route between Vancouver and the Sound ports, but Mr. Geo. S. Jacobs, of the Washington Steamboat Company, throws some light upon the subject. He says: "I do not expect to see the Premier go on that route until November 1st, the day on which our contract with the Canadian Pacific expires. Up to that time the company is bound to give us a full freight every trip, and after doing that there would be hardly enough left to justify another boat to go over the same ground. I understand that Capt. John Irving has been awarded the contract from the Canadian government for carrying the mails from Victoria to Port Townsend, and my opinion is he will put the Premier on the route between Victoria and Sound ports to perform that service. On November 1st we shall withdraw the Anderson from the Vancouver route and place her on the Sound to carry the mail on the Port Townsend route in conjunction with the Edith."

MRS. HUGHES HALLETT.

Trying to Shield Her Unworthy English Husband.

LONDON, October 5.—The following statement was made to me this afternoon by an American, and a warm personal friend of Mrs. Colonel Hughes Hallett in the days when as Miss Van Schomberg she was the belle of Philadelphia: "The reports which have appeared in many papers to the effect that Mrs. Hughes Hallett has left her husband, and is traveling on the continent preparatory to returning to America, are untrue. Talk of divorce, are totally without foundation. On the contrary, Mrs. Hallett is residing with her husband at his residence on Cromwell road, and is standing stanchly by him, endeavoring to live down the scandal which by weakness in an unfortunate moment her husband has brought upon himself. Those who are fully acquainted with the unfortunate circumstances of the case can only applaud Mrs. Hallett's conduct, though perhaps to those who have read all the horrible details of this most unsavory scandal she may seem wanting in that proper spirit and feeling of self-respect which is so characteristic of American women.

Some two years ago Miss Selwyn appealed to Colonel Hallett to save her from the extortionate treatment of her own flesh and blood. It is unnecessary to state the circumstances of this money transaction, but as it came to her ears, Mrs. Hallet, out of the kindness of her heart, offered the young lady a temporary home. No sooner was she installed there than, in the most brazen-faced manner possible, she commenced to undermine Mrs. Hallett's influence with her husband, and in a manner which became the talk of all visitors at the house, absolutely throwing herself in Colonel Hallett's way. Her behavior became so outrageous that Colonel Hughes Hallett himself was compelled to ask her to reside elsewhere.

When Colonel Hallett went to visit friends in the country, by a variety of ways Miss Selwyn succeeded in visiting the same houses at the same time. The statement that they met at the house of Henry Smith by appointment is false. The Colonel was stopping there and Miss Selwyn secured an invitation on the plea that she wished to obtain advice from him regarding the management of her fortune. The various statements that Captain Selwyn or Mrs. Hughes Hallett or Henry Smith made known of the scandal are one and all false. It was made public by Miss Selwyn herself, who desired to compel the Colonel to marry her. I will not attempt to explain this young lady's conduct. Only those who, for the past two years, have observed the course of her selfish passion for Colonel Hughes Hallett can understand it.

This view of the affair I make public, not to obtain any pardon, or even pity, for the Colonel's conduct, or to make more heavy the burden of odium which the young lady already bears, but in the cause of truth and justice, and to explain Mrs. Hallett's position to her country men and women, whose sympathy she would have."

George Tyler, youngest son of G. W. Tyler, a well known attorney of San Francisco, started on a pleasure trip with his wife and child on Sunday last and has not not yet been heard from. The little party left San Pedro in a small sail boat for Santa Catalina island. Serious misgivings are now entertained for their safety.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the council was held last night at the city hall. Present: His Worship Mayor Fell, Couns. Styles, Braden, Higgins, Vigelius and Barnard.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Thornton Fell, who wrote on behalf of several Chinese residents, asking that the furnaces for burning offerings in the old cemetery be allowed by the council to be rebuilt by the Chinese. Coun. Braden strenuously objected to this, as he thought it should not be allowed. Referred to the committee on cemeteries and the firewardens.

From H. G. Lewis, asking permission to cut down a tree in front of his residence. Referred to the street committee.

From F. Williams, stating that the boilers at the electric light plant needed some slight repairs. Referred to electric light committee.

Coun. Braden asked if Coun. Styles could give any idea what it cost to run the electric light machine.

Coun Styles—"About $580 a month."

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Coun. Barnard—That the sewerage or drainage committee be empowered to confer with Mr. T. C. Keefer, C. M. G., and ascertain what his fee would be for an opinion upon the plans, specifications and estimates of cost proposed by Messrs. Pickering & Compton for the carrying out of a sewerage system for the city and for any further information that may be elicited from Mr. Keefer on this important question.

Coun. Barnard said that it was not his intention that Mr. Keefer should be employed to go exhaustively into this question, that is to say to go over the ground already covered by Mr. Pickering by checking his surveys, etc., but as a drainage committee had been appointed to examine Mr. Pickering's plans, specifications and estimates, it would be advisable, now that we had the opportunity of securing the opinion of Mr. Keefer, that the committee confer with him and ascertain what his fee would be for merely a general opinion upon the system recommended by Pickering & Compton. Mr. Keefer had been employed by eastern cities to report upon their sewerage systems and the present chance of having his opinion should not be lost. A public meeting had been called last winter in connection with this sewerage question and it was then stated that Mr. Pickering's report should be examined by some authority on the subject before asking the rate payers to vote a large sum for the commencement of the work. Consequently action in connection with this necessary work was delayed.

Coun. Higgins was willing to second the motion, but he thought it advisable to find out the cost of securing the services of Mr. Keefer.

Coun. Vigelius moved an amendment till there was a full board present. The motion was amended to read, "With power to confer with Mr. Keefer, and to report next meeting." Referred to the committee.

SECOND READING OF THE BY-LAW.

The by-law relating to defining the width of streets, which was introduced by Coun. Higgins, was read.

Coun. Higgins called attention to the evils of narrow streets, and thought that means should be adopted at once to prevent the evil. He pointed out that in future years the narrow streets would be a source of very great difficulty and expense. He also said that the city should take over no streets which are not of sufficient width, and he moved the by-law be adopted. Seconded by Coun. Braden, and carried.

REPORTS.

From the park committee, advising that the money for building a pavilion at Beacon Hill be voted. His worship thought it better to stand over till next meeting, till the question of finances be settled. Coun. Styles thought this unnecessary, and asked that it be put to vote.

The Clerk—There is no seconder.

Coun. Barnard—I'll second it. What's the motion?

Coun. Vigelius moved an amendment to have it laid over till next meeting. He pointed out that sidewalks were more needed.

Coun. Barnard thought that it was a necessary thing to be done. Amendment put to vote and carried.

Coun. Barnard—How did Coun. Harris vote?

Coun. Harris—Coun. Harris has just arrived at a quarter to nine.

From the street committee, advising that the two-plank sidewalk to the Agricultural hall be made.

Coun. Barnard moved an amendment that the report be made to recommend a six-foot sidewalk.

Coun. Harris thought it would be useless to put down a two-foot sidewalk, as it would be used to a great extent by visitors to the park.

Amended to six feet, and carried.

Coun. Braden then rose and called attention to the fact of many experts being called in to report on the condition of the electric light plant. Among them was Mr. Cartmell, of the Dockyard, who as a servant of the crown could not send in a bill, but he asked that $40 be allowed, which would be donated to the Jubilee hospital.

Coun. Higgins moved this offer be accepted and the $40 be paid to the treasurer of the Jubilee hospital and that Mr. Cartmell be thanked for his kindness. Seconded by Coun. Braden, and carried.

Coun. Higgins moved, seconded by Coun. Vigelins for returns of fines, fees and forfeitures of court from 1st of January to 1st of October. Carried.

Coun. Braden moved, seconded by Coun. Higgins, that the water commissioner be instructed to give a return of the cost and other matters connected with his department. Carried.

Coun. Higgins moved, seconded by Coun. Vigelius that a commitee be appointed to consider and report upon the advisability of adopting the standard time for this city.

Coun. Higgins said he thought that some arrangement should be made to avoid confusion. Victoria was the only city on the coast which had not adopted standard time, and he thought it a most necessary thing to be done. Carried. His worship and Couns. Higgins, Vigilius and Pearse were appointed the committee.

Coun. Higgins gave notice to repeal by-law 132 and to provide a bonus for the erection of a smelting and reduction works.

At 9 o'clock the council adjourned.

Cardinal Taschereau was banqueted at Toronto Wednesday night by prominent Roman Catholics. An Orange band from the suburbs of the city, accompanied by large crowds of bloodthirsty roughs, went to the hotel where the banquet was being held and by playing tunes and hurling filthy and insulting epithets they managed to provoke a fight. The fight soon grew into a riot, and as several thousand engaged in it, at one time serious results were anticipated. Stones were thrown by the rioters and a number were injured. Finally the police were sent for, it being feared that the angry crowd would stone and do violence to those at the banquet. The police, after an exciting fight with the mob, managed to disperse it. A number of arrests were made. In every instance but one the prisoners were rescued by friends after being arrested.

"C" BATTERY.

General Orders Regulating the Formation of the Battery.

We give below the militia general orders, issued by Major Gen. Fred. Middleton, commander of the Canadian militia, concerning the formation, equipment and direction of "C" battery, soon to be stationed in Agricultural hall, Victoria.

HEAD QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 6th Oct., 1887.

GENERAL ORDERS (16)

No. 1. PERMANENT CORPS.

Regiment of Canadian Artillery.
"C" Battery.

Authority having issued for the organization of "C" Battery of Artillery, to be stationed in British Columbia, the 100 non-commissioned officers and gunners required to form that battery will be furnished by "A" and "B" Batteries of Artillery, from men who have not less than 3 months' service, and who are of good character.

The men will be re-enlisted by the commandants of the respective batteries they are leaving for three years' service in "C" Battery. They will be given regimental numbers in "C" Battery from one upwards, and will thereafter cease to be designated by the numbers they now have in "A" and "B" Batteries. They will not be allowed to purchase their discharge until they have served 18 months in "C" Battery.

Not more than 15 non-commissioned officers and gunners of the total strength, are to be married men, but quarters cannot be guaranteed at present for the wives and children of any, except staff sergeants and sergeants.

The services of the men who re-enlist in "C" Battery will be considered as continuous as to issues of clothing and kits, and good conduct pay earned under existing enlistments. They will receive their daily pay to date they embark for British Columbia, from the battery they are leaving, and will thereafter be included in the pay lists of "C" Battery.

In addition to their daily and good conduct pay, a gratuity at the rate of ten cents per diem will be paid to each non-commissioned officer and gunner on completion of his three years' service, or on discharge if medically unfit, if the disability is contracted on service subsequent to re-enlistment in "C" Battery, or in the case of death on service to surviving wife or family.

An issue of 100 rifles, valises, mess tins and sets of accoutrements, and 40 rounds of ball ammunition per man, will be made to the Battery before leaving. The rifles will be carried on the train with the battery in arm chests.

The non-commissioned officers and gunners will retain the clothing, greatcoats and kits which have been issued to them by the Batteries they are now serving in, and will thereafter receive the periodical issues they become entitled to by regulation from the "C" Battery.

Two blankets per man will be issued for use on the sleeping car *en route* to British Columbia. On arrival at destination these articles will be accounted for and handed over to the Commandant for reissue for battery purposes.

Fifteen circular tents and fifteen camp kettles will be issued to the Battery for use *en route* should an emergency arise, and to be delivered to the Superintendent of Stores at Victoria on arrival of the Battery.

As horses are not required for the purposes of this Battery, none are to be taken or subsisted at the public expense.

The wives and children, but not servants, of officers, non-commissioned officers and gunners will, if they proceed with the battery, have free transport from the headquarters of the batteries in which they are now serving to the station of "C" Battery in British Columbia. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and gunners and their wives and children will be subsisted *en route* (3 meals during each 24 hours) by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The officer in charge will see that due provision is made by the Company for the supply of meals, and of rations in cases of accident or necessary detention of the train at places *en route* where subsistence cannot be otherwise obtained. He will satisfy himself that the railway cars are at all times supplied with enough water for drinking and sanitary purpose, and will observe and carry out the regulations and orders in other respects relating to transport of all who are under his command.

Conveyance of Baggage and Stores.

The following will apply to the officers and men of "C" Battery when ordered to proceed to Victoria, British Columbia:—

The weight of personal baggage to be conveyed by officers, N. C. officers and men at the public expense, will be regulated by the following scale, and will be inclusive of the quantity carried free by railway or other conveyance. The rates for officers will be governed by the officers substantive rank.

Regimental.

Major, including furniture	1800 lbs
Lieutenant, including furniture	1000 lbs
Master, Gr., (add 112 lbs if married)	336 lbs
Sergeant Major do	336 lbs
Staff Sergeants do	224 lbs
Sergeants do	224 lbs
Other N.C.offr's & men, 40 each,	56 lbs

NOTE.—Exclusive of the personal equipment of each soldier, including greatcoat, blankets, valise, &c., which is carried free of charge with the soldier.

Stores.

Quarter Master Stores, actual weight	
Hospital Stores do	
Mess chests (to include squad bags and kit bags, Regimental store and Stationery chests), per battery or company of 60 men	1500 lbs
Add 336 lbs. additional for every 10 men over 60. Officers Mess, actual weight not exceeding	1000 lbs
N. C. officers Mess do do	336 lbs

Money Allowance in lieu of Quarters.

The following allowances will be issued when public accommodation is not available, to enable lodgings to be provided, and will not be admissible for persons in receipt of a consolidated rate of pay which includes a provision for the hire of quarters:—

Lieut. Colonel commanding	$1.00 per diem
Major	75 "
Captain	60 "
Lieutenant	50 "

If a commanding officer in lodgings retains a room in barracks, apart from the commanding officers' office or orderly room, appropriated as such, the rate of $1 a day will be subject to a deduction of 25 cents a day if the room retained excludes an officer from barracks.

Whenever there may be the regulated accomodation in barracks for all the officers of a corps no lodging allowance is admissible, and those married officers who in such case prefer to live out of barracks, and are permitted to do so, will do so at their own expense.

Claims for allowance in lieu of quarters must be supported by certificate that the officer actually provided himself with lodgings and was not and could not be accommodated in any building belonging to or hired by the government.

Fuel and Light.

The scale of issues of Fuel and Light for British Columbia will be on the basis laid down in the Regulations for Ontario.

a. To commuted allowance in lieu of Fuel and light will be issued:—

b. To officers, non-commissioned officers and men not receiving issues in kind on account of their living out of barracks, no public quarters being available.

b. To officers, non-commissioned officers and men entitled to issues, but living in Government buildings outside the barracks.

c. To married regimental officers who, with the sanction of their commanding officer, have elected to live in lodgings when there was sufficient accommodation for them in barracks, and who are consequently not entitled to draw the lodging allowance.

RANK.	DAILY RATE. Summer.	Winter.	Mid-Winter.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Commandant	24	52	62
Field officer	15	46	51
Officers in mess	10	22	27
Off'rs out of mess	16	38	42
Staff sergeants	8	17	22
Serg'ts married	8	17	22

Claims for allowances for Fuel and Light must be supported by a certificate specifying that the person concerned has drawn no issue of Fuel and Light in kind during the period for which the allowance in lieu is claimed.

FRED MIDDLETON, Maj. Gen'l,
Commanding the Militia.

SAANICH FAIR.

A Most Successful and Encouraging Exhibit Made—Full Prize List Appended.

Yesterday morning the sky was cloudy, indicating rain, and many who contemplated visiting the Saanich fair, and the farmers also, predicted a heavy downfall. However, that did not deter them from attending, and before 12 o'clock a large crowd had assembled on the grounds at South Saanich, and as the day advanced, the sun showing himself for a short time, encouraged those who had made such great preparations and those who had taken the long drive from the city.

About 10:30 o'clock, the judges having been appointed, they proceeded to award the prizes. The hall was the first point visited, and an abundance of fruit, vegetables, fancy work, etc., greeted the eye. The exhibits were very fine, and many comments were made on the good showing. Among the roots, special mention was made of Mr. H. Chaffee's exhibits, his Swedish turnips, mangold wurtzel and long carrots attracting considerable attention. He carried off several prizes. Mr. G. A. MacTavish carried off four prizes for his exhibits of Savoy cabbages and cauliflowers. Fruit was well represented, and the apples, some of them very large, were pronounced equal to anything ever seen on the island in point of flavor and size. Mr. H. Simpson carried off the first prize, and was congratulated on his success in that particular branch of fruit raising. The watermelons exhibited by Mr. G. A. MacTavish looked well, the muskmelons being delicious. Grapes, exhibited by Messrs. Bryant and Simpson, were equal to any yet grown in the district, and were certainly not far behind the California grape in flavor. The butter and cheese were pronounced excellent, and the ladies who secured prizes received praise for their efforts.

