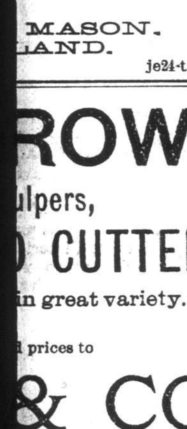
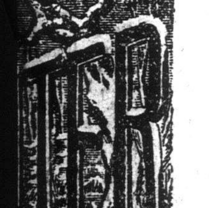
BIA
AGENCY, L'd
LONDON, ENGLAND.
LPIN,
OP,
TER.
been merged in the
Company from this
nce Agency.
ates.
Easy Terms.
ceived at interest.
MASON.
LAND.
je24-tf-dw

ROWS
lpers,
D CUTTERS,
in great variety.
prices to
& CO.,
s, Victoria.
mr1



l & Co's
ST.
GOODS



APE.
St., cor. Johnson St.
CERIES
KERT'S
EALER IN
reign Produce, etc.
ls of Poultry
Domestic
nd.
OVED REFERENCE.
lb 18
r, Creamery, per lb, 27 and 28
r, Dairy, per lb ...... 20 and 25
.... 5 00 to 5 75
Tomatoes, Peas and Beans,
.... 1 00
n or 3 of Peaches 1 00
s or Chow Chow 90
ars 90
.... 2 90
.... 1 00
THE CLARENCE. oct2wy

R MUSCLES
CISE.
RMING ELEMENTS by taking
LUID BEEF
cle-former.

EREBY GIVEN that 60 days
intend to apply to the Chief
Lands and Works for permis-
60 acres land commencing at
nt bank of Cheewhat River,
t, thence north 40 chains,
hains, thence south to the
g the shore to point of com-
W. H. GROVE.
0th, 1891. au14-2m-wy

by given that 60 days after
to make application to the
hief Commissioner of Lands
rmission to purchase the fol-
tract of land situated on
wkesbury Island, Coast Dis-
ing where a post has been
east of a stream flowing into
site Amy and Mary Points;
ains, thence west 40 chains,
hains, more or less, to the sea
erly following the sea coast
ginning; containing 160 acres
HARRY M. PRICE.
y his agent, T. C. Boulton.
Aug. 14, 1891. sep4-2m-w

duly qualified Surgeon, to
of the Royal Hospital, Cari-
per annum. Must be regis-
vince. Duties to commence
891. Particulars, terms of
be had on application; all
he position must be in on or
d, 1891, addressed to
JAS. STONE,
Secy. of Trustees.
., Sept. 3rd, 1891. se 11-w

TEA Basket fired Yamahoca. [redacted] blend, 50[redacted] Finest Assam. Write for Pri[redacted]
R. H. JAMESON
33 FORT STREET.

[redacted]he Weekly Colonist.

TEA Try our New Season's Uncol'd Jap. Tea. The finest of all Teas grown. All packages branded "R. H. J."
R. H. JAMESON
33 FORT ST., RED FRONT.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1891. VOLUME XXXIII., NO. 45.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

Preparations for His Funeral—Post Mortem on His Remains—The Party Prospects.

Quarrelling Over the Corpse of "The Uncrowned King"—The Irreconcileables Hold Out.

Contests Unlikely in Cork and Kilkenny—No Determination as to Future Action.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Justin McCarthy and Thomas Anstruther Connor are the only prominent Nationalists in town, and no conference has yet been held to determine what action shall be taken in view of Mr. Parnell's death. Mr. Justin McCarthy said to the correspondent of the International Telegram company, to-day, however, that if the funeral was to be a public one, he should summon the Nationalists and probably all of them would attend. From the few indications at hand, Mr. McCarthy believed the party would become reunited in the near future. Nothing had yet been decided about the candidates for the vacancies in Cork and Kilkenny caused by the death of Mr. Parnell and Sir John Pope Hennessy. But Mr. McCarty doubted if there would be any contest, under the circumstances, between the Irish factions. Personally he felt much gratified by the almost universal tributes being paid to Mr. Parnell, and by the disposition to bury what was painful of the past and to remember only the best personal traits and the best points in the history of Mr. Parnell.

Mr. McCarthy, living almost wholly in London, is perhaps the best judge of the temper of the Irish people at large, but his belief in a speedy reunion of the factions is hardly justified by the reports which come from good sources as to the attitude being assumed by the Parnellites. The signs now point to a warfare of considerable bitterness, as although a number of Mr. Parnell's late followers will undoubtedly join the majority at once, it is almost certain that a band of irreconcilables will hold out. Tim Healy does not conceal his intention to give such recalcitrants but a short time to decide upon their course of action. The Healyite papers, the the Telegraph and Press, menacingly warn the minority that they must not allow Parnell's death to be the occasion of a fresh outburst of blind and reasonless speeches, and the Press adds that it regrets to see no signs as yet of a desire on the part of the majority to forget the past and join in the work of furthering the cause of their country. The majority are confident that the Parnellites must soon give in for lack of money. Even the personal prestige of Parnell hardly brought any money to their coffers, after the breach occurred, and it is declared that, now he is dead, the remnant will get no more subscriptions at all.

The rival newspapers are already quarreling over Parnell's corpse, as it were. It is understood that United Ireland, Parnell's late organ, is preparing a scathing reply to Archbishop Walsh's attach upon the dead patriot, which appears in the Irish Catholic. P. Mahoney and J. Redmond, while at Brighton, to-day, sneered at the idea that the Healyites would venture to attend Parnell's funeral. In this they reflected the concurrent opinion in Dublin, where threats are freely made to mob any traitors who dare insult the dead by a pretense of sorrow for the man they hounded into his grave.

The Government seems to be taking a serious view of the situation, and is making somewhat elaborate preparations to cope with disorders on the day of the funeral. Arrangements have been made for a strong force of police in the streets of Dublin on Sunday, and for a large reserve force to be held in readiness for instant duty. Besides this, orders have been given to confine all the corps in barracks on that day, so that the military can be called upon, if necessary. A special guard has been provided for the Viceregal Lodge and the Chief Secretary's house. If it is desired to avoid the certainty of an indecent display of animosity and the probability of actual violence and bloodshed, the majority must allow the funeral to become a purely Parnellite demonstration instead of an occasion of national mourning.

Dr. Gowers, jr., son of the famous specialist on nervous diseases, Dr. William Richard Gowers, both of whom were in attendance upon Mr. Parnell during his last sickness, to-day stated that death had been the result of acute rheumatism and congestion of the lungs. The certificate of death was, today, signed by the elder Gowers, but he declined to say anything for publication in connection with the last moments of Mr. Parnell.

The announcement that there was to be a post-mortem on the body of Mr. Parnell created some misgivings as to the cause of his death. Dr. Gowers, in response to a telegram of inquiry, said that the post-mortem had not been ordered by any public authority, but was to be held by the wish of the attending physicians, with the consent of the friends of Mr. Parnell. He stated that the death was as plain a case as he had ever attended. During his deliriums, shortly before he died, Mr. Parnell talked about Ireland, and what he would do for her, if he lived. Almost his last words were "Let my love be conveyed to my colleagues and their Irish people." Messrs. Redmond and Mahoney are arranging for the funeral. The body will arrive in Dublin, on Sunday morning, and be taken in state to the city hall, from which the funeral will proceed to Glasnevin cemetery, the place of interment. Extensive preparations are being made for the obsequies.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The Parisian press agree in the belief that the death of Mr. Parnell will eventually prove of vast advantage to the Liberal party, and that its tendency will undoubtedly be to bring the opposing Irish factions together. The Figaro says that the death of the Irish leader is an event of enormous political significance, not only for England, but for Europe, as it assures the success of the Liberal party, and, consequently, a modification of British foreign policy.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN.

"Parnell's character and aspirations were the crystallized experience and resolution of the Irish people. So long as his intellect remained unimpaired, he led the greatest parliamentary fight of modern times, supported by a following of remarkable individual talent, and by the moral and material resources of a determined race distributed over the globe. His sudden death must convince the thoughtful that much in his latter course is to be attributed to powers insidiously failing, clouding his judgment and prolonging rancor. I look for the prompt, cordial and complete rehabilitation of the National party and victory for home rule in the approaching general election."

ARCHBISHOP GROSS.

"If he had only died two years ago, what a name he would have handed down in the traditions of his country! His fall was a fearful one. I really think towards the last that his mind had become unbalanced, as his conduct was so extravagant and unaccountable. No man can outlive a scandal of the nature he brought upon himself. I think this event will have the effect of bringing peace among the different factions by which Ireland is divided to day. Parnell undoubtedly did a great deal of good for Ireland."

MICHAEL DAVITT.

"My feeling is one of unmixed sorrow at his sudden death. We should remember only the good work which he performed for Ireland in a career of usefulness and distinction for his country. His recent unhappy conduct was an episode in his political life which will not linger in the memory of Ireland side by side with his great services. His death will put an end to the unhappy dissensions by which the Irish movement has been torn during the last twelve months. Those who followed Parnell in his warfare against the majority of the Irish party did so in a majority of cases out of a feeling of personal loyalty to a man who had commanded their fealty through the stormiest period of the land league and home rule fights."

ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

"Parnell's death is one of those events which remind the world of God. So far as known, Parnell died unrepentant of his offense against God and his country. He died plotting fresh discord, while the champion or tool of a faction steeped in traitorism to the very lips. By the grave now open, charity can scarcely find place. Such tears as are shed must be for the memory of what he once has been. The record of his services must always live. Parnell is dead. Yet it is impossible to say how far Parnell's name may still be used as a rallying cry for treachery. The weeds which grow on the grave of a dead cause are noxious and rank, but there is no cause to fear that those which spring from the tomb of Parnellism will be able to thwart the freedom of Ireland. Her feet are strong enough to tread down the unholy growth. To Catholics the close of Parnell's career is one of terrible significance."

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

"Before his fall by reason of Mrs. O'Shea, Parnell impressed me, as he did other readers of the daily newspapers, as a man of extraordinary ability, with a [illegible] sion that was truly remarkable. As to the future of Ireland, of course, all its friends hope for the best. Fortunately, her hopes rest on no man, but the justice of her cause."

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

"Parnell's death might influence the Government to go to the country on the present legislation, but it was more likely that it would endeavor to pass an Irish government bill, with a fair prospect that it could be done, if the Opposition would adopt a fair attitude toward the measure. It would be late in 1892 before the measure could become a law."

THE PRESS ON PARNELL.

Sympathetic Sentiments Tempered With Free Criticism.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Commercial Advertiser says: "It may be, since his deposition from the Irish leadership, that Parnell has been guilty of a public vice, similar to that of Boulanger and Balmaceda. He is accused of doing as they did, seeking his own ends, own aims and own advancement to power, regardless of the injury to his country and his country's cause. Unless this accusation can be repelled by the examination of the motives that shaped Parnell's action during the last six months, he must be criticised freely, but with far more friendliness, for his real services to Ireland cannot be forgotten, even by those who would accuse him of equal injuries in the later days."

The World says: "It will not be strange at all in the sudden shock of to-day's news, if many who had turned from Parnell, in consequence of his recent acts should find themselves thinking more of Parnell who thrilled them in other days."

The Sun says: "The death of Parnell but a short time ago would have been the most severe blow that could have fallen upon the cause of Irish home rule. The announcement to-day will do more to strengthen and consolidate that cause than any other event that could have been predicted. His memory will always be respected by Irishmen."

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Mail, commenting on the death, says: "Now that the battle for home rule must be fought on its own merits, all the same every generous heart will lament the tragic career of the Irish Rienzi.

CHILI'S CONDITION.

Arrests Continue to be Made—No Presidential Candidate Chosen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—A Valparaiso special to the Herald says: Col. Carvallo, one of Balmaceda's officers at Coquimbo, who, while on his way to Peru, was taken from a British steamer at Iquique by the junta's police, on the charge of misappropriating public money, is in jail at Santiago. There are a number of army officers of the Coquimbo division also confined there. Arrests of prominent military adherents of Balmaceda still continue. The officials, on the other hand, are being released daily. It is the evident intention of the junta to liberate many of the political prisoners after the election, on October 18th. There has not yet been any final choice of a presidential candidate to succeed Balmaceda.

Subscribe for the WEEKLY COLONIST and Encyclopedia Britannica.

CAPITAL NOTES.

News Received from the Sealing Commissioners—Much New Light on the Question.

Census Tables in Course of Preparation—No Report as yet on Departmental Irregularities.

Rumor of a Difficulty with Hon. Mr. Chapleau Emphatically Denied by the Premier.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—Premier Abbott received a letter from Sir George Baden-Powell from Ounalaska, dated Sept. 19th. He says that Dr. Dawson and he had admirable opportunities for investigating the question of seal life. The Russian authorities received them courteously. The result of the trip threw a good deal of new light on the question.

The sub-committee of the Cabinet have not yet prepared their report on the departmental irregularities, pending final action.

Messrs. Pereira, Turner and Henry, three suspended clerks, have been allowed to resume work.

The census clerks engaged on the work of tabulating, are now paid by the results, instead of by the day. The women clerks are far outdistancing the men.

The statement that Hon. Mr. Tupper has gone to New York in connection with the Sayward case is a pure fake.

Premier Abbott's lease of Earnscliffe having expired, to-day, he has taken private rooms in the Victoria Chambers.

Joseph Pope, the late Premier's private secretary, has ceased to act in that capacity for Premier Abbott.

"Canada," the evening French paper, publishes a flaming announcement under the heading "the crisis has come." It says: "At to-day's meeting of the Cabinet it was stormy, because Mr. Abbott refused Mr. Chapleau the portfolio of Railways, although it had been promised him weeks ago, and Mr. Chapleau's resignation may be expected at any moment." The Premier stated, to-night, that there was not a word of truth in the announcement. The question of cabinet reconstruction was not even mentioned at to-day's meeting.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Successful Trial of a Chemical Fire Engine—A Boy in a Boat Missing.

New Registry Office at Vancouver—Salmon Hatchery Prospects—The New Water Works.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 8.—The new chemical fire engine was tested, this afternoon. An old building, filled with shavings, saturated with coal oil and tar, was fired and extinguished in a few seconds. The trial was a great success.

A boy went out, last evening, for a row from Wilson's boat house. Neither boat nor boy have been seen since, and it is feared the lad is drowned.

Four miles of pipes, in connection with the new water works system have been laid. Sixteen miles more will finish this part of the work.

The Westminster business men are forming a gymnastic class to brace themselves up.

The books, etc., for the new Land Registry office at Nanaimo are being moved over and the office there will be opened early next week.

Two million salmon ova will be in the hatchery by Saturday night. Six million in all will be hatched this season.

NEW WESMINSTER, Oct. 9.—The bark Noddleburn arrived in port to-day with 1,300 tons of waterworks supplies from Glasgow.

J. O. Townley takes charge of the new land registry office at Vancouver, and D. S. Corrigan the office in Westminster.

The amount of taxes paid into the city treasury since September 1st, is $71,223.45, against $50,500 for the same period last year.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 9.—Naga Gow, the Japanese proprietor of a cigar store, was stabbed five times by another Jap, Yeo Eshikawa, with whose wife, it is alleged, Gow was too intimate. The stabbing took place at Hotel Europe, where Gow boards. Eshikawa was arraigned at the police court, this morning, on a charge of attempted murder. He refused to make any statement. The case was postponed till Monday. Gow's injuries, though serious, are not dangerous.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Large Codfish Catch.

PORT TOWNSEND, Oct. 7.—The schooner Lizzie Colby, which returned from the Kodiak fishing grounds Monday with 90,000 codfish, hails from Provincetown, Mass., which port she left December 20 last. She was until June 13 making the voyage to San Francisco, and left for the banks over two months late, July 7. She reported that the other vessels had good luck, and had the Colby left San Francisco in April instead of July, Capt. McPhee believes she would have been filled to her full capacity, 340,000 fish. The present cargo is valued at $3,800.

Illegal Fishing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7. — Complaint reached this city from residents along the Marin county shore, of the Italian fishermen. They are accused of anchoring their boats off Point Reyes and Duxberry Reef, and killing fish with dynamite. They have discovered they can get a larger catch by the explosion of a small quantity of dynamite beneath the water, than by using nets. The residents of the vicinity say that they frequently hear the explosion at night, after which dead fish come to the surface and are picked up in scoop nets.

"Road Agents" in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—The stage between Linkville and Lakeview, Oregon, was robbed, last night, by two men, about seven miles west of Lakeview. The news came to this city by a private dispatch from Linkville to the agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express. No details were given beyond the fact that the express was robbed, while the mail was not touched. Instructions were immediately sent to the sheriff of Lake County, as well as to several persons in that section of the country, who are likely to aid in the capture of these road agents. The stage was robbed about a year ago by Frank Williams, an old-time agent, who was convicted of this and other robberies, and is now serving a life sentence at San Quentin. The stage between Redding and Alturas has been robbed three times during the past few months, and it is suspected that the same agents had a hand in the new case. In none of these robberies did they secure any treasure of consequence.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Lawlessness Caused by Starvation.

BERLIN, Oct. 8—Bandits attacked a mail coach on the road near Mow, East Prussia, the night before last. They overpowered and stunned the driver and guard, and were about binding them preparatory to rifling the contents of the mail bags, when a driving party came up and surprised the robbers at their work. A conflict ensued between the newcomers and the outlaws, which resulted in the repulse of the latter, and the release of the custodians of the mails. The distress caused by the shortage of the crops has increased the lawlessness of the region where the affair occurred.

He Would be a Bridegroom.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Rev. Bartley Ellis, of Wigan, to-day, boarded the Star line steamer Teutonic, at Queenstown, and forcibly conveyed ashore his daughter, Miss Harriett Ellis, who had eloped from Wigan with McArthur Mattram, and who was, at the moment of her capture by her reverend but irate parent, attempting to make her way, in company with her lover, to America. When Mr. Ellis had brought his daughter off, Mr. Mattram gathered together his little parcels and dejectedly left the ship followed by the jeers and mocking cheers of his late fellow passengers who swarmed about the side of the big steamer to witness his discomfiture.

Fatal Incendiary Fire.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—A fire at Funstenberg to-day destroyed 20 houses and caused the loss of two lives. The origin of the fire was incendiary. The perpetrators of the crime have not been detected.

The Papal Position in Rome.

ROME, Oct. 7.—The Pope has instructed the Papal nuncios abroad to present an identical note to the Governments to which they are accredited, on the recent disorders in Rome, on account of the offensive action of a French pilgrim at the tomb of Victor Emanuel. This note will hold that these disorders are the evidence of the insecurity of the Papal position in Rome.

Rumor of an Organized Conspiracy.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Healyites claim to have discovered a well organized plot to murder leading anti-Parnellites, who may attend the funeral of the late statesman. This will be made the excuse for absence on the part of many, and it is believed that they are rather glad of so good an excuse to stay away. The better classes of the Irish people deeply deplore the wrangle at a moment when decency would have dictated a cessation of hostilities.

Many people refuse to believe that Archbishop Walsh is the author of the article in the Irish Catholic, though the denial to that announcement has been made.

Most of the McCarthyites prefer not to be interviewed, as they think there is too much talk going on and too many things being said in the excitement of the moment which will be regretted later on. Alfred Webb, M.P. for Waterford, said, to-day, that the fact of such a conspiracy, as above described, could not be denied. He had obtained proof of its existence, and would lay the facts before the world at the proper moment. The plot was a fitting outgrowth of Parnellism: It would enable the people at large to properly appraise the Parnellites at their true worth hereafter. Parnell, in Webb's opinion, perished in an attempt to bend the laws of God and the consciences of men to his will. Parnell was a man, not a god.

To Accompany the Remains

LONDON, Oct. 9.—It has been arranged that the Parnellite members of Parliament and others prominently identified with the political fortunes of the dead leader, who are now in Ireland, will proceed to Holyhead in a body. There they will meet their colleagues and friends resident in England, who will have travelled to Holyhead on the same train which bears the remains of the Irish Chieftain. In this city the city hall is being prepared for the lying in state of the remains, and everything possible is being done to ensure the safety of the immense throng which is expected to be present on that occasion. Ample police arrangements have been made, and there is no doubt that the authorities are prepared to maintain public order.

Will Not Attend.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Healy faction of the Irish National party have decided, owing to the threats made against them, not to attend the funeral of Mr. Parnell.

The Russian Famine.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—Owing to the difficulty of providing fodder for cattle the exportation of linseed cake from Russia is forbidden.

The Russian Loan.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—The leading Austrian bankers have refused the request of the French syndicate to assist in floating the new Russian loan.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

Appreciations of His Work and Character—The Factions Apparently Irreconcileable.

Preparations for the Funeral To-day—Threats Against Any of His Opponents Who Attend.

PARNELL'S FUNERAL.

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—The Evening Press of this city, says it is not probable that the McCarthyite members of Parliament will attend the funeral, as many of them, especially Mr. Healy, have received threats that violence will be done them if they dare to come. No attempt will be made to take a cast of the features of the dead leader.

At a meeting, yesterday, of the corporation of the city of Dublin, resolutions of regret at the death of Parnell were passed, and the Lord Mayor and members of the corporation were empowered to attend the funeral in robes.

At a meeting of the Parnellite party of West Clare, a resolution, calling on John Redmond to assume the leadership, was passed. Resolutions of regret at the death of Parnell were also unanimously adopted. Most of the stores throughout the leading towns of Ireland are closed.

A meeting of Nationalists was held here, last night. Resolutions of condolence with Parnell's family were unanimously adopted.

SENSATIONAL PLACARDS.

CORK, Oct. 9.—Posters are placarded about the city, having a deep mourning border and bearing in the centre the words: "Murdered to please Englishmen." There are also verses denouncing the McCarthyites and United Ireland, declaring that Parnell was murdered, and imploring the people to remain tranquil. The posters are stirring up much excitement.

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—The Freeman's Journal and United Ireland both denounce the sensational placarding at Cork as an attempt to incite disorder.

A RELIGIOUS RITE INTENDED.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Parnell intended having a religious marriage ceremony performed by the vicar of Steyning, but he refused to officiate on the ground that Mrs. Parnell was a divorced woman. He, however, offered to lend the use of his church for the ceremony, if Mr. Parnell found a clergyman to officiate. The bishop of the diocese then forbade the ceremony, as the parties were already civilly married. Finally, through Mr. Parnell's perseverance, it was arranged that Rev. Mr. Pffeold, of St. James, Marylebone, should officiate, and Mr. Parnell intended to seek a license when the bishop of Chichester, who was on the continent, returned.

A CONTEMPLATED VISIT TO AMERICA.

BRIGHTON, Oct. 8.—Parnell had continued to attach the greatest importance to the support he received from America. He only abandoned his proposed trip to the United States this autumn when he was convinced that it would be fatal to be absent from Ireland. He had decided, however, at all risks, to go before the general election took place, in order to raise funds.

WHAT CAPTAIN O'SHEA SAYS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—During an interview, Captain O'Shea declined to allude to personal matters. Regarding political issues he thought the death of Parnell was, apparently, a disadvantage to the Unionists, but ultimately would result in a reunion of the Irish Home Rulers. He said: At the last conversation I ever had with Parnell, he assented, with obvious pleasure, to my suggestion that among his political friends the falsest was Dillon, the lowest Healy and T. P. O'Connor, and the most contemptible, Justin McCarthy. Parnell was never a man of ideas. He was not an original mind, but he was the most skilful assimilator of others' ideas that I ever met.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Standard says: Personal rivalries and passions will soon manifest themselves and make clear how indispensible Parnell was to effective Irish agitation. The British people will soon perceive that it is Gladstone, rather than the Irish home rulers, who prolongs the sterile obstructive movement.

The Times says: "Parnell owed his success to his power to note and his keenness in trading upon the weakness and vices of humanity. For the men and women, whether immediate colleagues or peasants, serving as counters in his game, he had nothing but frigid apathy and contempt. That, with a character so essentially repellant, he succeeded in inspiring actual enthusiasm, is the highest evidence of the greatness of his intellectual ability. It was combined and correlated with an entire indifference for moral restraint of every kind. Although once fully recognized by Gladstone, this peculiarity was conveniently forgotten when it became desirable to capture the Parnellite vote. Contrasting his character with that of the leader in the House of Commons, dying on the same day, we find absolute honesty of purpose and regard for the greatest and smallest rules of conduct, making Smith fit to work for the English as a people, and pursuing honest ends in a spirit of substantial integrity. Parnell would have failed for the lack of Smith's qualities had he not been dealing with men and a movement contrasting in every essential respect with the general tenor of England's policy and conduct.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—The Evening Press, McCarthyite organ, says: The death of Parnell is a terrible lesson to those who thought that the Irish nation should take his life as a lease of Ireland's safety. They almost pretended that he was godlike and undying. We cannot forget, even at this moment, how they calculated callously that the death of McCarthy would place Parnell in possession of the Paris funds. * * * Parnell is dead, and Ireland lives. If all the leaders of Ireland passed away with him, Ireland's cause would yet be fulfilled.

United Ireland taunts Healy with threatening to drive Parnell to the grave or the lunatic asylum, and satirically asks whether Healy is happy, now that "the grave is open for one who was, in the glory of manhood, a son of Ireland abler than Grattan, greater than O'Connell, and full of love for Ireland."

The Freeman's Journal says: We claim that a great effort should now be made to close with his death the sad history of the last few weary months of fratricidal strife.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Le Debats says: Parnell merely became an embarrassment to his former partisans. His death is an essential service to the Liberals and the cause of home rule.

Le Soir says: This event restores the Irish party's cohesion and renders certain the defeat of the Conservatives at the coming general election.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Western Traffic Association.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Jay Gould said, to day, there was no truth in the statement that he had refused to attend the meeting of the Western Traffic Association advisory board at Chicago, or to send a representative to it. Mr. Gould said: "I could not take so long a trip just now, and Mr. Clark was detained in New York by important and unexpected engagements." The association is running smoothly, and the commissioners are giving satisfaction in their handling of the business of the association.

The Seal Catch.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 8.—Treasury Agent Williams has made a special report in regard to the allegation that this government violated the provisions of the *modus vivendi* in allowing the North American Commercial Company to catch seals in excess of the limit. The report shows that nearly 9,000 were taken by the company in the season, but since the date of the agreement the catch has been less than 4,000.

Sea Otter Hunting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 8.—The schooner Pearl, from Sanak, Alaska, brought down forty-six otter skins and two sealskins. The Helen Blum captured nearly 100 otters. The trip of the Pearl has not been a good one, the result hardly paying expenses.

U. S. Influence in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Referring to the dispatch from Honolulu concerning Queen Liliuokalani's condition, the Post says: "If anyone will consider the vast importance which these islands will attain in relation to the expanding commerce of the Pacific, he will see that whatever influence prevails at Honolulu will be paramount in that ocean. President Harrison favors the extension of an American protectorate over the islands, leaving to their people the right of self-government. This would, no doubt, obviate some of the embarrassments inevitable in any scheme of annexation. Admiral Brown should be sent to Hawaiian waters as soon as possible, and with as many ships as are available. This nation cannot afford to allow, even temporarily, the influence of any other power to supersede its own in the islands.

The Chinese Mission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The President has accepted the resignation of ex-Senator Blair as minister to China, the office that the Chinese government refused to allow him to occupy. Mr. Blair said, in speaking of the acceptance of his resignation: "I liked the idea of going to China, but when the Chinese government, influenced by lies, refused to see me, I was ready to retire to private life. I want no other office. The President was willing to give me an office of equal dignity to that to which I was at first appointed, but I told him I did not care for anything else."

Important R.R. Connection.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 9.—The Mexican Government has just granted a concession for a standard goge railroad about 350 miles long, from the city of Mexico to a town on the Pacific coast, now known as Palagoda Bay, and the letting of the contract will take place during the present month. The road will traverse what has been known as the richest mineral belt of old Mexico, which not only produced silver, gold and lead, but has large agricultural and timber resources. In addition to the local traffic it is believed that this line will secure a large transcontinental patronage, and will offer the shortest route between Australia and Europe.

Parnell's Mother.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 9.—Mrs. Parnell, mother of the late Irish leader, is seriously ill. She has been prostrated ever since the news was received of her son's death. It is feared the blow has been too great for her, and that her mind is unbalanced. This morning she got up from her bed and, in a greatly excited manner, declared she was going to New York whence she would sail for Ireland, for the purpose of seeing her son. She was in a highly hysterical state, and a physician was at once sent for. The last letter received from her son stated that he was confident that the cause of Ireland would triumph. He also deplored the statements made about the strained relations existing between them, which he declared to be infamous calumnies.

Newspaper Appliances.

CHICAGO, Ills., Oct. 9.—A special committee of the American newspaper publishers association, consisting of Col. Frederick R. Driscoll, of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, E. H. Woods, of the Boston Herald, and Major W. J. Richards, of the Indianapolis News, will conduct a type setting contest during the coming week, in the Chicago Evening Post building. The machines which will compete are the Morgenthaler Linotype, the Rogers typeograph, the McMillan type setting machine and the St. John typo bar. Commencing on Monday, October 12th, the contest will continue privately for six days, and for one week thereafter, commencing on Monday, October 19th, the machines will be on exhibition to the public. The contest is the first of the kind ever held, and it is expected that a large number of publishers will take advantage of the opportunity to see the machines at work. At the same time there will be exhibited a new method of stereotyping, known as the cold stereotyping process, whereby plates are made with a rapidity never before attained and without hurting the type. It is probable that other mechanical appliances of interest to newspaper men will also be exhibited.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Thanksgiving Day Fixed for November 12—Revenue Figures—Arrival of Dakota Settlers.

Cattle on Shipboard—The Chaudiere Strike Over—Chapleau Resents Clerical Interference.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 9.—Thanksgiving day has been fixed for November 12th.

The books of the Finance Department for the last fiscal year were finally closed today. The revenue was $38,500,000 and the expenditure $36,000,000, a surplus of $2,038,000, $138,000 more than the estimate of Hon. Mr. Foster's budget speech. On the other hand, the revenue of the first quarter of the current fiscal year shows a decrease of revenue of $1,000,000, due to the remission of taxation last session.

The Department of Agriculture has been notified that 21 cars of settlers from Dakota have arrived at Winnipeg this week.

The sub-committee of the Cabinet will give an opportunity to the clerks charged with irregularity to testify in the matter tomorrow.

The Marine Department have been notified that the schooner Wiona was wrecked near Moncton and two lives lost. The rest of the crew are destitute.

It is said there is every likelihood of the diverse views on the part of ship owners and cattle exporters, on the subject of the space for cattle on shipboard, being harmonized.

Two city aldermen have resigned because they are disgruntled. A third is bankrupt.

The Chaudiere strike is finished. Nearly all the mills are running now.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau in an interview today strongly resents clerical entrance into politics.

F. McCabe, discharged by the Agricultural department at the time of the Public Accounts committee investigation, has been given work by Hon. Mr. Costigan.

The late City Clerk of Ottawa will receive an annuity of $1,000.

THE COMMONS LEADERSHIP.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to Succeed Rt. Hon. William H. Smith.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Some surprise has been caused by the selection of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, as Government leader in the House of Commons, in the place of the late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith. Chief Secretary Balfour was generally supposed to be sure of the place. In the ordinary procedure, Hon. G. J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, would have been the successor of the First Lord of the Treasury, upon a vacancy occurring in that office, and would succeed also to the leadership in the House of Commons, but Mr. Goshen is so intensely disliked on all sides, and is so utterly lacking in tact that he was impossible. When Mr. Smith's retirement, on account of ill-health, began to be mooted last summer, and the possibility of his being replaced by Goschen was talked of, the Tories, rank and file, signed a protest against such an arrangement, though it was known that Lord Hartington favored Mr. Goschen's appointment. Under all the circumstances, therefore, Lord Salisbury preferred that, for the remainder of the present Parliament, the leadership should be as colorless as possible. Sir Michael is personally popular, and, what is just now of interest, he is popular with the Irish members, having occasionally displayed a leaning toward Irish reform ideas, that has given Lord Salisbury some anxiety of late. However, he has stood squarely on the Unionist platform, and there is no doubt of his political orthodoxy.

THE MANCHESTER ELECTION.

Significance of the Outcome—The Workingmen Not Converts to Home Rule.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Sir James Fergusson received a close call from the Liberals at Manchester, yesterday, but he came out victorious, holding his seat by a majority of about 150 in a largely increased poll. The struggle was most energetically fought on both sides. Mr. C. P. Scott, the Liberal candidate and editor of the Manchester Guardian, one of the leading Liberal newspapers of the provinces, drew out all his party support, receiving a much larger vote than that which elected the Opposition candidate in 1886. Mr. Gladstone's letter endorsing Mr. Scott, and the recent speech of the Liberal leader at Newcastle, as well as the death of Parnell, were regarded as sure to secure a Liberal triumph. The Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists, on the other hand, also put forth every effort and polled several hundred more votes than in 1886, electing their candidate as above stated. The Conservatives are jubilant over their victory, both because they had serious fears of defeat and because the result shows that they are gaining instead of losing voters, and that by keeping the same proportion throughout the country they may carry the general elections. The Liberals, on the other hand, are seriously disappointed, as they counted upon a success which would have been a severe blow to Lord Salisbury's cabinet. The most ominous fact for the Liberals is that the constituency is largely one of workingmen, who show that they are not accidentally converted to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule doctrines.

The London Strike Collapsing.

LONDON, Oct. 9. — The strike of dock laborers and other employes about the Caron and Hermitage wharves, Wapping, is showing signs of collapsing. The employers are obtaining a sufficient number of "free" men to carry on the work.

Stanley Off to Australia.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stanley and Mrs. Tennant, mother of Mrs. Stanley, started to-day for Australia. Mr. Stanley is still lame, as the result of his recent accident in Sutherlandshire, and is compelled to use a stick and crutch in walking.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY
Cms. 1 2 3 4 5
Ins. 1 2

From The Daily Colonist, Oct. 9.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Settled Out of Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Fox, whose domestic troubles have been freely ventilated in the courts recently, have, practically, signed a truce. They will sell the household goods, pay off accounts, divide the balance, and separate.

Nothing Serious.

The friends of Mr. H. C. Beeton are gratified to learn that his injuries are not of a serious character, and will merely necessitate a few days' rest and good care. No bones were broken, and concussion of the brain has not, as was feared, resulted from the fall.

Emma's Trunk.

A telegram from Hong-Kong, received, yesterday, states that there is a trunk on board the Empress of Japan, which does not appear on the list of passengers' luggage. The mere statement is made. There is nothing said as to what sort of a trunk it is—probably this is not known. Is it Emma Thursby's?

Feasting Their Dead.

On Sunday next, the Chinese residents of Victoria will visit Ross Bay cemetery in full force to feast their dead, according to the ancient custom of their nation. The dead must, according to long established form, be thus reverently as well as practically cared for, three times a year, in the Chinese months of Ting Ming, Sue Yee and Chung Yung.

Poisonous Mushrooms.

Mushrooms are more plentiful in the neighborhood of Victoria just now than for many years past, and the delicacy is duly appreciated. Too much care cannot be taken, however, in seeing that they are real mushrooms. The family of Mrs. Clark, who lives in James Bay ward, had a narrow escape from poisoning a day or so ago, their mushrooms turning out to be something very different.

The Clerks' Association.

A sufficient number of city clerks attended the meeting held in the Trades and Labor Club hall, last evening, to enable the formation of the projected union to be definitely determined upon. Enthusiastic speeches were made, and, after naming J. R. Wescott as president and F. Attwood as secretary, both pro tem, an adjournment was taken to Tuesday, when the work of organization will be proceeded with.

Funeral of the Late Thos. Martin.

The funeral of the late Thomas Martin took place from the Masonic Temple, Douglas street, yesterday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. The deceased, who was a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, leaves many friends, besides a loving wife and family, to mourn his loss. The Masonic burial services were conducted by W.M. J. E. Phillips, a member of the same lodge as the deceased.

The Ogilvie Prizes.

At the late exhibition the Ogilvie Milling Co. gave substantial prizes for the best bread baked from their flour. Two barrels of Hungarian flour were given for first and one for second. Two barrels of strong bakers were given for first, and one for second; bread to be made from these brands. Similar prizes were given at the Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Westminster exhibitions, where the association prizes for best bread were won by exhibits made from Ogilvie flour.

An Official Inspection.

The Police committee, of which Ald. Smith is chairman, will hold an official investigation, this afternoon, into the conduct of Officer Kenny, who was charged in the police magistrate's court, a short time ago, by Mr. Gilbert W. Clayton-East, with threatening to walk round that gentleman's collar. Kenny was bound over to keep the peace, and also suspended for one week. He considers himself unfairly treated in the matter, and the investigation will, it is expected, throw new light on the trouble.

The Mogul Disabled.

The British bark Noddleburn, Capt. Hall, with rails and general cargo for New Westminster, arrived off the Outer wharf, yesterday morning, in charge of the tug Pilot. She left Glasgow about the middle of May, and had a trip rendered eventful only by the heavy seas and fierce gales. The Noddleburn reported the American tug Mogul off the Cape with her machinery broken down. The extent of the Mogul's injuries could not be determined. She had the Noddleburn in tow at the time the mishap occurred, but on account of the mishap was obliged to abandon her charge.

Arthur Bunster Dead.

A telegram, last night, from San Francisco, says: "Arthur Bunster, a prominent real estate dealer of this city, met his death, to-day, by falling from the wharf into the bay and drowning." Mr. Bunster formerly represented Vancouver District in the Dominion House of Commons, defeating Mr. D. W. Gordon, by whom he was defeated, in June, 1882. He was a brewer, having an establishment on Johnson street, but removed to San Francisco, some years since, where he has been engaged in various lines of business. He was a Conservative, and a supporter of the late Sir John Macdonald.

Keene is Coming.

Playing tragedy with the thermometer indicating 85 and 90 degrees Fahrenheit at 8 o'clock in the evening is pretty hard work, but Thomas W. Keene had nearly three weeks of this kind of labor in the Northwest during the recent torrid term. He had one consolation, however, and that was that, despite the high temperature, he did a fairly good business. His advance sale was very large, and it pulled him through. He has now reached the west side of the Rockies, and is blessed with charming weather, and large houses greet him everywhere. He is in the best of health and spirits, and his acting this season is the best of his life. He will be seen in this city in one of his strongest characterizations.

Hotel Janion.

Another creditable and commodious hotel, The Janion, has lately been completed, and is now ready to receive guests. The hotel is situated in one of the most convenient parts of the city, being close to the railway station, the passenger wharves, and the tramway line. From the upper flats of the hotel can be had a magnificent view of the harbor and the Straits, out as far as Race Rocks. The lower flat consists of a medium sized bar-room, in which will be a good sized game room, a large, airy dining room, with a very fine kitchen attached, a store, a reading-room, and three or four other rooms for general use. The two upper floors are reached by wide and convenient flights of stairs, one being a continuation of the other—over which is a large sky-light, throwing sufficient light to illuminate the two large halls through which the stairways pass. There are forty-eight large bed-rooms, besides two large parlors located in the front of the building. The hotel is well furnished throughout and will be lighted by electricity as soon as possible. Messrs. W. Walker and G. W. Reinhardt are the proprietors.

Improving the Service.

The over-worked letter carriers of the Victoria post office have at last got the relief that the postmaster has been trying to secure for them for months past. Two more carriers went to work yesterday morning, the routes having been re-distributed, so as to ensure satisfaction to all. Prompt delivery can now be made in the parts of the city called upon by the carriers in the past—the outskirts cannot be touched until still more men are allowed.

Mrs. Georg Hamilton.

Mrs. Georg Hamilton, of Hamilton, Ont., will soon make her debut to a Victoria audience, and, as her fame has preceded her, she may expect a hearty reception. The press of the east are loud in their praise of Mrs. Hamilton, who is the happy possessor of a rich soprano voice, over which she appears to have complete control. The Ambitious City has produced many good singers, but a soprano of Mrs. Hamilton's ability heads the list. Canadian talent is worthy of support on Canadian soil, and Mrs. Hamilton is having her full share of it.

"Gazette" Announcements.

William Joseph McDowell to be a clerk in the Attorney-General's office.

Incorporation of the Victoria Lithograph company, limited, capital stock $25,000, in $100 shares. W. Templeman, W. R. Creech and Hugh R. McIntyre, incorporators.

Incorporation of the Cowichan Improvement company, capital stock, $24,000, in $100 shares. Incorporators — John E. Glover, John A. Humbird and William H. Phipps, all of Hudson, in the State of Wisconsin; Daniel McIntyre, Amos J. Hughitt, and Herbert J. Hughitt, of Cowichan; Edmund J. Palmer, of Chemainus; and Ernest Victor Bodwell, of Victoria.

Mrs. Gladstone to Write.

Mrs. Gladstone has contracted to write a series of articles for The Ladies' Home Journal, of Philadelphia, especially intended for American women. The series will be called "Hints From a Mother's Life," and in it the great English statesman's wife will tell the method which she adopted in bringing up her children. As Mrs. Gladstone is one of the most practical women in England, and her children have all attained positions of eminence, her articles for the Journal will have a peculiar interest to every mother in the land. Maria Parloa, the famous domestic writer, has become one of the regular Editors of The Ladies' Home Journal, and will hereafter conduct a department of her own in that periodical.

Held for Trial.

James C. Bennett, real estate agent, was, yesterday, arraigned in the city police court upon a charge of forgery, the name alleged to have been made use of being that of the proprietor of the Half-Way House, on the Esquimalt road. J. B. Jones, of the Pritchard House, gave evidence of having discounted an order for $100, bearing the signature Joseph Bailey, for the prisoner Bennett. He had doubts as to the genuineness of the document, and asked Bailey, if it was all straight. Bailey pronounced it a forgery, and it was upon this statement that the proceedings were taken. In the police court, Bailey again denied the signature, and the accused was committed for trial, bail being accepted—Bennett in $500, and two sureties of $250 each. Mr. P. Æ. Irving represents the defence.

Rather Serious.

Two young sportsmen of Victoria are likely to get into serious trouble, and if the facts are as stated, no plea of "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" can get them out of their scrape. They were out shooting in the outskirts of the city, and entered private property, from which they were ordered off by the lady of the house. They went, hurling back impudent remarks as they walked away, and when quite a distance off, turned and fired their shot guns in the direction of the house. It is not supposed that they meant to do anything as serious as they did, but a number of pellets struck the lady in the cheek, cutting it badly. A city official, who heard the firing, gave chase to the young men, but could not catch them, and the case is now being enquired into by the police.

Notes from Duncan's.

The store formerly owned by J. Macdonald & Co. has just changed hands, the stock and business having been bought by Messrs. Bassett, Norwood & Co., and the business will be carried on by them, as usual, but on a somewhat larger scale.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Macdonald left for Victoria to-day (Wednesday).

Mr. Evans has finished clearing and grading Front street; all it needs now is a thick coating of gravel. The work of clearing and grading Craig street is being busily carried on by the contractor.

The work on the E. & N. railway bridge is being pushed forward on the south side of the river, and it is hoped that the temporary piers will soon be ready for the reception of the bridge. Erratic.

Indian Troubles.

The steamer Chieftain (Capt. Geo. Cunningham) arrived in port, yesterday morning, from the Skeena river, laden with salmon. Capt. Cunningham reports things as being dull in the Skeena district, but, nevertheless, the season, he considers, to be a fair one. On his voyage to Victoria he encountered some very bad weather. The captain brings news of trouble among the Northern Indians. Hon. P. O'Reilly, the Indian Reserve Commissioner, was with them, endeavoring to settle land matters, but their demands were so exorbitant that they could not be satisfied, and some trouble is anticipated. They do not feel satisfied with the action of the government, which they look upon with suspicion. The search for gold continues in Omincea, and with good results, large quantities of the precious metal being washed up from the river bed. The captain brings with him some good samples, valued at about $4,000, which he intends to have properly treated in California.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

From The Daily Colonist, Oct. 10.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

His Story Believed.

Tom Cleary was dismissed by the police magistrate, yesterday, his story of the watch transaction not being disproved.

Funeral Yesterday.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Wm. Atkins took place yesterday from Belmont, Esquimalt, and afterwards Christ Church Cathedral, where Rev. A. Beanlands officiated. The pallbearers were Messrs. J. Roady, A. McKenzie, D. Ross, G. Welsh, T. Porter and R. Price.

Seattle Wants a Game.

President Macgurn, of the Victoria Lacrosse Club, has received a pressing invitation from Seattle to the club to visit the Queen City of the Sound, and play an exhibition game with Westminster. An offer of half the receipts from both gate and grand stand, is made, and, if expenses are guaranteed, the boys will probably go over.

Settled Down to Work.

The draft of men brought over, on Tuesday night, by Colonel Prior, to strengthen the force of "C" Battery, have quickly fallen into their routine work, are now established in their new quarters. The commanding officer is highly pleased with their efficiency, and congratulates the battery on having been increased by such a fine body of men.

The I. O. O. F.

A meeting was held at the Oddfellows' Hall, Douglas street, last evening, to further advance arrangements for the institution of a new lodge, to be known as the Acme. Quite a number have expressed their determination to join, and the Grand Lodge will be communicated with on the subject. It is expected to institute the new lodge on the first Friday in November.

A Collision.

At the corner of Fort and Government streets, last night, No. 6 tramcar backed right into a hack standing behind it, breaking the pole and smashing the doors of the carriage and windows. The hack was waiting for the car to proceed down Government street when, without warning, it ran right into it. No bell, it is said, was rung, the motorneer afterwards claiming that there was none on the car.

Inflammable Oils.

The Dominion Government regulations concerning the storage of inflammable oils, such as kerosene, naphtha, etc., are violated a good deal oftener than is consistent with safety. These regulations under the Petroleum Inspection Act of 1880, 43 Vic., chap. 21, prescribe that petroleum or naphtha, in quantities of more than two barrels of the former, and ten gallons of the latter, must be stored in isolated buildings. The regulations also require that permits to keep naphtha be procured, and prescribes a penalty for neglect to do so.

Interviewing the Commissioners.

The members of the British Columbia Sealers' Association, to the number of twelve, met Sir George Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson, the British Commissioners, in the Collector of Customs' office, yesterday morning, and spent a couple of hours in discussing seals and sealing. The interview was more of the character of an informal chat, and was entirely private. A second conference of the sealers and the commissioners will be held to-day. The main point to which the present enquiries tend is the opinion of Victoria sealing men as to the length of time and period of the year when a close season for seals will be most advisable. Both Sir George and Dr. Dawson were highly pleased with the manner in which their queries were replied to yesterday.

The "Fanny Dutard."

What is spoken of as one of the quickest and best jobs done in this city was that lately performed in the Star ways on the schooner Fanny Dutard, which had been run into by the steamship Zambesi, in a fog. The schooner was hauled up on the ways about three weeks ago, and was launched on Wednesday in as good a condition as she was before the collision. When taken on the ways it was found that she had a hole five feet deep and two feet wide in her side amidships, while a large piece of timber, 21 inches thick, on her outside, was cut in two. The damages necessitated almost the whole of her side being repaired. The work was done much more quickly than her owners expected. The costs accumulated on her while in port will amount to something like $9,000 or $10,000, including repairs and all.

Lacrosse.

The lacrosse championship of the province lies between Westminster and Vancouver. Each club claims the right to have the decisive match played on its grounds. This, of course, is very natural, therefore the only way to settle the dispute is to play on neutral ground. Victoria can accommodate the rival clubs in this respect, and will give both a "fair field and no favor." A large number of Victorians would, no doubt, avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing a grand game of lacrosse, together with the crowd that would accompany each team. It is understood that the clubs must agree upon a place to play off the deciding game, or call upon the President of the Provincial Lacrosse Association to decide where the match shall be played. The season is drawing to a close, and the sooner the game is decided the better for all parties concerned.

Not a Pleasant Trip.

Further reports of the progress of Hon. P. O'Reilly through the lower Skeena district, among the Indians, are to the effect that the party are not having a very pleasant time of it. The Commissioner's intention was originally to go through the interior first, and, on his return, to visit the Indians near the coast, but, on the way up, the natives imagined that they were being slighted, and, at several villages, almost compelled him to land and listen to their grievances, real and imaginary. The chiefs, with very few exceptions, were most refractory, and their demands were of such a nature that they could not be entertained for a moment. At one place, where the Commissioner's boat was forcibly dragged ashore, the Indians wanted him to stake off no less than a patch 60 miles long, along the bank of the river, for a reserve. Some of them got so insolent and threatening, when this outrageous demand was refused, that Mr. O'Reilly was compelled to have them put under arrest. Among many other tribes, demands of a like nature were made, and great difficulty was experienced, all through, in dealing with the matter. It is well known that the Indians on the Skeena are very intractable, and, on the whole, it would seem that the Commissioner is exerting all his energies and tact to prevent a general disturbance. The report, which is gleaned from an authentic source, has as yet received no official corroboration from the Department here, but probably the Commissioner, having quelled any disturbance, does not think the matter of sufficient importance to bring it under Departmental notice.

The Crofters.

Mr. Alexander Begg returned, last evening, by the Sir James Douglas from Port San Juan, where he has been more fully examining as to the best place to commence operations for the settlement of the Crofters on the delta between San Juan and Gordon rivers.

A "Counter" Not a Coin.

Julius Verhart and John Lee, who elected to be tried under the Speedy Trials Act, were yesterday brought before Mr. Justice Drake, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, and uttering counterfeit "coin." Evidence was produced to show that Verhart tendered a Monte Carlo counter, closely resembling a $20 piece, in payment for goods purchased. In a couple of instances the "coin" was accepted, but the fraud was detected in time to prevent loss. The result of yesterday's trial was that Lee was acquitted, and his companion sentenced to six month's imprisonment. Mr. P. Æ. Irving prosecuted for the crown; Mr. J. P. Walls defending the prisoner.

Temperance Work.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union held their usual weekly meeting on Thursday afternoon, when a great deal of business was disposed of. The committee on the hall debt reported that $266 had been obtained by the recent excursion to Seattle, and recommended that the money be paid over at once to the trustees, and that the remaining $300 of indebtedness be also paid immediately, in order that the society may hold the property. Committees were appointed on the franchise department, licensing work, and also to arrange for a public meeting to be held in the latter part of the present month. After further routine business, the meeting adjourned. Very special business will be brought before next Thursday's meeting, to which all interested in temperance work, as well as every member of the Union, are invited.

Telegraphic Communication.

The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived, last evening, from a trip to Alberni, where a few additional buoys were placed near the upper end of the Alberni canal. Supplies were landed at Cape Beale light-house and at Carmanah. Mr. J. Wilson, superintendent of the C.P.R. telegraph line, returned with the Douglas. On his way west he placed one telegraph instrument at Otter Point, another at Port San Juan and a third at Carmanah. From Cape Beale to Carmanah the telephone line will continue to be used as formerly. A telegraph operator was left at Otter Point and another at Port San Juan. On Mr. Wilson's return trip from Cape Beale, he called at Carmanah, at Port San Juan and Otter Point. He found that at each of those places the through message could not be transmitted, owing to the lines being down. He will return to Otter Point by land to ascertain where the difficulties are and how the lines will best be kept in order.

British Columbia Trade and Labor Council.

At the regular fortnightly meeting, held last night, the above Council endorsed the action of the organizing committee in forming a Clerks' and Salesmen's Association in this city, the principal object of which is to shorten the hours of labor.

A resolution was passed correcting the false statements published with respect to the action of the Council at the meeting held on Sept. 25th, in which it was said, on the information of some unauthorized party, that the Victoria Trade and Labor Council endorsed the upholding of the Vancouver sugar refinery monopoly. On the contrary, a resolution was passed at that meeting, stating that the Council considered the matter outside of its province, and would not support any corporation interfering with legitimate competition.

The question of advertising Victoria was discussed, and the sense of the Council was against any further grants of the public money to outside parties or publications for that purpose.

THE SAANICH RACES

Close the Fair in Becoming Fashion—Good Sport for All.

As anticipated, the races held at Saanich, yesterday, under the auspices of the Saanich Agricultural Society, proved a success. The track was in fine order, and the speed good.

TROTTING RACE.

There were three entries for the trotting race, mile and repeat. Dr. F. W. Hall's "Canadian Boy" was first to pass the post; J. Millar's "Dart," 2nd. The prizes were $50 and $25.

STALLION RACE.

There were also three entries for this event, but Mr. Sayward's "Christmas" did not turn up. The race lay between Mr. Joe McDonald's "Richard A." and "Midgard" of the Tolmie estate. The latter won easily, securing the prize, $50.

INDIAN RACE.

Three Indians, well mounted, were brought under the starter's flag—prizes $25 and $15. A good race ensued, Tommy Paul's gray mare coming in first; Harry Jem's "Bill" second.

HALF-MILE RUNNING RACE.

There were also three entries for this event, which was won by H. Jones "Jim," E. C. Carpenter's "Dan" being second. First prize $50; 2nd $20.

DOROTHY CUP.

Four competed for this cup, which must be won two years in succession to become private property. The race was won by "Tommy D.," the property of M Dean.

WHY THEY EXCEL.

Oarsman O'Connor Gives His Ideas as to Why Australians Excel in Athletic Exercises.

"Australia is a great place for sports. It is hard on an American because the climate is so hot. To this, in a certain measure, I attribute my defeat there. How do I account for the number of first-class athletes that Australia has produced in the shape of oarsmen and pugilists? In the first place, as you know, a hard, determined set of men settled the country first. They are of sturdy, strong, muscular stock. The country is suited to the development of the sporting or athletic spirit. The greatest interest in sport is manifested. Take it in rowing, for instance. They have regular schools on the rivers where pupils are taught the art according to the best methods. Should a pupil show any talent he is taken up and encouraged to develope all the speed there is in him. If he turns out well he makes plenty of money. It's the same with foot racing. I have seen handicap foot races last a week. They would begin in the morning and last till late at night. At night the races are run under the electric light. There would be as many as 250 entries for such races. Where there is so much general interest in athletics it is no wonder that there are good athletes. It seems to me that the principal business of the Australians is to attend athletic exhibitions, either as a participant or a spectator."

A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs, left for the Mainland, this morning.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

In the Dry Goods Establishment of Mr. David Spencer—Heavy Losses.

About twenty minutes past twelve, yesterday, an alarm called the fire brigade to Spencer's Arcade, Government street, at the rear of which fire had broken out. The brigade responded promptly, and in a few minutes the seat of the trouble was located. In a small room on the second story, used for the storage of paper carpet-padding, the trouble evidently originated. How long it had been smouldering is not known, but, when discovered, the smoke emitted was dense and suffocating.

The door of the room was opened wide, a huge hole made in the wall of the adjoining apartment (used as a sample room by Mr. W. G. Mackenzie), and a considerable aperture cut in the roof over the smoking material. Thorough ventilation, such as this, had the natural effect—to fan the smouldering stuff into flame. The fumes of the burning paper were, it is claimed, such that the men could not endure them. The full strength of the brigade, and nearly all the plant, were on hand. There was an abundant supply of water, as, in addition to the two neighboring hydrants, the steam engine was at work. After some delay and considerable confusion, the nozzles were directed to the spot—a room about 10x10 ft. And such a volume of water! The hook-and-ladder truck was ordered out, and the hose was finally taken up the ladder, so that the water might be brought to bear on the smoking paper through the aperture in the roof, but, after a few minutes' play, the hose burst at one of the connections, shutting off the supply. After some hustle and bustle, couplings were again made. By this time the whole flat was fairly deluged, and the stairway, leading to the street, was a miniature Niagara. But the stairway did not afford a sufficient outlet, and the ingenious idea was put into force of cutting holes through the flooring so as to let the water escape. The thing worked like a charm—so far as getting rid of the water was concerned—but it had the effect of destroying thousands of dollars worth of dry goods, and a quantity of miscellaneous stock beneath on the ground floor. But the ground floor in turn also became inundated, and again the same plan was had recourse to—holes in the floor let the water into the cellar, and here the boring process ceased. There was no advantage to be gained by making a hole in the cellar. By this time the water was shut off from above. The damages stand thus: Damage by fire, $75; damage by water $6,000.