The fancy work shown also attracted favorable comment, being an evidence of the thrift and advancement in that line by the ladies of Saanich. The young ladies also did well, and were not forgotten by the judges in their rewards.

The exhibits of cattle this year were not as large as on former occasions, but the showing was nevertheless a handsome one. Among horses brought forward were three stallions belonging to Messrs. Todd, Turgoose and McCorlick. They presented a stately appearance as they pranced about, under the complete control of their masters. Turgoose carried off the first prize and McCorlick the second. Todd's stud was not considered by the judges, although it was the opinion of many that he should have been awarded second prize.

The roadsters, too, were, without an exception, handsomely represented, and it may be safely said that at no show held in the province were so many fine-looking horses exhibited. Capt. McAllister's team carried off the first prize.

Sumptuous lunches were spread on the grounds and at Simpson's, both tables being well patronised by the almost famished visitors, whose palates were amply catered to, and whose hunger disappeared under the influence of the many delicious morsels of food provided.

One thing noticeable was the peaceful way in which the occasion passed off. All seemed to be in excellent spirits, and those who failed in securing prizes, although disappointed, accepted their defeat with the best possible grace. The officers were especially courteous, and were not sparing in their efforts to make matters pleasant for the visitors, and Secretary McTavish has our hearty thanks for his endeavors to assist our reporter to to obtain information.

In the evening, the hall having been cleared, a ball was held under the auspices of the society. The farmers and their friends attended and dancing was kept up until an early hour this morning. The Queen City brass band, which enlivened the proceedings during the day with popular airs, played for the dancers, who at last accounts were enjoying themselves thoroughly.

Following is the

PRIZE LIST:

SECTION 1. LIVE STOCK. CLASS A. THOROUGHBRED CATTLE, DURHAM.

Best bull, S Sandover; best bull calf, S Sandover; 2, S Sandover; best cow, S Sandover; best heifer calf, S Sandover.

THOROUGHBRED JERSEY CATTLE.

Best bull, J Todd; best bull calf, S Dean; best cow, S Sandover.

GRADED CATTLE.

Best bull, W Thompson; best yearling bull, D McDonald; 2, J Holden; best bull calf, W Thompson; best milch cow, E John; 2, J Matthews; best cow, S Sandover; 2, S Sandover; best two year old heifer, G Harrison; 2, T Mitchell; best yearling heifer, S Sandover; 2, J Holden; best heifer calf, J Matthews; 2, W Thompson; best herd cattle, not less than one male and four females, E John; 2, W Thompson; best two steers for butcher, W Thompson.

CLASS B. SHEEP. LONG WOOL.

Best ram of any age, H King; 2, H Simpson; best ram lamb, G Harrison; best ewe, any age, G Alexander; 2, Mrs Turgoose; best ewe lamb, H King; 2, Mrs Turgoose; best four fat sheep, any breed, W Thompson; 2, H Simpson.

CLASS C. HORSES. DRAUGHT.

Best stallion, T Forest; best span horses, J T Harrison; best single horse, J Sluget; 2, H Simpson; best 3-year-old gelding or filly, J D Bryant; best 2-year-old gelding or filly, S Roberts, 2, J Todd; best yearling colt, R F John; best brood mare, with foal at foot, J Todd; 2, H Simpson; best sucking colt, J Todd; 2, H Simpson.

ROADSTERS.

Best stallion, W White; 2, Charles McCorlick; best span horses, A McAllister; 2, Mrs Turgoose; best single horse, Mrs Lidgate; 2, S Sandover; best saddle horse, Mrs Lidgate; 2, W Thompson; best 2-year-old gelding or filly, J T McIlmoyle; 2, J Hagan; best 3-year-old gelding or filly, S Roberts; 2, J Todd; best yearling colt, W Thompson; 2, E John; best brood mare, with foal at foot, J T McIlmoyle; 2, W Thompson; best sucking colt, J T McIlmoyle.

Special prize offered by H D Helmcken, Esq.—For best buggy horse, Brackman & Kerr.

CLASS D. SWINE. BERKSHIRE.

Best boar, G A McTavish; best brood sow in farrow at the meeting, or that has been so within six months, W Thompson; best breed sow under 12 months, G A McTavish; best breed boar under 12 months, W Thompson.

CLASS D. SWINE. POLAND CHINA.

Best boar, S Sandover; best brood sow in farrow at the meeting, or that has been so within six months, S Sandover; best qred sow under 12 months, S Sandover; 2, S Sandover.

SECTION 2. CLASS A. GRAIN, GRASS, SEED AND HOPS.

Best bushel fall wheat, D McDonald; 2, S P Hagan; best bushel spring wheat, G Mills; 2, J T Harrison; best bushel Chevalier barley, S Sandover; 2, S Sandover; best bushel rough barley, G Mills; 2d, H Simpson; best bushel white oats, G Mills; 2, D McDonald; best field peas any color, H Simpson; 2, G A McTavish; best bushel beans fit for cooking, G A McTavish; best sample Timothy seed, not less than 50 pounds, S Dean; 2, S Roberts; best bushel orchard grass seed, J D Bryant; best bushel red clover seed, G A McTavish; best sample Swede seed, not less than 10lbs., W&C Reay; best 12 hd Indian corn, field, J D Bryant; ditto, sweet, J D Bryant; for best collection of grain (1 bush of each kind) grown and exhibited by one person, G A McTavish.

CLASS B. ROOTS.

Best bushel early potatoes, S Roberts; 2, Mrs Turgoose; best bushel late potatoes, Brackman & Ker; 2, J Holden; Best six Swedish turnips, H Chaffee; 2, D McDonald; any other turnip, H Chaffee; 2, H King; best six mangold wurtzel, H Chaffee; 2, H King; best twelve long carrots, any color, H Chaffee; 2, H Chaffee; best twelve short carrots, any color, J D Bryant; 2, H Chaffee; best twelve onions, J D Bryant; 2, D McDonald; 2, six parsnips, P Franck; 2, P Franck; best two cabbages, other than Savoy, P Franck; 2, W & C Reay; best six beets, P Franck; 2, G A MacTavish; best twelve shallots, S Holden; 2, J D Bryant; best two Savoy cabbages, G A MacTavish; 2, G A MacTavish; best two cauliflowers, G A MacTavish; 2, G A MacTavish.

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Best four pounds fresh butter, Mrs Ruckle; 2, S Sandover; 3, Mrs Mitchell; best package salt butter, not less than 25 lbs, Mrs Ruckle; 2, Mrs Mitchell; 3, Mrs. Pollard; best bread, Mrs Turgoose; 2, Mrs Mitchell; 3, Mrs J Brenthour; best ten pounds cheese made in the province, A C Wells; 2, Mrs Mitchell; best flitch bacon, W & C Reay.

CLASS C. FRUIT.

Best collection apples, H Simpson; 2, J T Harrison; best twelve pears, W T Thompson; 2, H Simpson; best twelve peaches, H Simpson; 2, W Thompson; best sample grapes, outdoor production, not less than three bunches, H Simpson; 2, J D Bryant; best two watermelons, G A MacTavish; 2, G A MacTavish; best two muskmelons, G A MacTavish; 2, G MacTavish; best two tomatoes, G A MacTavish; 2, G A MacTavish; best two vegetable marrows, P Franck; 2, P Franck; best two squashes, P Franck; 2, G A MacTavish; best two pumpkins, J D Bryant; 2, S Dean; best two cucumbers, G

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1887.

"He laughs best who laughs last," is verified in the case of the pilotage of the Port Victor. On Sunday THE COLONIST published Capt. Bird's denial of the statement imputed to him in the columns of the *News-Advertiser*, and the editor of the latter paper rendered himself supremely ridiculous by again referring to the question on the same date. Our statements regarding the conduct of the pilots have been amply verified, and we would advise our Burrard Inlet friend not to halloo so loud until he is out of the woods.

A GOVERNMENT regulation has been issued by which employés of the Intercolonial railway are empowered to refuse for transport certain kinds of fish, among them salmon, bass and smelt, unless the shipper presents a certificate properly attested by the local fishery overseer that the fish have not been caught out of season. The difficulty has hitherto presented itself in regard to transportation of fish out of season that railway employés had no guarantee that the fish had been legally caught. Salmon and other qualities are often kept on ice until long after the close season has commenced, and now, when parties desire to ship, they will have to secure the necessary certificate.

DR. BERNARDO, the philanthropist, has secured two thousand acres of North-West land from the Dominion government, and has purchased three thousand acres more, intending to make of the entire block an industrial farm upon which lads of seven teen years of age and upwards will be educated to become farmers. A great many of the benevolent schemes for the clearing of the atmosphere of London and the populating of Canada are faulty in that they contemplate the forcing upon the Dominion of people for whom no employment can be found. But Dr. Bernardo's new enterprise is practical. It is designed to give a Canadian experience and a Canadian training to the young immigrants before they are cast adrift.

AN important decision regarding the law governing copyright in lectures has been recently rendered by the English house of lords. The case was that of Caird *vs.* Syme, which was originally brought by Professor Caird, the well-known professor of moral philosophy in the University of Glasgow, to restrain the defendant, a bookseller and publisher in Glasgow, from publishing the substance of certain lectures delivered by him to his class in the university. The house of lords, on appeal, sustained the plaintiff, holding that the delivery of the lectures in the ordinary course was no publication and that the professor was entitled to restrain any and all persons from publishing them without his consent.

BOSTON *Journal:* The new route to China *via* the Canadian Pacific is developing quite a traffic in manufactured cottons from New England points. Last week a shipment of 3,044 bales of cotton cloth to China was made *via* Boston and Lowell railroad to Newport, Vt., and Canadian Pacific railroad, Vt., to Vancouver, British Columbia, and thence by steamer to Yokohama and Hong Kong. The shipment makes a train of twenty-six cars, which run through to the ship's side at Vancouver, a little more than 3,200 miles from Boston. By this route cotton goods can be shipped from New England even without the expense of the dressing which English manufacturers apply to their packages shipped through the Suez canal. Instead of that we can ship the cloth in ordinary bales or boxes because the voyage being a short one and wholly in a northern latitude, the condition of the goods on arrival will be the same as when they left the factory. The time required for the shipping of the goods from the New England mill to Shanghai is about thirty days; the time from England *via* the Suez canal to the same port is about fifty-three days.

Halifax *Herald:* A number of our contemporaries are unnecessarily worried over the decrease in the values of Canadian exports in recent years. In the first place, all kinds of food products, with the exception perhaps of beef, are cheaper now than they were four or five years ago, and more people can afford to consume more of our home production than formerly. In the second place the extension of Canadian industries has increased the number of workingmen whose families can afford to eat more of better food. For instance, Canada exported more goods *in value* in 1882 than in any other year before or since. In that year the value of exports was nearly $17,000,000 more than in 1886. If an examination of the items of export is made, it will be found that $10,000,000 of this decrease in 1886 was in flour, wheat and other breadstuffs; $2,000,000 more of the decrease was in butter; $500,000 more in bacon. So that in these three items of bread, butter and bacon, of which we now consume large quantities at home, and which has also fallen in price, we can account for $12,500,000 of the total decrease in exports. That the people of Canada could afford to consume more bread, butter and bacon in 1886 than they could in 1882 is no reason why grit editors should fret themselves into early graves.

THE GRAVING DOCK SUPERINTENDENT.

We understand that Capt. Devereaux, the newly appointed dry dock superintendent, is in receipt of letters from several Dominion cabinet ministers congratulating him on his appointment, and expressing their deep sense of the arduous and important services he has rendered the country, and how faithfully and well he has at all times performed his duty as an officer and an intelligent, courteous gentleman. The late commander of the Douglas is thoroughly deserving of all the good words that may be said about him. During his fifteen years' career in the public service he has ever shown himself to be a competent and careful officer, and his promotion is but a fitting tribute to his worth. Aside from this, however, he is thoroughly capable of assuming his present responsibility. Before coming to the golden west over twenty years ago, he had the charge of docking the ships of the East India Company, which were placed in dock after every round trip. After the close of the Crimean war he was given the difficult task of docking and superintending the changing of the large merchant vessels from transport ships back to their original condition. This important work he satisfactorily accomplished and was highly complimented therefor by his superiors. It will thus be seen that the functions of his present office are not at all new to him, and that he is in the highest sense qualified to direct the work of the Esquimalt graving dock. Yesterday morning Capt. Devereaux was officially installed in his position by Mr. Perley, chief engineer of the public works department, and the superintendent formally entered on his duties. The general public and the shipping community have every confidence that the usefulness of the dock will be fully demonstrated under its present management.

A SMELTING WORKS.

About a year and a half ago the provincial government passed an act authorizing the payment of a bonus of $7,000 to any person or company that should establish a smelting and reduction works in the province. This offer was supplemented by the corporation of Victoria with the offer of a bonus of $5,000 to any person or company that should establish a similar works at or within four miles of Victoria. At the time it was anticipated that with the combined subsidies little or no difficulty would be encountered in bringing about the desired result, but experience has proved the contrary; and no demand has ever been made on either city or government for the money. It is stated that the amount is too small to tempt capitalists to take in hand an enterprise which will involve the additional outlay of a very large amount of private means. The project has slept; but recent discoveries of ore on the mainland have revived interest in the matter, and it would now seem as if moneyed men will come forward with the necessary funds if they should be met in a liberal spirit by this city and the provincial government. The nearness of this port to the coal measures of Nanaimo and Departure Bay, and the vast iron and copper deposits of the east coast and Sooke, the easy modes of connection by water and rail with the mainland, and the sure and constant supply of labor that can always be depended on here, point to Victoria as the most available and least expensive place for the erection of the desired works. From the Illecillewaet mines two carloads of silver and lead ores have been shipped weekly to Denver and California for reduction. The cost of freighting the ore to great distances is a heavy burthen and cuts largely into profits. Why should not British Columbia reduce her own ores? And why should not Victoria, with her unrivalled natural advantages, bid high for the establishment in her midst of works of sufficient magnitude to handle all the ores that may be lifted in her vicinage and a large proportion of the mainland ores as well? Portland has recently had erected an extensive smelting establishment and finds that it pays. Tacoma is to have put up the largest works of the kind on the coast; and the young town of Vancouver has just authorized a loan of $25,000 towards the same end. While her neighbors are moving it will not do for this beautiful city of ours to stand still. If $5,000 is insufficient to tempt capital hitherward, $25,000 or $50,000 will. The mayor and councilors should see to it that Victoria is not left behind in the race for greatness. Apart entirely from the impetus that would be given to the development of the mining interests of the country at large the employment of labor would be great, and local business would be largely increased by the constant presence of mining men with ores to be tested or reduced. We look upon the establishment of reduction works in this city, as an additional guarantee of permanency and a sure and early source of profit to all who may be concerned.

PACIFIC COAST LUMBER.