Mr. W. G. Mackenzie occupies the apartment adjoining the room in which the fire broke out. He uses it as a sample room, and has it thoroughly stocked with fancy hardware. His loss by water will be, he estimates, about $1,000.

The loss is covered by insurance, and it is whispered that the insurance companies intend taking action against the city for loss sustained by reason of unnecessary flooding of the premises and consequent destruction of property.

The unfortunate occurrence illustrates the advisability of providing a chemical engine for fire purposes, and also the necessity of establishing a salvage party in connection with the fire brigade.

PERSONALS.

Chas. T. Daly, Chicago, is at the Driard.

Ex-Mayor Hendry, of Westminster, is in town.

John Vantreight is slowly recovering his health.

R. L. Barnes, of Seattle, is in town for a few days.

J. McMillan, of San Francisco, is a guest at the Driard.

Senator McInnes arrived from the East last evening.

Robt. Gillackay came over from Vancouver yesterday.

E. Crow Baker returned home from England last night.

J. H. Boultbee and wife came over from Vancouver, last evening.

M. Krolik and wife, of Guatemala, are guests at the New York.

H. K. Elston and C. E. DePuey, of Rochester, N.Y., are in town.

G. A. and Miss Gardner arrived, yesterday afternoon, from Tacoma.

Capt. A. W. Jones was a passenger for the mainland this morning.

B. Gordon and wife were passengers from Vancouver last evening.

E. Hyams and wife, San Francisco, are registered at the Driard.

C. Rollin Camp, editor of the Western Advocate, Chicago, is in the city.

Ald. Ryckman, Hamilton, Ont., is in town, and registered at the Oriental.

Bryan Lathrop and Jessie D. Mosse, Chicago; and H. Fry, wife and daughter, Vancouver, are guests at The Dallas.

Phil. Robinson, special correspondent of the London Times, will reach Victoria, this evening.

S. C. Hammond, of Toronto, and John Wilson, of New Westminster, are at the Driard.

Ald. G. H. Frankland, of Toronto, arrived from the East, last evening, in the best of health and spirits.

R. Williams and Alexander Gillies, of Montreal, arrived at the Driard, last night, by the Yosemite from Vancouver.

Jno. E. Willard and wife arrived in Victoria from Washington, D.C., last night, and are registered at the Driard.

R. Erskine went over to Vancouver, this morning, to meet Mrs. Erskine, who has for the past three months been visiting relatives in Europe.

Harry Mason, son of H. S. Mason, of this city, has left Brandon for Montreal, accompanied by the best wishes of many friends in the Manitoba city.

Meyrich Barkis, England; Mrs. M. P. Kickel, Portland; P. Redpath, Chiselhurst, Eng., and P. W. Redpath, Montreal, are guests at Hotel Dallas.

Mr. Geo. Reily, secretary-treasurer Shuswap & Okanagan Railway Co., is in town. He reports work on the line almost complete, and the Vernon townsite filling up.

J. Reid, special agent Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York, has returned from a three months' trip through the Interior.

Dr. Lafferty, of Calgary, one of the best known and most popular physicians in the Northwest, has been stricken with paralysis and his condition is very serious.

J. M. Kellie, M.P.P., returns home to Kootenay this morning. He has been spending the past few days in Seattle, which he describes as a truly great city.

L. Newton, one of the pioneers of Barkerville, leaves shortly on a visit to England and Scotland. During his absence from B.C. he will visit his brother in Aberdeen, whom he has not seen for 14 years.

Registered at the Driard, yesterday, were: Alfred E. Adler, Tacoma; W. B. Newsome, Toronto; M. Keolik and wife, Gutemala: Mrs. and Miss J. Illingworth, Vancouver; C. Tilly, Vancouver.

William and Mrs. Lucas and daughter arrived from Ontario last evening, to make Victoria their home. They were preceded some time ago by "the boys" of the family, one of whom "Oscar," is a well known member of the Colonist reportorial brigade.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni District: Commencing at a post near the mouth of Kennedy River, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east to river, and meandering bank of river to commencement, containing 250 acres, more or less.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. W. J. SUTTON.
aug28-w-2mo

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni district: Commencing at a post near a small lake about four miles south-east of Kennedy lake, thence west 40 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence east to lake and meandering lake to a point 80 chains east, thence north 60 chains, thence west to commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less.
R. K. SUTTON.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni district: Commencing at a post on the north-east corner of James Gray's claim, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south to commencement, containing 320 acres. BENJAMIN COOMBE.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land, Alberni district: Commencing at a post on a small lake, about sixty chains south of R. K. Sutton's claim, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east to lake and meandering lake to commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less. EDWIN J. SUTTON.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni district: Commencing at a post on the east shore of Kennedy lake, about three miles east of W. J. Sutton's land, thence east 60 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west to lake and meandering lake to commencement, containing 200 acres, more or less.
JOHN S. TOLTON.
Victoria, Aug. 11th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia: Commencing at a post on the beach at Escalante Point, about three miles south of Nootka Sound, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence south meandering along shore to the point of commencement.
P. A. PAULSON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point, West Coast, Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach 80 chains south of P. A. Paulson's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to the place of commencement. DANIEL CARMODY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the south-east corner of Daniel Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.
PATRICK A. O'FARRELL.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancover Island: Commencing at a post on the beach at the south-west corner of Daniel Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.
LEWIS H. NORTHEY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a point at the south-east corner of Daniel Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to post.
JESSIE M. ALLEN.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach about 160 chains south of the south-west corner of L. H. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering shore to post. HENRY DRUM.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate south of Escalante Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of Henry Drum's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to post.
JESSIE M. DRUM.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situate south of Escalante Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach at the south-west corner of Henry Drum's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.
WM. B. ALLEN.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate south of Escalante Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of Henry Drum's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to post.
FLORENCE A. ALLEN.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach about 160 chains south from Wm. B. Allen's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.
MOLLIE C. NORTHEY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 189 .
au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of Mollie C. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to post.
ANNIE K. PAULSON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Escalante Point and Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach at the south-west corner of Mollie C. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.
ANNIE S. CARMODY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-2m-w

FOR SALE.

ONE Pool Table, nearly new (5x10 ft.) by Brunswicke-Balke Co., with balls, cues and usual fittings complete. Can be seen by applying to the Steward at the Victoria Club, Fort St., Victoria. au28-tf-w

I HEREBY give notice that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land: Commencing at the north-east corner of R. K. Sutton's claim, Alberni district, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south to commencement, containing 320 acres. JAMES GRAY.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Escalante Point and Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of M. C. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to post.
A. J. DRUM.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Escalante Point and Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach 160 chains south of A. S. Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.
WM. JOHN TAYLOR.
Dated the 20th day of August 1891.
au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Escalante Point and Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of W. J. Taylor's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to post.
F. A POWELL.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate about three miles north of Estevan Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach at the south-west corner of W. J. Taylor's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering the shore to post.
D. M. EBERTS.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate about three miles north of Estevan Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the south east corner of W. J. Taylor's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to post.
WM. H. LEIGHTON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate one mile north of Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the coast about 160 chains south from D. M. Eberts' claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering the shore to post.
WM. F. TOLES.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate one mile north from Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of W. F. Toles' claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to post.
GEO. H. PURDON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate one mile from Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach at the south-west corner of W. F. Toles' claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.
GEO. F. STACY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate one mile north of Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of W. F. Toles' claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to post.
CARRIE L. PAULSON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Estevan Point and Hesquoit Mission, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.
PATRICK A. COLLINS.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Estevan Point and Hesquoit Mission, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the north-east corner of P. A. Collins' claim, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east to post.
J. J. COLLINS.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Estevan Point and Hesquoit Mission, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach, at the south-east corner of P. A. Collins' claim, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.
WM. NORTHEY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Estevan Point and Hesquoit Mission, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the north-east corner of P. A. Collins' claim, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west to post.
HARVEY PAULSON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate in Hesquoit Harbor, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post in Hesquoit Harbor about 160 chains north of the Hesquoit Mission, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to shore, thence meandering the shore to post.
MARIUS MOLVIG.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate in Hesquoit Harbor, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of M. Molvig's claim, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence meandering along shore to post.
WM. H. ADAMS.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891.
au28-2m-w

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Oct. 11.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Civil Service Exams.

Rev. M. C. Browne has been appointed Civil Service sub-examiner at Victoria, and is now prepared to supply forms of application for admission to the examination to intending candidates. The examination will commence on Tuesday, the 10th of November.

An Extensive District.

Mr. A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs, left this morning on an official visit to all the reserves of the Kamloops district, including Lytton, the North Thompson, Nicola Lake, and Similkameen. The tour will keep him from Victoria for upwards of a month.

At St. John's Church.

The surpliced choir at St. John's church will be heard, for the second time, to-day, and every provision has been made for a large attendance in consequence. Mr. Rowlands, the leader, has inaugurated a strict course of practice, which is fast having the effect of bringing the body into a thorough state of efficiency.

The Admiral's Dinner Party.

Rear Admiral Hotham, C.B., gave a dinner party on board the flag-ship, Friday evening, at which were present Sir George Baden-Powell, Dr. Dawson, Sir Matthew B. Begbie, C. J., Commander and Mrs. Jones, Capt. Lambton, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Baillie-Grohman, Flag Lieut. Graham, and Mr. Froude.

Mean Thieves.

During the football game at the Hill, yesterday, a number of coats belonging to the players—which were lying on the ground, near the posts—were gone through by some boys, and the pockets rifled of their contents. The perpetrators of such despicable roguery as this, if caught, should be brought before the Police Magistrate and well punished.

The Catapults Again.

The catapult nuisance was again brought before the police magistrate, yesterday, two boys, living with their parents on Church Hill, being charged with maliciously destroying the property of Hon. Wm. Hambly. Mr. Hambly, in his evidence, stated that he had on one occasion, lately, had a missile put through his sleeve by one of the catapult operators. The boys were allowed to go, on suspended sentence.

The Contract Signed.

The contract for the construction of the Pandora street and Spring Ridge tramway line was, yesterday, awarded to Mr. T. F. Sinclair, who will commence operations to-morrow, with the intention of having the cars running in about six weeks. The new line will be about 1½ miles in length, terminating at the corner of North Chatham street and Fernwood Road, and ten minute trips will be the order from the start.

British Columbians at Tacoma.

The s.s. Olympian left the wharf, yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, with something over 500 passengers on board, all bound for Tacoma to participate in British Columbia's day at the great exposition. The morning was cloudy, but this did not reduce the passenger list, which included many of Victoria's prominent citizens. The Olympian arrived on her return passage this morning, all on board being thoroughly satisfied with their day's outing.

The Indians Interviewed.

The British Commissioners, Sir George Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson, held a long interview with the West Coast Indians now in the city, in the Indian office, yesterday, the topics debated being seals, seal habits and seal hunting. The Siwashes went fully into the subject from the long ago, when they used to go out in their canoes to spear seals, down to the present, when they form the important members of the crews of the white sealing schooners.

B. C. Champions.

A splendid photograph, about 18x12, of the amateur champion oarsmen of B.C., is on view at Somers' art gallery. The photograph is taken in James Bay, and shows the champion crew in their out-rigger, Sullivan, stroke; F. A. Jackson, 2nd oar; Geo. Askew, 3rd oar: and F. S. Widdowson, bow. The crew are all distinguished members of the James Bay Athletic Association, and the picture is a credit to the photographers—Messrs. Hall & Lowe.

Will Own Their Own Home.

Loyal Ferawood lodge, C.O.O.F., M.U., is nothing if not enterprising. It has only been organized a few months, yet it now numbers 120 members, and the roll grows longer every week. At the last regular meeting, Friday night, the lodge decided upon buying a lot and erecting a hall of their own immediately. This morning a large church parade of the old established order is expected; the various lodges will meet at the Trades and Labor hall, and march to the Pandora street Methodist church, where the services will be held.

Football.

The match, yesterday afternoon, between the Navy and Victoria, resulted in a win for the former by two tries to one, both of which were obtained in the first half. It was a very good game, but no little confusion was caused by the introduction of the rules for this year, of which the Victoria club do not possess any copies, and which were but imperfectly know by a few of their opponents. The Navy played a better combined game and the superiority of their play in heeling out at the proper moments and passing was noticeable; in these two very important points the home team was weak. Cane, Aethelston, Hodges, and others whose names are not known, played well for the Navy, whilst Crease, Ward, Barrett, Loewen and Haines, distinguished themselves for Victoria. There will probably be a return match next Saturday.

Sudden Death.

Mr. Abel Beswick, one of the best known teamsters in the city, died, during Friday night, alone in the little cabin on Pandora street, adjoining the City Hall, which he has owned and occupied for years. He had been troubled with heart disease for some time past, and this, no doubt, was the cause of his death. He was up and about on Friday and in the morning his lifeless body was discovered by a friend, who had called to see how he was. An inquest was deemed unnecessary. The late Mr. Beswick was a native of Lancashire, England, and was aged about 52 years. He was a member of the I.O.O.F., which order will take charge of the funeral, to-day. During the past few years, deceased had acquired property in Victoria to the value of betweed $20,000 and $30,000, which, as no will has been brought to light, will probably be taken in charge by the public administrator, for the benefit of the relatives knewn to be living in England. When the late Mr. Beswick purchased the two lots on Pandora street, on which his cabin was located, their value was about $500; now, thirty times that amount would just about buy them.

The Sealers' Association.

A meeting of the Victoria Sealers' Association was held, yesterday morning, and several points concerning the interview with the British Commissioners, the day before, were brought up and discussed generally. It was decided to have another interview with these gentlemen before their departure for Washington.

An Elegant Exhibit.

About 500 excursionists went to Tacoma, yesterday, to see the Western Washington Exposition, which is said to be very fine by those who have had the pleasure of visiting it. The same may be said of the display of perfumes and cut-glass bottles in cochrane and munn's window, corner of yates and douglas streets. The exposition will close this week.

Emmanuel Baptist Church.

A committee of building experts is engaged in the consideration of plans for the new church, and it is believed that they have decided upon a most excellent design. In order that the present edifice may be rendered more comfortable till the new church is ready, it has been entirely reseated with chairs, and the ventilation greatly improved. These changes will doubtless be much appreciated by the crowded congregation which gathers every Sunday evening.

For the Dry Dock.

H.M.S. Warspite, which is to take leave of the dry dock on the 19th inst., will be followed by the steamer Danube, which goes in to have her bottom scraped and painted. The steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle are also to be docked, on the 23th of this month, for general overhauling and light repairs. The Kingston will be docked on Sunday morning the 25th, and expects to be out that evening, so that she will be ready for her regular run the next day.

Swift-footed Justice.

John Howard was in the police court, yesterday morning, charged with stealing a gold pin from a Japanese acquaintance. A. A. Aaronson, licensed pawnbroker, deposed that the Jap was in the habit of visiting his establishment, and he had seen him wearing the pin, and on one occasion had told him he had better be careful or he would lose it. The next day the prisoner came in and pawned the identical piece of jewelry. Witness communicated with the police, with the result that Howard was arrested, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labor.

Practice Makes Perfect.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a disgusting spectacle was witnessed at the corner of Blanchard and View streets. A party of men and women were settling a little difference of the preceding night, and the better to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion they indulged in fisti-cuffs. One of the Lords of Creation struck a member of the gentler sex in the face with clenched fists, producing echymosis of the left eye. The fair one was equal to the occasion, and responded with a right-hander, knocking her assailant to the ground, and rolling him in liquid earth. The other members interfered and averted further damage to personal appearance. The row will probably be ventilated in the police court.

A Curious Discovery.

While Architect Hooper was examining the premises of Mr. Spencer, with the view of ascertaining the origin of Friday's fire, yesterday, he found among the water-saturated *debris* a pint bottle about one-third full of coal oil. The bottle was on its side, and had no cork in it. All around was thoroughly saturated with water, so that the oil, even if intended for mischief, could not have done any harm. Two of the pupils of Victoria College reported having put out a blaze caused by coal oil, but no one else appears to have seen the flames. How the bottle came there is a mystery, but Mr. Spencer does not believe that incendiarism was meant. It was 10 o'clock when the discovery was reported to him. The approach to the room in which the fire originated on the previous day was open all Friday night.

Quarrelsome Hackmen.

In yesterday's police court a hackman named Mulcahey, of the Eureka stables, was charged by a brother knight of the whip, employed for Bowman's stable, with using threatening language. Mr. J. P. Walls conducted the defence, and put several witnesses in the box to prove that the case was a trivial one. The magistrate, however, considered the charge sufficiently serious to oblige him to bind over the prisoner to keep the peace. Mulcahey ventured an explanation, but was interrupted by his council, who observed "Now don't you speak; you don't understand anything that's going on; you don't,—I do."

Chief Sheppard said that all he wanted was to stop the quarrelling and fighting among the hackmen.

Mulcahey was bound over to keep the peace for two months, himself in $100 and two sureties of $50 each, his honor remarking: "I think, Mulcahey, you'd better behave yourself. You've used this language, and the other man did perfectly right to bring you before me."

Again the prisoner ventured to speak, and again his legal representative closed him out with: "That will do. Don't you speak. You don't understand this matter. There's no one in the court but his honor and myself that does understand."

The prisoner subsided, and the court adjourned. The statement that one of the offending drivers was in the employ of the Tranfer Co., published yesterday, came from the police, who were themselves misinformed at the time, and had no intention of disparaging the company named or any of their employes.

The Duke of Manchester is seriously ill.

Tribal wars and cannibalism are rampant in the New Hebrides Islands, and in Western Australia the blacks are giving considerable trouble.

Important discoveries of silver have been made in Queensland.

The famine among the peasants in certain districts of Russia has had the effect of inducing all classes in that country—high and low—to do something towards their relief, both by individual and organized effort.

It is reported that the people of Norway are determined to demand complete separation from Sweden. The sentiment in favor of an independent republic is not founded among the lower classes only, but is widely entertained by the wealthy residents. They are extremely democratic in their living, ideas and manner, and are tired of comparatively democratic kingcraft. The Swedes have a considerable body of troops ready to enter Norway at any time.

The Argentine Republic has sold to Baron Hirsch 1000 square miles in the province of Chaco for a Hebrew colony. The price paid was 000 gold pesos per mile.

REV. MR. LEWIS AND B.C.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have wondered somewhat that some of the heads of the Educational Department have not taken up the scandalous statements of Mr. Lewis in reference to the teachers of this province, and shown their ridiculous falseness. Perhaps, it may be that they thought a production so extraordinary bore its own refutation, and should be treated with its deserved contempt, but, after the abject apology of the author, I think some notice should be taken of the rev. gentleman (?) by one teacher at least. What a mind it must be to make such an apology, so weak, cowardly, contemptible! How different the tone from the opprobrious thunderings, issued with such certainty against the occupiers of this "Garden of the Lord." Mr. Lewis owns that some of his statements were false, others greatly exaggerated, especially those referring to the teachers and English Church clergy of the province. What a position for a minister to occupy! To write such statements, and make such charges, on a foundation not only of sand, but acknowledged falsehood. The clergy and ministers of the various churches, as teachers of the masses, are supposed, at least, to have ordinary intelligence. Where comes in the intelligence or experience of a spiritual instructor who serves up such a hash composed of "Falsehoods and great exaggerations!" How ignorant Mr. Lewis must be of the position of the teachers of B.C. I am over eighteen months teaching in the province, I can only speak from that experience. It seems to me that the teachers are supposed to be largely free from the ordinary frailties of human nature, that they should speak and act as if they were under the special guidance of some guardian angel, who ever kept their feet in the paths of rectitude, subject to the criticisms of all, old and young. A teacher's lot, in this respect, is not a happy one, so that instead of gross calumny, as a body, we deserve the sympathy of, at least, educated persons. We are not above criticism, if it be just, nay, the true teacher courts it. Arnold says that "Criticism creates the intellectual atmosphere of the age"; Plato states that "it makes the mind a fine instrument," perhaps the Rev. Philosopher will tell us, the effect on the educated mind of unwarranted and gross misrepresentation.

How careful men should be, and especially clergymen, before they publish over their names statements which *may* be false. Lies are like feathers cast in the highway, in a gale it is impossible to pick them up, even by cowardly retractions.

When shall Cowper's advice be taken: "O ye mitred heads (he might have added, if poetic construction allowed him, and Presbyters) preserve the church, and lay not careless hands on skulls that cannot teach and will not learn."

Mr. Lewis states B. C. is given over to scepticism; what a professional prescription he wrote for its cure!

Young men, nowadays, require more than the flimsy and egotistical utterings of pseudo theologians. In new countries like this, where will young men get intellectual, spiritual food? Where will they be nourished with the sincere milk of the Word, to say nothing of the strong meats? One thing is certain, the propounding of dry tenets, sensational discourses, or theatrical eloquence will never save the young men of this or any other country from falling into a state of religious carelessness. How much less the charitable and Christian plan adopted by Mr. Lewis! Why can't our spiritual instructors learn from the Great Teacher? I would advise Mr. Lewis to study the incident recorded by the beloved disciple—the Magdalene brought early in the morning to the Temple—as the glorious eastern sun was lighting up its gorgeous courts—and there accused by pharisaical teachers of a breach of the moral law. The Master, who required no one to tell stories, who could discern the most minute exaggeration, with one simple home-thrust, dispersed the accusers, conscience-stricken, and in gentle sympathetic tones spoke to the accused words, those "golden words divine," which shall be new through all ages: "*Neither do I condemn thee, go and sin no more!*"

Compare the action of the ambassador of the king, this Rev. Daniel come to judgment, publishing false accusations without even inquiry as to their possible truth and pronouncing sentence, with the authority of the Lord Chancellor of England, against the people of B. C.

Mr. Lewis should remember that amongst that list of respectable persons, enumerated by St. Paul in his second epistle to Timothy, and who should appear in the "last days," false accusers are not omitted. I, for one, repudiate his ignominious apology, and conclude that, when Mr. Lewis is tempted to again become notorious, he will seek other climes besides B.C. to gather that most remarkable produce, the "Fruit of the Cloven Foot."

Apologising for such a long letter,

ALFRED W. COOKE.

Burgoyne Bay Public School,
Oct. 10th, 1891.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

Accepting the largest estimates of production, both at home and abroad, and even assuming that the United States and Canada can export 225,000,000 bushels, the American Agriculturist still finds a deficit in the world's food supply of at least 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and rye, with a possibility of the shortage being twice as great. Added to this is the almost total failure of the potato crop in Ireland, and a serious curtailment in the yield of potatoes on the continent. August wheat exports were almost treble those of the same month last year, and over four times as much as the average exports at this season of late years. For the first time in years wheat bran and middlings are being exported to Europe thus early in the season. The Agriculturist accepts these circumstances as the strongest possible reason for believing that prices of wheat are to-day unnaturally low. It looks for a sharp advance in all cereals as soon as the demand realises the limited extent of the world's actual supply. Although noted for its conservatism, the Agriculturist renews its judgment that every bushel of high-grade wheat is to-day worth fully $1 on the farm where it grew.

The G.T.R. and Its Employes.

MONTREAL, Oct. 8.—The Grand Trunk has advanced its employes wages 10 per cent. on the strength of large traffic returns.

The Ottawa Strike Over.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 9.—The great strike of lumbermen has collapsed. Large crowds of strikers returned to work to-day. By Monday it is expected that all the mills will have resumed work. The men returned to work without concessions of any kind.

Henry G. James.

HENRY G. JAMES, of Winnipeg, Man., writes: "For several years I was troubled with pimples and irritations of the skin After other remedies failed I used four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and since then I have been quite free from my complaint. B.B.B. will always occupy a place in my house."

CABLE LETTER.

European Influence in Africa and Stanley's Position—John Wesley's Chapel.

The Last of Parnell—Apprehension and Restlessness in Dublin—Future of the Party.

STANLEY AND CONGO FREE STATE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The telegrams with reference to the governorship of the Congo Free State and Henry M. Stanley are founded on a misapprehension of the real facts of the case. These facts are very simply, but have not, apparently become generally known either in Brussels or Berlin. When Mr. Stanley returned from his position as governor of the Free State, King Leopold was anxious to retain some hold on Mr. Stanley, as of his organizing powers the King has the very highest opinion. He, therefore, proposed to Mr. Stanley an arrangement by which he could get the first call on Mr. Stanley's services in Africa, the consideration being a retaining fee, which, it has been learned on excellent authority, was a thousand pounds per annum. The existence of such an agreement is expressly stated by Mr. Stanley himself in his account of the rescue of Emin Pasha, and it is a matter of public notoriety that the Congo State was chosen in deference to the expressed wish of King Leopold, who stated that, if any other route were selected, he would not feel himself at liberty to release Mr. Stanley from the prior claim which he had to the explorer's services. This arrangement between the King and Mr. Stanley, was, however, for a limited period, and the limit of time during which it holds good is on the point of expiring. It is this circumstance which has given rise to rumors, associating Mr. Stanley's name with the governorship of the free state. As a matter of fact King Leopold would gladly see Mr. Stanley back on the Congo.

OLD CITY ROAD CHAPEL.

The arrangements for the formal re-opening of Wesley's Chapel, City Road, have finally been made. The re-opening is not to take place until the return of the president of the conference and others from the United States. It will extend over the first fortnight in November. The new superintendent is resolved to make John Wesley's pulpit a centre of light and influence in London, and contemplates inviting the leading preachers of the day in connection with all the churches, to deliver sets of sermons, on consecutive Sunday mornings. The musical part of the services is likely to be one of the chief attractions of London. Just now the chapel is the rendezvous of the American Methodists, who are being attracted to it in large numbers.

AN OPERATIC DEPARTURE.

Signor Lago intends giving Mascagnis' "Cavalleria Rusticana," three times a week, during his forthcoming Italian opera season, at the Shaftesbury Theatre. This much-talked-of work will indeed form his *piece de resistance*, and upon its success the undertaking will to a great extent rest. The theatre has not so far been very lucky, but its adaptability for opera purposes was fully recognized by the late Carl Rosa, who in the spring of 1889 had serious thoughts of taking it for his London season. Since that timo Dr. Doyley Carte's magnificent opera house has reared its noble height on the opposite side of the road, offering a musical counter attraction, with which Signor Lago will find he has to reckon very seriously, when he starts his venture on October 19th.

PARNELL'S FUNERAL.

To-morrow is looked forward to with fear and trembling among the more peaceable residents of Dublin. Never in the present century, since the ill-fated effort of Emmett and his associates to start up a revolution, has there been such a feeling of intense restlessness and apprehension in the chief city of Ireland. The promise of the authorities that they are able to maintain the peace has but little reassurance upon those who knew how Parnell was worshiped in Dublin, and the strength of the hatred against the men who are regarded as his murderers. If the Healyites attempt to take part in Sunday's demonstration, a riot and, perhaps, bloodshed is certain. Even if they do not, it is unlikely that the multitude of mourners will be satisfied short of some violent protest against the enemies of their hero. To the honor of the leading Parnellites, be it said, that they are as anxious as any to prevent violence from obtaining sway. Mr. Redmond has sent a message to Dublin, earnestly urging all the friends of Mr. Parnell to best prove their respect and love for Parnell by making their demonstration as peaceable as it will be imposing, and to give their enemies no chance to say that the friends of Parnell were the foes of order. These admonitions, however, fall on many ears that seem deaf to all but "the Gospel of Revenge." Already the delegations are thronging into Dublin from all parts of Ireland, and it is feared that even to-night may not pass without the anger of the Parnellites finding expression in that city. An extra force of police has been on duty during the day, and all the men not required on the streets are ordered to be ready in barracks to-night to answer to any call that may be made for their services.

FUTURE OF THE IRISH PARTY.

A leading Dublin lawyer, who has taken an active part in Irish politics for the past thirty years, but who has hitherto steadily refused to accept office, in speaking, to-day, concerning the future of the Irish party, now that Mr. Parnell is dead, says: "There is no possibility of ever again making the cry for Union, the pretense under which all honest difference of opinion in Ireland is to be strangled. Mr. Parnell's reign was one of cast iron rigidity, under which all thought was crushed. Such union as that there will not be; but a reasonable unity of purpose there must be, and Ireland will insist that it shall be. Mr. John Dillon is now the only man seriously named as the Home rule leader. This is very intelligible. Mr. Sexton does not care to lead; besides, his amiable temperament unfits him for the stern work which may be necessary at any moment. Mr. Healy has done splendid work, but the qualities one looks for in a real leader are obscured by the methods in which Mr. Healy allows himself to indulge. Mr. William O'Brien does not wish to hold the authority in his hands. He would much prefer to be Mr. Dillon's "philosopher and friend." Thus everything points to Mr. Dillon's task as now comparatively easy. The heavy work has been done. Mr. Dillon has the whole situation in his hands. The chief difficulties will be financial and strategical. Money will come from America, if the Irish-Americans are satisfied that the struggle is at an end. Great organizations cannot be maintained; parliamentary expenses cannot be met; enveys and plenipotentiaries cannot post over land and ocean without well-stored coffers at their back. Perhaps Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien might now appeal more successfully to the Irish in America, but there or elsewhere the Treasury must be drawn upon, if the movement is not to die out of insanition. I heartily hope that a man of Dillon's high character is ready to take up the vigilant guardianship of national rights, without any counter balancing danger of irritating the susceptibilities of the leaders. When men talk of an "imperium in imperio," they ought to remember that the more you debar churchmen from the active duties of partisanship the more likely they are to assent to ecclesiastical authority and to overawe lay authority with its supernatural sanctions. Put the churchman into public life and he becomes an ordinary educated citizen entitled to speak, but liable to be criticized. A man like Mr. Dillon sees all this and I have great hopes that most of the leading churchmen will prove its truth."

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.

The prospectus of the Crystal Palace concerts, just published, is scarcely so rich in novelty as usual. The present documents do not extend beyond the ten concerts, which take place before Christmas. The remaining half of the series, beginning in February, may furnish material of greater interest as Mr. Hamish McCuns' new drama "Queen Hynda, of Calcedon," Max Bruchs new violin concerto and Szambatas third symphony are already down for hearing in the new year. On the opening of the concert series, this evening, Mme. Patti made her first appearance since her return from Australia, and the famous 'cellist, Herr David Popher, made his debut at the crystal Palace. On October 1st an overture by Hanssett to Leachivas don Juan D Austria will be played for the first time in England. The following week's programme will include Mr. Learmont Drysdale's concert overture "Tam O'Shanter," which obtained the prize from the Glasgow Conservatory of Music. The fourth will be choral, and among the items down for the performance is a setting by C. A. Lidgri of Browning's "Women and Roses."

THE "SPECTATOR" ON PARNELL.

The afternoon papers all moralized more or less on the contrast between the funerals of Mr. Parnell and Mr. William Henry Smith—the one quiet and full of respect and peace, and the other a scene of rage and bitterness. The Spectator has an article full of its usual acridity, in which it says: "England survives all her foes, even those of her own blood. It would be a mere affectation to mourn the death of Parnell. He is entitled, it is true, to the rank of a statesman of unusual force. His greatest feat was the convincing of a great English party that he who had sworn never to rest until Ireland should be free, was not an enemy of England. He had been a patriot, but he was most affected by the feeling which moved Franklin and which has moved other Colonists of English blood—incurable hatred of England. We doubt if his death will assist Mr. Gladstone. The Catholic sway in Ireland is now greater than ever, and is sure to hamper the Liberals. There will not be an honest cohesion between the Ultramontagnes of Ireland and the modern Radicalism in England. The lion and the lamb may lie down together in the millenium, but Christians are not bound to believe that Archbishop Walsh and John Morley will ever dwell in peace together. Mr. Gladstone will not find Archbishop Walsh so easy to manage as the cool sceptic who has just died.

A TERRIBLE DIATRIBE.

Canon Doyle, the first priest who denounced Parnell and who has assisted the anti-Parnellites in all their recent elections, publishes in the Wexford newspapers a letter which bids fair to set all Ireland by the ears. He throws the blame for the scandal, which marred Parnell's career, upon the entire Irish party with but few exceptions. He charges that they wilfully condoned Parnell immorality for years, and adds that the reason they scorned to notice the moral aspect of their leader's life was that they themselves were steeped to the lips in the same cesspool. He continues in this remarkable language: "Mind what I say and know that I can prove that Ireland is disgraced in London by a filthy gang of Irish blackguards. This Augean stable must be cleaned out. The Irish wolf must not be displaced in the esteem of our representatives by the lap-dog of London actresses." The canon threatens to expose these men his diatribe is aimed at, if they do not reform.

THE CHICAGO FAIR RACES.

Col. North has notified Mr. Ochiltree that he will send his racers, Royal Harry, Anti-Pyrene, Bona Juanita and others to compete in the races at the Chicago fair. Mr. Ochiltree also expects to obtain the entries of Blundell Maple's horses, including the Derby winner Common.

THE RIO JANEIRO RIOTS.

A despatch to London from Rio Janiero says that the rioting which began at the Italian theatre on Thursday evening continued during the night. The troops were called out and patrolled the city until morning. Throughout the night there was desultory fighting, and a number of people were reported to have been killed and wounded. It is feared that the trouble is not yet over.

FRANZ JOSEF'S FINANCES.

The Austrian Minister of Finance, Herr Steibach, to-day, presented the Austrian budget for 1892. The expenditures are estimated at 634,520,378 florins, an increase of 19,757,351 florins over the expenditures of 1891.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the Russian expedition, under the command of Prince Galitzin, has safely traversed Kashgar, Yarkand and Sarghalia.

A Wholesale Libel Suit.

TORONTO, Oct. 9.—Recently the Toronto Mail published a dispatch from Belleville, Ont., to the effect that Dr. Metcalfe, of Detroit, had deserted his wife, a daughter of a prominent farmer of Sidney township, and taken up with the widow of the late Dr. Tiffany, of Detroit, who, until the latter's death, had been a partner. The Toronto World copied the item into its columns and sent it in plate to various papers in Ontario. Both Metcalfe and Mrs. Tiffany deny the truth of the statement made in the dispatch and have entered suits against all the papers which published it. The damages asked for amount to $750,000.

The Wolfestown, P.Q., Murder.

SHERBROOKE, Que., Oct. 9.—Lapla Lamontagne, indicted for criminal arson, was, yesterday, found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the court. The woman's brother, it will be remembered, was hanged in October of last year for the murder of her husband, the arson being connected with that case.

Honoring the Brave.

QUEBEC, Oct. 9.—The monument to the memory of Major Short and Lieut. Waldrick, who lost their lives at the great St. Sauveur fire, has arrived from the old country, and is now being put in position.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE

Parnell's Remains Borne with Ceremony and Sorrow to the Land He Loved.

To be Finally Interred To-day Mid a Nation's Tears—"Requiescat!"

Earl Spencer on Parnell.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Earl of Spencer, speaking at Grantham, yesterday, said that Parnell was a man of great ability, who had served his country with the utmost assiduity. The Irish must be overpowered by the loss of their greatest leader since O'Connell, and England ought to sympathize with them. He was the means of bringing about an alliance between the English and Irish people, and this fact should enable both to forget the unfortunate incidents towards the close of his career.

Parnell was Jilted.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Among the reminiscences of Parnell is a contribution from Thomas O'Connor, member of Parliament for the Sealand division of Liverpool, who says he heard that while in America, during a visit Parnell paid to the United States, he met, at Newport, one of the reigning beauties of the season, that he fell in love and proposed marriage to her and was conditionally accepted, but either the lady was fickle or the marriage with a foreigner hateful to her American parents, and she married another. Parnell felt this blow most acutely.

The Remains Leave London.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The remains of Mr. Parnell were taken from his late residence in Brighton, this morning, and placed on the train for transportation to Holyhead. Large crowds gathered in the streets of Brighton and at many stations along the railway route. The hearse was somewhat late in leaving the house, as the widow insisted on passing the last half hour alone with the corpse. As it was carried out of the house she nearly fainted, but, in the presence of her friends, recovered and bore herself with more composure than was expected. The only signs of mourning visible in Brighton are crape on the hats and arms. When the train bearing the body of the Irish leader reached Willesden, the crowd rushed towards the carriage where the remains lay. As the doors were opened all heads were respectfully uncovered. The people were allowed to pass by the coffin and take a last look at the dead statesman. Many were moved to tears as they viewed the remains. Delegates from several branches of the London Land League placed wreaths of flowers on the coffin.

Funeral Preparations.

DUBLIN, Oct. 10. — The preparations at the city hall have been completed, and the building has been draped throughout. A black catafalque has been placed in the centre of the building, covered with a black pall and surrounded by a hexagonal barrier. Rev. M. C. Vincent, chaplain of the Rotunda hospital, has been selected to officiate at the grave. A number of Parnellites have started for Holyhead to meet the remains, taking with them a wreath inscribed with the names of thirty-one of the faithful adherents of the dead leader, which will be placed on his bier.

No Speech-Making at the Grave.

DUBLIN, Oct. 10.—In an interview, today, with Timothy Harrington, he said that neither he nor any of his colleagues in Parliament would speak about the effect of Parnell's death on Irish politics until after the funeral. There will be no speech-making at the grave. The police are taking precautions against any disorder. Soldiers will be kept at the barracks in readiness to suppress any outbreak that may occur. Dillon's house and the office of the Dublin Freeman's Journal are strongly guarded to-night. Mrs. Dickinson, a sister of Mr. Parnell, states no will has been found, and she does not believe that Parnell made one. He once told her that he did not intend to make one. She thinks that he wished his brother, Howard Parnell, who lives in America, to inherit his property.

The British Crops.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Times publishes to-day its final harvest estimates of the British crops, and gives the average condition by counties. The special reports on which these estimates are based are of October 5th, and on that date the conditions are given as follows: In the percentage of the average crops of the preceding years are, Britain, wheat 92.54; Barley 91.69, oats 89.42; for England, potatoes 96.14, beans 97.60, roots, 90.20. The report says the wet and unsettled weather during which the British crops have been grown and harvested has made the process of cutting and garnering a somewhat tedious, and even an expensive, business. The laying of twisting and growing cereals rendered the use of machines impossible, and farmers had to fall back upon hand labor, which has been both scarce and comparatively dear. Speaking generally, the harvest of 1891 may be said to be well nigh past, and while some farmers say they have harvested their crops fairly well, others give their opinion that this has been the worst harvest time for forty years. It is quite certain that the yield will be less than was at one time looked for, and the year will be remembered as one of great promise and equal disappointment. Where threshing has taken place some reports give four bushels per acre less than was expected. A great deal of the grain has sprouted, and samples are not plentiful without this fault as well as being stained. There is a general agreement that wheat must remain in stack for three or four months before it can be threshed and marketed in anything like condition to insure a moderate price.

The Dissatisfaction in China.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The telegrams from China in regard to the proceedings at Pekin, in connection with the anti-foreign riots in that country, give what is a comparatively colorless representation of what actually took place between the Chinese ministers and the foreign representatives. The demands of the British minister were specially categorical and peremptory, as the two Europeans killed were British subjects, and it is no wonder that the panic-stricken Chinese officials in Pekin should telegraph instructions to their minister in London to urge Lord Salisbury to instruct Sir John W. Walsham, not to put such violent pressure on them, as it only impeded them in taking steps for protecting the progress. It is confirmed that Sir John Walsham put some very searching and vital questions. He wanted to know why a stronger edict of the Emperor against attacks on foreigners had not been promulgated throughout the Empire by telegraph in place of being entrusted to ordinary courses. The answer to this was, there is not a precedent for dispatching an Imperial edict by telegraph, and with this the British minister is not naturally satisfied. He also enquired why the magistrate at Wuhn, who did his best to protect the Europeans, was degraded, other magistrates who did nothing were not punished, and finally he wanted to know when those guilty of the murders at Wusueh were going to be punished, at a time when an appeal is being addressed to England to deal gently with the Central Government of China, because, while it is perfectly honest, it is weak, and vigorous action on the part of the European powers might overthrow the Manchu dynasty and bring China to anarchy. This is the argument of the Chinese against a demonstration.

The British Foreign Office remembers that the categorical demands of the British minister who is on the spot do not speak much for the good will or honesty of the Chinese governor in this matter. They use the telegraph quickly enough to appeal to Lord Salisbury against his ministers, but they could not send by telegraph the Imperial edict which was to stop burnings, outrages and murders of Europeans. This is the view entertained in well informed quarters in London, and it is thought that if the Powers will do their duty and protect their subjects in China, the Manchu dynasty will look after itself. Another suggestion is that the province of Hunan, the centre and hot-bed of the anti-foreign feelings of China, should have one or more of its chief towns opened to foreign trade; and this finds considerable favor in official circles.

The E. N. Car Outrage.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Another outrage has just occurred on a railway train, proving the danger of the compartment system. As the train on the Great Western railway was pulling out of the station at Oldbury, an unknown man, about 25 years of age, dashed across the platform and jumped into a second class carriage. The only other occupant was Miss Amy Smith, aged 22, daughter of a well known merchant of Birmingham. The man who had so unceremoniously entered the compartment bent glaring eyes on the young woman, who found herself in the presence of a villain or maniac. In her terror, she screamed for help, but no one heard her, which only heightened the frenzy of the intruder. So far he had not molested Miss Smith except by glaring at her. But when the train had attained full speed he suddenly threw open the door on the side on which she crouched paralysed with fear, seized her around the waist and hurled her out of the carriage while the train passed swiftly on. Miss Smith struck the ground with great violence, but was not killed by the fall, although badly bruised. She managed to reach the nearest station and told her story. Dispatches were sent on to stop the train and arrest her assailant, but he had escaped before the alarm reached the officials. A search has been made in every direction but no trace of the fugitive has been found. Miss Smith is in a serious condition from the injuries she received and the terrible shock she experienced.

Conservative Victory.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson was elected in Northeast Manchester by a vote of 4,058 to a vote of 3,908 for C. P. Scott, the Liberal candidate.

Permanent Military Stations.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Canadian government's agents report that this season's emigration from the British Isles to Canada has been better than last year, both in number and quality, particularly in quality. The rumor has been revived here that the government intends to increase the number of Imperial troops at Halifax and establish permanent military stations at Quebec, and Esquimalt on the Pacific coast. It is said this is contemplated for two purposes—to protect the new military highway, the Canadian Pacific, and provide British officers with experience in Canadian government.

Parnell's Widow.

LONDON, Oct. 9. — A despatch from Brighton says that the condition of Mrs. C. S. Parnell is one of utter collapse. Her physicians are said to be becoming seriously alarmed as to the final results of the shock which she has experienced.

Prayer for the Russian Jews.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Chief Rabbis have ordered the following prayer in behalf of the Russian Jews to be delivered in all the English synagogues on Sunday, at the beginning of the season of fast and prayer. "In this day of expiation, Almighty God we approach thee with hearts filled with grief to pray for our brethren in Russia, oppressed and trodden under foot. Guardian of Israel, spare the remnant of Thy people, dwelling in that vast country. Have mercy upon the parents and children, upon all those that wail because of their wretchedness! Quench the passions of fanaticism and hatred, and plant in their stead feelings of love and brotherhood! Close the mouths of those who wrongfully accuse and slander us! Incline the heart of the ruler of that land and his councillors and princes to deal with our brethren in mercy, and with justice to order that the heavy burdens of hate of oppression be removed, so that the hand of persecution be stayed and Israel may dwell in the land with none to disturb him or make him afraid!

The Irish Societies of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—At a meeting of the Confederation of Irish Societies of Chicago, held, to-night, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, the following resolution was adopted. "Resolved that this meeting, while disclaiming any desire to suggest, much less to dictate to Irishmen, respecting the leadership of the Irish party, deems it essential to any plan of campaign, that any person prominent in the persecution of the late Mr. Parnell cannot be at all recognized as acceptable to the Irish party."

HAGYARD'S

"YELLOW OIL"

Cures Rheumatism.

Freeman's Worm Powders

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1891.

AN OUTSIDER'S OPINION.

The London Times comments mildly and sensibly on "The Canadian Scandals." It does not affect to be shocked at Canadian demoralization, or to be horrified at the wickedness of Canada's leading politicians. Neither does it appear to think that one of the Canadian parties is outrageously corrupt while the other is a pattern of political purity. It believes that there are enough lovers of honest government in the Dominion to effectually check the boodlers and aid the Government in effecting needful reforms. It says:

"Not much party capital is to be made out of the disclosures thus affecting prominent men in both political camps, and there can be no doubt that good citizens in Canada, without distinction of partizan connexion or sectional interest, are deeply ashamed of the discredit inflicted on their native land, and resolutely determined to eradicate the stain. Here, in the mother country, there can be but one feeling, that of deep regret for the injury done to the fair fame of the eldest of our daughter nations by the lax morality of her politicians. It would be out of place for us to lecture the Canadians as if they were all responsible for practices which might be paralleled in our own Parliamentary history a good deal later even than the days of Sir Robert Walpole. But the Canadians are too progressive and intelligent a people not to appreciate the danger of allowing corruption to organize its forces and to establish its traditions as it has done in the United States, where the best citizens are apparently powerless to effect any permanent change in a system that unites the strength of personal greed with that of partisan intrigue. Apart from the degrading influence on the moral nature of the whole community, which is exercised by the successful and continuous practice of frauds, condemned by the general sentiment of all decent people, Canada is not, like the United States, a country of such vast resources as to be able to bear with impunity the exhausting drain of corrupt Government."

The Times looks to the people of Canada to efface the stain made on the reputation of their country by a few politicians and contractors. It is for them to say whether, in the future, the administration of public affairs in this country is to be honest. If the electors do not recognize their responsibility and feel and exercise their power, public life will sink lower and lower. The McGreevys, the Owen Murphys, the Connollys, the Senecals, the Pacauds and the rest of the greedy, unprincipled tribe, will increase and multiply at a fearful rate. The Times sees this, for it says:

"The most alarming feature in all these stories of corruption is the close alliance between fraud and party organizations. Contractors and companies have to secure the support of influential persons, whether officials or their intimates, by contributing liberally to party funds and getting needy politicians out of their chronic difficulties. Of course, it follows that the arrangements made with persons who have so paid their way are not effected on terms advantageous to the public. A permanent difficulty is created by the fact that the class of professional politicians in a country like Canada includes a great number of men solely dependent on political success or party subsidies for a living."

Canadian electors may depend upon it that reform, let it be needed ever so badly, will not be inaugurated by these professional politicians. Their interest will be to prolong the reign of corruption as long as they, by the exercise of the art of which they are masters, possibly can. They will oppose any change that makes for purity with all their might, and they will seek to demoralize and bring down to their own low level all with whom they come in contact. So if the people sincerely and earnestly desire honest Government they must get it by their own exertions, in spite of the efforts of professional politicians to make their labors futile.

A LABOR MOVEMENT.

The labor leaders are not, by any means, satisfied with what was done for the cause they advocate at the great Liberal conference, lately held in Newcastle. They looked to the Liberal Party for sympathy and help, and they are naturally disappointed when when they find that the cause of labor was treated with coldness. They seem to have come to the conclusion that they need expect very little, except soft-sawder, from the Gladstonians. They have, therefore, determined to act independently of both political parties. A number of the leading men met at Lincoln, a few day's ago, and took measures to raise a fund for the purpose of contesting a hundred British constituencies. If the labor leaders have any reasonable prospect of being able to carry as many as a hundred seats in the House of Commons their party will be a formidable factor in the politics of the nation which no party leader can afford to despise. This action of the workingmen is most probably stimulated by an article that appeared in the Times after the close of the Newcastle Labor Congress., reproaching them with want of self-reliance and with an unwillingness to help themselves. The Thunderer said:

"The proceedings at the Congress suggest a doubt how far the working classes of the country believe in themselves. On some points, indeed, they are confident enough. They claim to be more numerously represented in Parliament, on county councils, on school boards, and on all local bodies. They are impatient that any of their number should be disqualified for serving on juries. As factory inspectors and as magistrates they offer their services, with a calm assurance which leaves nothing to be desired. Learned or unlearned, skilled or unskilled, they are competent for any work. But they are in no mind to join the body of the great unpaid. As jurymen, they fix their value at ten shillings a day. As members of Parliament and of local bodies, they are to receive some unstated sum, corresponding to the dignity of the place. A suggestion was made that, if they would contribute a penny a week apiece, they would have ample funds for paying their own representatives; but it was received with no favor. The workingman of the new school must have everything done for him. His road to power must not only be made smooth, but it must be so contrived as to lead to substantial pecuniary benefits. On no other terms will he consent to place his wisdom and experience at the command of the country.

These taunts, were, we think, unwise. The Times is looked upon as expressing the views and feelings of the ruling party in Great Britain, and it was, to say the least, indiscreet unnecessarily to make enemies for the Government of a body which promises to be so powerful as the organized working-men of Great Britain. Present appearances indicate that the labor vote will not be cast for the Gladstone Party, and there was no reason to force it into opposition to the Salisbury Government. The Times need not have flattered the working-men, but it was certainly neither good taste nor good policy to insult them.

A SHALLOW THEORY.

We live in an age of free-thinking and free-speaking. Men doubt, and there is very little to prevent their proclaiming their doubts to all the world. There are men who, it seems to us, take a pride in differing from the majority and in calling in question doctrines and practices almost universally regarded as sound and beneficial. By their manner they lead their hearers or readers to conclude that they find a pleasure in shocking people by attacking their cherished beliefs and by trying to convince them that they are foolish and shallow in accepting what almost everybody regards as self-evident truths.

Very few, in these days, really believe that the habitual use of alcohol in any form preserves health or increases vigor. Even the men who use it often declare that they are better without it, and that they are never so well as when they do not touch liquor. It has been proved, over and over again, by actual experiment that even the moderate use of alcohol does not increase a man's working power, either physical or mental, and that it does not enable him better to bear fatigue, or to endure exposure. It has also been proved that men were never stronger or better developed physically, or longer lived than they are since drunkenness has become, to a certain extent, disgraceful. Knowing that it is getting to be more and more generally believed that the human system does not need the aid of alcohol to perform its functions properly, a Dr. J. Mortimer Granville has written to the London Times attacking the doctrine of total abstinence. He says, among other things:

"I sincerely believe that incalculable harm has been done to the average human organism, with its functions, which we are wont to classify as mental and physical, by the spread of teetotal views and practices. There is less stamina in the average Englishman now than there was forty years ago. He may live a little longer, but he is not so well able to resist the invading germs of disease or to recover from the debilitating effects of such an invasion as he was when good wine and sound ale formed integral parts of his daily diet."

It seems to us that the admission that the average Englishman of to-day lives a little longer than the average Englishman of forty years ago, is a direct and manifest contradiction of the assertion that he has now less "stamina" than he had then. What is it that makes the average duration of life longer if it is not that his constitution has become stronger? The machine that lasts the longest is one that is made of the best materials, or the one that has received the best treatment. This is as true of the human organism as it is of any other piece of machinery. It follows, then, if men live longer now than they did half a century or so ago, they either come into the world stronger or their way of living is more conducive to health and longevity than it was then. Let either conclusion be accepted and it follows that Dr. Mortimer Granville's admission destroys his own theory as to the wholesomeness of strong drink or the evils of total abstinence.

There is nothing more common than to hear people declare that the men of to-day are not so strong or so wise as their fathers and grandfathers were. This has been the moan from the earliest times—the men of old were always better and wiser and stronger than the men of the then present time. But it has been shown repeatedly and clearly that there are no grounds for the lament. Many reasons have been given for the supposed degeneracy of the living generation, but none, we venture to say, was ever more unscientific or, indeed, more absurd, than that advanced by this modern English physician. It does not require a trained eye to perceive the demoralization, both physical and intellectual, that the habitual use of even a moderate quantity of alcohol produces in most men. When a man wants to do his very best with either his body or his mind, and in order to become fit for the task puts himself in the hands of a skilled trainer, the very first thing he is told is that he must rigidly abstain from the use of intoxicants. Why does he insist upon this? Because his own experience and the experience of others has proved to him that the greatest enemy to vigor, either of body or mind, is strong drink, whether it is in the form of "good wine" or "sound ale" or pure whiskey. This fact should have caused Dr. Granville to hesitate before he attributed any of the evils that flesh is heir to in these days to "teetotal views and practices." If a man is fond of a glass of wine or spirits, let him say so honestly, but do not let him delude himself with the notion that he takes it because it is good for him, for the experience, of not forty, but four thousand, years, has shown men that "wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

The Monitz woollen mills at Buda-Pesth have failed for 280,000 florins.

THE CITY'S EXPENDITURE.

The publication of the auditor's report has caused a little stir in the city. That report shows that there will probably be at the end of the year a deficit of $92,000. It will be remembered that the last Council left behind it a deficit of some $71,000 as a legacy to its successor. But this does not tell the whole story. The revenue of the city this year is considerably larger than that of last year. The receipts from ordinary resources for the year 1890 were very nearly, in round numbers, $225,000. This year they will mount up to almost, if not quite, $350,000. The Council received, this year, enough to pay the deficit of last year and $54,000 besides, yet still it is estimated that there will be a deficit of $92,000.

This is regarded by many of the citizens as too large an expenditure, making taxation heavier than they are willing to bear. But before an outcry is raised against the Corporation, is it not right to make an enquiry in order to see if the City Fathers have really been extravagant? Extravagance is, of course, to be condemned. No city can afford to waste its resources, and no one should attempt to justify needless expenditure. But there is this to be said: Victoria is a rapidly-growing city, and the demands on the Corporation for needful improvements and necessary services are almost endless. No one wants to see the streets of the city bad and out of repair and its sidewalks dilapidated. If the streets are badly lighted, there are loud complaints; and every householder wants a good water supply and proper drainage. All these things, which the Corporation are bound to supply and maintain, cost money. Has too much money been expended on them, or has money been wasted and misappropriated? Are the citizens getting good value for the money they pay? If the City Council is reckless and wasteful, if it is too easy-going and too ready to accede to the extravagant demands of unreasonable people, then the ratepayers have reason to complain and should call its members to account.

But the taxpayer should bear in mind that he cannot have his cake and eat it too. If he wants improvements, and if he is continually complaining that more work is not done and better service supplied, he should not grumble if the Council, in trying to please him, have emptied the treasury and raised the taxes. The man who talks the loudest about the extravagance of the Corporation, and exclaims most vehemently against increase of taxation, is often the man who complains most bitterly because the city is not in a better condition. There is a medium between the chronic growler and kicker and the easy going citizen, who, let things go as they may, never protests.

We, for our part, are glad to see the discontent that is becoming apparent. The agitation will set people thinking and cause many, who have, hitherto, been indifferent, to take an intelligent interest in the city's affairs. Any amount of agitation, even though some of it is a little unpleasant, is better and more hopeful than the apathy which has, hitherto, been prevalent regarding city matters. The city will never be well governed until a large proportion of the citizens put themselves in a position to form an intelligent opinion with respect to the way in which its affairs are managed. When that time comes, foolish and improper expenditure will not go unchecked, neither will there be an outcry when money is spent and debts contracted for needful purposes.

MR. BEAVEN'S LETTER.