Bradstreet's last number contains a lengthy article in reference to the timber wealth of the northwest coast of the Pacific. As will be noted from extracts reproduced below, the products of the forests from this portion of the continent are growing in favor in the east, and as the supply in some lines grows lesser there, so will the market for our lumber increase. Already large shipments are being made to the east from Westminster and Vancouver, and from various small mills in the interior, where there is abundance of excellent cedar. The attention of eastern lumbermen has long been directed towards the inviting field here offered for milling, and there can be no question that in a short space of time this valuable resource of the Province will receive a greatly enhanced development. The legislature last session recognizing this, with commendable foresight, passed measures for protecting the timber lands of the crown, so that they will now benefit the Provincial treasury instead of the pockets of a few speculators, who were rapidly absorbing the finest limits on the island and mainland. The remarks concerning Puget Sound timber and shingles will apply equally to the products of Burrard Inlet and other portions of the mainland and island coasts, and should lumber be placed on the free list of the United States a stimulus will be given to the industry never before experienced and which will necessarily result in the greatest advantage to the Province. Following are *Bradstreet's* remarks:

"The demand for lumber for export is the best ever known. Large orders for railroad ties to be sent to South America have been placed. Shipments to the Sandwich Islands are an important item in the business. The local demand is brisk on account of active building operations and railroad construction. The lumber trade journals are discussing with much seriousness the possibility of shipments of considerable size from Oregon and Washington across the Rocky mountains to Utah, Colorado, and even to Nebraska and Dakota. The Tacoma Mill recently sent an order of 200,000 feet to Colorado. The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman* considers it demonstrated that "cedar shingles can be shipped from Puget Sound to St. Paul, and even on to Chicago, and compete with the local product. The Puget Sound cedar shingle is not open to all the objections which are urged against the cedar shingles of Minnesota and Wisconsin, against which there is still a deep-seated prejudice. The Puget Sound cedar is large, runs to clearer and wider material and is every way a desirable article, and its appearance in the eastern market is presumably only the beginning of the trade sooner or later to be established with the mill men out on the coast." It appears that several shipments of long bill stuff have recently been made into the territory which is tributary to St. Paul and Minneapolis. It is claimed also that long and heavy timbers, such as are used for bridges, are getting very scarce in Michigan, and supplies are likely to be sought hereafter in Washington. The northwestern mills will naturally supply eastern Oregon and Washington, as well as the timberless regions of Idaho, Montana and Utah, and the outlook for a rapid and sustained development of the industry is excellent. Some of the heaviest capitalists among the Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota lumbermen are turning their attention to the Pacific coast. The great value of the timber standing there is recognized on every hand. Purchases for a rise are becoming frequent and important of late. It appears that hundreds of thousands of acres of the best timber land in Washington are controlled by parties who have bought them as a speculation. The mill owners also control extensive tracts, as, for example, an Iowa syndicate which not long ago bought up 70,000 acres of timber land. In view of the possibility of the repeal of the duty on foreign lumber northwestern capitalists, it is understood, are turning their attention somewhat to the timber land of British Columbia. After lumber has been put on the free list the possession of large areas in that province will be found more advantageous than now. Lumbering in British Columbia has, of course, been stimulated by the opening of the Canadian Pacific line. Many mills have been actively engaged in cutting lumber for snowsheds and other equipments, while the gradual building of towns in the interior calls for more or less stuff. Yards have been established at Calgary for the handling of lumber brought from the mountain mills, and the shipments from Winnipeg have been correspondingly reduced. A rather sharp contest between Winnipeg and Calgary for the control of the intermediate country now seems imminent.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The report of the railways of the Dominion of Canada for 1886 made by the chief engineer and general manager of the Canadian government railways, Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, shows that the total railway mileage in operation in Canada at the end of last year was 10,697 miles, an increase of 548 miles during the year. The report states that the total miles of railways on which track had been laid, although a part was not in operation at the end of the year, was 11,523 miles. In 1837 the railway system of Canada was represented by 16 miles, and this was not increased for ten years until 1847 it had grown to 59 miles and ten years later, 1857, had reached 1,428 miles. The rapid growth of railways in the Dominion, however, was really inaugurated in 1875, when the mileage was increased from 2,642 miles to 4,826 miles, and in the eleven years which have intervened it has been increased nearly two and a half times. The capital stock of the Canadian railways averages $29,615 per mile, which is only about $300 per mile less than the average of the railways in the United States. The funded debt per mile of the Canadian railways, however, is a little over one-half that of U. S. railways, averaging $15,852 against $29,062 in the United States.

ANOTHER VIGILANCE COMMITTEE WANTED.

San Francisco is in the throes of a great, but as yet suppressed, popular excitement. The grand jury have made some startling discoveries which affect the honor of more than one superior court judge and several local political lights. Documents have been brought to light which prove beyond a doubt that justice is systematically bought and sold in that great city. Whoever possessed the wherewithal to effect a trade could secure a verdict in any of the courts. When the *rara avis* of an incorruptible judge stood in the way of the schemers then the jury was corrupted. When neither jury nor judge was approachable, straw bail was furnished and the freed criminal lost no time in putting himself beyond the reach of the arm of the law. When his case was called on the bondsmen were ascertained to be fictitious or irresponsible, and justice was again cheated. The head centre of all this villainy is one Boss Buckley, a foreigner. Formerly he was a gambler and went suddenly blind. Then he entered politics and joined the democrats. He is a crafty, cunning, able man, and in spite of the terrible disadvantage under which he labors, has actually controlled San Francisco through his tools for the past ten years. It is a notorious fact that he "runs" the courts and government there. Whoever wanted a friend to go free must first "square" matters with the "boss," who in turn corrupted the judge or the jury, or procured bogus bail, and the thing was done. When a scoundrel became troublesome or no longer useful and Buckley desired to get him out of the way he was accused and convicted of some crime or other and consigned to the state prison for a long term. In this last phase how like the doings of the Council of Ten in the time of the Doges of Venice is the conduct of the San Francisco Boss. In Venice you had but to slip a little paper with a victim's name and his supposed offence inscribed thereon into the carved lions' mouth and forthwith he was apprehended and hurried off to a "dungeon cell," where he was tortured with the refinement of cruelty to wring from him a confession, and where he was at last put to death. Buckley did not torture the flesh, or kill outright; but he certainly tortured the mind and consigned those he had marked for destruction to a living death. One of the boss' most complaisant judicial friends is Judge Toohy, also a fore'ger. When first elevated to the bench by the popular vote controlled and directed by Buckley he was a briefless lawyer and as poor as the proverbial church mouse. Now he is rich, dresses in purple and fine linen and inhabits a grand residence in the most fashionable part of the city. For a long time people have been asking, Whence all this style? Where did Toohey get the money to cut such a dash with? "A relative in Ireland died and left me £10,000," explained. But it is now known that the deceased relative was a myth—at least the £10,000 was the weak creation of a corrupt mind. In the safe of a Chinaman convicted of felony in another court was lately found an account of the disbursement of the sum of $10,000 raised by subscription among Chinese citizens with the object of defeating justice. Among the items is one of $600 paid Judge Toohy, and another of $2,000 paid the "blind, white devil," as Buckley is known among the Chinese. The source of much of Toohy's wealth is apparent, and people now understand how Buckley, whose business is that of a "bit" whisky-seller, happens to be the possessor of $1,000,000. No wonder that respectable San Franciscans are discussing the propriety of forming another vigilance committee to drive Mr. Buckley and his wicked gang from the city and impeach and punish the corrupt judges—for Toohy is not the only rascal who wears the ermine there. A thorough reform must be instituted, and it is not unlikely that Victoria, like Montreal, will become a city of refuge for such of the boodlers as may escape through the meshes of the law.

A "SEA TELEPHONE."

A "young electrician" residing at Fernbank, near Cincinnati, Ohio, has invented what is called a "sea telephone," which, it appears, consists of a sort of trumpet with which conversation in an ordinary tone of voice can be carried on by persons separated by four or five miles. People sitting at their windows or on their porches a mile away conversing in an ordinary tone could be distinctly heard, and in a couple of instances they were told the nature of their conversation and admitted that such had taken place. By listening to the whistle of a train, and tracing it to and beyond Fernbank to Lawrenceberg, Ind., it was found that the instrument has a well-defined range of twenty-six miles—that is, a loud sound like a locomotive whistle or the rumbling of a train can be distinctly heard at a distance of thirteen miles in every direction. Conversation was readily carried on between two gentlemen on high hills on opposite sides of the Ohio river, about four and a half miles apart. Tests made on the water showed that the trumpet was even more available than on land. The instrument will be patented as soon perfected. A name has not yet been chosen for it. Mr. Harvey B. Cox, the inventor, has a great many other curious and valuable devices, both electrical and mechanical, but none as curious as his sea telephone.

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS

A Scaly, Itching, Skin Disease with Endless Suffering Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me $200.00 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (Psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless, and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ring-worm, psoriasis, etc. I took . . . and . . . Sarsaparillas over one year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors and no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of CUTICURA and three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $200.00 you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of Psoriasis (picture number two, "How to Cure Skin Diseases"), but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit, I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. Anything more that you want to know write me, or anyone who reads this may write to me and I will answer it.

DENNIS DOWNING.

WATERBURY, VT., Jan. 20th, 1887.

Psoriasis, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Barbers', Bakers', Grocers', and Washerwomans' Itch, and every species of Itching, Burning, Scaly, Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp and Blood, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier internally, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skins prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

FREE! FREE FROM PAIN!

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains, Strains, and Weakness. The first and only pain killing Plaster. 30 cts. oct 6w sat wed

DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY

TRADE MARK

DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE FREE. ADDRESS J. J. MACK & Co. SAN FRANCISCO

KIDNEY SALVE

Whenever you feel an uneasiness in the region of the heart, a slight pain in the shoulder, arm or under the shoulder blade, or when you find yourself short of breath when exercising, or your heart has periods of beating fast, you have heart disease, and should take Dr. Flint's Heart Remedy. $1.50. Descriptive treaty with each bottle, or mailed free.

HAMBURG FIGS.

There is no remedy which can rival Hamburg Figs for the cure of habitual constipation, indigestion and sick-headache. Their action is prompt and efficient as their taste is pleasant. 25 cents. At all druggists, or address *J. J. MACK & CO.*, 9 and 11 Front St., San Francisco. apr13-smn-wed-fri-1yd w

WINSOR & NEWTON'S Prepared Oil Colors IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

EACH 15 CENTS.

Antwerp Blue. Ashphaltum. Bitumen. Black Lead. Blanc d'Argent. Blue Black. Bone Brown. Brown Ochre. Brown Pink. Burnt Roman Ochre. " Sienna. " Umber. Chinese Blue. Caledonian Brown. Cappah Brown. Cassel Earth. Chrome Green, No. 1. " " 2. " " 3. " Yellow. " Deep. " Lemon. " Orange. " Red. Cologne Earth. Cool Roman Ochre. Copal Megilp. Cork Black. Cremnitz White. Crimson Lake. Emerald Green. Flake White. Gamboge. Indian Lake. Indian Red. Indigo. Italian Pink. Ivory Black. Jaune Indienne. King's Green. Lamp Black. Light Red. Megilp. Medium. Mummy. Mauve. " No. 2. Magenta. Napier Yellow French " Neutral Tint. New Blue. Orpiment. Olive Lake. Oxford Ochre. Payne's Grey. Permanent Blue. " White. Prussian Blue. " Brown. Purple Lake. Pym's Megilp. Raw Sienna. " Umber. Roman Ochre. Scarlet Lake. Sap Green. Sugar and Lead. Terra Rosa. Terra Vert. Trans t Gold Ochre. Vandyke Brown. Venetian Red. Verdigris. Verona Brown. Yellow Lake. Yellow Ochre. Zinc White.

EACH 20 CENTS.

Brown Madder. Burnt Lake. Cerulean Blue. Chinese Vermillion. French Vermillion. Sepia. Vermillion.

EACH 35 CENTS.

Carmine No. 2. Citron Yellow. Cobalt Blue. Extract of Vermillion. French Veronese Green. Indian Yellow (imitn) Lemon Yellow Pale " " " Madder Lake. Malachite Green. Mars Brown. Mars Red. Mars Violet. Mars Yellow. Mineral Gray. Orange Vermillion. Oxide of Chromium. Oxide of Chromium Transparent. Pink Madder. Rembrandt's Madder Rose Madder. Rubens' Madder. Scarlet Vermillion. Strontian Yellow. Viredian.

EACH 50 CENTS.

Brilliant Ultramarine. Burnt Carmine. Carmine. Cadmium Yellow. Cadmium Pale. Cadmium Orange. Extra Malachite Green Indian Yellow Feeld's Orange Vermillion. Madder Carmine. Mars Orange. Purple Madder. Violet Carmine.

EACH 90 CENTS.

Aureolin. Ultramarine Blue.

Double Tubes Flake White, 30 cents. Triple Tubes Flake White, 45 cents. Quadruple Tubes Flake White, 50 cents.

FOR SALE BY

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA Stationery Comp'y, Limited,

Next door to the Post Office. oct dw

Jersey Bull for Sale.

The Thoroughbred Jersey Bull "Olaf of Yerba Buena," 8273 A.J.C.C., dropped Jan. 20th, 1882.

PEDIGREE.

Sire—Victor of Yerba Buena, 3309 A.J.C.C., imported from Island of Jersey.

Dam—Violette of Yerba Buena, 11,611, A.J.C.C., imported from Island of Jersey.

Violette of Yerba Buena, 11,611, magnificent udder, milking 3 gallons; tested 18lbs. butter in 7 days.

Victor of Yerba Buena, 3309, A.J.C.C., is sire of several performers in the 14 lb. list. Is also a prize winner and sire of prize winners.

C. T. DUPONT,

Sept. 26th, 1887. Stadacona, Victoria. oct-6td-3tw

"The Dean and His Daughter," by the author of "As in a Looking-glass." For sale by T. N. Hibben & Co.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test short-weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall Street, New York. an15 1y

Pure, Perfectly Pure. TAKES Only Half as Much As Other Baking Powders. A PERFECT BAKING POWDER.

PRESTON & MERRILL'S INFALLIBLE YEAST POWDER

Established 1845.

Yields 15 to 50 per cent. more Gas (the raising property) than other Powders.

UNEXCELLED FOR STRENGTH, PURITY AND HEALTHFULNESS

Never Fails to Make Light and Wholesome Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, Puddings, Etc. For Sale by Grocers in all size cans. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. se24-1m-2w

Victoria Nursery and Seed Establishment

P. T. JOHNSTON & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO MITCHELL AND JOHNSTON.

Have on hand and for sale a large and varied collection of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbs, etc., at prices far lower than they can be imported from Canada or the East. Also Grass and Clover Seeds; Tares and all other Seeds at lowest market rates. Seeds of Native Forest Trees a Specialty. Encourage home production and do not send your money out of the country to enrich foreign nurserymen. For further particulars see our Priced Catalogues which will be forwarded post free on application.

SEED STORE, Occidental Buildings, Fort Street. NURSERY, Cadboro Bay Road. oct-6md w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEASONABLE.

Gum Boots, Snow Excluders, Arctics

BUTTON MONITORS, RUBBERS, &C.

ALL NEW GOODS. ALL NEW GOODS.

—AT—

Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium

CORNER GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STS.

English and Rubber Leggings. Ladies' & Gents' Warm Slippers

MONTREAL BUSINESS CARDS.

Paints, Oils and Varnish

THE BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO. OF MONTREAL are second to none as manufacturers

Crown and Anchor Carriage Varnish, Crown and Anchor White Lead.

Hard Oil Finish, Liquid Dryer, Furniture Varnishes, Raw and Boiled Oil, Gold Leaf, Paints of every description, Axle Grease and Painters and Printers materials generally.

PRINTING INK, Black and Colored, a Specialty

Write for Price List and Samples. apr17-6m-dw

W. W. Lockerby. D. L. Lockerby. A. L. Lockerby

LOCKERBY BROS.

TEA MERCHANTS

Importers and General Dealers in

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos & General Groceries

WHOLESALE.

Special attention given to Tea importations direct from China and Japan.

PLEASE APPLY FOR QUOTATIONS.

75 to 79 St. Peter & 51-53 St. Sacrament Sts

MONTREAL.

apr27-6m-dw

A. RAMSAY & SON

37 to 41 Recollet Street,

MONTREAL.

Paint, Oil, Varnish and Color Manufacturers.

—IMPORTERS OF—

PLATE GLASS, PLAIN & FANCY WINDOW GLASS

Plate Glass Mirrors Silvered

To Order at Short Notice.

Agents for Canada for Winsor & Newton's Celebrated Artists' Materials.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ap27-6m-dw

THE CELEBRATED BAJA CALIFORNIA BITTERS

ARE PURE VEGETABLE MADE FROM FRESH DAMIANA LEAVES.

Damian is a Mexican Herb AND COMES FROM LA PAZ.

DAMIANA was first made and drank by the Mexicans as a Tonic for the Stomach and Bowels.

DAMIANA is acknowledged by those that have used it to be a Great Invigorator and Nervine.

DAMIANA acts directly upon the Kidneys making them strong.

DAMIANA cures Dyspepsia and gives Appetite.

For Sale by LANGLEY & CO., Druggists, and BOUCHERAT & CO. no24w

SAMUEL MAY & CO'Y

Manufacturers.

B. C. AGENCY

Spencer's Arcade, VICTORIA, P. O. Box 543.

Billiard & Pool Table

Steel —AND— MONARCH CUSHIONS

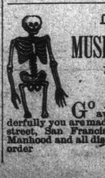
all kinds of Billiard Material in Stock at office of

H. G. & R. WALKER, VICTORIA.

Ten Pin Alley Balls, Pins, &c. fel5-tf-dw

TO AGENTS THE CANADIAN NEEDLE CO., 46 and 48 Front St., East, TORONTO, get up the Neatest, most Complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 cents for Sample of New No. 4, finished in Fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment Write to Mr. Kowdy, 41 Wellington St. East Toronto. Send stamps for reply. my13-6m-dw



DR. JORDAN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

751 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.

GO AND LEARN HOW TO avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Private office, 211 Geary street, San Francisco. Consultation of Lent Manhood and all diseases of men. Send for order mhddwtf

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, Limited

THOMAS ALLSOP, HENRY S. MASON, CUYLER A. HOLLAND, } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE, - 56 New Broad Street, - LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. je24-1f-dw

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C., for the issuance of a Crown Grant for that lot, or parcel of land known as the "Silver King Mineral Claim," which is more fully described as to metes and bounds by the official plot herewith posted and by the field-notes of Survey thereof on file in the office of the Gold Commissioner, Kootenay District.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground or premises, or any portion thereof, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed within the time prescribed by the Mineral Act, 47 Vict., ch. 10, they will be barred by the provisions of the said Statute. WILBUR A. HENDRYX, Kootenay, B. C., Sept. 1st, 1887. Trustee. oct1 dw

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C., for the issuance of a Crown Grant for that lot or parcel of land known as the "Blue Bell Mineral Claim," which is more fully described as to metes and bounds by the official plot herewith posted and by field notes of survey thereof on file in the office of the Gold Commissioner, Kootenay District.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground or premises, or any portion thereof, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed within the time prescribed by the Mineral Act, 47 Vict., ch. 10, they will be barred by the provisions of the said Statute. WILBUR A. HENDRYX, Kootenay, B. C., Sept. 1st, 1887. Trustee. oct1 dw

FOR SALE.

100 HEAD OF COWS, MORE OR LESS, 6 work horses with harness, wagons, plows, and all farming implements necessary for a farm, together with 160 acres of good farming land, situate on the Mainland within easy distance of a railway station and a good local market for all the produce that can be raised on the farm. Also 60 tons of hay. Further particulars as to price, etc., can be obtained by addressing the undersigned.

JOHN GLASSEY, Ashcroft Hotel, Ashcroft Station, B.C. Jul21dw-3m

NOTICE.

To Bridge Engineers and Contractors.

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER of Lands and Works hereby invites Bridge Contractors to submit plans, details, specifications, straining sheets, and tender for the construction of a Traffic Bridge, to cross the Fraser River at Lillooet, up to noon of Saturday, 29th of October next.

Required—One clear span of 300 feet in length; approach (on the west side) three spans of 54 feet each; width of roadway, 18 feet; live load 1,000 lbs. per foot; factor of safety, 5.

False work can only be erected in winter when the river is frozen over.

The bridge site is about 55 miles from Ashcroft Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, with which it is connected by wagon road.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for $500, payable to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, which will be returned to unsuccessful competitors, but will be forfeited by any bidder who may decline to execute a contract if called upon to do so.

The contractor will be required to give satisfactory security, amounting to half the contract price for the due fulfilment of the contract, and for the maintenance of the bridge for a period of six months from the date of the completion of the work.

A plan and profile of the site can be seen at be seen at the office of the undersigned.

W. S. GORE, Surveyor-General.

Lands and Works Department. Victoria, B.C., 25th August, 1887. au27-dw

Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Notice to Claimants under the "Act Relating to the Island Railway, the Graving Dock and Railway Lands of the Province":

The Company is now prepared to issue Conveyances of Title to all claimants entitled to the same under the provisions of the above Act, and who have fulfilled the Requirements of the British Columbia "Land Act, 1884."

R. DUNSMUIR, President.

JOHN TRUTCH, Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B.C., July 25th, 1887. jul29-dw

GIANT POWDER

THE GIANT POWDER COMPANY ARE now manufacturing all grades of their celebrated explosives, including Judson Powder, at their Works on

Cadboro Bay, Near Victoria,

And are prepared to deliver same on call in any quantity required.

Orders sent to the undersigned will have prompt attention.

Prices of the different grades furnished on application.

WELCH, RITHET & CO, Agents. se-22-1md w

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS HERETOFORE existing between P. M. H. Gray and L. G. Dumbleton, trading as engineers and shipwrights under the name and style of "Gray & Dumbleton," on the premises known as Colvin's Shipyard, Victoria, B.C., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 9th day of August last.

The said P. M. H. Gray having purchased all the right and interest of the said L. G. Dumbleton therein, the business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 14th, 1887. P. M. H. GRAY. se15-1m

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in the Chilcoten District—commencing from the N. E. stake of the Indian Reserve (situated five miles N. of Annaham's village; thence E. 80 chains; thence S. 80 chains; thence W. 80 chains; thence to point of commencement. M. DRUMMOND. Chilcoten Ranche, July 28th, 1887. au5-2mw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in the Chilcoten District—Commencing from the S. E. stake of the Indian Reservation, five miles N. of Annaham's village; thence S. 80 chains; thence E. 80 chains; thence N. 80 chains; thence W. 80 chains; thence to point of commencement. M. DRUMMOND. Chilcoten Ranche, July 28th, 1887. au5-2mw

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.

POISON IS LAID on the Southern end of Salt Spring Island for destruction of vermin. au12-3mw EDWARD MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in Chilcoten District, situated five miles N. of Annaham's village—Commencing at the S.E. stake of my second application; thence E. 80 chains; thence N. 80 chains; thence W. 80 chains; thence to point of commencement. M. DRUMMOND. Chilcoten Ranche, July 28th, 1887. au5-2mw

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 6th January, 1888, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, fortnightly and monthly each way, between Cranbrook and Golden from the 1st May next. The conveyance to be made at the option of the Contractor. The route pursued in the conveyance of this mail to be *via* the Postoffices at Hot Springs, Windermere, and Kootenay (Wild Horse Creek).

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Postoffices of Cranbrook, Kootenay, Golden, Revelstoke, Kamloops and Calgary, Alb. Ty., and at this office.

E. H. FLETCHER, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, B. C., 1st Sept., 1887. se16-3tw

Blankets, Flannels, Overcoats

MENS' AND BOYS'

WINTER CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES,

—AT THE—

CHEAP VARIETY STORE

Masonic Building, Douglas Sreet.

N. B.—Ladies' Gum Boots, $1.50 per pair. se16-w

HOLSTEIN-AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

I BEG TO OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED number of very well-bred Holstein-Ayrshire bull calves, from four to eight months' old.

Their sire is the thoroughbred "Nicoline," No. 1968, Holstein Herd Book, four years' old, bred by Mr. Spofford, of Tenn., and until lately at head of F. H. Burke's herd of fine thoroughbred Holsteins, Menlo Park, Cal. "Nicolini" is one of the best bred Holsteins in America. His sire was "Uncle Tom," H. H. B., 163, a famous milk bull, half brother of "Aegis" and "Echo," 121, H. H. B., both extremely heavy milkers. The latter gave 23,775 pounds 4 ounces of milk in one year.

The dams of these calves, with three exceptions are Ayrshire grades and good milkers. The calves have had the best of care, and will undoubtedly make dairy bulls of extra quality. The Holsteins combine milk and beef qualities in the highest degree.

Prices from $70 to $100 each.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN A LUMSDEN. se-22-4ts-dw Sumass, B. C.

THE WASHBURN AMERICAN GUITARS AND MANDOLINES

Finest toned, most durable, and possess the only absolutely correct scale. Warranted to stand in any climate. Ask your Dealer for them. Illustrated Catalogues mailed free by the Manufacturers. LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago. apr17 eod-dw

ST. ALICE HOTEL, Harrison Hot Springs, B. C.

FROM OCTOBER 15TH.

Reduction in Rates for Winter Season

$8.00 AND UPWARDS PER WE

LE.
s, Arctics
&C.
W GOODS.
Ladies' & Gents' Warm Slippers
mporium
ON STS.
LUMBIA
AGENCY, Limited
DIRECTORS.
eet, - LONDON, ENGLAND.
N has been merged in the above
Company from this date as a
e Agency.
at Low Rates. Town Lots and
je24-tf-dw

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hilcoten Ranche, July 28th, 1887. au5-2mw

MAIL CONTRACT.

EALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa till noon on Friday, 6th January, 1888, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, fortnightly and monthly each way, between Cranbrook and Golden from the 1st May next. The conveyance to be made at the option of the contractor. The route pursued in the conveyance of this mail to be *via* the Postoffices at Wild Springs, Windermere, and Kootenay (Wild Horse Creek).
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Postoffices of Cranbrook, Kootenay, Golden, Revelstoke, Kamloops and Calgary, N.W.T., and at this office.
E. H. FLETCHER,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Victoria, B. C., 1st Sept., 1887. se16-3tw

lankets, Flannels, Overcoats
MENS' AND BOYS'
VINTER CLOTHING,
BOOTS and SHOES,
—AT THE—
HEAP VARIETY STORE
Masonic Building, Douglas Sreet.

N. B.—Ladies' Gum Boots, $1.50
er pair.
se16-w

HOLSTEIN-AYRSHIRES
FOR SALE.
BEG TO OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED number of very well-bred Holstein-Ayrshire all calves, from four to eight months' old. Their sire is the thoroughbred "Nicoline," No. 98, Holstein Herd Book, four years' old, bred by Mr. Spofford, of Tenn., and until lately at head of F. H. Burke's herd of fing thoroughbred Holsteins, Menlo Park, Cal. "Nicolini" is one of the best bred Holsteins in America. His sire was "Uncle Tom," H. H. B., 163, a famous milk bull, half brother of "Aegis" and "Echo," H. H. B., both extremely heavy milkers. The latter gave 23,775 pounds 4 ounces of milk in one year.
The dams of these calves, with three exceptions are Ayrshire grades and good milkers. The calves have had the best of care, and will undoubtedly make dairy bulls of extra quality. The Holsteins combine milk and beef qualities in the highest degree.
Prices from $70 to $100 each.
For further particulars, apply to
JOHN A LUMSDEN,
se-22-4ts-dw Sumass, B. C.

THE WASHBURN AMERICAN GUITARS AND MANDOLINES

Finest toned, most durable, and possess the only absolutely correct scale. Warranted to stand in any climate. Ask your dealer for them. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free by the Manufacturers.
LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago.
ap17 eod-dw

ST. ALICE HOTEL,
Harrison Hot Springs, B. C.
FROM OCTOBER 15TH.
Reduction in Rates for Winter Season
$8.00 AND UPWARDS PER WEEK.
Relief for the Suffering. Pleasure for All.
Hundreds of past sufferers testify to the merits of these Springs. The leading Physicians strongly recommend them.
Experienced Attendants in Charge of Baths.
The Sportsman will find all kinds of Game in abundance with Guides and Boats at Reasonable Rates.
Situated only 60 miles from Vancouver and but 5 miles from Agassiz Station on line of C. P. Railway.
A Comfortable Stage Meets all Trains.
Telephone Communication with Telegraph and H. R. Offices.
SEND FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.
oc9 wed-sun dw

Weekly Colonist
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1887.

From the Daily, October 11, 1887.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Reduction Works.

Coun. Higgins has given notice that at an early meeting of the city council he will move the first reading of a bylaw to provide a bonus for the establishment of a reduction works at or near the city of Victoria.

Supplies for "C" Battery.

The time for receiving tenders for supplies for "C" Battery will expire on the 13th. Tenders must be sent in to Col. Holmes not later than 12, noon, of that day. Parties intending to submit tenders should take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Deposed.

Mr. Brander, late manager of the Nevada bank, who is blamed for nearly wrecking the institution in the wheat deal, has been deposed from the presidency of the Port Costa Warehouse company. He is still president of the Anglo-California Insurance company, but is under notice to quit.

Jury Bribing.

Chris Buckley, the political boss of San Francisco, is in great tribulation. In the safe of a Chinese highbinder telegrams and other documents have been found which implicate Buckley and his friends in bribing jurymen to acquit Chinese criminals. It looks as if bossism at the Bay is doomed.

Church Parade.

The parade of the local artillery corps to attend divine service at St. John's church on Sunday was a very creditable turnout. But would it not be more in keeping with the eternal fitness of things to have music a little more modern than airs which tradition ascribes to Noah and his four sons?

We Appreciate the Compliment.

The Victoria COLONIST, not satisfied with supplying its readers with twenty-eight columns of spicy reading daily, has enlarged its issue to a thirty-two column sheet. THE COLONIST ranks as one of the newest and most enterprising newspapers in Canada and merits the support it receives.—*Kamloops Sentinel.*

Funeral.

The late Mrs. M. A. Rowebottom was buried on Sunday afternoon in Ross Bay cemetery. The funeral was attended by a large number of friends, who followed the remains to the grave. The pallbearers were Messrs. Haynes, Cox, Wm. Pottinger, J. White, Wm. Drake and J. Williams. The services were presided over by Rev. Mr. Fraser.

Death of Mrs. Robert Anderson.

The sudden death of Mrs. Robert Anderson, who expired on Saturday, at her residence, Loch End Farm, Burnside road, is announced. The deceased was relict of the late Robert Anderson and was 60 years of age and a native of Scotland. The funeral will take place today.

Runaway.

A horse, attached to a buggy, bolted last evening near the Albion Iron Works, and one of the hind wheels breaking, the occupants of the vehicle, a lady and gentleman, were thrown out, but not severly injured. The animal kept on and turned up Douglas street, where it was captured by Mr. James Baker, who drove it to one of the stables.

The Premier.

The steamer Premier will leave for Vancouver to-morrow, where she will take on freight for the Sound. She will return here on Friday evening and leave again for Port Townsend at 8 o'clock Saturday morning with excursionists, the St. Andrew's and Caledonian societies having chartered her. The fare for the round trip will be seen in to-morrow morning's COLONIST.

Capt. Devereaux Cared.

The officers and crew of the Dominion steamer Sir James Douglas, on Saturday met their late commander, Capt. Devereaux, in his cabin. They expressed their high appreciation of himself personally and their regret at parting, and wished him health and prosperity in his new office. At the conclusion they presented him with a very handsome gold-headed cane. The gallant officer was greatly moved and gratified at the pleasant way in which they had shown their regard and thanked them heartily for their good will and wishes.

The New Liberal Sheet.

The Montreal *Daily News* was issued on October 3rd, and a copy has reached us. It is an eight page daily, printed on pink tinted paper, and will certainly come to the front rank in Montreal if the excellence of its first effort is continued. Its "salutatory" states that its principles will be those of the liberal party, though not giving a servile support. It promises not to "straddle-the-fence" and many other excellent things which will require a very careful policy to follow. It begins with an excellent advertising patronage, and aims to secure a position among the most prosperous journals of Canada. Under the able management of ex-Mayor Beaugrand it will no doubt win a distinctive place for itself in Canadian journalism.

Wanted to See "De Cabdin'l."

Cardinal Gibbons had hardly entered the archiepiscopal residence last evening before a big greasy negro, a cook named Bill Williams, presented himself at the door and wanted to "see de cabdin'l." He was politely asked to call to-day, as the cardinal was very tired, but as the cardinal was from "his" town, Mr. Williams thought he ought to see him at once. He stood arguing till the door was closed, and at last Chief of Police Parrish was obliged to use considerable force to get him down the steps. Mr. Williams was highly indignant and said he had always conducted himself as a gentleman, and wished to be treated as one. Probably the cardinal will survive if he does not see Mr. Williams.—*Oregonian.*

Couldn't Be Excused.