The Hon. Robert Beaven has written a letter to the Times, in which he gives a legal opinion on two points. He holds that the law requires the Corporation to place the "lands taken into the city by the extension of the limits" on the assessment roll of this year.

He also contends that the Government is not competent to *collect* the provincial assessment on the real estate within the extension, although he admits that the assessment was legally made and levied, and became due and payable before the property was annexed to the city.

We hardly think that Mr. Beaven is right on either of these points. It was surely never intended that the Corporation should tax land that had been already taxed by the province before it came under civic jurisdiction. The provincial assessment on the land in the extension was, Mr. Beaven admits, "due and payable" on the 2nd of January of this year, and the land did not become part of the city until the 8th of the same month. The City Council very properly, as we think, came to the conclusion that property which had been already taxed by the province for the year 1891 was not in any proper sense "taxable" by the City Council for that year. Indeed, Mr. Beaven admits that it would be unfair to attempt to make the owners pay both a provincial and a municipal assessment on the same land in the same year. This being admitted, what was to be gained by cumbering the city assessment roll with land that could not be assessed? The provincial tax was on the property and the corporation had no power to take it off. The city government might, as Mr. Beaven suggests, contest the power of the Government to collect the tax which had been lawfully imposed when the land was not within the limits of the municipality—and this would lead to a lawsuit—but they could not free the owners from the obligation to pay the provincial assessment.

To have placed the lands in the extension on the assessment roll for the mere purpose of swelling the valuation would, it seems to us, have been an exceedingly foolish proceeding. An assessment roll is, we presume, drawn up for the purposes of assessment, and to place in it property that could not be assessed, or that, as Mr. Beaven himself puts it, it would be "undoubtedly unfair" to assess, would, to defeat the object for which it was intended and set the whole city assessment awry.

But Mr. Beaven says that, as he reads the statute, the "Government are precluded from collecting a tax on real estate within the municipality." Is he sure that this is the case, when the tax to be collected was imposed, and became due and payable before the real estate was included within the limits of the municipality? We are very much inclined to believe that Mr. Beaven will find that when the tax was legally imposed it became a charge on the land that could not be affected by a change of ownership or a change of jurisdiction from the province to the municipality. If a debt is due and payable between the 2nd and the 8th of any month in the year, most people will conclude that it is due and payable for months, and even years, afterwards. To say that it is lawful to assess and levy a rate, but unlawful to collect that rate, appears to us almost as fanciful as Portia's decision in the case of Shylock. Common sense tells us that the assessing and levying, if lawful—and Mr. Beaven admits that they are lawful—carry with them, as a matter of course, the power to collect. If the real estate was in the municipality when it was assessed, Mr. Beaven's law would apply; but it was not, and that makes all the difference in the world.

The City Council has, in this matter, taken the common sense course. It has not put the land which was, this year, not really "taxable," on the assessment roll, and it has tried to make the best terms it could with the Government. It has succeeded in obtaining some four thousand dollars of the assessment to be expended in the extension. We strongly suspect that, in this instance, as in many others, good common sense is good law.

OUTSPOKEN.

Those Liberals who say that Conservatives are ready to find excuses for the men implicated in the Ottawa scandals and to plaster them with whitewash must know that they are doing the members of that party and its press an injustice. Those who have been all their lives zealous Conservatives, who have consistently voted for the party's candidates and made sacrifices to advance its interests do not wait to measure their words when they speak of the wrong-doing of Conservative members and Conservative officials. And it is the same with Conservative newspapers. What could be more outspoken than the following article taken from the Hamilton Spectator, one of the ablest as well as one of the most zealous of the Conservative newspapers, and endorsed by the Vancouver Telegram, which is not by any means less soundly or less intelligently Conservative:—

"With great regret we are compelled to express our opinion that the action taken by the House of Commons constitutes a failure of justice. Thomas McGreevy had sent $10,000 to Sir Hector Langevin, which the latter did not expect to be called upon to repay, and upon which he paid no interest. Thomas McGreevy and Sir Hector were very intimate; and McGreevy made Sir Hector's house his home when he was in Ottawa. Robt. McGreevy was a member of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., having an interest to the extent of 30 per cent. in its profits; but he put in no capital and did not assist in the councils or operations of the company. Thomas McGreevy received large sums of money from the firm directly; and other sums from his brother, apparently in repayment of money advanced to Robert by Thomas in former enterprises. Thomas secured information, arranged contracts and in other ways used his position and influence in favor of the firm. Every contract made by the firm with the department, or with the Quebec harbor commission, was changed after letting, and every change inured to the benefit of the contractors. A change in the size of stone used in the Esquimalt dock was made at the solicitation of the contractors, because they found a quarry which made large stone cheaper for the contractors than the smaller stone originally stipulated for. The department, in assenting to the change made it a condition that the price could not be increased; and the contractors agreed to that condition. Yet a large sum of money was paid them for the change made in their interest, which put them to no additional expense. Engineers who were not satisfactory to the contractors were removed and others appointed, who accepted presents and who procured confidential information sought by the contractors. And other transactions were in line with them."

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We understand that, at the request of a large number of influential ratepayers of this city, the Government has consented to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the manner in which the affairs of the municipality are conducted. The Commission, we learn, will be appointed immediately. By section 265 of the Municipalities Act, the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council can cause an enquiry to be made into or concerning the good government of any municipality, or into the conduct of any part of the public business thereof, or the administration of justice therein.

CATAPULTS.

To the Editor:—Won't Mother take a look, after Johnny is snug in bed, to see that there is not a catapult hidden somewhere in his clothes? Johnny is a good boy, of course, but boys, even when they are good, don't tell their mothers everything. These catapults do a great deal of harm even when they are in the hands of the best of boys. When windows are broken or poultry killed or children and even grown-up people hurt, the injured persons do not like, chiefly for Johnny's mother's sake, to have him taken before the police magistrate. But it is not right to take advantage of this good feeling and consideration on the part of neighbors. So catapults should be declared contraband goods by the home authorities and searched for and confiscated wherever they are found. Johnny should be taught to respect other people's property and to realize that dumb animals can feel pain.

Johnny's Friend.

COMMISSIONERS RETURN.

Sir George Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson Complete Their Enquiry Into Seal Habits.

A Voyage of Unusual Interest, but Full of Hard and Faithful Work.

After an absence of three months with the British Commissioners to Behring Sea, the steamer Danube lies at the Esquimalt dock, radiant in fresh red and yellow paint—her work in connection with the settlement of the sealing question at an end. She has been religiously expected every day for a month, and now that she is here, very little information regarding the investigations of Sir George Baden-Powell and his companion commissioner, Dr. Dawson, can be made public.

Both gentlemen were seen by a Colonist representative soon after the steamer arrived, Thursday afternoon, and while expressing thorough satisfaction with the results of the cruise, they explained their inability to enter into details until after their report has been made to the proper authorities. Since leaving Victoria, the Commissioners have visited all the known seal rookeries, or breeding grounds, the feeding places, and all other spots where seals are to be seen or their habits can be studied. Everyone in a position to know anything of the slightest importance about seals was talked to, and much valuable information was obtained from the Indians—the majority disinterested witnesses—who were interviewed at every opportunity. Although a little late in starting out, the Commissioners were able to pursue their enquiries successfully, and they return with a vast amount of information in regard to seal life hitherto unhinted of in any published work, or unsuggested during the controversy which it is hoped soon to bring to a close.

The investigations of Sir George and Dr. Dawson took the Danube as far north as St. Lawrence Island, as far west as Petropaulosky, east to the British Columbia coast, and south to Neah Bay. The rookeries of the Pribyloff Islands were of course paid frequent visits, to permit of the habits of the seals being observed under different conditions. The Russian breeding grounds were similarly treated, and, coming back, the commissioners called at every point along the coast where information was likely to be obtained. "In fact," says Dr. Dawson, "we enlarged the range of our enquiry to include the whole migratory range of the fur seals." Practical men, whose business compels them to study seals, were the only ones whose views were sought, and Chinook, the language of the Aleuts, and the Esquimaux dialects, were called into constant use in the five hundred or more interviews which the commissioners have succeeded in crowding into the past three months. Information was also written for, and received, from San Francisco, Japan, Russia, and many other quarters; and the commissioners made a point of not only witnessing the killing of seals, but of slaughtering a few themselves, the better to understand how the thing is done.

From the time of leaving port until yesterday, the commissioners have devoted themselves strictly to their important business; no time being left for the study of natural history, for hunting, or for observing the peculiarities of the many strange races encountered. Many whalers were met with during the voyage, and though no seals were seen on board, everyone met with accused the whalers of being also sealers, if not in name. The last call for information was at Cape Beale, where only a deserted village was discovered, baulking enquiry in that direction. The American commissioners were met with twice during the trip, and the Russian authorities, who were ever ready to furnish information, more frequently.

From the latter the news of the seizure of Capt. McLean and his schooner was received, and also that the Lewis had been dispatched, with half of her crew, as a prize to Vladivostock, the captain and the remainder of the men being sent to the same point by the mail steamer. Of course no tidings of McLean's fate could be received until later, but the Russians seemed to consider it a forgone conclusion that a long term of imprisonment awaited him.

Sir George and Dr. Dawson will remain here several days, getting in order their very voluminous notes, and again hearing the views of the Victoria sealers, and then proceed, through Ottawa, to Washington, where they meet the American commissioners and with them prepare the joint report, which is to be the result of the thorough investigation now completed.

Of the Danube's trip, the following account, from the Colonist's special correspondent on board, will be found very interesting:

"After arriving at Ounalaska, direct from Victoria, on July 24th, we proceeded, on July 26th, to St. Paul, Pribyloff Islands, and, after the commissioners had inquired thoroughly into seal life at these islands, the Danube left for a cruise in the northern part of Behring Sea, visiting, in turn, Nunivak Island, St. Mathews Island, part of the mainland of Alaska, St. Lawrence Island, near Behring Strait, and Plover Bay, Siberia. After thoroughly investigating traditions and facts elucidated from natives, the Pribyloff Islands were visited again on the return to Ounalaska, which port is the the headquarters of the Behring Sea business, and was the rendezvous of the ships of the patrol.

"After consultation with the commanders of the different ships, both English and American, the commissioners decided to make a trip to westward. Leaving Ounalaska, on August 24th, the principal villages on the Aleutian Islands were visited, at the furthest to westward of the United States. At Alton Island, the Danube waited for the Porpoise, one of H.M. ships, from the China station, and then, in company, both vessels proceeded to the Commander Islands, the principal Russian seal preserves, viz., Copper and Behring Islands. After thoroughly investigating the conditions of seal life on these islands, we proceeded to Petropolovsky Kamschatka, where, after a pleasant sojourn of several days, the Danube parted company with the Porpoise, and left for another trip to the Pribyloff group. Arriving at St. Paul, on September 14th, another visit was made to the different seal rookeries, and the changes noted since the last visit, then we proceeded to Ounalaska to prepare for our homeward journey.

"After having compared notes with Capt. Turner, of H.M.S. Nymphe, we left Ounalaska on September 20th, for St. Paul, Kodiak Island, and, having gathered some information there, proceeded on to Sitka, where the Nymphe again was met. Finally, leaving Sitka on September 27th, in company with the Nymphe, we came on down by way of the inside channel, to the north end of Vancouver Island, paying visits on the way to several villages in Alaska, also to Massett, Queen Charlotte Island, Fort Simpson, Metlahkatla and Skeena River, reaching Nawitty village, on Hope Island, at 7 p.m. on the 5th inst. At the latter place the steamer Islander was met, anchored on account of fog. Leaving Nawitty on the morning of the 6th, the outside of Vancouver Island was taken in, to visit Clayonot Sound, Barclay Sound and Neah Bay."

"From late papers received by the Islander, a report of a correspondent, lately returned from Ounalaska, was noticed, in which it was said that *great secrecy* was observed about the movements of the commissioners, the Danube, leaving all ports with *sealed* orders; also that great difficulty was experienced in making the different ports, on account of not having local charts on board. Nothing could have been said further off the truth; but the contrary, every time before leaving a place, Sir George and Dr. Dawson communicated with Captain Meyers about the next movement to be undertaken, and any local chart required was furnished by them, they being well prepared for their undertaken task, both in books, charts and general information, so that it will be seen that the Behring Sea commissioners were not altogether bound on such a wild goose chase as it would appear to have been according to the above mentioned correspondent.

"Altogether, a very agreeable time was had on the trip, and if any information is required by the British Government to settle the sealing question, they are sure to have it in their possession now, through the efforts of the commissioners just returned from the sealing grounds. More indefatigable men could not well be conceived than Sir George Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson. Whenever they received any information about seals having been seen on any of the islands of Behring Sea, or in the waters thereof, straightway they proceeded to investigate for themselves and to get reliable particulars. The weather in Behring Sea during the greater part of the cruise was rather disagreeable, the sun but seldom showing through the fog and moist air, and it was quite a relief to everybody to find that the climate in Kamschatka was quite different from what it is in Behring Sea. There the weather was bright and clear, and everybody enjoyed a run on shore in the warm sunshine."

THE ESQUIMALT DOCK.

An Unqualified Denial to a Letter Impugning its Strength—Mr. Larkin's Statement.

"Statements were made at the commencement of the Canadian revelations about the contract for the construction of the graving dock at Esquimalt. I expected more to have followed, but, as yet, it has not been forthcoming. I visited this naval station on the Pacific Coast in the autumn of 1888, and my feelings were those of amazement at what I saw. I had then in my mind the large sums that were reported to have been expended by the Imperial and Dominion Governments on that naval station and in the construction of a 'large dry dock.' I saw a natural land-locked harbor, with ships at anchor, a wooden landing stage in disrepair close to two public houses, some wooden barricades behind a large leaky dock, the water not perculating but welling up through the bottom, thus indicating the faulty construction of the dock. There was general untidiness in the surroundings. It appeared impossible to me that the formation of the naval station and construction of the dock could have amounted to the sums stated. I am persuaded that something is wrong somewhere. Besides, the present condition of this naval station is entirely unworthy of the traditions of the British Empire. General Middleton, the then commander of the Canadian forces, was visiting the Pacific slope the time I was there. I believe he reported, among other matters, on the defenceless condition of this naval station. I do not know what report he may have given on the graving dock; if in its favor it was untrustworthy and unreliable. It would be desirable that the Government of the Dominion should direct their attention to this graving dock and the general condition of the naval station.—Thomas McNaught, in London Chronicle.

Mr. Larkin was interviewed, in reference to the above statement, by a Colonist representative, last night, and he had also noticed the communication. "As soon as I saw it," he remarked, "I took it down to Captain Devereux at the dry dock, and we had a long chat about it. Of course, I deny *in toto* the charges made. I don't know the writer. In fact, I never heard of him before. The dry dock at Esquimalt is second to none on the continent. The bottom of the structure has a thickness of five feet of cement, over which is two feet of stone. Admiral Hotham has expressed himself time after time as surprised and delighted with the dock, and he told Captain Devereux that until his ship went into the basin he had no idea of its being so splendid a piece of work. He declares that it is better than any dock in England. The dock has now been built for 14 years, and I think everybody will admit that if any strain could possibly be placed in it the Warspite would surely be the vessel to do it. The dock at the present moment is holding up 15,000 tons, and there is no perceptible effect. You must remember that on both sides of the dock are large rocky hills, and when the tide come up on these a deal of water is bound to sink into crevices and get under the basin of the dock. This is absolutely unavoidable anywhere, and it is a matter that is very easily remedied by tapping the water and allowing it to rise up from underneath. No doubt it was on one of these occasions that the writer of the article in question happened to visit Esquimalt, but even then, had he taken the trouble to ask a single question of the authorities, he would have easily found out how much there was in his idea. There is not a dock in the world where this does not happen. The whole thing was built by our firm exactly as the specifications and plans provided for us, the rule only being departed from in one instance when we put in stone chambers instead of brick ones. I leave it to Admiral Hotham to say whether the dry dock, as it stands after 14 years of service is not a most excellent piece of work and worth in every way all the money expended on its construction."

IMPERIAL

Cream Tartar

BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injuriant.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

A BAD HUMOR CURED.

$5,000 Expended on Doctors and Medicine without avail. Gave himself up to die.

Good Wife suggests Cuticura Remedies. Uses them 7 months and is entirely Cured.

I was in the war during 1863-64, and took a heavy cold at Gettysburg, from which I never fully recovered. In 1875 I broke out in sores all over my chest and shoulder, which seemed impossible to cure. I tried all the famed doctors I could find, and to no avail. I expended some five thousand dollars trying to find a cure, but could not, and finally giving myself up to die, my good wife suggested to me, one day, to try the Cuticura Remedies, which were so extensively advertised and used. I followed her suggestion, and am happy to say by dilligent application of your Cuticura Remedies for seven months I was entirely cured, after spending five years of time and money without avail, and am a sound and well man to-day. You may refer to me if you wish, as I will tell any one who may call on me my experience.

C. L. PEARSALL.
1 Fulton Fish Market, New York.
April 18, 1890.

Cuticura Remedies

These grateful testimonials tell the story of great physical suffering, of mental anguish, by reason of humiliating disfigurations, and of threathened dangers happily and speedily ended, by the Cuticura Remedies, the greatest Skin Cures, Blood Purifiers and Humor Remedies the world has ever known.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood and Skin Purifier internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and Cuticura, the great Skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 75c.; Soap, 35c.; Resolvent, $1.50. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

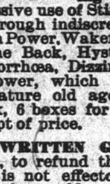
PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by Cuticura Soap.

NO RHEUMATIZ ABOUT ME.

In one Minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, muscular and chest pains. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster.

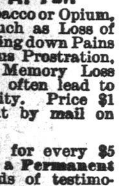
The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted to cure **APHRODITINE** or money refunded,



BEFORE

Is Sold on POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.



AFTER

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by Aphroditine. Circular free. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.
WESTERN BRANCH,
Box 27. PORTLAND, OR.
SOLD BY
COCHRANE & MUNN, DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Douglas and Yates streets,
tno28-dw-rly Sole Agent for Victoria.

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A successful Medicine used over 30 years in thousands of cases. Cures Spermatorrhea, Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Impotency and all diseases caused by abuse, indiscretion or over-exertion. Six packages guaranteed to cure when all others fail. Ask your Druggist for the Great English Prescription, take no substitute. One package $1. Six $5, by mail. Write for Pamphlet. Address Eureka Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.

For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, B. C. jly17-d&w-eod

Burdock Blood Bitters

REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood. CURES Constipation, Biliousness, Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.

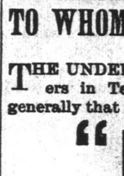
WATFORD, ONT.

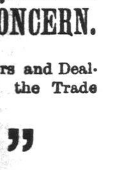
My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. Mrs. Hopperon

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind: Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

my15-eod-d&w





LYON & HEALY
STATE & MONROE STS., CHICAGO.
will mail, free, their newly enlarged Catalogue of Band Instruments, Uniforms and Equipments. 400 Fine Illustrations describing every article required by Bands or Drum Corps, including Repairing Materials, Trimmings, etc. Contains instructions for Amateur Bands, Exercises and Scales, Drum Major's Tactics, By-Laws, and a Selected List of Band Music.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Importers and Dealers in Teas, hereby notify the Trade generally that the letters

"M M"

is one of their Specific trade marks, and name for Teas imported and sold by them. As such trade mark is registered in Ottawa, Canada at the Department of Agriculture, "Copyright and Trademark Branch," all persons or firms using said trade mark will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

To ensure receiving the genuine "M M" so well and favorably known by all Tea drinkers, consumers will please observe that across the top of each Box Label the words appear "Trade Mark Registered in Ottawa, Canada, by Siegfried & Brandenstein."

SIEGFRIED & BRANDENSTEIN,
SAN FRANCISCO.
au9 6m-d&w

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R.—Regular Communication first Thursday each month at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets, at 7:30 p.m. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.

jan1-ly C. DUBOIS MASON, Sec'y.

UMOR CURED.

d on Doctors and
hout avail. Gave
f up to die.

ests Cuticura Reme-
hem 7 months and
rely Cured.

during 1863-64, and took a
sburg, from which I never
1875 I broke out in sores
shoulder, which seemed
tried all the famed doctors
o avail. I expended some
trying to find a cure, but
giving myself up to die,
sted to me, one day, to try
DIES, which were so exten-
d used. I followed her
happy to say by dilligent
CUTICURA REMEDIES for
entirely cured, after
f time and money without
d and well man to-day.
if you wish, as I will tell
l on me my experience.
C. L. PEARSALL.
Fish Market, New York.

Remedies

imonials tell the story of
ng, of mental anguish, by
g disfigurations, and of
s happily and speedily
URA REMEDIES, the great-
od Purifiers and Humor
has ever known.
ENT, the new Blood and
lly (to cleanse the blood of
poisonous elements), and
Skin cure, and CUTICURA
in Purifier and Beautifier,
he skin and scalp and re-
very disease and humor
d blood, with loss of hair
from pimples to scrofula,
sicians, hospitals, and all

Price, CUTICURA, 75c.;
NT, $1.50. Prepared by the
CHEMICAL CORPORATION,

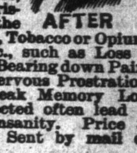
to Cure Skin Diseases,"
ns, and 100 testimonials.

eads, red, rough, chapped,
cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

EUMATIZ ABOUT ME.
e Minute the Cuticura
in Plaster relieves rheu-
ciatic, hip, kidney, mus-
d chest pains. The first
us pain-killing strength-

d French Cure,

RODITINE or money refunded.

OLD ON
SITIVE
RANTEE
re any
of nerv-
sease, or
disorder
e gener-
organs,
er aris-
om the

AFTER
ulants, Tobacco or Opium,
on, etc., such as Loss of
ness, Bearing down Pains
ria, Nervous Prostration,
s, Weak Memory Loss
neglected often lead to
and insanity. Price $1
$5.00. Sent by mail on

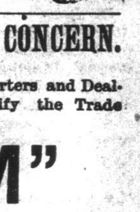
ARANTEE for every $5
money if a Permanent
Thousands of testimo-
young, of both sexes,
by APHRO...

MEDICINE CO.
RN BRANCH,
PORTLAND, OR.
OLD BY
MUNN, DRUGGISTS,
s and Yates streets,
Sole Agent for Victoria.

LISH PRESCRIPTION.
ine used over 30 years in
Cures SPERMATORRHEA,
, EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY
d by abuse, indiscretion
k packages GUARANTEED
rs fail. Ask your Drug-
glish Prescription, take no
age $1. Six $5. by mail.
et. Address EUREKA
ETROIT, MICH.
ed by LANGLEY & CO.,
jly17-d&w-eod

REGULATES
THE
Bowels, Bile and Blood.
CURES
Constipation, Biliousness, al
Blood Humors, Dyspepsia,
Liver Complaint, Scrofula,
and all Broken Down Condi-
tions of the System.
WATFORD, ONT.
er a severe attack of
mpletely broken down. I
lars in doctors' bills with
n. Before she had taken
k Blood Bitters there was
, and now she is entirely
MRS. HOPPERON

EN ONLY!
T or FAILING MANHOOD;
and NERVOUS DEBILITY;
s of Body and Mind: Effects
or Excesses in Old or Young.
ly Restored. How to Enlarge and
PED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY.
TREATMENT—Benefits in a day.
erritories, and Foreign Countries.
ull explanation, and proofs mailed
E MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
eod-d&w

& HEALY

ONROE STS., CHICAGO.

MAY CONCERN.

ED, Importers and Deal-
ereby notify the Trade
ters

M"

trade marks, and name
sold by them. As such
red in Ottawa, Canada
Agriculture, "Copyright
ch," all persons or firms
will be prosecuted to the
aw.
the genuine "M M" so
nown by all Tea drinkers,
observe that across the
he words appear "TRADE
N OTTAWA, CANADA, BY
NSTEIN."

BRANDENSTEIN,
RANCISCO.
6m-d&

COLUMBIA LODGE, No
., B.C.R.—Regular Com-
t Thursday each month
corner Douglas and Fis-
.m. Sojourning brethren

UBOIS MASON,

NAVAL SPORTS.

A Splendid Day of Recreation—Large Attendance and Excellent Competitions.

The Finest Day's Sport Ever Carried Out at Esquimalt—Many Good Records Made.

Yesterday the canteen ground at Esquimalt was gay with flags and uniforms on the occasion of the athletic sports arranged for the crew of H.M.S. Warspite. The grounds, which are not large, would of course only hold a limited number of people, and therefore invitations were sent out, and admission given by ticket only. The centre of the grounds was staked off with ropes, and a nice course made. From every available point of advantage flags of every nation were hung, and a large number of the sailors had decorated the poles with evergreens. The sports were started at 10 o'clock in the morning, and at noon the visitors began to arrive in large crowds, extra cars having been placed on the Esquimalt line to give passage to all who wished to spend the afternoon there. The well known Aunt Sally and nigger minstrel combination of the flagship supplied any amount of fun for those so inclined, and all visitors were well looked after by a large body of men told off for this duty. The sport on the whole was excellent, and many of the contests brought out latent ability in many of the Jack Tars in the direction of the athlete, that one would not suspect them to be possessed of. Notably several of the running events were got through in time that would have been good for professionals, while, of course, the tug-of-war and obstacle race—these two unfailing "draws"—were alone worth going a long way to see. The committee, who worked very energetically, are to be congratulated on the result of their efforts. The affair is pronounced the best of the kind ever held in Victoria. During the day the band of the Warspite added not a little to the enjoyment of the proceedings by a well-selected series of musical compositions. The officers of the affair were:

Patron—Rear-Admiral C. F. Hotham, C.B.
Referee—Captain Hon. H. Lambton, R.N.
President—Commander E. P. Jones, R.N.
Committee and Judges—Staff-Commander C. Bawden, R.N.; Major R. B. Kirchoffer, R.M.L.I.; Lieut. Hon. H. S. Stanhope, R.N.; Lieut. J. G. Hewitt, R.N.
Starters—Lieut. Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, R.N., and Lieut. A. P. Ethelston, R.N.
Sub-Committee—Jno. Dowling, Gra. Mte.; Wm. H. Thomas, Torp. Inst.; Corp. J. Illingworth, R. M. A.; Alfred Eldridge, Torp. Art.; Abel Beynon, Lg. Sto.; George Rice, Lg. Sea.; Albert G. Mills, writer, hon. secretary and treasurer.

The following is a list of the events:

1. 100 yards' race—1st, Wm. Mellville, 11 2-5 sec.; 2d, John Cogan; 3d, Taylor.
2. Throwing cricket ball—1st, Private S. Smith, 84 yards, 8 in.; 2d, Sydney Sworn.
3. Putting weight—1st, Private Harding, 22 feet; 2d, W. Haggerty.
4. High jump—1st, Stoker Jas. Kearney; 2d, Sydney Sworn.
5. Boys' race, ½ mile—1st, W. Curry; 2d, W. Harris; 3d, C. Payne.
6. Gymnastic display, men—1st, Fisk, A. B.; 2d, Choucks, A. B.
7. Gymnastic display, boys—No event.
8. One mile race, C Battery—1st, Kerr, B. D.; 2d, Pegin, gunner; 3d, Engelfield, gunner.

This was a magnificent race, in fact, one of the best pieces of sport of the whole day. There were six entries, but before half a mile had been run only four men were left in. A grand struggle was witnessed in the last furlong, the two leaders continually heading each other. The race was won by a foot.

9. Slinging the hammer—No event.
10. Tug-of-war—C Battery and Marines v. Bluejackets and Stokers—1st, Stokers, H.M.S. Warspite.