The afternoon train for Vancouver was about to pull out yesterday when Wm. S. Skewes attempted to get on board. But William was out of luck and missed the train. The only thing that prevented him leaving was a piece of paper in the shape of a *capias* for $104, taken out at the instance of Corbould & McColl. William said he would like to be ex-skewes(d) but the genial deputy sheriff, with his well known urbanity of manner, said he had no doubt of it, but the excuse would not be allowed, as the STRONG ARM of the law would prevent him. Skewes is an Englishman and came to this city some months ago, and during the time he has resided among us has occupied his time between doing a little carpenter work and doing nothing, generally the latter. He took apartments in the house of two ladies who reside at the eastern end of Columbia street, and after running up a number of months' rent attempted to leave the city without clearing off the score. Fortunately there is a law to prevent such outrages being committed without punishment, and Skewes is now in jail and will probably remain their until the debt is paid.—*Columbian.*

The Fisheries Commission.

It is stated that the object of Sir Charles Tupper's call at Newfoundland is for the purpose of interviewing the government of that colony regarding the coming fishery convention. The interests of Newfoundland will be looked after at the convention by the British and Canadian commissioners.

Arrival of Mr. Van Koughnet.

Mr. Van Koughnet, deputy superintendent-general of Indian affairs, accompanied by his wife, arrived last evening by the Louise from Ottawa. To a representative of THE COLONIST Mr. Van Koughnet stated that he was in Victoria on business of an official character, the nature of which he did not divulge. He, however, denied the telegraphic statement that he was here to inquire into the Metlakahtla matter, his business having no connection whatever with it.

Interior Fruits.

Yesterday we were favored with a sample of the delicious grapes and excellent apples that have made Mr. Murray's ranche at Spencer's Bridge famous throughout the province. The apples are of specially fine quality, and the two varieties of grapes are of a splendid flavor. Many kinds of fruit are grown on Mr. Murray's ranche to perfection, and the fact of having a good market to the east and west should encourage the growing of fruit to a very large extent in the valley of the main Thompson river.

C. P. R. Freight.

The steamer Mexico, which arrived from San Francisco yesterday, brought 310 tons of freight for shipment to points east over the C. P. R. Following is a list of the principal articles. Toronto, 3 cases medicated ointment and 4 pks sample timber; Hamilton, 26 pks California wine; Albany, N. Y., 80 bbls. salmon; Chicago, 1,280 sacks dried fruit, 829 pks beans, 297 sacks dried peaches, 303 bags coffee. Boston, 414 sks beans, 47 bales wool; Philadelphia, 903 boxes dried fruit; Detroit, 1,000 bales bark; New York, 103 crates oil clothing, 54 bales wool; Minneapolis, 243 sks beans.

Sunday Morning's Fire.

The alarm of fire at 3 o'clock Sunday morning was caused by the burning of the storehouse and woodshed at the residence of Mr. T. R. Smith, assistant commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company. As soon as the fire was located, the firemen made great haste and were on the spot in good time, when they proceeded to extinguish the flames under the direction of Assistant Engineer Deasy. A large crowd gathered, and willing hands were not wanting, as every man did all he could to save the house, which for a time was in imminent danger of destruction. About 4:30 the flames were extinguished. One thing noticeable was the lack of a cistern or hydrant, and the firewardens would receive the thanks of residents in the southeastern portion of the city if they would see that something is done for the preservation of property.

Temperance Meeting Held.

A very instructive and interesting meeting was held last evening in the Temperance hall under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Musical selections were played by Miss Walstein and Miss Humber; also by the Misses Munsie. Several members of Loyal Legion rendered a very pretty chorus and telling addresses were delivered by the president, Mrs. Spofford, and Revs. Wodman and Starr, who gave many valuable suggestions with regard to the work in this city. As a whole the meeting was a decided success and those who did not attend certainly missed a treat. It is the intention of this society to hold meetings the first Monday of every month and at each meeting some particular phase of the temperance question will be discussed by able speakers, so that the meeting will not only be enjoyable but highly instructive. In order that all who feel interested may attend, there will be no, charge for admission.

Police Courts.

James Maloney, Johnny, a Comox Indian, Toby, a Barclay Sound Indian, and Mary, a Fort Rupert Indian woman, were all charged with being drunk. They were fined $5 each or one week imprisonment.

Ah Sing was charged with supplying liquor to Indians. Considerable evidence was taken on both sides after which the prisoner was discharged.

Ah Sing, a vagrant, was sent up for one month.

Thomas Ellis, on remand, charged with attempting to rob the hill at the Albion hotel. He was sent to prison for three months with hard labor.

Gus Barry, for leaving a team unattended was fined $5, and Peter, an Indian, charged with having an intoxicant, was dismissed.

The charge against John McCartney, that of having refused to pay road tax, was withdrawn.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Work is still progressing favorably on the Barnard Castle, and strong hopes are entertained that she will be afloat shortly.

Canadian Pacific railway company's earnings for Sept. 30th, were $323,000; same week last year, $298,000.

Lives of poor men oft remind us
Honest toil doesn't stand a chance;
More we work we have behind us
Bigger patches on our pants.

The Dominion steamer Sir James Douglas got away at one o'clock on Sunday afternoon for the Naas, with Commissioners Cornwall and J. P. Planta, who were accompanied by Mr. Lindsay.

The steamer Princess Louise arrived from the river at 9:30 o'clock and left again for Vancouver at 2 o'clock this morning, in place of the Yosemite, which is laid up for a day or two. The Rithet goes up the river to-morrow.

MARINE.

Steamer Mexico arrived from San Francisco at 1 o'clock p. m. yesterday with 45 passengers for this port and 1,282 tons of freight, divided up as follows: Victoria, 172; Vancouver, 310; Port Townsend, 140; Seattle, 400; Tacoma, 260. After discharging the Mexico left for the Sound at 6 o'clock.

The bark Argyleshire will go alongside Welch, Rithet & Co.'s wharf to-day and commence loading salmon for the United Kingdom.

Am. tug Ranier was at Vancouver on Saturday night with a scow for five freight cars for the Seattle Westshore railway.

Br. bark Viola, 26 days from San Pedro, arrived at Hastings on Saturday in tow of the Am. tug Mastick to load lumber for Valparaiso.

Steamer Idaho is due from Portland, bound north.

Schooner City of San Diego arrived at San Francisco on Saturday from this port.

Collier Willamette took from Seattle for San Francisco on Saturday night, 80,000 feet of lumber and 2,660 tons of coal.

Steamer Olympian was at Tacoma yesterday and should arrive to-day.

Ship Occidental was in Port Angeles on Saturday, bound for Nanaimo to load coal for San Pedro at $2 per ton.

Dunsmuir & Son's new steamer Antonio is about due from Hongkong, having sailed thence for Victoria on the 3rd instant.

The Idaho will arrive from Portland at noon on Wednesday and leave for Sitka the same evening.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. W. F. Bullen arrived from San Francisco on the Mexico yesterday afternoon.

Lieut. J. J. Lang, Royal Engineers, left for Vancouver this morning and expects to be away until Saturday next.

Dr. H. J. Robotham of Cowichan paid the city a flying visit yesterday.

J. L. Mudge, manager of the Banff coal company, is at the Driard.

R. T. Williams returned last night from the mainland.

W. Tietjen, of New Westminster, is in the city.

Mrs. C. E. Pooley has returned to the city.

Ben. Young, M. M. English and J. H. Todd returned last night from the river.

J. K. Suter, of the *Mainland Guardian* came down from New Westminster last night.

Hon. A. E. B. Davie, premier, leaves this morning by the Sound steamer, and will go overland to California, where he will spend the winter months, returning in time for the coming session of the legislature.

P. A. Melville, of the St. John, N. B., *Telegraph*, left for home this morning.

From the Daily, October 9, 1887.

For the Naas.

The steamer Sir James Douglas will leave at one o'clock this afternoon for Naas river, carring Commissioners Cornwell and Planta. The Douglas will be commanded for the present by Capt. James Gaudin.

Yesterday's Races.

At the Victoria driving park yesterday, Shaw's Dart won the one mile free for all, and Akenhead's Sleepy Dam got away with the quarter-mile dash. A 100 yard foot race for heavy-weights was afterwards run which was won by J. Tait.

Deranged and Destitute.

A woman was a passenger from the Sound by the steamer Geo. E. Starr yesterday, whom the doctor would not allow to land, as she was both crazy and destitute. She was sent back to the American authorities.

Yesterday's Matinee.

A good sized audience assembled at The Victoria yesterday afternoon, to witness the oxhydrogen views announced to be exhibited by Mr. A. J. Langley, J.P. Some of the views were exhibited to great advantage, but the gas, a new invention adopted by Mr. Langley, gave out and the balance of the show had to be omitted. This was, of course, a great disappointment to Mr. Langley as well as to the audience, and he proposes in a week or so to give another exhibition under more favorable circumstances.

For San Francisco.

The steamer Geo. W. Elder, which left for San Francisco at noon on Saturday had the following passengers from this city: A. Y. Trask, Dr. F. Wrightson, W. H. Norman, W. G. Mather, C. Cold-Well, Mrs. Van Horton, Mrs. Hirshberg, Allen Custer, W. H. Wells, A. McPetrie, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bonson, E. M. Howe, I. G. Porteous, T. C. Crosby, E. H. Blakey, and twenty-five in the steerage.

Phonography.

Young men and young ladies, who wish to enter upon this important study, must do so. L. P. Raemer has made arrangements to teach a class at the Central school building from 3 to 5 p. m., beginning Monday next; also an evening class from 7 to 9 p. m. Mr. R. predicts that at no distant day it will be required to be taught in the public schools. When this comes to pass we shall have, of every expert penman, a good shorthand reporter, as well also as a great revolution in literature. Rates, $1.50 per week. See advertisement in another column.

Decoration Day.

The members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will meet at their hall, Douglas street, this morning at 10:30 o'clock for the purpose of attending divine worship at the Pandora street Presbyterian church. Rev. Mr. Fraser will conduct the service and will preach an appropriate sermon. At 1:30 p. m. the members will again meet at the hall and from there will visit the cemeteries to decorate the graves of brethren deceased. Sisters of Rebekah have been cordially invited to attend.

Harvest Service at Comox.

Last Sunday, the 2d of October, a harvest thanksgiving service was held in the Episcopal church of St. Andrew's. The church was beautifully and tastefully decorated by some of the ladies and gentlemen of the congregation, who, for two days, were indefatigable in collecting and arranging flowers and fruits. The flowers, considering the lateness of the season in our northern settlement, were very pretty and the fruit (nearly the whole of which was the generous gift of Mr. Robb) was remarkable for its size and beauty. The service was well attended and hearty, and the singing very good.

Hillcliffwaet Ore.

Mr. W. McKeon, Jr., of the Oriental, received yesterday a specimen case of ore from the Corbett & Kennedy mines at Hillcliffwaet. This case has been prepared by Mr. Sam Macartney, and in it are splendid samples of ore. Galena, sulphurets, copper and quartz are all shown, and mining experts say that the quality of the specimens are excellent. The outside of the case has been covered with powdered galena, and under the electric light, it presents a most beautiful appearance.

Blue Ribbon Meeting.

The meeting last night was well attended and the president, Mr. S. Gray, occupied his position as chairman. A splendid programme was carried out. The band played several fine selections, which received a great deal of praise. Miss Bowes delivered a telling address and Mr. Gray called attention to the lack of interest taken in temperance work by church going people. A very successful meeting was brought to a close by singing "God Save the Queen." Mrs. Gale favored the audience with a beautiful solo during the evening which receive thunders of applause.

The Seabird Murder.

At the provincial court yesterday, when the Indians charged with the murder of Capt. Henry Moore and the crew of the schooner Seabird, were brought up, Supt. Roycraft asked for a further remand of a week as the witnesses he is expecting have not as yet arrived. They will come down on the Barbara Boscowitz. Mr. Theo. Davie, Q. C., who appears for the prisoners, said he would not object to a remand this time but he would strenuously oppose any further adjournment. His Honor then remanded the prisoners for one week.

Bull vs. Locomotive.

While the western bound train over the Northern Pacific was tearing along last Thursday, a bull was seen on the track near Skookumchuck. Speed was not slackened as it was thought his bullship would get out of the way, but it was otherwise, for the bovine remained standing on the track, pugnaciously facing the advancing train. He was hit, and the struggle was brief. Strewn around were pieces of dessicated bull, but his death was in a degree victorious for the shock derailed the the locomotive, and delayed the train for six hours.

To be Initiated.

To-morrow Capt. Devereaux will assume his new position as superintendent of the Esquimalt graving dock. He will be initiated into his new duties by Mr. Perley, chief engineer of the public works department of Canada.

Royal Hospital.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of this institution was held on Friday afternoon when the usual routine business was transacted. The steward's report for the month of September showed a slight increase in the number of patients for the preceding month, thirty-six having received treatment during the month. Two deaths—those of Jacob Neagle and Joseph Waters previously reported—occurred during the month, while eleven patients were admitted and discharged during the same period. The directors beg to acknowledge with thanks the donation of fruit from the ladies of St. John's Guild.

Laid to Rest.

Little Emma Brown who died on Friday was buried yesterday at Ross Bay cemetery. The funeral took place from Capt. John Irving's residence, the Rev. D. Fraser reading the burial services. The floral offerings placed on the casket were very beautiful. The C.P.N. offices were closed between the hours of 2 o'clock and 4:50 p. m., and the flags on the shipping were dropped at half-mast out of respect to the memory of the little girl whose loss is deeply felt by Capt. Irving's family. The pall bearers were: F. Steele, jr., F. J. Stephens, W. Marvin, C. Dickenson, W. Munro and K. Munro.

Reception on the Premier.

The steamer Premier was thrown open to the public last evening, with all her electric lamps brilliantly burning. The sight was a magnificent one, and the admiring crowds of visitors were loud in their praise of it. Everything about the boat was in apple pie order, and the elegance and comforts of the new steamer were the subject of every one's comment. It was estimated that at least two thousand people visited the boat during the evening. Captain Ferguson and Purser Anderson were indefatigable in their efforts to enable visitors to inspect the boat, and are to be congratulated on their first reception here. They are sure to become popular with the traveling public.

Harrison Hot Springs.

Mr. J. Brown, manager of the Harrison Hot Springs, is staying at the Oriental. He says that there has not been much rain up country as yet, and that the weather is doing on lovely in the district. A steamer is to run next summer from Chilliwhack to the springs, three times a week, and three times between Douglas and the springs. A tramway is to be built from the C. P. R. station to the hotel, thus making travel easier for visitors. Cottages are also to be erected at the springs so that private parties can secure their own houses. A fair business is being done now, and a rush is expected next year.

Wellington Coal.

At the request of Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., of Yokohama, Dr. P. Herbing of the S.S. Port Victor, has prepared a qualitative and approximate quantitative analysis of the coal from Departure Bay, Nanaimo Vancouver Island.

"This coal differs from the Welsh coal in not having so bright a lustre but in every other respect it has the same properties. It throws out the same quantity of smoke as the Welsh coal and like it, leaves but few cinders.

"The following is an exact qualitative and approximate quantitative analysis:

In 100 parts—

Carbon	83	parts
Hydrogen	5.5	"
Oxygen	10.5	"
	100	parts

Ashes	8
Water	3
Lime	a trace
Gypsum	a trace
Quartz	a trace
Sulphur	0.2

"Owing to the large amount of oxygen, this coal is very rich but far too strong for the tubes of boilers made for using coal of an inferior quality. On this account if this coal were mixed with some of a lower quality the results would be more satisfactory."

P. Hamburg, M.D.,
Analytical Chemist.

The Rifle.

The match for the silver bugle, presented by Col. Laurie, late D. A. G., came off at Cloverpoint range at 2:30 P. M. yesterday. The weather was very fair although the light was bad and those who fired last at 600 yards, could hardly see the bulls-eye. The ranges were 200, 400 and 600 yards, five shots at each range:

ARTILLERY NO. 3 BATTERY.		RIFLE VICTORIA RIFLE CO.	
Sgt. Newbury	50	Corp. D. Roper	42
Gr. A. R. Langley	54	Pvt. Service	41
Gr. F. Carmichael	45	Sgt. Roper	36
Gr. E Fleming	42	Capt. Woolcaott	34
Corp. C. Braund	40	Sgt. Fox	33
Gr. J. Cuthbert	40	Sgt. Mallandaine	32
Gr. F. Wolfenden	37	Corp. Fawcett	30
Gr. H. Fleming	36	Pvt. Henley	30
Sgt. Williams	34	Pvt. Smith	28
Sgt. Atkins	25	Pvt. Welsh	25
Total	413		332

No. 3 Battery wins the silver bugle by 81 points, and as they held it last year this makes twice they have won it in succession.

There is some talk of Batteries No. 2 and 4 making up teams to challege No. 3 for it. It is hoped they will do so.

Lobster Farming.

The fisheries department has about completed arrangements for the transportation early in the month of November of a car of live lobsters from Baie de Chaleurs to the Pacific coast. The car will be especially fitted up for this purpose. Experiments show that lobsters can be kept in a healthy condition for a sufficient length of time to ensure their reaching Vancouver, barring accident, without losing life. As an outcome of this the department anticipates a successful propagation of lobsters in the Pacific waters, where none are now known to exist. Lobsters have been plentiful on most of our Maritime province coasts, but in some places unmistakable evidences of exhaustion from over-fishing have been shown, and more stringent regulations are needed to preserve this fishery from sharing in the same fate that has overtaken it in other countries. The returns, however, indicate an enormous quantity of this shell fish, though the average size continues to diminish. In 1885 there were canned in the Gulf division alone 940,482 pounds, while in New Brunswick the returns show that 4,681,812 pounds were canned and 4,290 tons sold fresh, the whole quantity representing 28,000,000 lobsters.—*Ottawa Corr. Toronto Mail.*

PERSONAL.

Miss Constance Jones, daughter of Macnaughton Jones, has arrived home after a prolonged stay in Europe.

Dr. and Mrs. Harrison will shortly leave for England. They will be absent about a year. The best wishes of their many friends will go with them.

J. H. Robertson, of China, is at the Oriental.

F. A. Melville, associate editor of the daily *Telegraph*, St. John, N. B., arrived from the east last evening and is at the Driard. He is enthusiastic over the many attractions of the C. P. R. route.

E. H. Fisher has gone to New Westminster.

The son of Thos. Ladner, who has been seriously ill for some time at the Driard, is rapidly recovering.

Ben Young returned to the mainland this morning.

Capt. J. Dobbs, of the schooner Teresa, leaves for the east this morning.

G. A. Keefer came over last night from Vancouver.

MARINE.

The ship Earl of Dalhousie now at San Pedro, has been chartered to take a cargo of V. C. Co.'s coal to San Francisco.

The ship C. S. Bement, Capt. Townsend, laden with V. C. Co.'s coal, sails from Nanaimo to-day for San Diego.

The steamship Sardonyx, Capt. Meyer, completed her cargo of Wellington coal, and sailed Friday for Alaska with Capt. Hicks as pilot.

The steamship Antonio, is hourly expected from China to make regular trips between Departure Bay and San Pedro, carrying cargoes of Wellington coal.

The ships Wilna, Frank Pendleton and Glory of the Seas, are at Departure Bay awaiting cargoes of Wellington coal.

British bark Brier, Holme, entered out at London for Victoria on Sept. 19th.

British ship Beaconsfield was reported on Thursday as being chartered at San Francisco to load lumber on Puget Sound for Montvideo. The ship is still in Esquimalt and the repairs to her are about completed.

Steamer Geo. W. Elder left for San Francisco at 1 o'clock yesterday with a large freight and a number of passengers.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

A man named Thomas Ellis undertook to tap the till at the Albion House yesterday, but the alarm bell gave him away, and he was caught.

The steamer Olympian left Portland for this city yesterday, but could not cross the bar. She will be around in a day or two, when the Starr and Pacific will be withdrawn.

The volunteers of the B. C. B. G. A. will parade at the drill shed this morning for the purpose of attending service at St. John's Church.

The race between the yachts Ada and Frolic was run yesterday, but neither of the vessels reaching the home stakes during the time limit it was declared "no race."

Frederick Mills, an old Cassiar miner, died in the Royal Hospital yesterday afternoon. He was one of the old timers.

Another party of the Raymond excursionists, to the number of fifty, are expected here on the 25th inst.

Mr. Thos. Fletcher, of Yates street, is a new competitor in the music line. Yesterday he received quite an extensive shipment of parlor organs.

Residents in the northeast portion of the city complain that the water was turned off last evening without a moment's warning.

Bill Smith, the scavenger, was run over last evening by Lawson's hack team, and it is stated received a nasty wound in the head.

"The Duchess," by the Duchess, is the latest work by that popular author, and J. B. Ferguson & Co. has it on the list.

The comparatively light sentence in the smuggling case at the police court yesterday was rather a disappointment to the customs staff. The detection of the smuggling required considerable vigilance on the part of the customs officers, and the light sentence imposed seems rather inadequate.

From the Daily October 8, 1887.

Yacht Race.

The race between Capt. Joselyn's "Frolic" and Supt. Roycraft's "Ada" will take place to-day at 1.30 p. m. from the outer wharf. Betting on the result is quiet, although it is said several hundred dollars are already at stake. It is expected that the race will be a very close one as the vessels are both good sailers.

I. O. O. F. Decoration Day.

The members of the I. O. O. F., who will decorate the graves of departed brethren on Sunday afternoon next, request all those who have flower gardens to send a bouquet to the hall on Douglas street this afternoon or to-morrow forenoon. A sufficient quantity cannot be secured from the nurseries and contributions from private sources would be greatly appreciated.

C. of E. Temperance Society.

The Church of England temperance society will hold their monthly meeting in Christ Church Cathedral school-room on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock. There will be readings, recitations, vocal and instrumental music and refreshments. No entrance fee will be charged, but a voluntary collection will be taken up at the close of the meeting, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the piano fund. A pleasant time is promised all who attend and several new amateur attractions will be offered.

To Join the Benedicts.

Columbian: James O'Halleran left for Victoria this morning on the Princess Louise and was the recipient of many a hearty hand shake before the steamer cast off. Rumor has it that Mr. O'Halleran goes to the capital city on a very tender mission, which rumor, if true, will result in the Royal city gaining one of Victoria's fairest daughters. Everybody knows Mr. O'Halleran and everybody joins in wishing him success of his trip and a speedy return to us again. He expects to be absent about three weeks.

The Port Victor's List.

The cargo consists of 6,000 sacks of flour, 3,044 bales of cotton goods and a large quantity of general merchandise besides a large quantity of lumber.

The passenger list:—Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Hon Louis Hope, Mr. Caine, M. P., Miss Caine, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and children, Rev. Mrs. Irvine, sister and three children, Miss Tyfe, Miss Irnween, Mr. Russell and wife, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Smith and wife, Mr. Roberston and wife, Mr. Ainsley, Mr. Butterworth, Dr. Mary Gale, Miss Bullach, Mrs Davis, about 70 Chinese from Portland and about 35 from Victoria.

Music for To-day.

This afternoon the excellent band of H. M. S. Triumph will perform for the last time at the government grounds. During the summer months the citizens of Victoria have derived much pleasure from the efforts of Prof. Adlus and his men, whose playing is second to none north of San Francisco. The band will be missed. Following is the programme for this afternoon:

Pas Redouble, Le Brasconnier	L. Brunet
Selection, Il Trovatore	G. Verdi
Valse, Soldaten Luder	L Gungl
Selection, Martha	C. Flotow
Gavotte, Stephanie	A. Czibulka
Hungarian Dance	

Sad Death.

A little girl named Emma Brown, who has been a member of Capt. John Irving's household for several months, died suddenly yesterday morning. It seems that she was taken ill on Wednesday afternoon, but nothing serious was contemplated until Thursday night, when she began to show unmistakable signs of failing. From the time she was taken ill Drs. Hannington, Milne and Dearden were in attendance, and everything possible was done for the little sufferer. Her loss is keenly felt by the Captain and Mrs. Irving, to whom she had endeared herself through her many aimable qualities. She was aged 14 years and nine months. The funeral will take place this afternoon from Capt. Irving's residence, corner of Michigan and Menzies streets, and friends are invited to attend. Flags from the C. P. N. Co.'s shipping were hung at half-mast yesterday, out of respect to the little girl so suddenly called away, and between the hours of 2 and 4.30 p. m. to-day the company's office will remain closed.

The Mexico's Passengers.

Following is a list of the Victoria passengers on the steamer Mexico due to arrive here on Monday: Emerson's Minstrel company, H. Frillman, Miss Morgenthaller, Mrs. Morgenthaller, G. A. Hyde, J. Wilcox, Mrs. W. F. Bullen, Mrs. A. E. Merritt, Mrs. E. E. Hitchcock, H. F. Gerkhardt, J. McCully, Mrs. Capt. W. Krone, Capt. J. Williams, and Miss Maud Goodwin.

Obituary.

An old pioneer of this province—Mrs. Mary Anne Rowebottom—passed away in this city on Wednesday morning. The deceased came to the province some 23 years ago with her husband, who belonged to the Sappers and Miners and who subsequently met his death by an accident in Cariboo. Mrs. Rowebottom was 57 years of age, and leaves behind her a son and two daughters.

Accidents at Vancouver.

There were two accidents on the wharf Thursday night that might have proved fatal. A man fell from the forechains of the Port Victor into the water between the ship and the dock; a shipmate gallantly sprang overboard with a rope, but missed him in the darkness. He was finally hauled aboard very wet, but otherwise none the worse for his ducking. His would-be rescuer had a cold bath for his pains. The other accident was much more serious. A man named John Martin was walking along the wharf, and while crossing some planks laid across one of the slips, missed his footing and fell heavily, knocking him senseless. He was lifted up to the wharf, and Dr. Beckingsale, who was on the wharf attending to his duties as port physician, was promptly in attendance, and had him removed to his home, where after an examination he pronounced him to be suffering from concussion of the brain. The injury he sustained is of a most serious nature and may prove fatal.—*News-Advertiser.*

MARINE.

Steamship Port Victor is expected to arrive from Vancouver at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Tug Pilot left yesterday morning for Port Moody to tow the bark Ridgeway with Banff anthracite coal for San Francisco, to sea.

Steamer Olympian with Captain Anderson in command, is expected to arrive at Tacoma to-day from Portland. She will commence regular daily round trips on Monday.

Steamer Mexico sailed from San Francisco yesterday for this port.

Steamer Geo. W. Elder goes south at 1 o'clock p. m. to-day.

The bark Will W. Chase has made the best record between the Sound and San Francisco, having made the trip up in seven days. This beats the Bundaleer's record by three days.

The American ship Wm. H. Campbell, lumber laden from Burrard Inlet, reported at Melbourne that she lost on June 27th her main topgallant mast during a severe gale.

The Norwegian barks Dr. Metzgar, from Port Blakely, and Emile Marie, from Port Ludlow, both lumber laden, arrived in Sydney, N. S. W., on August 11th.

Ship Commodore was towed from Royal roads yesterday morning by the Alexander, to Departure Bay.

Tug Pilot arrived from East Wellington at 9:45 o'clock p. m., yesterday, having towed the bark Bundaleer there for a cargo of coal.

Ship Glory of the Seas will not get away from Wellington this week, the loading of coal having been delayed owing to the Port Victor having engaged the shutes.

PERSONAL.

A. Gobiel, secretary of the department of public works, left for the east this morning.

Hon. J. H. Turner and Mrs. Turner returned from the mainland last night on the Yosemite.

Hon. J. W. Trutch has returned from the interior.

Rev. Mr. Bolton

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1887.

MR. J. H. PETTIPER, secretary of the British Workman's Association, who recently returned to England from a visit to America, referred as follows to the relative position of the British and American workmen:

I have once more returned home from the United States, this being my third visit, and I must confess that if I had been there this time on my own hook, so to speak, or in other words, on my own responsibility, and with my own money, I should have stayed there altogether, for it seems to me that we have got a very long and uphill fight before we shall be able to obtain such alterations in our fiscal policy as will place the working people of this country in the advantageous position of their fellow toilers across the Atlantic—in fact, I have come to the conclusion that there are only two courses left open to the laboring classes of Great Britain. One is to get protection at home, the other is to go to some English-speaking country where they have protection. In other words, if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain.

MR. BIRKMYRE, an authority on India, says wheat can be grown over a large area there for 5s. to 7s. 6d. per quarter, as compared with 12s. to 13s. in Dakota; that the average freight from San Francisco—through which England receives more than one-third of her American supplies—is on the average higher than from Calcutta, Bombay or Kurrachee; that, as every 20 miles of cartage adds another shilling per quarter to the price of wheat, the present trunk lines of India, unsupplied with feeders, enable but a very limited part of the wheat-growing area to be opened up, and that even on the railways that have been built in India the rates for the carriage of grain are very much higher than the American rates for similar distances. These are serious drawbacks, coinciding with remarkable advantages. Assuming that wheat can be grown in India as a whole cheaper than in America as a whole, under existing conditions, what, asks a writer in the Westminster *Review* for September, might not be done if the conditions were improved, if the latest implements and processes were introduced, railways extended in every direction and rates of transport lowered?

THERE was another death in the royal family last week. Poor Noble, the Queen's favorite collie, passed away full of years. Noble got so many luxuries forced upon him in consequence of his being high in royal favor that his disease is without doubt due to the exalted position he occupied. He was the Queen's inseparable companion when walking and was often favored with a seat in her carriage. The Queen regrets the loss of her favorite all the more keenly because he was in one sense a relic of the late lamented John Brown, who was responsible for Noble's early training and who taught him that alphabet of all pious dogs, namely, how to behave himself indoors. In politics Noble was a strong conservative, for it is recorded of him that he once stole Mr. Gladstone's breakfast. Mr. Gladstone, who was at that time prime minister, was on an official visit to the Queen at Osborne. He was to leave for London immediately after his breakfast, which had been prepared for him in the sitting room set apart for his use. This room communicated with his bed-room. On Mr. Gladstone's opening the intervening folding doors, he was startled to see the Queen's pet quietly trotting off with a mutton chop in his mouth. With praiseworthy economy the royal servants had only sent up one chop, and as there was no time to cook another the prime minister had to breakfast on toast and butter.

THE recent overflow of the Nile, it is said, destroyed about $3,000,000 worth of property. The Khedive is just now making a tour of the country to inspect the ravages of the flood and to satisfy himself as to the feasibility of the project for the restoration of Lake Moeris, proposed by Mr. Cope Whitehouse, and approved last year by the Egyptian minister of public works. This lake, which is described by Herodotus as being 450 miles in circumference and 300 feet deep, was for centuries supposed to be mythical. Some years ago, however, Mr. Whitehouse discovered a great depression, south-west of Cairo, and 300 feet below the level of the Nile, which is now believed to have been the ancient bed of the lake. The present project is to restore the canal leading from the river, which is said to have been dug by Joseph, and thus utilize the lake for the purpose of receiving the Nile's surplus floods and storing them for use in the dry season. The danger from inundations would thus be removed and an immense reservoir for irrigating purposes created. It is estimated that the cost of the work would be only $5,000,000, and an offer has been made to the Egyptian government to accomplish it by private enterprise.

THOMAS WHIPPLE, a centenarian, has just diedo n the farm which he cultivated for more than fifty years near Parksville, Sullivan county, N. Y. He was born at New London, Conn., July 24, 1787, being a grandson, on his mother's side, of Gen. Ethan Allen, of revolutionary fame. When he was a boy of seven his family moved from New London to the then Sullivan county wilderness, hauling all of their household goods in an oxcart, and occupying eighteen days in the journey of 200 miles. Mr. Whipple served as a soldier in the war of 1812. From his youth up he was a total abstinence man and a Baptist. He had some eccentricities, and could never be induced to sit for his picture or to ride on a railroad. His wife died many years ago. He was the father of eleven children, of whom seven sons and three daughters survive him. Extreme old age brought him no marked infirmities, except a slight deafness. When the end came he retired at night in apparent good health, and was found dead in his bed in the morning.

A RECENT cablegram to the Toronto *Globe*, says: London journals, without exception, commend the judiciousness of Mr. Chamberlain's references last night to the Fisheries Commission. The *Times* says: "It is quite certain that Mr. Chamberlain is not the man to stand by the letter of the law against the reasonable claims of our American kinsfolk, but nevertheless Britain is bound to act on behalf of the Canadians with the most careful consideration of their interests. It is clear that Mr. Chamberlain is fully alive to his duty in this respect." The *Times* assumes that the mission will be crowned with success. The *Daily News* and other Liberal papers declare that it was quite unnecessary for Mr. Chamberlain to defend his acceptance of so important a charge, seeing there is a general agreement as to his fitness for the post. The *Chronicle* asserts that failing John Bright, Lord Salisbury could not select a better agent to conciliate American prejudices against Canada.