The finest event of the day. The stokers and blue jackets pulled first, and, after a hard struggle, the stokers got off two straight pulls, winning the heat, which was best two out of three. Then C Battery and the Marines pulled. This heat resulted in an easy win for C Battery, who got the two first pulls with ease. Then C Battery and the stokers came together, and it was seen at once that a terribly hard tussle would ensue. For nearly eight minutes neither team gained two inches on the rope, but then the battery slackened, and the stokers, amid great cheering, gradually pulled their opponents over the line. The second bout came on after a short breathing spell, and again it was fully ten minutes before either team gained the advantage. This time it was the soldiers' turn, and despite the greatest efforts of the stokers, who were pulling like Trojans, they evened things up by pulling them over the mark in grand style—time, 21 minutes. Then the third and final heat began. It was the hardest of all, and several times it looked as if victory lay with the battery. But the stokers had stood the strain of the previous tugs well, and they pulled the redcoats over with a rush, winning the bout and the match.

11. Long jump (3 tries)—1, Carney (15ft.); 2d, Squib; 3d, Hallis.
12. One mile race—1st, Davis, R.M.; 2d, Higgan, A.B.; 3d, Cogan, A.B.
13. Heaving the lead (men)—1st, Smith; 2d, Holt; 3d, Higginson.
14. Heaving the lead (boys)—No event.
15. Three-legged race (open to fleet)—1st, Sewell and Silver; 2d, Fell and Mosham; 3d, White and Stanley.
16. Hurdle race — 1st, Stratford; 2d, Jones; 3d, Sworn.
17. Sack race (open to fleet)—1st, Bromley; 2d, Martell; 3d, Bell.
18. Obstacle race—1st, Eaton; 2d, Fisk; 3d, Pritchard.

A very amusing event, indeed. The work given was most difficult, some very hard climbing over torpedo netting forming the principal obstacle. The way in which the first two men got over the bad places was wonderful.

19. Field gun competition (open to fleet)—1st, port watch.
20. Veterans' race (men with over 15 years' service) ½ mile—1st, Tucker; 2d, Murphy; 3d, Carver.
21. Wheelbarrow race (open to fleet) 50 yards—1st, Brown and Hartigan; 2d, Gilson and Martell; 3d, Smithers and Frodick.
22. Fat men's race (men weighing over 190 lbs.)—1st, Thomas; 2d, Scanlan; 3d, Tucker.
23. Midshipmen's race, ½ mile—1st, Sir R. Arbuthnot; 2d, Mr. Crease; 3d, Lieut. Williamson.
24. Bucket of water race (bucket to be carried on the head and half full at finish)—1st, Smith, R.M.
25. Consolation race, ½ mile—1st, Bloxam, A.B.; 2d, Lukin; 3d, Chelton.
26. Greasy pole—1st, Smith, P.O.

At the conclusion of the races, Mrs. Jones, wife of Commander Jones, R.N., presented the prizes, having for each winner a few kind words of praise. A splendid day's sport was brought to a close by cheers being given for the Admiral, President, and the Ladies.

THE B. C. COD FISHERY.

(Montreal Star.)

The cod fisheries of the Northern Pacific will, it is stated, soon rival those of Newfoundland. Three years ago a number of fishermen of Gloucester, Massachusetts, transferred their boats and business to Vanver Island, and the migration seems likely to continue, as the fishermen say they have filled their schooners speedily and run back to port without encountering storms. From Vancouver Island to the Aleutian chain, a shallow belt of water extends from the shore for a distance of from two to three hundred miles. Throughout this region the codfish are said to thrive at their best. As the cod is the most important of food fishes, Vancouver Island seems bound to become as famous for its fishing industry as Newfoundland. Queen Charlotte Islands also seem likely to become a great fishing centre. Of late years it has been reported that the cod fisheries of Newfoundland were not as productive as formerly, and fishermen have had to go further to sea. The discovery of new and abundant fishing grounds on the coast of British Columbia is therefore of the highest economical importance. The means of transportation are now so regular and rapid that British Columbia codfish will, it is expected, soon rival the Newfoundland product in the markets of the world.

WHAT SCHWATKA HAS DONE

Practical Results of the Recent Perilous Journey in the Far North.

Important Discoveries in Every Direction—Alone Among Savages for 21 Years.

One remarkable feature of Lieutenant Schwatka's expedition, just completed, was the large number of new mountains discovered, several of which will rank among the highest in North America. The region traversed was full of interest, and, altogether, 750 miles of totally new country was opened up—about as large an area as Pennsylvania and Ohio. Lieut. Schwatka has taken an enormous number of notes and Dr. Hayes has already started writing his material for the government. The passage of the ranges of St. Elias mountains took five days and is the first record of white men having accomplished the feat. It was discovered that the glaciers on the north side of the range were much smaller, though far more numerous than those discovered on the side to the south. One magnificent peak, nearly 16,000 feet high, was named Powell peak, after Major Powell, of the geological survey. Many others are not yet named. Dr. Hayes has brought magnificent specimens of remarkable fossiliferous, crystalline marble, which resembles the famous Tennessee marble, only much handsomer. He states that he came across whole ranges of the same stone. Many copper and crystalline rock specimens were also brought down. The specimens of flora consist mostly of mosses, over a hundred varieties of which were discovered. Vegetation in the new country is reported as very scarce. The trees arestunted and the hills covered thick with mosses. The largest timber met with was along White river, but only fourteen inches thick. The heights of mountains were all taken by barometer readings. The most remarkable feature of the whole trip was the enormous deposits of volcanic ash met with, spread all over the country, under one foot of earth, from two to three inches thick.

As the party proceeded, it got worse, until near Mount St. Elias, when it was, in parts, 100 feet thick, and the travellers sank in it at every step. It resembles fine, powdery, pumice stone, and proves that, in prehistoric times, the most fearful eruptions must have occurred in the St. Elias ranges. The discoveries of Schwatka, taken in connection with Dawson and Russell's exploration to the borders of the new country, dissolve, at last, the old theory that a great ice belt extends from Mount St. Elias to the Arctic circle. Schwatka has definitely fixed its limit as forty miles above these ranges, the country beyond that being, in several months of the year, quite free from ice and snow. The warmest weather experienced during the trip was 87 degrees, and no frost was encountered till Copper river was reached.

At Fork Selkirk, seven men, four from New York and the rest from New Hampshire, were discovered on a small farm, where all kinds of vegetables were growing freely. The party met a multitude of cariboo, moose and bear, as well as numerous birds, but no new kinds. Dr. Hayes has collected a valuable lot of fossils, scientifically of great interest, and has secured material for an exhaustive map of the country explored. From Fork Selkirk, Schwatka hired a band of Indians to help them across the unknown country to the foot of the St. Elias ranges. The Indians went with them for several days, but when they got in sight of the mountains, warned the party that they would never return alive if they attempted to cross the ranges. When they took no heed the Indians left them, and the balance of the perilous journey was made by Schwatka, Hayes and a white hunter. It took them five days to effect a passage of the mountains, and at its conclusion they were nearly bare of clothing and shoes. The most hazardous piece of the whole trip was the voyage through what will now be known as the greatest canyon in North America. The sides are fearfully steep and for seven miles the party went in a small canvas canoe through this fearful torrent. Hayes was thrown out twice, and it was only the narrowness of the canyon that saved his life. It took them less than eighteen minutes to go six miles. On emerging from the canyon into daylight they got into the midst of a large tribe of Indians who had never seen white men. They landed among them and found them very timid and frightened. The Indians were puny in stature, but of remarkably fine features and intelligent-looking. It was the only tribe found in the unexplored country that had a permanent habitation. All the other Indians discovered were nomads. Among one wild tribe, Schwatka found a white man who had lived with them for twenty-six years. He had forgotten his native language and was completely savage, but kept the Indians from attacking the exploring party. He could only say a few words, from which Schwatka gathered that he was a Spaniard and about 55 years of age. It was the first time he had seen whites for twenty-one years. Both Hayes and Schwatka describe the exploration as a complete success from every standpoint. The photographs alone will form a magnificent collection. Over 700 were taken.

SUGGESTIONS.

To THE EDITOR:—I venture to submit for the perusal of the sporting readers of your paper the following few remarks, apropos of the late race meeting held under the rules and regulations of the Victoria Jockey Club.

Doubtless, the V. J. C. did all they could to make the sport of an interesting character, and, to a certain extent, were successful; but when one comes to consider the difficulties under which they labor, it cannot but be noticed. With the view of remedying matters, without in any way dictating to the Jockey Club, I would like, firstly, to know how many judges are required to act and judge a race as to it being correctly run, or otherwise? At certain times there appeared in the judge's box no fewer than nine people. Were these all judges on one race or what were their duties in the box? Again, there appeared no official starter for the meeting. It was observed that two gentlemen had red flags in their hands, and, after an amount of pronounced "jockeying," on the part of the riders to be first away, the horses were dispatched, and then not always at an equal start. While the starts were being effected, a gentleman on horseback appeared on the scene, and, from personal observation, this party appeared to be in higher authority regarding the starting than the starter himself.

I do not intend criticising the jockeys who rode at the meeting, the owners of the horses or the man Gibson, who ran against a horse called "Joe Wynne," but certainly a more pronounced show of crookedness never appeared at any race meeting held in this country or in England.

For the good of the V. J. C. it will be well before holding another meeting for them to consider, and, if necessary, alter some of their rules. It would also be far more satisfactory for the club to appoint say a dozen stewards and only one judge. If it is necessary to have a judge for trotting and another for running, then two judges would be in order. The duties of the stewards should be to watch the progress of the horses running, and in the event of any unfair riding being observed to call the jockey before them to explain his conduct, and, if his explanations were not satisfactory, then either to fine, suspend, or warn him off their premises altogether. The starter should be in full possession of authority over the horses and jockeys taking part in any race, and, in the event of any disobedience on the part of the jockeys at the post, he (the starter) should report such disobedience to the stewards, and let them deal with the jockeys. These are necessary points, and should be taken in hand and dealt with severely, if the jockey is found guilty. By so doing, they would bring the riders to a sense of duty, and prevent their swindling the outside public.

With regard to the prizes offered, I consider them very good for the class of animals competing, but would suggest that races of a longer distance for the running horses be more frequent than at present. What is required for the development of good animals is stamina, rather than speed, and it would be a source of great satisfaction to many to see a two and a half mile race on the card instead of these short races and repeats.

Doubtless the V. J. C. intend erecting a proper grand stand for members; a members' stand is also required very badly, and adequate and proper press accommodation is urgently needed.

Finally, I would suggest, if it is in order, that the horses should leave the paddock ready to run, and all trotting and pacing round the course be dispensed with. A telegraph board or indicator should also be at the disposal of the stewards in place of the present arrangement of chalk and blackboard.

Apologizing for taking so much of your valuable space.

NEWMARKET.

PUPILS IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Are They Fairly Treated—A Neglected Class—Are Our School Trustees Aware of This?

It is not our intention at this time to unfairly condemn our public school system, nor is it our wish to harshly criticise the conduct or ability of our public school teachers, who for hours each day have had the control of our children; but simply to show that at present there are thousands of school children in Canada who are almost neglected, and who do not receive the attention they deserve. This is owing to a want of tact on the part of the teacher, and a lack of thoroughly understanding human nature, qualities which every successful teacher should possess.

We find in every school a class of scholars known as "dullards," whose perceptions are deficient in rapidity, and whose mental powers are sluggish. Such pupils need especially the spur of encouragement, and should never be subjected to blame or derision on account of their slowness. Many teachers often greatly err in dealing with this class of pupils, applying to them such names as blockhead, dolt, numbskull and dunce. They are often neglected by the teacher, who naturally prefers to give attention to bright, precocious pupils who need but little instruction. Teachers and parents should remember that there are good reasons for the existence of this class of scholars. Many children inherit the deficiencies which constitute a "dullard;" others, owing to ailments, such as weak, nervous organisms and puny frames, are unable to cope with children of robust build and strong nerve organization.

It is the imperative duty of the teacher, to whose care has been committed the educational training of such children, to watch with solicitous care the progress and condition of these pupils.

In the majority of cases it will be advisable to report to the parent periodically, and advise seasons of rest and recuperation.

Young children should at the same time receive more care and attention from their parents; that will conduce to their health and materially assist the teacher.

Parents should carefully attend to all the symptoms of nervousness exhibited by their children. Those twitchings and ugly writhing propensities should receive immediate attention. If your children are irritable, fretful and listless they are unhealthy. If they have headache, dizziness, chilliness, palpitation of the heart and general restlessness, they are in a fair way to develop St. Vitus' Dance. To remove these troubles, to strengthen your children's nerves, to build up the flesh, to make muscle, and give a clear brain, you must use that unfailing remedy, Paine's Celery Compound. This course of treatment, if faithfully pursued, will certainly take your children out of the "dullard" class, and give to them a healthy brain action to actively pursue their studies with safety and pleasure.

Teachers, you have also a great responsibility in this matter. You can, in your own way, urge the use of Paine's Celery Compound, which has done so much in Canada for members of your profession. Do not hold back the truth from those who need it.

G. Anson and wife, England, are at the Driard.

B. C. BOARD OF TRADE.

A Slim Attendance at the Quarterly General Meeting—Resolutions of Regret.

The Board Building Sure to Come—Victoria's Aldermen Urged to Get a Chemical Engine.

Had the new by-laws of the B. C. Board of Trade been in operation Friday, there would have been no quarterly general meeting, as the recently adopted rules require seventeen members to constitute a quorum. At 3 o'clock, Messrs. A. J. McLennan, C. E. Renouf, and Secretary Elworthy were the only persons present, and half an hour later, when the business of the day was taken up, they had been joined by seven others—President T. B. Hall, who filled the chair, Vice-President A. C. Flumerfelt, E. B. Marvin, Robert Ward, Capt. J. G. Cox, E. A. McQuade, and F. G. Macgurn.

DETRIMENTAL TO BUSINESS.

The annexed letter from T. R. Smith, of the Hudson's Bay Co., was first presented for consideration—routine business having been disposed of:—

VICTORIA, Oct. 7th, 1891.

F. Elworthy, Esq., Sec'y Board of Trade, Victoria, B.C.

SIR:—On June the 7th, a circular letter was received at the office of the C.P.N. Co., as follows:

"I give below for your information and guidance, extract from an Act to amend Charter 77 of the revised statutes of the Dominion of Canada, respecting the safety of ships.

"Chapter 77 of the Revised Statutes, 'An Act respecting the safety of ships, and the prevention of accidents on board thereof,' is herewith amended by adding the following section thereto:

"Every person who knowingly sends, or attempts to send by, or carries, or attempts to carry, in any ship registered in Canada and carrying passengers, or in any ship registered elsewhere than in Canada, but carrying passengers between any places in Canada, or from any place in Canada to any place out of Canada, the fo'lowing dangerous goods, that is to say—gunpowder, except as hereinafter provided, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, or any dangerous compound of which any of these goods is an ingredient, is guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding $200, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both; and such goods shall be forfeited to the Crown, and dealt with accordingly."

In compliance therewith, that company issued an order, that no powder should be received for shipment on any of their steamers carrying passengers. We desire to call your attention to the fact that there are no regular freight steamers plying between Victoria and Interior or Northern points, and inasmuch as passenger steamers are not allowed to carry gunpowder and such explosives, we are unable to ship to our customers at such points as Langley, Fort Simpson and Skeena River. We would, therefore, request that this matter be taken up by the Board of Trade, with a view to having an order issued allowing passenger boats to carry powder under certain restrictions. This is specially important to Victoria wholesale merchants, as, if delays constantly occur in shipping explosives from Victoria to Mainland and Northern points, our customers will be compelled to purchase on the Mainland instead of here. Asking that you will give this matter your early attention,

I have the honor to be, etc.,
For the Hudson's Bay Co.,
Signed) THOMAS R. SMITH,
Assistant Commissioner,
per. R. H. HALL.

MR. ROBERT WARD strengthened the point made in the communication, and referred to the inadequate facilities for shipping powder—even the insignificant quantity, principally for sportsmen's use, now sent out. There were, as had been stated, no regular freight boats; and, as no nitroglycerine or dynamite was handled, he thought the wants of all could be met by the modification of the rules by the Marine Department,—with all due regard, of course, to the public safety. He suggested that the Board communicate with the Department, laying down the facts, and requesting the necessary amendment of the regulations.

MR. MACGURN wanted to know what was meant by "except as hereinafter provided for," as quoted in the communication. This proviso might make all the difference in the world.

MR. MCLENNAN thought it was indeed ridiculous to require a special freight boat to carry half a dozen kegs of sporting powder 600 miles to the north. The departmental older complained of was the result of large quantities of dynamite and nitroglycerine being shipped over the great lakes.

The matter appearing to call for further investigation, it was referred to the Council of the Board.

Mr. John Jessop wrote to request the correction of a typographical error in the annual report of the Board of Trade. The matter was fully explained, and left in the hands of the secretary, who will have the mistake corrected as far as possible.

A RESOLUTION OF REGRET.

PRESIDENT HALL brought to the attention of the Board the loss that had been sustained in the death of Messrs. Edgar Marvin and A. A. Green—the latter for a long time a member of the council and one most faithful in his attendance and devoted to the interests of the Board, of which both he and Mr. Marvin were charter members.

MR. ROBERT WARD remarked that his own remarks had been in a measure anticipated. His old friend, Mr. Green, was, indeed, a faithful and energetic member of the Council. Not only did he take the greatest interest in all matters brought before the Board, but he himself introduced some of the most important subjects that had received the Board's consideration. In regard to Mr. Marvin—he was one of the original members of the old B.C. Chamber of Commerce, started in the early sixties. At the incorporation of the present Board, Mr. Marvin came over as a member. Of late, on account of delicate health, he had been an infrequent attendant of the Board meetings, but his heart had been with all movements for the advancement of the city's prosperity. Concluding his remarks, Mr. Ward introduced the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. E. B. Marvin, and passed unanimously:

"That the Board desires to place on record its deep sense of the loss it has sustained by the death of two of its members—Mr. Edgar Marvin, sr., and Mr. Alexander A. Green. The former was one of the first elected members of the British Columbia Chamber of Commerce, and a member of this Board since incorporation; Mr. Green having been an original member of the Board, and for many years an active and valuable member of its Council."

On motion of Messrs. Ward and Flumerfelt, the amendments to the constitution and by-laws were taken as read, and finally adopted.

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

ALD. C. E. RENOUF moved the following, which found a seconder in Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt:

"Whereas it is desirable that more suitable offices be provided for the British Columbia Board of Trade, and that means be taken by them to procure a building of their own; And, whereas, it has been suggested that a company be formed for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting a building for the objects aforesaid, and it is expedient that this Board should support such an enterprise;

"Be it therefore resolved, that this Board be authorized to promote or join in promoting such a company as aforesaid, which may also have other powers of acquiring, holding and dealing with real and personal property generally, and for this object to enter into one or more agreement or agreements that this Board shall subscribe for fifty shares of one hundred dollars each in such company, such agreement or agreements to provide that the Board shall have the right to purchase or acquire from the shareholders in the company all or any of the shares of such company, from time to time, at the par value of such shares."

The mover of the resolution explained his scheme for the erection of a Board of Trade building, as already outlined in the COLONIST, by the formation of a joint stock company, with 500 shares of $100 each; these shares to be taken by members of the Board, and, from time to time, redeemed at par by the Board. The plan, he explained, had been already endorsed by the Building committee, and competitive plans had been invited, to be in by the 26th inst. To keep things going, the incorporation of the B.C. Board of Trade Building Association, with 1,000 shares of $100 each, had also been secured, Messrs. Robert Ward, A. B. Gray, A. C. Flumerfelt, T. B. Hall and C. E. Renouf being named as the trustees. It was contemplated, Mr. Renouf remarked, that the surplus funds of the Board each year should be applied to taking up the shares in the Building Association, so that, in a few years, the Board would own all.

The legal right of the Board to take such action as that suggested in the resolution, was made the subject of argument, and the conclusion reached was that the necessary power was granted by the Act.

MR. ROBERT WARD hoped that everyone would enter into the subject heartily, and secure a building alike creditable to the city and to the Board—there could be no doubt that such was needed.

Every member present subscribed for one or more shares in the association, and with the passage of the resolution, the scheme was thus warmly endorsed by the meeting.

CENSUS PECULIARITIES.

ALD. RENOUF hoped that the Board would take cognizance of the very material difference between the figures supposed to represent Victoria's population appearing in the Dominion census, and the results of the recent census taken by Messrs. Williams & Hebler, by authority of the city Council. Victoria's population was now shown to be 25,900—very different from 16,000. The Dominion census, on the whole, had been very unsatisfactory; in one case, he was credibly informed, a whole municipality, that of Surrey, was overlooked. Such omissions seriously affected the welfare and financial standing of the city and province. If the government had made the population as small as possible so as to have less per capita tax to pay to the province, it was time to take action.

It was shown that no official result of the recount was before the Board, and this Mr. Renouf promised to have supplied, guaranteeing its substantial accuracy.

NEW MEMBERS.

Upon separate motions, each of the following gentlemen was admitted to membership in the Board: A. P. Luxton, R. B. McMicking, E. E. Wootton, J. L. Penney, Thos. Tugwell, F. G. Worlock and H. D. Helmcken.

FIRE LOSSES.

The regular business of the day being concluded, Vice-President Flumerfelt brought the subject of the fire in Spencer's Arcade before the Board. He would like, he said, to see the city provided with a chemical engine for the Fire Department. An illustration had just been given of how, at a small fire, a great quantity of property could be quickly ruined by too much water. It was a crying shame to see valuable goods destroyed by firemen pouring down water on them, while trying to extinguish a small fire that they could not locate. If a chemical engine was added to the apparatus of the brigade, surely there would be less loss, if not by fire, by water.

ALD. RENOUF said that the purchase of a chemical engine was now receiving the attention of the Fire Wardens, and he thought the Spencer fire would settle the question of its necessity.

MR. MACGURN observed that he would like to second such a resolution as Mr. Flumerfelt proposed. If a man was fortunate enough to live in a house of two stories, and a fire occurred in a closet on the upper flat, the department came and poured in the whole volume of water from some distant lake, destroying every thing on the ground floor, if not in the whole house. He urged the endorsation by the Board of the purchase of a chemical engine by the city.

MR. ROBERT WARD looked upon it as the duty of the city council to the citizens and the insurance companies to provide a chemical engine. For years the majority of losses in fire cases had not been from actual fire, but from water. A chemical engine would lessen the loss, and a salvage corps would also be of valuable service.

A motion, in which was represented to the Board of Aldermen the urgent necessity for the city to procure a chemical engine and appliances for preventing damage to property by water and smoke, was introduced and passed, and the meeting came to an end.

INFORMATION ASKED FOR.

To THE EDITOR: — Permit me to ask through your columns, "1st, why is so much space consumed in the Victoria newspapers in describing the charms of Chinese sugars, when nothing whatever appears to be said on a much more important subject, viz.: that of the water which long suffering mortals are supposed to drink in this enlightened (?) city?

"2nd, Is the street car service here intended for the convenience of its patrons, or is it merely an outlet for the eccentricities of the men employed to run the cars? A passenger's request to be let out is usually complied with half a block, or even a block, farther on than the point indicated, and as there does not appear to be any stopping places (unless one or two in the centre of the town), the stranger in a strange land frequently finds himself put to unlooked-for trouble—not to mention extra trips over muddy roads—and cannot be blamed for feeling that he has struck a town somewhat behind the times."

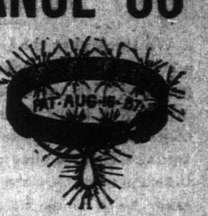
VISITOR.

Thomas Kilpatrick, Donald, B.C., is at the Oriental.

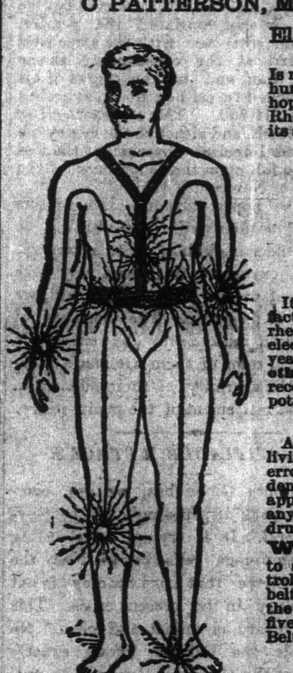
GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.
ju2-tts

THE OWEN
ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO
(HEAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.)
Incorporated June 17, 1887, with Cash Capital of $50,000



Patented in Canada, December.
71 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.
C PATTERSON, Manager for Canada.



Electricity as Applied by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances
Is now recognized as the greatest boon offered to suffering humanity. It has, does and will effect cures in seemingly hopeless cases where every other known means has failed. Rheumatism cannot exist where it is properly applied. By its steady, soothing current, that is easily felt, it will cure

Rheumatism — Liver Complaint
Sciatica — Female Complaints
Spinal Diseases — Impotency
General Debility — Constipation
Neuralgia — Kidney Disease
Lumbago — Varicocele
Nervous Complaints — Sexual Complaints
Spermatorrhea — Epilepsy or Fits
Dyspepsia — Lame Back.

RHEUMATISM.
It is not pleasant to be compelled to refer to the indisputable fact that medical science has utterly failed to afford relief in rheumatic cases. We venture the assertion that although electricity has only been in use as a remedial agent for a few years, it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined. Some of our leading physicians' recognizing this fact, are availing themselves of this most potent of Nature's forces.

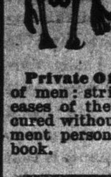
TO RESTORE MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD.
As man has not yet discovered all of Nature's laws for right living, it follows that every one has committed more or less errors which have left visible blemishes. To erase these evidences of past errors, there is nothing to equal Electricity as applied by the Owen Electric Body Battery. Rest assured, any doctor who would try to accomplish this by any kind of drugs is practising a most dangerous form of charlatanism.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD
to show an Electric Belt where the current is under the control of the patient as completely as this. We can use the same belt on an infant that we would on a giant by simply reducing the number of cells. Other belts have been in the market for five or ten years longer, but to-day there are more Owen Belts manufactured and sold than any other makers combined.
ELECTRIC INSOLES. Dr. Owen's Electric Insoles will prevent rheumatism and cure Chilblains and Cramps in the feet. PRICE, $1.00 SENT BY MAIL.

EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS.
"For eight years I have suffered with rheumatism, and am now out of pain and growing better daily and in my 75th year. Can confidently recommend the Owen Belt when everything else fails." A Menzies, Niagara Falls.
"Having some knowledge of electricity and its power, and having used other belts prior to my use of yours, I can say that it is the best I have ever worn." Jas. Blair, Port Dalhousie.
"Am much pleased with belt; it has done me a great deal of good already." J. Sergerim, Galt, Ont.
"Saved my life when I had muscular rheumatism." Mrs. Caroll, West Market St.
"Your Electric Belt cured a violent attack of sciatic rheumatism of several months' standing, in eight days." Jas. Dixon, sen., Grand Valley, Ont.
"Have been a sufferer for years from nervous headaches and neuralgia. After trying one of your belts am more than satisfied with it. Can knock out a headache now in fifteen minutes that used to keep me in bed for days." Thomas Gales, Crawford Street, Toronto.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND CHEAP BELTS.
Our attention having been attracted to base imitations of "The Owen Electric Belt," we desire to warn the public against purchasing these worthless productions put upon the market by unprincipled men who, calling themselves electricians, prey upon the unsuspecting by offering worthless imitations of the Genuine Owen Electric Belt that has stood the test of years and has a continental reputation.
Our Trade Mark is the portrait of Dr. A. Owen, embossed in gold upon every Belt and Appliance manufactured by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co. None genuine without it.
The cheap so-called Electric Belts advertised by some concerns are perfectly worthless as a curative power and dear at any price. A genuine Electric Belt cannot be manufactured and sold at cheap prices. Send six cents for illustrated catalogue of information, testimonials, &c.
The Owen Electric Belt Co., 71 King St. West
[Mention this paper.] TORONTO. fe6-w

DR. JORDAN & CO'S
Great Museum of Anatomy
1051 Market St., San Francisco
(between 6th and 7th Sts.)



Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and diseases. Museum enlarged with thousand of new objects. Admission 25 cents.
Private Office, 211 Geary St. Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys, quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book. jy17-w-tf

INVERTAVISH NURSERY.
G. A. McTAVISH, Proprietor.
—IF YOU WANT—
Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Trees
Or any other Garden Requisites, send for my Catalogue.
ave the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT on the Pacific Coast.
HEALTHY PLANTS,
FRESH SEEDS,
FINE TREES.
Everything of the Best. Remember the Address,
G. A. McTAVISH,
13-w Invertavish Nursery, Victoria, B.C.

Atlantic Ocean Steamship Sailings

ALLAN	(From Montreal to Liverpool.)	May 13 / May 20
DOMINION	do	May 13 / May 21
BEAVER	(From Montreal to Liverpool)	May 13 / May 20
ANCHOR	(from New York to Glasgow)	Every Saturday
WHITE STAR	(From New York to Liverpool)	Every Wednesday
CUNARD	do	Every Saturday
INMAN	do	Every Tuesday
GUION	do	Every Wednesday

Passengers are booked by these and all other lines crossing the Atlantic at the lowest rates.
Fares—Cabin, $40 and upwards; intermediate $25 to $40; steerage, $20.
Purchase ocean tickets from local agent. He sells at very lowest rates, and great advantages arederived therefrom.
Baggage shipped through to steamer. Round trip tickets on sale at greatly reduced and are available for twelve months.
Berths on any steamer engaged free of charge.
Prepaid passages to bring your friends out from the old country, arranged through any agent.
Apply for rates of fare and full particulars to
A. CAMERON, C. P. R. Agent, Victoria.
W. B. DENNISON, Nanaimo,
Or to D. E. BROWN, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent,
ny21-w Vancouver.

-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.
jse18-1y-w

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—*See Lancet*, December 31, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, January 12 1885.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. au14 6m

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of the Province of British Columbia for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situate in the Goldstream District, described as follows: Commencing at the northwest post of J. Pheonix's pre-emption claim; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 20 chains to point of commencement.

JOHN BARNSLEY.
Victoria, B. C., Sept. 12, 1891. W se18 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease, for lumbering purposes, the following described lands:—Commencing at a post on the north side of Second Gordon Pasha Lake, about two miles from its outlet; thence running north 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains thence east 80 chains; thence north 320 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence west 100 chains, more or less, to north-east corner of lot 566; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 140 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 180 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 20 chains thence south 20 chains, more or less, to lake thence following shore-line of lake to place of commencement; containing nine thousand acres, more or less.

JOHN WHITE.
Vancouver, September 3rd, 1891.
se18-1m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land, situated on Nelson Island, District of New Westminster: Commencing at a post on the N. E. side of Blind Bay, thence running east forty (40) chains, thence south forty (40) chains, thence west forty (40) chains, thence north forty (40) chains, more or less, following the shore line to point of commencement, and containing about 160 acres.

J. RENWICK.
Nanaimo, August 24, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase six hundred and forty acres (640) of land situated on Sechart Channel, Barclay Sound. Commencing at a post on the main shore opposite Canoe Island, thence eighty chains West along the shore of said channel, thence eighty chains North, thence eighty chains East, thence eighty chains South to the place of commencement.

GEORGE BYRNES.
Victoria, B. C., May 31st, 1891. je12-8t-w

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c.
E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.
no14-12m-wky

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1891.

TOO LENIENT.

We think that the Government in Ottawa are treating the clerks, who were found guilty of "irregularities," too indulgently. We do not know the precise irregularity of which the clerks, mentioned in our yesterday's Ottawa telegram, were guilty, but it seems to us that the Government cannot afford to overlook in a civil servant any departure from the strictest integrity. Those clerks, who signed other men's names to vouchers, even if they honestly did the work for which they charged, were guilty of a very serious offence, which, at a time not very far distant in the past, would be called by an exceedingly ill-sounding name and punished with great severity. Those civil servants, who tried to supply their households with comforts at the public expense, cannot be regarded as honest men. We cannot, for our part, see how any head of a Department or Deputy head can place the least confidence in them. Summary dismissal from the public service, without criminal prosecution, would, in our estimation, be a light punishment for so grave an offence.

To reinstate such men, if they have been, or are to be, reinstated, will, we believe, be regarded by the country generally, as carrying indulgence beyond the verge of weakness. It is right to be kind and considerate, but there is an old saying which people who look upon offences such as we have named too leniently are apt to forget; it is, "You must be just before you are generous." Justice and prudence require that the standard of honesty in the civil service should be made high and kept high. Integrity should be the first quality required of a civil servant. If that is absent, all others are not worth considering. When civil servants become convinced that the authorities will not overlook any departure from strict honesty, they will take good care to keep up to the standard. This, too, of all others, is not the time for the Government to treat offenders with undue indulgence. The impression has got abroad that the moral tone of the civil service in Ottawa is by no means high, and, when it is seen that offenders are treated with greater leniency by the Government than they would be by any large and respectable business concern, that impression will be deepened.

A FAIR TRADER.

It is pleasant to see that some American newspapers can discuss the question of reciprocity in trade between the United States and Canada in a manner at once rational and neighborly. The narrowness and short-sighted selfishness displayed by the greater number of them when treating of this important subject are not calculated to raise them in the estimation of intelligent and liberal-minded people on either side of the Line. The St. Paul Pioneer-Press concludes its comments on an article by Wm. Henry Hurlbert, in the October number of the North American Review, on Trade relations with Canada, with the following words:—

"That a condition of reciprocity or of practical free trade between the United States and Canada is eminently desirable for both parties it is useless to deny. Under the old agreement, inadequate and unsatisfactory as it was, the interests of both parties flourished greatly. Every year sees our relations drawn closer. Every year sees new lines of railroad built, connecting the countries more absolutely and cementing their interdependence. To stand aloof from each other commercially is to sacrifice much for a whim. It is not to the advantage of either party that the trade of Canada should now be seeking a British outlet, owing to the unnecessary harshness of our tariff regulations. If reciprocity is the thing which we believe it to be, and which the American people have declared it, by the extraordinary enthusiasm by which they have accepted it, then it is worth trying with Canada as with Bolivia or Brazil. More intimate trade relations with Canada ought to be the watchword of far seeing political leaders of both parties, on either side of the boundary."

This is a commonsense view of the subject. Close trade relations between such near neighbors cannot but be beneficial to both. The Pioneer-Press has the honesty to admit what numbers of American newspapers think it good policy to deny, namely, that under the old reciprocity arrangement "both parties flourished greatly." This is the simple truth and, if the matter were looked into closely and without prejudice, we are satisfied that the balance of benefit would be found on the side of the United States. But it has become the fashion on the other side of the Boundary to declare, in the face of facts and figures which demonstrate the opposite, that, under the treaty of 1854, Canada was benefitted at the expense of the United States. There are intelligent and influential Americans who know that this was not the case, and some of them, like the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, have the courage and the independence to give expression to their convictions.

AT THE ANTIPODES.

Misery, it is said, loves company. If this is the case, Canadians will be comforted when they find that the Dominion is not the only dependency of Great Britain that is disgraced by boodlers. A first-class specimen of the species has had New South Wales for his field of operations. He was as greedy, as bold, as ingenious, and as unscrupulous as the worst and the most audacious of the Canadian gang. This is what the Sydney Sunday Times says about him:

"There was recently some little trouble at the Colonial Treasury of New South Wales in consequence of the discovery having been made that the clerk of the Imperial Pensions had been keeping dead men alive for years and appropriating the pensions for the liquidation of his own private account with the milkman and the butcher and the baker. The offender was trapped by an accident of his own designing, and was arrested, and in the course of time transferred from Potts Point and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in one of Her Majesty's jails somewhere about the neighborhood of Darlinghurst. It was never stated what the defalcations really were, nor how they were carried out and carried on successfully and so long, but the cat has now got right out of the bag—by the purest accident in the world. It now appears that the late Clerk of Pensions succeeded in forging the signatures annually of pensioners who had been rotting in the grave for five, six, and, in one case twelve years, and he appropriated the pension money to his own use with the same ease and disregard of the consequences as the commonest thief, and in the course of his long and wicked career he embezzled no less a sum than £11,800. The transaction has now been closed, and although the money belonged to the Imperial Government the loss will have to fall upon the shoulders of the tax-payers of New South Wales."

It is to be hoped that the fate of this Australian boodler will be a warning to fellows of the same kidney in this country. The recent exposures in Ottawa may have given some of them a scare, but it will, we fear, soon be forgotten. The boodlers of the Dominion will never be effectively checked until some of them are made to reflect upon the enormity of their offences in the enforced retirement of the penitentiary.

UNJUSTIFIABLE ATTACKS.

The Toronto Globe has, we see, commenced to speak disparagingly of the Governor-General. It is trying, by slighting and contemptuous remarks, to lead the people to believe that Lord Stanley is not doing his duty in the present crisis. This course we regard as unjust and mean. No one outside the Cabinet knows exactly what course the Governor-General has pursued or in what direction his influence has been exerted. It must be admitted by all impartial and unprejudiced observers that at no time should the Governor-General have exercised his prerogatives in any other way than they have been exercised. When Sir John Macdonald died, and it was necessary to form a new Government, Lord Stanley called upon a prominent member of the Conservative majority to undertake the formation of a Cabinet. This was the constitutional course. When the new Government was formed he saw that it was supported in Parliament by a good working majority. He was, therefore, warranted in placing confidence in his new advisers and in being guided by their advice. This, too, was proper and constitutional. When the integrity of a member of the Government was called in question, Lord Stanley saw that no attempt was made by the Ministry or their supporters to screen him or to burke enquiry, but, on the contrary, every facility was given to the representatives of the people thoroughly and fairly to investigate the charges brought against the Minister of Public Works and the officials of his Department. He found, too, that those to whom guilt was brought home during the course of the enquiry were dealt with summarily and severely. He found that his Ministers took prompt measures to prevent the recurrence of the scandals that the investigation had brought to light. This is what they ought to have done, and there was therefore no pretext for his interfering, even if he was inclined to interfere, without due cause.

Lord Stanley, no doubt, read the debates of the House and the leading Opposition newspapers, and he must have seen that his ministers had managed the difficult and delicate business, which for a time monopolised the attention both of Parliament and the country, so judiciously and so impartially, that even the Opposition had no serious fault to find with the course they had taken. Why should he be dissatisfied with Ministers whom even their enemies did not try to convict of taking advantage of their position and their power to shield those who had been accused of wrongdoing? Even if the Governor-General was not friendly to the Ministry, and was on the look-out for an excuse to find fault with them and to get them into difficulties, we cannot see that he had the slightest excuse to interpose his authority for the purpose of causing them to change the policy they were pursuing. Besides, everything that the Government did received the sanction of Parliament. Why then should the leading organ of the Opposition try to lower Lord Stanley in the esteem of the people of Canada?

To attack the Governor-General without due cause is mean and cowardly. It is striking a man whose hands are tied. He cannot reply to his assailants, no matter how insolent or unjust they are. But no one expects the Toronto Globe to be magnanimous or even decently fair.

FRIDAY'S FIRE.

The general opinion seems to be that the work of extinguishing the fire in Spencer's Arcade on Friday was very badly managed. Intelligent spectators say that if the brigade had been properly handled the fire could have been put out much more quickly and with a comparatively small destruction of property. There are those who say that if the Babcock extinguishers, which are part of the brigade's equipment, had been used when the men arrived on the ground, there would have been no necessity for using water at all. However that may be, it appears certain that if the water had been intelligently applied a great deal less would have been needed to produce more satifactory results. It would be well if the brigade were more frequently exercised in practical fire drill. The men should know how to use the apparatus rapidly and effectively, and they should have a good idea of what ought to be done in an emergency, not only to extinguish the fire but to prevent unnecessary damage to property.

The want of a chemical engine was, at the fire of Friday, very apparent. These engines, in the early stage of a fire, are invaluable. They are very effective if the flames have not made too much headway, they are easily handled, and they do scarcely any damage to property. We have no doubt that, taught by Friday's experience, the City Council will procure a good chemical engine with the least possible delay. The city has been fortunate, hitherto, in escaping disaster by fire. But there is no knowing how long this immunity may last. A serious fire may break out at any time, and the Fire Brigade should be in a position, intelligently and effectively, to cope with it. The city should not only have good apparatus, but the men should be trained to use it so as to produce the best results in the shortest time.

THE BRIGGS' CASE.

The Briggs' case is again attracting the attention of the religious world. The Presbytery of New York decided by a majority by no means large to try the offending professor. Dr. Briggs does not seem at all appalled by the ordeal that is before him. He intends to conduct his own case. He has behind him quite a large number both of the clergy and laity of the Presbyterian Church in New York, and indeed in the whole of the United States, as well as the governing body of the institution to which he belongs.

The faculty of the Union Theological Seminary backs Dr. Briggs up. The Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, one of the professors of the Seminary, in the opening annual address delivered a few days ago endorsed the most objectionable of Dr. Briggs' alleged heresies. He, no more than Dr. Briggs, believes in the "inerrancy" of the Scriptures. Among other things he said:—

"It is for theology to formulate the theory of inspiration, yet if a claim be made for a literal verbally inerrant inspiration, the claim stands or falls by exagesis alone. It cannot be maintained on any *a priori* assumption that inspiration must in the nature of the case mean literal inerrancy, and that God must have given his original written revelation in inerrant autographs. That assumption can be vindicated only by producing the inerrant autographs. Our formula of inspiration must be constructed from the Bible as it is, and not from an imaginary Bible. If the texts of our Greek or Hebrew Bibles show that the contents are not literally accurate and consistent in date, quotation, and other detail, exegesis compels us to abandon not inspiration, but that particular theory of inspiration." * *

He, too, advocated a revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. In his opinion, the revision should not be confined to changing a sentence here and there, but "the whole principles of interpretation should be revised in accordance with modern scholarship." Dr. Vincent was warmly applauded by his hearers. From the report of his address, it is likely that there will be, before very long, another heretic to try by the New York Presbytery.

A kind of boycott was declared against the Union Theological Seminary by many Presbyteries. The Zanesville, Ohio, Presbytery, for instance, at a meeting in the beginning of September, passed the following resolution: "We solemnly advise the candidates under our care not to pursue their theological studies in this institution, nor in any other seminary in which the destructive Bible criticism is taught, until such institution purges their faculty of teachers in sympathy with this heresy." Some fifty or sixty Presbyteries have passed similar resolutions, yet, singular to say, in the face this prohibition, the attendance of students at the Seminary has not, on the whole, decreased. Last year the total enrollment was 158, this year it is 160. The number of first year's students has, however, diminished. This year forty junior students have entered the Seminary; last year the number was forty-nine. The average for the last ten years has been slightly below forty.

The progress of the trial of Dr. Briggs will be watched with great interest, not by Presbyterians alone, but by the members of all evangelical churches. It is singular to see heresy making an inroad into the Presbyterian Church, which has always been considered one of the firmest bulwarks of orthodoxy.

IRREPRESSIBLE.

The Revd. Mr. Lewis, who slandered the inhabitants of British Columbia in such a way as to disgust all who know anything about the province, has had the impudence to appear in print again to palliate, if not to justify, his calumnies. In the first sentence of his letter to the Ledger, he seriously describes himself as a lover of truth. He says "I love peace well, but I love truth better," and then goes on to state that there are statements in his letter which he cannot retract. The man who described the condition of British Columbia in the following words, if he "loves truth," has a very great deal to retract: "Indifference, drunkenness, immorality, infidelity, have entered into their very hearts and turned this garden of the Lord into a valley of death."

This Mr. Lewis seems to have hardened his neck with a vengeance. He was plainly guilty of bearing false witness against his neighbor. And, after he had been driven by the force of public opinion to take back and to qualify what he had said, is now so shameless as to write another letter to tell the people of this province, in effect, that what he had written was not all lies. One would think that to be convicted of telling some lies was quite enough for a prevaricator of ordinary impudence and audacity.

In his sanctimonious way, Mr. Lewis says: "I am willing to take back whatever I have been led to say that is not the truth; but what I know to be true I cannot retract." Surely this young man is not so hopelessly obtuse as to be unable to understand that he may so fabricate a slander that his being able to show that there is a gleam of truth in it, makes it all the more inexcusable. Take, for instance, his gross and wanton misrepresentation of the clergy of the Church of England of this province. In his first letter, he said:

"To the sorrow of even their own people all the men in 'holy orders' in the Church of England, B. C., are high church—very high. They carry their guns on Sabbath into the place of worship. They take off their belt of cartridges and put them by the guns in view of all the people. They don the gown and, as ordained ambassadors of Christ, tell the young men to keep the Sabbath by hunting and fishing. The fruit of the cloven hoof is thus seen not only in the pew but in the pulpit."

Where, we ask, is the place for retraction in this outrageous lie? According to it, all the clergymen of the Church of England are very high church—all carry their guns to church with them on the Sabbath—all of them take off the cartridge belts and put them beside their guns in view of all the people—and all of them tell the young men who hear them to keep the Sabbath by hunting and fishing. There is no qualification. All the Church of England clergymen in the province, without exception, are included in Mr. Lewis' slander. Even if he could prove that one clergyman of that Church had carried his gun to a place of worship, that, instead of being an excuse for bearing false witness against all clergymen, would be an aggravation of his offence. Would it be right to say that all clergymen in British Columbia are liars and slanderers, because one clergyman, living in the province, is a liar and a slanderer? Such malignant generalizations as Mr. Lewis has been guilty of are the worst kind of slanders. If that person has the love for truth that he boasts of, he would be most careful in speaking of his neighbors and fellow-countrymen, not to confound the innocent with the guilty, and not to attribute to many men the offence committed by one man.

It is to be presumed that Mr. Lewis has had some mental training. Now, any boy of twelve years of age, who perpetrated the atrocious blunders in reasoning that he has been guilty of, would deserve severe punishment. His teacher could show him that, by his logic, every country in the wide world could be proved to be a valley of death, every congregation of Christians a pack of rogues, hypocrites, and liars, and every college graduate a self-seeking uncultivated coxcomb, who, to gratify his own vanity and to gain notoriety, is ready to violate the truth and to outrage the feelings of a whole community. In fact, there is no proposition so false, no statement so absurd, as could not be demonstrated to be true by the method of reasoning resorted to by Mr. Lewis. As a scholar and a reasoner Mr. Lewis ought to be thoroughly ashamed of his very extraordinary letter, and as the production of a teacher of Christianity, it is, to say the very least and the very mildest—a curiosity.

A "LIER ON SPACE."

A rather interesting case has lately been tried in Montreal. A newspaper man, Mr. R. N. O'Brien, was arraigned for libelling no less a personage than Prince George of Wales. While the Prince was in Montreal, about a year ago, the newspaper correspondents were on the *qui vive*. They were most desirous to get every detail of the Prince's visit to send to the American newspapers with which they corresponded. The truth, it appears, was too tame and too respectable for O'Brien, and he drew upon his imagination for something spicy and sensational. He invented a story about the Prince and some of his friends having a row with the police in a disreputable part of the city, being arrested and brought to a police station, where they were detained until the Chief of Police was sent for to identify the prisoners. This, as O'Brien knew, was just the sort of stuff about royalty that a certain class of readers in the States delight to read. When the fabrication was read in Montreal, many of the citizens were indignant. It was found that O'Brien had sent the despatch, and Mr. R. D. McGibbon, a prominent young lawyer, who was with the Prince the greater part of the evening in question, entered an action against the enterprising reporter. When the case came up for a hearing, it was seen that the defence had not a leg to stand on. It was proved that the despatch was a lie, and it was also proved that it was sent by O'Brien. So Master Dick was found guilty, but the jury recommended him to mercy. The judge carried out the recommendation and suspended sentence. So the imaginative reporter is now at liberty, but on his good behaviour. If he transgresses again Judge Cross can summon him before him and sentence him to the punishment he deserves. The Liars on Space are altogether too bold in some parts of this Dominion. The yarns they telegraph to the United States are at times outrageous. It is quite time that an example was made of two or three of them. They have carried on their nefarious business too long with impunity.

AUTUMN SONG.

Fair Autumn stands by maple trees,
(Ah! but the winter follows!)
And drops the bright leaves down to me,
Or blows them away on the north wind free,
Across the meadow, across the lea,
Over the hills and hollows.

The squirrel runs to the chestnut tall,
(Ho! but the frost's cold fingers!)
And rattling down the ripe nuts fall,
But never a squirrel shall have them all,
While the lads and lassies merrily call
Through fields where the aster lingers.

The witch-hazel waves her fringe of gold.
(Hark! to the winds a sighing!)
The hunter's moon shines over the wold,
The days grow short and the nights grow cold,
And the weary year is getting old,
While the withered leaves are flying.

—Dorothy Gray in Youth's Companion.

Mrs. George Rendle.

MRS. GEO. RENDLE, of Galt, Ont., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, for it is a sure cure for all summer complaints. We are never without it in the house." Fowler's Wild Strawberry. Price, 35c.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Halls of Parliament Deserted After the Longest Session on Record.

A Bitter but Unsuccessful Fight by the Opposition—A Good Amount of Business Done.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—The Halls of Legislation are deserted. A stray member may be found round the buildings to-day clearing up matters in the interests of his constituents; but, after the weary session of five months, the majority of members were only too ready to get to their homes, so that those left are very few indeed. The parliamentary term has been a long and arduous one. Nothing like it has been known within the parliamentary history of Canada, and members say they want nothing like it in future. The Opposition fought a great fight. They thought the death of the Grand Old Man would shatter the Conservative Party to pieces, but they have been greatly mistaken. A new First Minister holds the reigns of power, and he has behind him a solid phalanx of supporters to withstand the Grit onslaught. The scandals which have been investigated seemingly have attracted more attention than the legislation which the House has passed. The number of Government measures which have been adopted reaches, however, the very large total of 51, so that it will be seen that ministers have not been idle. It is questioned whether in any previous session such a record as this can be shown. Every measure mentioned in the speech from the Throne at the opening of the session was duly presented to Parliament and passed, with the exception of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, in regard to which it was announced at the commencement of the session that it was simply proposed to introduce it this year in order that the country might have an opportunity of thoroughly studying its provisions and suggesting changes before its final adoption by Parliament. It is not unnatural, therefore, to claim some credit for the Government for the legislation which they have put through. Probably the most important act adopted during the session just closed is that which permits of the reference of

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS TO

to the Supreme Court of Canada. This is a measure which Mr. Blake advocated more than a year ago with the view of lessening the friction which so often arises between the Federal and Provincial authorities. Under the new statute, the Supreme Court will act as a buffer between the Dominion and local Governments in cases of this kind. The Federal authorities are not deprived of the power to disallow for reasons of state, but the decisions f the Supreme Court will be a guide to them in the course the Government may elect to take. The importance of this measure will be at once realized by any person who has studied constitutional questions in Canada. The present unsatisfactory method of referring constitutional questions to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, as the court of last resort in the Empire, is attended with a good deal of inconvenience, from the fact that the men who sit in judgment upon our constitution, in England, frequently change. Certain law lords may act at one period in the year on a Canadian constitutional case, while a totally different set of men may be called upon to render a decision upon the question a few months later. The stability of the United States political system, the small amount of friction between the Federal and the States' authorities is due, in large measure, to the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States is the body which has determined any constitutional disputes arising in that country. There has been a continuity about the personnel and procedure of that court which has been lacking in Canada, but which we would have had here if our Supreme Court had been called upon to adjudicate upon these matters in like manner. The right of appeal to the highest court of the Empire will not be taken away from any Canadian by the new Act, but the fact of an interpretation of a constitutional point by our own Supreme Court will lead few people to set up themselves in opposition to any judgment which that court may render, and the interpretation of the court will be of great assistance to the Government of the day, no matter which party may be in power.

A totally different class of legislation, but which has considerable importance, deals with the

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE

in Parliament. Some valuable changes have been made in the Election Act, which it would be well for persons who have anything to do with Federal elections to study carefully. The Franchise Act is still on deck, but certain of its provisions have been amended in many important particulars. For instance, it will not be possible to bring in swarms of Americans to vote at general elections in Canada, as was done by the Grand Trunk railway last March. The old law provided that a person who had been a British subject might be enrolled on the voters' list, but the amending act provides that to secure enfranchisement in future allegiance to Her Majesty must not have been renounced or forfeited.

Now that the session is over a good deal of interest is being manifested in the proposed re-organization of the Cabinet. Who will go out and who will come in? is a question which is being greatly debated. It is presumed that there will be no change in the Eastern representatives, unless it be that Mr. Costigan take the collectorship of Inland Revenue at St. John, as has been mooted. Personally, I am doubtful that this will be the case. John Costigan is one of the best hearted men that ever sat in Parliament. He is a good administrator, and is well liked by everybody with the exception of, perhaps, one or two, who would like to step into his shoes as representative of the Irish Catholic interest. His colleague from New Brunswick, Mr. Foster, has come more to the front than ever this session. By his straightforward conduct, and the ability with which he has managed the affairs of the Department, he has done a good deal to remove the prejudices which existed against him, even amongst certain sections of the Conservative party. On two or three occasions, this session, Mr. Foster has been put fairly on his metal and shown that he is

MADE OF STERLING STUFF.

The two Nova Scotia Ministers, Sir John Thompson and Hon. Mr. Tupper in their respective departments could not be replaced by better men. There are rumors about Hon. Mr. Abbott accepting a seat in the Commons, but of this I have grave doubts. Mr. Abbott is well adapted for the position he now occupies. His health is not very good, and it will be far better to leave the fighting in the popular branch of the Legislature to a younger man, like Sir John Thompson, than to tackle it himself. Leaving the Maritime Provinces and coming westward, the problem of representation in Quebec is a difficult one. A determined set has been made upon Mr. Chapleau, and an effort has been made to arouse prejudices against him, even in Conservative circles. Mr. Chapleau has his faults like other men, but he is a fighter from the word go! As a born leader of men it seems but natural that he should at once take the command in the Province of Quebec, now that Sir Hector has stepped down and out, and, although there are impressions in certain quarters that Mr. Chapleau will go out of the Cabinet, still, in my humble judgment, it will be a serious mistake on the part of the First Minister to throw overboard so valuable a man. Along with him, as a colleague from that Province, public sentiment points to Hon. Mr. Angers, the present

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC,

as the best available man, and the third portfolio for a French-Canadian, will either go to Hon. Mr. Ouimet or Mr. Girouard. The prime minister being a Quebec man, it is hardly likely that that province will secure any further representatives in the Cabinet, although Mr. J. J. Curran, from Montreal Centre, is known to have aspirations in that direction; and, in addition, Mr. Ives, the member for Sherbrooke, and Mr. G. B. Baker, member for Missisquoi, are mentioned. Of the three latter, Mr. Baker is undoubtedly the ablest man, he has had a lengthy parliamentary experience, although he was out of the House during the last parliament through lack of organization in his county in 1887, two Conservatives running on that occasion and the Grit slipping in between. The general impression appears to be in regard to Sir Adolphe Caron that he will have to be provided for at Spencerwood, although how this will reconcile with the semi-official announcement that Sir Hector Langevin will be appointed Lieut.-Governor is difficult to discover. The ex-Minister of Public Works left town yesterday. It was a nice compliment on the part of some of his political friends to go down and bid the old man good-bye, and Sir Hector evidently appreciated the compliment. There is something sad in the reflection that after years of hard work in the service of his country, Sir Hector should now have to leave Ottawa broken down in health and spirits and under a cloud, for, consider the decision of the House in his case as we may; call it a "whitewashing" if the Grits please, still the report of the majority committee was, in itself, a condemnation of the ex-Minister. There is a good deal of talk, today, over his utterances in regard to his coming back into official life. It is well for the old man to say it, but nobody believes that Ottawa will see him again occupying a public position. His friends cheered the expressions to which he gave utterance, and sent him away in good spirits, and, while he may be here in Parliament for a session or two, nobody believes that it will be otherwise than as a follower, and never again as leader.