CANADA has at the present time 1,218,000 tons of registered shipping, which is 125,000 tons less than the largest tonnage ever entered in the Dominion. The present tonnage is valued at $37,000,000. Shipping to the value of $1,500,000 was built and registered in Canada in 1885, forty per cent. of which was built in the province of Nova Scotia. Canadian shipping tonnage takes the fifth and almost the fourth place among that of the nations of the world. It registers within 55,000 tons of the shipping registered in the whole German empire and exceeds the tonnage of either France, Italy, Russia, Spain, Austria, Australasia, Denmark or Greece. It in fact exceeds the aggregate tonnage of the last four countries combined. The tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Canada last year was 7,645,000 tons, which with the exception of Gibraltar and Malta, which are ports of call, and of Hong Kong, was greater than that of any British possession excepting the British Isles.

COFFEE, in the estimation of some people, is not fit to drink. They tell us that it is calculated to produce nervousness, and in many other respects injure our physical systems. But as the people who cry out against coffee usually belong to the class that find fault with everything the world in general gives little heed to their advice. The number of people who believe that a cup of coffee of reasonable strength is a prime necessity of the breakfast table is constantly growing more numerous. The great consumption of this article is a matter of comparatively modern times. Before 1800, while the world's population was increasing as rapidly as at present, the coffee trade remained stationary, and the amount produced was far from filling the requirements of consumption. This finally led to an era of very high prices, which continued from 1870 to 1880. In the meantime many new coffee gardens were planted, and as they began to become productive the stock rapidly increased and caused an important fall in prices, which continued low until 1886. By that date, the supply from various causes, began to fail again, and prices once more went up. Through all these changes in the business we may observe a steady increase in the demand coming from coffee drinkers. According to the reports of the New York coffee exchange the increase of imports since 1883 has been something phenomenal. In that year the number of bags entered at New York was 3,718,250; this year the record is 21,630,750. Seventy-five per cent. of the coffee used in North America comes from from Brazil, eleven per cent. from Venezuela, six per cent. from the East Indies, and three per cent. from various points. This leaves five per cent. to come from the coffee plantations in the West Indies. The amount consumed last year was considerably over 700,000 tons. This year the consumption will be greatly in excess of these figures.

MONTREAL *Witness*: Great efforts are being made to get all British subjects in the United States to naturalize in order to balance the vote of foreign disloyalists, who have been only too ready to forward their own governments. Many St. George's and Canadian societies are co-operating in a move which must be greatly to the benefit of their adopted country. We think such societies would do the land of their adoption a very great service if they should begin by making a united protest against the offensive form of the oath of allegiance which has the effect of gathering into American citizenship all the disintegrating elements of European society, while it repels good citizens who have honoured their former government and would be the best defenders of that of the United States.

THE Vancouver *News-Advertiser* continues to stick to its statement that the Port Victor was within three boat-lengths of Esquimalt light when she took a pilot aboard, and asserts that Capt. Bird vouches for its truth. We are unwilling to believe this. If the good ship Port Victor was within three lengths of the light, then it was about time for her commander to let go his anchors. The fact is that Pilot McIntosh boarded the vessel outside the prescribed pilotage limits and abreast of Albert Head. To show how questionable is the statement of the *Advertiser*, Capt. Bird was unaware of any orders having been given that he was to call at Esquimalt, and in that case what in the world was he doing in such close proximity to the light? Would he rather not have steamed to a point off the outer harbor and performed the series of wild tootings it is claimed was done in order to attract the attention of the pilot? It was not until Pilot McIntosh came alongside and informed Capt. Bird that he was armed with instructions to him from Capt. Webber to bring the vessel to Esquimalt that the youthful and gallant commander of the Port Victor decided to run there. We are perfectly willing to abide by our previous statement, and have no doubt it will soon be substantiated. In fact, we are given to understand that far from supporting the statement of the *News-Advertiser*, Capt. Bird has denied it. However, the question will be settled as soon as the Port Victor again reaches Esquimalt.

Regarding the passengers and mails, the matter as placed by us is perfectly correct. Passengers and mails for the east were forwarded just as quickly as they could have been had the vessel not called here, and the mails for the south were dispatched several days earlier than they otherwise would have been. Our inexperienced friend's advice about the proper conduct of a newspaper is rather amusing, but like all such cheap stuff if it were properly utilized at the source from which it emanates, it would undoubtedly be productive of good result.

BYE ELECTIONS.

Since the Dominion general elections in February last there have been six contests, all of which have resulted in favor of the Conservatives. The first was in East Bruce, where Mr. Cargill, Conservative, was elected by a vote of 2,182 to 1,812. Having neglected to resign the position of postmaster, he was disqualified and resigned his seat. A new election took place on April 2d, when he was re-elected. In South Victoria Mr. Hudspeth, Conservative, was elected by a vote 1,914 to 1,867 over the Liberal candidate, but finding he was not duly qualified he resigned, and was re-elected, polling 1,927 votes to his opponent's 1,873. The third bye-election was caused by the death of Mr. Moffatt, member for Restigouche, N. B. At the general election he defeated the Liberal candidate by a vote of 420 to 293. A brother of the deceased was nominated and returned by acclamation. The fourth contest was necessitated by the death of Mr. Campbell, Conservative, member-elect for Digby. The Liberals brought out their strongest man to oppose the Conservative candidate, Mr. Jones, but the latter headed the poll. The fifth contest took place in South Renfrew, owing to the death of the Liberal member, Mr. Robert Campbell, who was returned at the general election by a vote of 1,200 to 1,134 over the Conservate candidate, Mr. Fergusson. Mr. Duncan McIntyre, in spite of his money and large interests in the riding, was beaten by the Conservative candidate, Mr. Fergusson. The sixth bye-election was held in Charlevoix owing to the death of Mr. Cimon, an opponent of the government. Another Mr. Cimon, Conservative, was elected to fill the vacancy. Thus the Conservatives carried all six seats, resulting in a gain of two. It is an evidence of the favorable feeling of the country toward the present government, and no doubt other bye-elections will make a similar showing.

FREE TRADE V. PROTECTION.

Mr. Daniel Adamson, president of the Iron and Steel Institute, at the opening meeting of that body in the course of his address, spoke at considerable length of the great disadvantages under which England labors in comparison with the large states of Europe and America. To illustrate the effect of free trade in iron on the country, Mr. Adamson supposed a thousand tons of wrought iron or steel girders to be bought at Middlesborough, costing, say £5000. The Belgian manufacturer could undersell his English competitor by say, £20, and he would receive the order for £4,980. Continuing, Mr. Adamson said:

"The home producer, to execute such an order, has to buy about 1,150 tons of pig iron, which is made and sold at 35s. per ton at Middlesborough, making a total cost of £2,011 10s. Upon this 1,150 tons of pig iron the ironmaster has to pay rents, royalties, wages, imperial and local taxation, all of which contribute to the welfare of the state. The difference between the £5,000 value of the girder iron or steel and the 1,150 tons of pig metal would leave a sum of £2,987 10s., which sum constitutes the value of the cost of production in carrying the manufacture forward from the pig to the finished girder. This cost arises by the payments of wages, the cost of fuel, oil, light, imperial and local taxation, etc., and profit, if there is any. Now, what has the Belgian sale left in this country? Simply ½ per cent on the £4,980, amounting to £24 18s., allowing the Belgian manufacturer to take out of this country £4,955 2s. as the balance of the transaction. And we must remember no wages have been paid in our own country, no workmen employed, nothing contributed towards domestic or state taxation, and no rents or royalties on raw material; but every facility has been given to our foreign competitor to collect his money and enforce payment, if such was necessary, at the cost of the British people. The amount of taxation paid by the manufacturer on his production of 1,000 tons of finished metal, worth £5,000, is not the only tax that has been paid. The colliery owner and the ironstone master have paid rents, royalties, and wages on the material used, and in fact every portion of the raw material employed to make cast iron, as the base or foundation of the 1,000 tons of girder material, has paid taxes, both imperial and local, in every direction, besides employing our own population. This oppression on the local or home manufacturer operates in every direction against the prosperity of the country. The same argument will apply to all manufactured goods imported free, and it is of serious import whether a more accurate adjustment of the commerce of the country is not only practicable, but in reality an indispensable condition."

Free trade in theory is no doubt a pleasant subject to speculate upon, but the British manufacturer is becoming more and more convinced of the fact that, with every other country more or less protected, he is laboring at a very great disadvantage. "Looking at this matter all round," remarks Mr. Adamson, "it does not appear to me to be a just business for Englishmen to pay the cost of carrying on the state for the benefit of our neighbors on the continent and in America.

FRANCE'S RAPID RECOVERY.

The rapidity with which countries recover from the ravages of war has attracted the attention of most political economists. The phenomenon was first explained by Dr. Chalmers; and since his time, explanations more or less similar to that given by him have found their way into most of the current economical textbooks. A point, however, closely connected with this, and which has received less consideration than it deserves, is the great faculty with which a vanquished nation has sometimes been able to pay an apparently ruinous fine which a victorious enemy has imposed upon it. By far the most striking example on record is the case of France, after the war of 1870-71. The Germans, not satisfied with the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, insisted that France should pay the cost of the campaign, as a losing litigant pays the cost of a lawsuit; and a fine amounting to the enormous sum of 5,000,000,000 of francs, or £200,000,000, was exacted, the German troops remaining in occupation of a part of the French territory until the last farthing of it was paid. One would naturally have supposed that, to a country already crushed and prostrate, this would have been a blow from which it would have taken generations to recover, and that the payment of such an indemnity would have taxed to the utmost the financial resources even of so rich a nation as France. The astonishment of Europe was therefore great when it was seen that not only was the indemnity easily and quickly paid but that the financial condition of France was at the end of a few years more prosperous than that of her rival. So evident indeed was this even to the Germans themselves that it was humourously proposed by a writer in a German periodical that when Germany next beat France the French should be compelled to receive instead of paying a fine of £200,000,000.

THE WATER QUESTION.

The general public are greatly pleased at the wise action of the Council in requesting Thos. E. Keefer, C. M. G., to report upon the most advantageous scheme for increasing Victoria's water supply. It is understood that his duties will be to examine into the several schemes already suggested and if none in his opinion will meet the case, then to submit one that will. Mr. Keefer is one of the first authorities on hydrostatics in America, and the plan laid down by him should be adopted by the Council, no matter whose pet theory it may overthrow. We feel confident that the rate-payers will willingly abide by his decision and will cheerfully vote any increased sum necessary to carry out his proposition. It is true, considerable money has been expended on Mr. Hendry's scheme, but if the latter is faulty, it is to the city's advantage that it should be dropped and one that will answer substituted. Perhaps the wordy war that has characterized the council debates may have some good result—that of preventing the unprofitable expenditure of the people's money.

TRANS-PACIFIC TRADE.

The consul at Hiogo, Japan, in his report on the trade of that place for the last year, notices the important part which the Canadian Pacific railway is likely to play in Japanese trade. In the tea season of 1886 (before the regular steamers from Vancouver to Yokohama began to run) tea was shipped in sailing vessels to Port Moody for transport thence to the eastern cities of Canada and the United States by the Canadian Pacific railway. In all seven vessels took tea from Hiogo for Port Moody, and the quantity taken from this one place amounted to over three and a quarter million pounds. Mr. Hall, the consul at Yokohama, refers to the same subject. He points out that a considerable fraction of the trade of Japan with America is done by the long, circuitous voyage across the Atlantic and Indian oceans, instead of across the Pacific. Nearly a third of the tea exported from Japan to America in 1886 was carried in steamers *via* the Suez canal to New York, while most of the kerosene was imported in sailing ships clearing from New York or Philadelphia, and coming round the Cape of Good Hope. But more than three-fourths of the trade of America with Japan and half of the silk exported to Europe were sent across the Pacific to San Francisco. The trans-Pacific trade is divided between British and American shipping in about equal shares. It can, Mr. Hall thinks, hardly admit of doubt that the steamers of the Canadian Pacific line taking cargo and passengers from the ports of China and Japan to Vancouver, destined not only for Canada but also for the United States and Europe, *via* the Canadian Pacific railway and other connecting lines and steamers, will before long attract not only the bulk of the tea that has hitherto been taken by the Suez canal, but also a fair share of the general export trade hitherto passing through San Francisco.

THE PORT VICTOR PILOT.

It will be seen from the interview with Capt. Bird, in another column, that the report published by the Vancouver *News-Advertiser* concerning the arrival of the steamship at Esquimalt is wholly unfounded. We can understand the chagrin of the editor of our Burrard Inlet contemporary when the Canadian Pacific decided on making Victoria the port of entry and departure of the China steamship line, but we fail to see any reason for his trifling with the truth, to put it mildly, in the way that he has done. Captain Bird's words emphatically deny the *News-Advertiser's* report. We will quote a few remarks from that journal's columns, published for the benefit of THE COLONIST, and suggest that in future he stick to his own advice:

"It will undoubtedly save THE COLONIST much annoyance and mortification if it will always carefully investigate matters before charging us with either mistakes or misstatements. During the last few months its neglect of this precaution has damaged its reputation a good deal. We hope, however, that its last blunder to which we have referred to-day, will cause it to be more prudent in the future. Above all we would advise it to cultivate that courteous treatment of its contemporaries which is one of the distinctive marks of a well conducted newspaper."

Before accusing the *News-Advertiser* of wilfully falsifying facts, we were assured by the pilots that they had boarded the Port Victor without the pilotage limits, and their assertion is now backed up by the commander's statement. In the language of our contemporary, "will the *News-Advertiser* show that it has a little courtesy by withdrawing the statement it made regarding what we said?"

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

Our Yates street cotemporary is gradually drifting into a similar policy as that so persistently followed by the Westminster *Guardian*. Hon. John Robson's name, or his connection with any work, acts upon the *Times* as a red rag on a bull, and no matter how commendable the object sought, it is the endeavor of the *Times* to make it the groundwork of an attack upon the provincial secretary. It stated that his mission to the East was created in "order to give him a holiday." This, of course, is simply absurd. Several very important questions arising between the two governments, it was necessary that one of the cabinet ministers should go to Ottawa, and, as the premier could not go it was compulsory for the provincial secretary to proceed to the federal capital. The other day some reference was made to the honorable gentleman in connection with his meeting with the inhabitants of Vancouver city on school matters. The *Herald* in reply has the following sensible remarks on the subject of provincial school disbursements:

"The Victoria *Times* is as usual too liberal with its predictions about the Hon. Robson's intentions respecting Vancouver. Our contemporary does not attempt to deny, except by insinuation, that the school buildings spoken of are required. If they are, why should they not be erected in Vancouver as well as in Victoria? If the Minister of Education erects school houses in the latter city because they are required, why should other motives influence his actions anywhere else. This city, in the past, has not been liberally dealt with in its educational wants, and the proposed school buildings, though erected now, would but anticipate to a small extent present requirements. In doing this Mr. Robson is only discharging his duty and he may fairly be given credit for that without imputing any motives. From what we have been able to gather of the school accommodation in the province, both the government and Mr. Robson deserve no small credit for the attention they have given to, and the money they have expended on the public and high schools. Any one can see from the scattered way in which settlement has taken place in this province, that the providing of school accommodation has been not only difficult but expensive. The amount appropriated annually for this purpose is sufficient evidence to show that the government has not neglected this important work, and they may fairly be credited with doing it for the work's sake and influenced by no other consideration whatever. Public men are justly entitled to this construction being placed upon their acts, especially in so important a matter as the education of the youth of the province, and the public should be slow to believe that they are influenced by any other motives."

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

Referring to the fisheries question, the Montreal *Gazette* speaks as follows concerning the recently appointed commission: The composition of the commission favors the view that other than the merely legal aspect of the dispute will be considered, and that a permanent settlement by means of trade concessions or money compensation on the part of the United States will be attempted. If the reference to the commission related exclusively to the interpretation of the treaty of 1818, other representatives than those selected would probably have been invited to act, but we do not believe Great Britain has consented to the appointment of a commission for the sole purpose of determining how much of the rights guaranteed by the treaty of 1818 are to be surrendered to the United States, for that would be in plain terms the meaning of a reference of America's claim to larger privileges in Canadian ports than the plain language of the treaty permits. One, at least, of the United States commissioners is versed rather in trade matters than in law, and is selected to represent the commercial interests of the western states concerned in reciprocity of trade with Canada, thus indicating that the Washington government contemplates the discussion of every aspect of the dispute, and the possibility of settling it by some such arrangement as was entered upon in 1854. The British commissioners will doubtless be prepared to receive overtures in this direction in a friendly spirit and to conclude a trade treaty fair and equitable in its provisions. But the basis of negotiations, we assume, must be the recognition by the United States of the rights enjoyed by Great Britain and Canada under the treaty of 1818, and now exercised and enforced; that is to say the right to prohibit the fishing within the three-mile limit, to prohibit the purchase of bait, the landing of cargo, and the shipping of seamen in Canadian waters, in other words the right to exclude Americans from any privileges in our ports other than shelter, making repairs, and obtaining wood and water. The ground thus cleared, the consideration of the terms upon which our fisheries may be enjoyed by the United States can be entered upon. The fear we have is that Congress will not ratify any arrangement that is fair and just to Canada, and that is the danger of the whole proceeding to our case. The commission has not been authorized by the American Senate; on the contrary that body distinctly declined to sanction overtures looking to a settlement, and there is no apparent reason to believe that the action of last session will be rescinded. Indeed, it is not improbable that when Congress assembles an attempt will be made to censure the president for having consented to the appointment of a joint commission. In the meantime we can only hope for a favorable outcome of the negotiations. Sir John Macdonald is a skilled diplomat, thoroughly understands the Canadian case, and may be trusted to insist upon the maintenance of our rights. The Canadian people desire to put an end to the vexatious dispute, but they will not tolerate any settlement in the nature of a surrender. We occupy an impregnable position under the treaty of 1818, are not dependent upon the American markets for the prosperity of the fishing interests, desirable as those markets are, and unless the United States give a full equivalent in exchange for the use of our fisheries we can better afford to continue to ourselves the monopoly of them.

In Brief. And To The Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember: — No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

FROM ALASKA.

The United States Revenue Cutter Rush Arrives With the Balance of the Crews of the Seized Schooners—Late and Interesting Alaskan News—Arrival of the Vanderbilt With a Good Catch.

Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock the U. S. revenue cutter Rush came to anchor off the outer wharf. Canoes and boats were lowered from her side and half an hour later they reached the Johnson-street landing. The canoes contained about fifty-six Indians, and the boats twelve white men, all of them crews of both American and Victoria schooners. The canoes are the property of the Ada, Dolphin and Grace. From one of the men it was learned that there was no news of the Grace, which left for Unalaska on the 11th inst., under charter by the government, with the intention of bringing to Sitka as return cargo the seized seal skins packed in the Alaska Company's warehouse at the former point. The skins are worth fully $75,000. In command of the schooner was Capt. William Petit, with Capt. J. E. Lennan, late of the steam schooner Leo, as pilot. Deputy Collector Kuehn, sworn in as special deputy marshal, took passage on the schooner. The Sylvia Handy, the last of the schooners seized, arrived at Sitka shortly before the cutter left.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

The schooner Vanderbilt came in at 9 o'clock with 1,300 skins, the result of her cruise in the Behring's sea. The captain did not know that any seizures had been made and was on his way to San Francisco, but was driven to Neah Bay by strong head winds, when he concluded to come to Victoria. He did not once see the revenue cutter.

APPRAISING THE VESSELS.

The following accounts are from the *Alaskan* of the 17th and 25th September, and contain the appraised value of each of the schooners seized:

The district court met each day during the week up to Thursday the 15th, when a recess was taken until Monday morning, the 19th. The following is the chief business conducted:

W. R. Mills was appointed appraiser to assist in valuing the different seized schooners, in place of J. E. Lennan, who has departed for Unalaska. The appraisers filed their report fixing the value of the vessels appraised as follows:

Challenge, $3,600; W. P. Sayward, $3,894.50; Grace, $10,404; Alie I. Algar, $5,408; Annie, $1,170.20; Lilly L., $1,784.84; Ada, $2,900; Alpha, $800; Kate and Anna, $1,250; Anna Beck, $2,800; Dolphin, $7,750; Sylvia Handy, $4,350. Total value of twelve sailing and steam schooners, $57,251.84.

Ordered that the appraisers' fees ($170) be paid by the masters of the vessels.

Mr. Delaney filed libels of information against fourtern schooners and the seal skins seized on Popoff Island.

W. Clark, who represents seven of the schooners, filed claims, demurrers and answers in all of the cases.

The captains of the schooners Lilly L. and Annie have offered a free passage home to any of the sailors belonging to the captured vessels who desire it. A number will avail themselves of this opportunity to return south.

Messrs. Morrisey and deGroff, having filed the usual bonds up to the amount of $1,784.80, the appraised value of the Lilly L., and having executed a similar document in the case of the Annie, valued at $1,170.50, by order of the court both vessels have been given up to their officers and leave immediately for San Francisco. It was expected that during the next few weeks all the schooners in custody of Marshal Atkins will be bonded out and surrendered to their owners.

The question of the sealing cause, presented to the court by Mr. Drake, Q. C., on behalf of the Canadian government, and by Mr. Delaney as representing the United States, was delivered from the bench on Monday last. [The result of the decision, however, will not be known until the arrival of the Ancon from Sitka.

GENERAL NEWS.

Monday last Father Donskoy christened into the Russian church fourteen Sitka Indians, the ceremony being performed in the cathedral.

Lieuts. O. C. Hamlet and J. C. Moore, who arrived at Sitka from Behring's Sea on the American schooners Allie I. Algar and Sylvia Handy, were on the Rush to join the Bear at San Francisco.

The coal syndicate of Kootznahoo, Admiralty Island, have run a tunnel of 110 feet into the mine which covers a large area. The quality of the deposit is equal to the best coal on the Pacific coast, it being similar to the far-famed English cannel and heavily charged with gas. Mr. deGroff, representing the Sitka shareholders, who returned on the Rose from Killisnoo, says that the company will put in a diamond drill next spring, to determine the position of the veins, previous to fully developing the property.

NEW FAST BOATS.

What has been Accomplished of Late in Nautical Speed.

The New York is the name of a new and splendid passenger boat designed for service on the Hudson River. She is 311 feet long; depth molded, 12 feet 3 inches; hull of iron; tonnage, 1552; feathering paddle-wheels, 30 feet in diameter; three boilers each 33 feet long, 9½ feet diameter, working pressure 50 pounds, furnish 3,850 horse-power. Her average speed is expected to be 23 miles per hour. On a trial trip, on the 13th of July, she is reported to have exceeded this rate.

The Now Then is a new steam yacht built by Herreshoff & Co., for Mr. Norman L Munro of New York. This boat is 85 feet long, 10 feet beam, draught 3 feet 3 inches. On the 12 of July she ran from Newport to New York, 170 miles, in 7 hours and 4 minutes, being an average of 24 miles an hour. This is claimed as the fastest time for a steam vessel, for any considerable distance, on this side of the Atlantic. The parties interested make considerable brag over her performances.

The speeds of both the above vessels are excellent, but they fall considerably short of the latest engineering realized in England. For example, the new passenger steamer Queen Victoria of the Manx line, plying between Liverpool and the Isle of Man, is 340 feet long, 39 feet beam, 24 feet depth, gross tonnage 1,500 tons, engines 6,000 horse-power—believed to be the fastest merchant steamer afloat. She lately steamed from Greenock to Liverpool, about 240 miles, in 9 hours 23 minutes, her average speed being 25.62 miles per hour.

The Prince of Wales, another boat of same build and dimensions, is expected to have the same speed. The Cunard steamer, Etruria, plying between New York and Liverpool, sometimes steams 557 miles in twenty-four hours, being an average of over twenty-three miles per hour. J. & G. Thomson of Clydebank are now building two new steamers which are to surpass the Etruria in speed.

The Italian ironclad Dogali 267 feet in length, 37 beam, mean draught 14 feet 6 inches, has a speed of 23 miles an hour.

The new German war steamer Grief can make 22½ miles per hour. The Thornycroft torpedo-boat, lately built at Chiswick for the Spanish Government, is 147 feet 6 inches long, 14 feet 6 inches beam and draws 4 feet 8 inches water. On a trial trip, tide in her favor, she attained a speed of 33½ miles an hour with the tide and a mean speed of 30 miles per hour with and against tide.

A torpedo-boat lately built by Yarrow & Co., for the Chinese Government, is 128 feet long, mean speed 28½ miles per hour. The same builders have delivered to the British Government boats of the Falke type that average 26½ miles per hour, 135 feet long, 14 feet beam, boilers 1,660 horse-power.

Torpedo-boat number 79, same builders, reach a mean speed of 26½ miles per hour; 125 feet long, 13 feet beam. Engines 1000 horse-power.

The twin screw torpedo-boat recently built by Yarrow & Co., for the Italian Government, attained a mean speed loaded of 23 miles per hour. Length 140 feet, beam 14 feet, draught 5 feet 4 inches, displacement 100 tons. Engines 1400 indicated horse-power.

It is doubtful if there are any corresponding vessels in our waters that can equal the foregoing point in speed, nor is there any present evidence of our ability to construct them. We are building new warships, but before they are finished they will be out of date in respect to speed. No one of the new vessels is expected to run as fast as the boats above mentioned.

In the forthcoming international yacht race, in which sailing vessels only will compete, it is to be hoped our transatlantic rivals will, as before, suffer defeat; but if the race were to be with steam vessels it is certain we should be left in the lurch.

Is there no one in this great country possessed of means and brains enough to produce a steam vessel that shall beat the world?

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

We extract from the Toronto *Mail* of recent date, the following interesting article on the Behring sea difficulty:

The demurrer filed at Sitka by Mr. Drake, Q. C., who is acting under the instructions of the Dominion Government on behalf of the masters and owners of the sealers seized this season in the Behring Sea, contains two propositions, namely, (1) That the Court has no jurisdiction over the defendants, the alleged offence having been committed beyond the limit of a marine league from the shores of Alaska territory; (2) that the Act under which the defendants were arrested is unconstitutional, in so far as it restricts free navigation of the Behring Sea for fishing and sealing purposes. Issue is thus taken upon the claim of the United States that the Behring Sea is land-locked, and that that portion of it east of the boundary established by the treaty of 1867 with Russia is, therefore, under their exclusive jurisdiction and dominion.

We need not again go over the ground recently covered by articles in these columns and by the letters to this paper of Mr. Henry W. Elliott, of the Smithsonian Institution, further than to say, that the latter's answer to the argument that the United States at one time protested against the assumption by Russia of similar jurisdiction is that that protest applied only to the North Pacific Ocean, which, Mr. Elliott and the authorities at Washington hold, does not include the Behring Sea. The main point now to be dicided is whether this latter assertion is correct. Is the Behring Sea such a sea as can be properly considered land-locked, wholly distinct from the North Pacific Ocean, and included, therefore, in the territorial waters of the United States on the one hand and Russia on the other? Several facts have an important bearing on this question. In the first place, the Aleutian Islands, which stretch out into the ocean to the south of the Behring Sea, end at a point about 900 miles from the Asiatic coast of Russia. Can a sea be called "land-locked" which has an ocean entrance 900 miles in width? In the second place, granting for the sake of argument that Russia could have properly claimed it as such when she owned the Alaskan as well as the Asiatic shore, did not the essential condition cease to exist when she parted with her territory on one side? If the United States now owned the Asiatic as well as the Alaskan coast of the sea they would at least have as much right to claim that the latter is "land-locked" as Russia once had, but they do not. They own only the American shore of the sea. Great Britian gave up her claim to territorial jurisdiction over the Bay of Fundy where the United States owned a headland on the side opposite to her possessions. Why should the United States exercise exclusive jurisdiction over a sea which is bounded on one side only by their territory? In the third place, a glance at a map of the region in question shows that the Sea of Okhotak is far better entitled to be considered land-locked than the Behring Sea, the Kurile Islands almost completely shutting it out from the ocean. And yet in 1867, before Russia had sold these Islands to Japan, Mr. Seward protested on behalf of his Government against American whaling vessels being ordered away from the shore near Okhotsk City by a Russian armed steamer. The Russian Minister, however, made no claim that the sea was a closed one, but raised the question of the three-mile limit; and subsequently, in reply to another remonstrance from Mr. Seward, stating that American whalers had fished in the Sea of Okhotsk for seventeen years without obstruction, the Russian ambassador transmitted a copy of a report from the Russian Minister of Marine, in which it was admitted that no trace could be found in his department of instructions given to Russian cruisers to take restrictive measures touching the whale fisheries in the Sea of Okhotsk. And so the controversy ended. Now, if Russia did not feel able to claim that the Sea of Okhotsk, which was then almost entirely surrounded by Russian territory, was not a *mer fermee*, how could she assert that the Behring Sea, with 900 miles of open ocean on one side, was land-locked? How much less right, then, have the United States, owning only one-half of the coast of the Behring Sea that Russia did, to make the same claim!

These points, it will be seen, have a most important bearing on the whole question, and no poubt Mr. Drake urged them upon the attention of the court at Sitka.

MAINLAND NEWS.

(Columbian.)

About 10 o'clock on Monday night the residence of Mr. Wm. Isaac, at Maple Ridge, was destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire seems to be a mystery. The house is said to have been insured for $800.

(News-Advertiser.)

The police yesterday tore down a shack on Georgia street and cremated another on Burrard avenue. There are a number of others of these eyesores, occupied by squatters who are trespassing on the lots, and the chief has notified the occupants to leave. The shacks will be destroyed.

Sergt. McLaren and Officer Avery had a trip up to Hastings yesterday on the strength of a telegram from Kamloops asking the chief of police to arrest and hold three Frenchmen, supposed to be on the train. The offence for which they are wanted was not stated in the message. The officers ascertained that the men they wanted had jumped off the train at Kamloops right under the nose of the officer who wanted them.

The Port Victor's cargo outward consists of about 1,000 tons of cotton goods from Boston, 120 tons of flour from San Francisco, 24 cases of salmon, and about 100 cases of general merchandise, besides 54,000 feet of decking and 20,000 feet of rough lumber from the Moodyville mills, and 15,000 feet of flooring from the Royal City Planing Mills. The loading was all finished by last evening.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

J. C. Robertson, real estate and financial agent, Tara, has skipped, leaving debts of between fourteen and fifteen thousand dollars.

The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, in acknowledging the receipt of some reference books sent him from Ottawa, says in his letter: "I have accepted the appointment as chief commissioner, not without hesitation, but with an earnest desire to be of some service to the two great English speaking communities, whose recent differences have threatened an interruption of friendly intercourse."

Thirteen infuriated Ottawa farmers, after despoiling a book agent named Lamb of his contracts this morning, threw him into a wagon and drove off into the country at a teriffic rate. Neither the victim or the countrymen have been seen since. The farmers claim that they have been swindled by Lamb, whose three colleagues are also being sought.

Mr. T. G. Shaugnessy, assistant general manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, stated the other day that only forty miles of track on the Sault Ste. Marie short line remains to be laid. Forty-five miles are already constructed. The Minneapolis & Ste. Marie railway will soon have the connecting link built to the "Soo" in November, thus forming a direct road.

QUEBEC.

Johnson, the defaulting treasurer of the Hamilton Powder Co., Montreal, was secured at Ogdensburgh and while on the way to Montreal just outside the city limits, leaped from the train and shot himself through the head.

Judgment was rendered on the 30th, annulling the election of Caron, conservative member for Maskinonge in the local legislature, for corrupt acts by agents.

A New York special to the *Witness* says: Shepherd, of the Bank of Montreal, and representing the Canadian Pacific railway, is here, and says there was some enquiry recently regarding the Red River Valley railway bonds, but investors fight shy of the securities at any price, on learning of the Dominion government's attitude. He says the road may raise money some other way, but will not get it from New York.

Canadian Pacific railway company's earnings and expenses for August, 1887, were: Gross earnings, $1,055,170; working expenses, $668,758; net profits, $86,412. In August, 1886, there was a net profit of $380,031; and for the eight months ending August 31, 1887, the figures were as follows: Gross earnings, $6,841,262; working expenses, $5,122,326; net profits, $1,718,936. For the eight months ending August 31, 1886, there was a net profit of $2,131,869.

Sam