To Ontario men the question of

CABINET RECONSTRUCTION

has more than a passing interest. A leader for the Conservative party in Ontario is wanted, and it is for this reason that the First Minister will have to exercise great care in his selection of colleagues. There are two or three men anxious to step into Mr. Bowell's shoes, but my candid impression is that Mr. Bowell will remain in public life just so long as his health will permit him and the Conservative party stay in power. When the re-organization takes place he (Mr. Bowell) will either be Minister of Railways and Canals or of Public Works. There is also a rumor afloat that Hon. Peter White will be asked to step down from the Speaker's chair to accept a portfolio, but this can only be contingent upon Mr. Haggart retiring, and what position will be found for him it is difficult to surmise. The impression appears to be general that Hon. John Carling will be appointed Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, Sir Alexander Cameron's term of office expiring in February next. In that event, a better man than Mr. White for the position of Minister of Agriculture could not be found. Then the First Minister will have to find a colleague to represent Western Ontario. There are five or six men whose names are mentioned, namely, Mr. Cockburn, the member for Toronto Centre; Col. Denison, member for Toronto West; Dr. Ferguson, ex-M.P. for Welland; J. C. Patterson, ex-M.P. for North Essex; Dr. Montague, M.P. for Haldimand; and W. R. Meredith, the leader of the Opposition for the local legislature. In my humble judgment, Mr. Meredith is the man for the position. He is young, able, and eloquent; a man with a

CLEAN RECORD AND A LOVABLE DISPOSITION,

a man around whom the young men of the Conservative party in the province would rally. In fact, he possesses qualities which none of the others, whose names I have mentioned, possess at all, and his entrance into the Cabinet would be hailed with acclamation by the party generally in the province. There is another man also wanted for Ontario, to represent the district which Sir John Macdonald filled, and for this position Dalton McCarthy's name is spoken of. Mr. McCarthy is not in good odor with a number of Conservatives, but it is marvellous the strength which he has in the province, and if the antagonistic principles which he and Sir John Thompson hold could be reconciled in some manner, they would be a strong team.

CRUISE OF THE "BEAR."

Captain Healey's Report to the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—In a report to the treasury department on the cruise of the revenue steamer Bear in the Arctic Ocean, dated Unalaska, September 11th, Captain M. A. Healey commanding, says he found many cases of destitution among deserters from the whaling fleet in the vicinity of Port Hope. On account of the solidity of the ice it was impossible to reach the Point Barrow relief station to deliver coal and provisions, but communication with the station was established, and the superintendent sent word that the coal and provisions on hand were sufficient to carry them through the winter, unless some disaster occurred. The schooner, Silver Wave, of San Francisco, was wrecked on Point Franklin, in October, 1890, and the crew was cared for at the station until spring. The captain says whalebone resembles specie in value, and he recommends Government protection to the industry of securing it. The report that the crews of three vessels were killed at Herschel Island Capt. Healey believes to be untrue. Many natives were found in destitution, caused largely, Capt. Healey believes, by the refusal of the Government to allow them to hunt with firearms, spears being of little use since the wild animals have become so shy. Captain Healey says that the introduction of reindeer in the Arctic country will do much to improve the condition of the people, deer being available as food, clothing and traffic.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for timbering purposes the following described lands situate on a small stream that runs westward from the head waters of the west branch of the Campbell River, Seyward District, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Commencing at a point west of the south-east corner of D. Carmody & Co.'s—advertisement of May 27th, 1891—about 160 chains south east, thence 80 chains north, thence 160 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 40 chains west, thence 320 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 320 chains south, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 200 chains south, thence 60 chains west, thence 60 chains south, thence 120 chains east, thence 160 chains north, thence 240 chains east, thence 40 chains north, thence 160 chains east, thence 160 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 40 chains south, thence 200 chains east to the point of commencement.

D. CARMODY & CO.
Dated Victoria, B. C., Oct. 1st, 1891.
oc9-1m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 2 months after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni District: Commencing at a post on the N. E. corner of Che Quis Indian Reserve, Barclay Sound, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south to commencement, containing 160 acres.

THOMAS DIXON.
Dated October 7th, 1891. oc14-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated in Coast District, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake on the north east corner and running south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement, including two small bays on Banks Island.

WM. H. DEMPSTER.
Victoria, B. C., 24th Sept., 1891.
oct6-7m w

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for lumbering purposes, the following described land in Alberni District;

No. 1.—Commencing at a post about half a mile below the mouth of Franklin River, on Alberni Canal; thence south 30 chains; east 50 chains; south 40 chains; east 30 chains; south 20 chains; east 20 chains; east 20 chains; south 40 chains; east 20 chains; north 60 chains; west 20 chains; north 40 chains; east 20 chains; north 30 chains; west to starting point; containing 720 acres, more or less.

No. 2.—Starting at a post at head of small lake, about 1 mile south of No. 1, and one and one-half miles east of canal: west 40 chains; south 20 chains: east 100 chains; north 20 chains; west 20 chains; north to lake; thence following lake to starting point.

No. 3.—Starting at a post at the north fork of a river that empties into Alberni Canal about 10 miles below Franklin River, and about three miles from the coast; thence east 40 chains; north 40 chains; west 60 chains; south 20 chains; west 40 chains; south 20 chains; west 30 chains; south 20 chains; west 50 chains; north 80 chains; west 40 chains; south 110 chains; east 120 chains; north 30 chains; east 40 chains; north 20 chains; east to starting point; containing 1,140 acres, more or less.

Dated September 10th, 1891.
JOHN WHITE.
sep25 1m w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, commencing at a stake 40 chains north of Cheewhat River, Renfrew District, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east to point of commencement.

F. W. HALL.
Victoria, Aug. 20, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, situated on Selwyn Inlet, Moresby Island, and described as follows:—Commencing at a north-east corner post, then running south along shore 40 chains; then west 40 chains; then north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

W. H. DEMPSTER.
Victoria, July 31st, 1891. au14-2m-wy

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on Daniel's Bay, Hawkesbury Island, Coast District: Commencing where a post has been planted 24 chains east of a stream flowing into Boxer Reach opposite Amy and Mary Points; thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the sea coast; thence easterly following the sea coast to the place of beginning; containing 160 acres more or less.

HARRY M. PRICE.
By his agent, T. C. Boulton.
Gardner's Inlet, Aug. 14, 1891. sep4-2m-w

WANTED—A duly qualified Surgeon, to take charge of the Royal Hospital, Cariboo, salary $2,000 per annum. Must be registered in the province. Duties to commence December 1st, 1891. Particulars, terms of agreement, etc., to be had on application; all applications for the position must be in on or before October 22nd, 1891, addressed to

JAS. STONE,
Secy. of Trustees.
Barkerville, B.C., Sept. 3rd, 1891. se 11-w

STRANGERS-

Settling in Victoria should remember that

ROWBOTHAM,

"The Grocer,"

is still at the

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts.

and that he still keeps the lead in

FINE TEAS

Coffees and Spices.

His "Devlin" blend of Coffee retains its old-time superiority; and in Teas he has all the old favorite brands, such as "M. M.," "U. S.," "Z. S.," "Z. S. A.," &c., &c., besides

Blended Teas in Great Variety,

Put up in all styles and sizes of packages.

1 large handsome counter Show-case for sale CHEAP.
my12

WASHBURN Guitars, Mandolins & Zithers in volume and quality of tone are the best in the world. Warranted to wear in any climate. Sold by all leading dealers. Beautifully illustrated, descriptive catalogue with portraits of famous artists MAILED FREE. LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.
se27-eod-d&w

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER this date I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted without my written authority.

W. F. TOLMIE.
Dated the 2d day of September, A.D. 1891.
sep3-tf

ICES.

iven that 30 days after
aking application to the
f Lands and Works for
timbering purposes the
nds situate on a small
etward from the head
branch of the Campbell
ict, Vancouver Island,
mmencing at a point
corner of D. Carmody &
f May 27th, 1891—about
hence 80 chains north,
thence 80 chains north,
thence 320 chains north,
thence 320 chains south,
thence 40 chains south,
thence 40 chains south,
thence 40 chains south,
hence 200 chains south,
thence 60 chains south,
thence 160 chains north,
thence 40 chains north,
hence 160 chains north,
thence 40 chains south,
to the point of com-
D. CARMODY & CO.
Oct. 1st, 1891.
c9-1m-w

ven that 2 months after
pply to the Honourable
Lands and Works to
ng described land in
mencing at a post on
he Quis Indian Reserve,
west 40 chains, thence
east 40 chains, thence
nt, containing 160 acres.
THOMAS DIXON.
891. oct5-2m-w

given that 60 days after
king application to the
ner of Lands and Works
chase 160 acres of land
istrict, and described as
at a stake on the north
g south 40 chains, thence
north 40 chains, thence
of commencement, in-
on Banks Island.
WM. H. DEMPSTER.
Sept., 1891.
9m w

iven that 30 days after
king application to the
f Lands and Works for
r lumbering purposes,
d land in Alberni Dis-
at a post about half a
of Franklin River, on
south 30 chains; east 50
s; east 30 chains; south
s; south 40 chains; east
chains; west 20 chains;
0 chains; north 30 chains;
; containing 720 acres,
post at head of small
th of No. 1, and one and
canal: west 40 chains;
100 chains; north 20
; north to lake; thence
ing point.
post at the north fork of
to Alberni Canal about
n River, and about three
thence east 40 chains;
t 60 chains; south 20
; south 20 chains; west
chains; west 50 chains;
t 40 chains; south 110
; north 30 chains; east
chains; east to starting
acres, more or less.
h, 1891.
JOHN WHITE.

iven that 60 days after
o apply to the Hon. the
Lands and Works, for
160 acres of land, com-
chains north of Chee-
District, thence north 40
0 chains, thence south
to point of commence-
F. W. HALL.
91. au28-2m-w

given that sixty days
d to apply to the Hon-
of Lands and Works for
one hundred and sixty
less, situated on Selwyn
, and described as fol-
at a north-east corner
th along shore 40 chains;
then north 40 chains;
to point of commence-
W. H. DEMPSTER.
1891. au14-2m-wy

iven that 60 days after
make application to the
Commissioner of Lands
sion to purchase the fol-
ot of land situated on
bury Island, Coast Dis-
where a post has been
of a stream flowing into
Amy and Mary Points;
thence west 40 chains,
more or less, to the sea
following the sea coast
ing; containing 160 acres
ARRY M. PRICE.
agent, T. C. Boulton.
t. 14, 1891. sept-2m-w

qualified Surgeon, to
the Royal Hospital, Cari-
annum. Must be regis-
e. Duties to commence
Particulars, terms of
had on application; all
position must be in on or
891, addressed to
JAS. STONE,
Secy. of Trustees.
ept. 3rd, 1891. se 11-w

NGERS-
Victoria should
mber that
OTHAM,
Grocer,"
ll at the
nd Broad Sts.
keeps the lead in
TEAS
and Spices.
of Coffee retains its old-
in Teas he has all the
uch as "M. M.," "U. S.,"
c., &c., besides
n Great Variety,
and sizes of packages.
me counter Show-
ale CHEAP.
my12

SHBURN •
ars, Mandolins & Zithers
volume and quality of tone sup-
st in the world. Warranted
any climate. Sold by all lead-
s. Beautifully illustrated, de-
e catalogue with portraits of
artists MAILED FREE.
& HEALY, CHICAGO.
od-d&w

TICE.
H this date I shall not
or any debts contracted
uthority.
W. F. TOLMIE.
September, A.D. 1891.
ep5-tf

EX-ALDERMAN FRANKLAND.

Arrival of Ontario's Most Prominent Cattle Exporter.

There arrived in Victoria last night, ex-Alderman Frankland, of Toronto, and party. Mr. Frankland has been a large exporter of cattle to Great Britain since 1874, and is at present president of the Dominion Live Stock Association. His visit to the Coast is, to a great extent, to enquire into the system of raising cattle on ranches. He confessed that he was not in favor of running cattle on range, as he considered it cruel. When one considers that 30 per cent. loss is sustained in the raising of range cattle, how could, he asked, the business be looked at except in the light of cruelty? What he would like to see is the Northwest divided up into small holdings, and the cattle raised in a domesticated state. In his opinion Canada can raise all the beef that England requires. She paid the United States £2,000,000 for canned meats during the Egyptian war, and Canada might just as well have reaped that benefit. Nearly all the Eastern States have been afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia, and where that disease has once been there is no telling when it will crop out again. In regard to cattle shipments to Europe, Mr. Faulkland says that about the same number will be sent this year from Montreal as last season.

CHRISTIAN CO-OPERATION.

At the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, at present in session at Washington, D. C., Rev. Dr. A. Coke Smith, of Nashville, read a paper on "Christian Co-operation." He said the church of God was essentially one in all ages and places. This may consist with much variety in non-essentials of creed and practice in individuals and denominations. Misunderstandings, divisions and strife in the church have given reason to enemies of the cross to blaspheme. The truth underlying all these divisions is this right of the individual to interpret for himself the word of God. It is a truth which God has taken long to impress, but which is worth the time and pains of teaching it. A call for closer unity and co-operation among our churches comes up from all directions. It is a time of gigantic enterprises and rapid movement in the industrial world. To-day's needs are the measure of to-morrow's works. Shall the church be behind? No; the fullness of time has come, and the church of Christ—one in heart and purpose—must move in order to effect co-operation. The spirit of intolerance, which has been *causa divisiones* in the past, must be cast aside, and the equal rights and privileges of all God's people recognized. This recognition must be. We have long been accustomed to talk. It has found expression in gushing resolutions and splendid orations. We should either do more or talk less. Nor does this recognition of the ecclesiastic equality of other denominations mean abatement of love and zeal for our own. If the clergy would come closer together they would find the people with them. Consultation and adoption of plans for co-operative work will follow the recognition of equality among Christians and mutual respect for each other's gifts and labors. In nominally Christian lands a closer union of the churches is needed to gain the respect and aid of those who now sneer at the church for exhibitions of rivalries and jealousies. It is needed to reach the unevangelized masses of Christendom. There are stupendous evils for the Gospel to destroy: Desecration of the Christian Sabbath; loose divorce laws; the unholy passion for gain, which tramples on right and justice, and gambles with the bread of the poor, and above all, that blackest in the catalogue of evils—cruel and remorseless as hell—the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors. All these and their accompanying evils must be destroyed, and for this work the world must look to the church.

ADVICE TO FOOTBALLERS.

THE EDITOR,—Whilst yesterday's game is fresh in the minds of the players, I should like, if you would favor me with space, to ventilate the question of "heeling out." At present one half of the Victoria scrum is calling on the other to "heel out," and the other half answering with "don't be fools, keep the ball in!" That is a house divided against itself, and we know the fatal future of such a domicile. It seems to me that "heeling out" is the game, for these reasons:

1. Most teams—notably the Navy and Vancouver—successfully follow the principle. Consequently, if we play into their hands by keeping the ball in, it stands to reason that, in nine cases out of ten, their "backs" get the ball instead of ours, which is an undeniable advantage. An offensive game is more open to success than a defensive one.

2. With such useful and tried "three-quarters" as Ward, Crease and one or two others, surely it is a mistake not to give them a chance. I think that when that very rare chance ever does fall to them, they generally improve on it.

3. Heavy "forwards"—as the Victoria men are—always "break up" from "scrum" slowly. The Victorias are seen hugging one another together in a heroic way, months after the ball is out; a fearful give-away to opponents who are sharp, get the ball quickly and pass well. I think heeling out would obviate this, inasmuch as the forwards would be prepared and break up as the ball passed out.

Of course there is a time for heeling out and a time for keeping the ball in, which depends on its proximity to our own or our opponents' goal.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Last year's game between Vancouver and Victoria, played here, the word was given to heel out, advice which the Victoria forwards carried out entirely, with the result of a complete victory. Are not these tactics, too, most successful with our opponents, the Navy? who, taking them man for man, are not, I think, necessarily much superior to us.

I am afraid I have already infringed too much on your space. I shall thank you if you show yourself, once again, the patron of sport, by publishing this letter.

H. B. HAINES.

Victoria, Oct. 10, '91.

A CHEMICAL ENGINE NECESSARY.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have read with much interest your very accurate report of yesterday's fire. From every point of view, the action of those entrusted with the duty of extinguishing the fire was highly detrimental to the interests of all concerned. "Damage by fire $75—damage by water $6,000," as you aptly put it, pretty accurately describes the results of their operations. It should, however, in fairness be conceded that, with the materials at their command, the fire department could not well have avoided the apparently wanton destruction of property which attended their efforts. No such fire could be handled so as to avoid extensive water damage without calling into requisition the appliances which are held to be essential in such cases. Why then is the city without these appliances? We claim to have a highly efficient fire department, and underwriters are being perpetually reminded of it. Can any fire department, aspiring to be considered first-class, be so considered if it does not possess what is conceded to be an indispensible adjunct to modern fire extinguishing appliances? In the name of common sense let us have a Chemical Engine. The Board of Fire Underwriters have repeatedly urged upon the city the absolute necessity of such an addition to their fire plant. The city collects some $9,000 per annum from the insurance offices doing business here! In New Westminster and Vancouver they are not taxed to the extent of a single cent. New Westminster possesses a chemical engine! Victoria does not! Is further comment necessary?

AN INSURANCE AGENT.

E. M. JOHNSON,

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, CONVEYANGER AND NOTARY PUBLIC

MONEY to lend on Freehold Security at Current Rates.
RENTS AND INTEREST punctually collected and accounted for.
CONVEYANCES, Leases, Mortgages prepared and transactions of every nature in connection with Real Estate expeditiously carried out.
PROPERTY SALES effected strictly on Commission.

FOR SALE:

116—2
Large Lot, 88x167, and garden; 8-room house; basement; hot and cold water; encaustic tile hearths; bath-room; gas, stables, hay loft and coach house, etc.; beautiful locality $7,500

114—3
Victoria Crescent; near business centre; building lot 900

112—3
Water front Lot, Lime Bay 1,400

Beautiful Building Lot, Hillside Ave., corner, 100x100 2,000

108—3
4 Lots, 2 Houses, garden, etc., Fernwood Road 3,500

107—1
Lot and new 2-story 8-room house, bath and hot and cold water, &c 2,850

92—5
¼ Acre, Esquimalt Road; good land; on car line. 2,650

88—5
2 Lots, Government St., North, and buildings.. 12,000

79—3
2 Lots, Johnson St. East; corner; good view.. 2,100

76—1
6 Acres, fronting the Arm; beautiful building site 12,000

Corner Lot, Douglas St., with buildings 50,000

66
160 Acres, new and modern house, improvements, garden, orchard and cultivated land, river front, good fishing, close to railway.. 12,000

1 Acre, Grass field, corner of Oak Bay Avenue and Richmond Road, on car line 3,000

117—1
HOMESTEAD—
11½ Acres, 4 miles from city, all fenced; river running through the property.

Dwelling House, 6 rooms and pantry, shiplap and hard finish; never-failing spring close to house.

Stable, chicken house and yard, hay, wood and cow sheds.

Garden and fruit trees, 6 peach, 4 apricot, 223 apple, 7 cherry, 16 plum, 5 pear, 80 rhubarb roots.

Flowers, 33 standard roses and shrubs, 22 rose trees, 42 holly, 9 silver poplar, 2,300 strawberry plants, horse chestnuts, 600 celery roots.

5 Asparagus Beds, each 150 feet long.

Sundries, etc.

19
27 ACRES, beautiful land, 4 miles out.

Suitable for subdivision into lots or blocks. Main road.

Rising locality. Price $4,750.

116—4
HOTEL, 51 rooms, fully furnished, with bar and all modern conveniences; ready for immediate occupation; the best business locality in Victoria.

113
2 Building Lots, Spring Ridge $1,000

112—5
Lot, Victoria West 600

110—2
House and Lot, Pembroke St 1,100

109—2
3 Houses, 3 lots, each 60x140; let to good tenants 9,500

104—3
153 Acres, good land, Quamichan Dist 650

105—1
Beautiful Garden and Grounds, one acre, house, stable, outbuildings, etc., James Bay 10,000

92—1
Farm plots near Ladner's Landing, sizes to suit, per acre 80

96—1
¼ Acre, Garden, House, etc., Russell's Station... 3,600

95—2
3,440 Acres, firstclass timber and farming land, in one or more lots 100,000

95—1
¼ Acre, South Road 900

93—3
176 Acres, Cobble Hill Station, per acre 15

58
100 Acres Farm Land, Salt Spring Island 2,100

An Island, about 30 acres, with house and improvements, 27 miles from town 2,000

Corner Lot and Buildings, Douglas Street 8,000

14 Acres, Good House, Well, Chicken Yards, 3½ miles from town 3,000

116—1
Building Site, One Acre, Pemberton Estate, High Land, View of the Straits and Olympians 2,500

114—2
McClure St., five minutes from Post Office Building Lot 1,200

112—4
160 Acres Shawnigan; Log House 16x24, and outbuildings, 10 acres chopped, seeded and cleared; river through the land 1,700

111
One Acre Lot Facing the Straits, with Beach Frontage $1,500

110—4
4 1-7 Acres Edmonton Road; house, garden, orchard, water, outbuildings; firstclass land; a pretty homestead 6,000

104—2
400 Acres; Beautiful Farm: 200 Cultivated; houses, barns, orchard, stables, all in good order; facing the sea; 3 hours' drive from town 30,000

Corner Lot and Buildings, Government Street.. 45,000

3 New Houses and Two Lots: let to good tenants, producing steady income 8,500

Business Block, Government Street 50,000

Two Building Lots, James Bay, Double Frontage, Street Cars, etc 3,000

101—3
Three Acres and House, with Sea Frontage; 15 minutes drive from Post Office 4,500

96—2
Water frontage—Burrard Inlet, 70 acres, more or less .....

7—2
1,760 Acres—Farm and cattle run, stock, buildings, implements; a complete running concern; no reasonable offer refused for this property .....

12—2
363 Acres land, Sooke District, part river bottom ..... per acre 10

300 Acres Farm Land, about 65 to 70 acres cleared and cultivated; water frontage; 2 hours drive from town; good roads, pr. ac. 45

45—1
8-room house, and lot 50x135; garden and fruit trees. Price 2,500

52—2
Farm and building, 98 acres, 3 miles from railway, Cobble Hill. Price 2,500

103—4
6-room house and lot, 60-120, Meares St., near Vancouver 3,000

110—4
4½ Acres, more or less, Fernwood Estate, suitable for sub-division into building lots....

120—2
132 Acres, along water front and small clearing, West Saanich Road. Price per acre 25

123—2
140 Acres, beautiful land, cleared, 3 miles from town, never-failing springs, water front, etc. Per acre 300

SAWMILL AND PLANT; water power, houses, ship building sheds, steamer, all in running order; trading station; stock, etc.; capacity about 20,000 feet per diem; 8,000 acres of timber limits, and good-will of a long established business.

TO LET.

Three new Houses, Taunton St., Spring Ridge, 5 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, closets and cellar, each, $15 pr. month.
Six-room House, Hillside Ave., 1 minute from street cars. $18 per month.

BOSS BUCKLEY.

Something About California's Blind "Boss" and Municipal Politician.

Recently Boss Buckley, of San Francisco, was in Victoria, on a flying trip and, in view of the many earnest enquiries made concerning his whereabouts, a few facts regarding him will prove to be of interest. For many years Buckley, who is a blind man, kept a saloon in Vallejo. Recently his party lost its power, and Christopher lost his grip. Although blind, Buckley is considered to have been one of the best judges of men on the coast. Before he lost his sight he was merely a political rounder, and half the time did not know where he was to get his next breakfast or dinner. He was popular with the "boys," however, and when he lost his sight they helped him all they could. His ability as a political manager immediately met with recognition, and it was not long before his power was felt throughout the whole state. One of the chief reasons of his success was his ability to choose subordinates in whom he could rely. If he once heard a voice he never forgot it, and, though he might not meet the speaker for years, he would at once recall his name and the circumstances under which he first came in contact with him.

"How is it," asked Prof. Barrett, the city electrician, of Buckley, the last time he was in Chicago, "that you are able to form so accurate a judgment of men when you are unable to see them?"

"Ears are a great deal better than eyes," was the response, "and I can tell more about a man by listening to his voice than you can by looking at his face. A man may control his features while he is talking, but there are certain inflections in his voice which crop out in spite of himself. The human voice is to me like the notes on a piano to a trained musician. It rings either true or false, and I can distinguish the false note as easily as a musician can notice a discord."

This peculiar power which Buckley possesses is regarded as something almost supernatural in San Francisco. Several years ago, the Democratic committee was considering the advisability of sending a certain man into the southern part of this state on a difficult mission. In order to make the mission a success, it was necessary to place entire confidence in the emissary. The committee was doubtful whether it could trust him or not.

"Let me hear his voice," said Buckley, who was told of the quandary. "I can tell whether he's to be trusted or not."

The man was introduced to the "boss" and talked with him for a short time.

"Don't trust him," said Buckley, afterward. "He'll sell you out."

Time proved that Buckley was right. There was a split in the party at the time, and then the man whom the committee thought of intrusting with the secret negotiations was really acting in the interests of the opposing faction.

AN ASTOUNDING SWINDLE.

Recently one of the most astounding swindles in the history of the country was brought to light in Charleston, Va., by federal detectives, who arrested Henry Ash and George W. Rose, two of three ringleaders. Robert F. Lively, the man who originated the scheme, escaped to the mountains, but a posse is after him. Some weeks ago these three men organized at St. Albans, this county, a branch of what was alleged to be the National Assembly, said by the conspirators to be a patriotic order, having for its object the relief of the National Government. It was proposed to put into the possession of the Government the gold coin hoarded by the people to the end that the Government might be enabled to meet its obligations and be saved from national repudiation. The Treasury Department, it was explained, had plenty of paper money and had agreed, for the gold coins paid into the assembly and certified by the officers, that there would be paid five times the sum in paper currency. Nothing less than $200 would be accepted from any one. The thing took in a surprising way. The country was scoured for gold. One man paid in $1,200, another $800, and scores gave $200 to $500 for the worthless certificates. The Chesapeake & Ohio railroad paid its employes in gold, and large sums of this money went into the hands of the swindlers. Poor men borrowed, begged and mortgaged that they might realize gold, and many a dollar of hard earned savings went into the local assemblies for the relief of the Government. The post-office authorities got wind of the thing a week ago, and, Saturday, arrests were made. The excitement over the swindle is great. It is estimated that the swindlers obtained over $50,000 from their dupes, many of whom are left penniless.

"NO COMPROMISE!"

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Associated Press correspondent says: "The attitude of leading Parnellites puts beyond a doubt their determination to maintain the conflict with the followers of Justin McCarthy. Want of money alone is likely to dampen their combative ardor. In relation to the Paris fund, there are rumors that it will be found so depleted that there is almost nothing left. Mr. Parnell's personal finances, as is known, were seriously reduced during the past two years. A few weeks before his death he came to London seeking an extension of time on several bills. He was not extravagant personally, but he beggared himself in his secret expenditures in the cause of home rule. The mention of the name of John Redmond as a sectional leader arises from Parnell's recent confiding to him the conduct of the campaign in Great Britain. It is improbable the section will recognize this as sufficient to give Redmond the right to leadership. Their dilemma leads the name of William Shaw to be again heard. If the Parnellites resort to this advice, he will at once urge instant cessation of sectional strife and reunion of the party on the basis of the policy of the majority."

A dispatch from Shanghai, China, says the official promoters of the recent disturbances at Yehang are being conveyed to Shun King, in the province of Se Chuen, under escort.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

An Art That is Recommended to the Ladies of the City of Victoria.

How They Can Become Graceful—The Poetry of Motion Practically Illustrated.

Miss L. Sayyea, formerly a resident of this city, and now visiting here, during the past summer has been attending lectures and experiments in physical culture, and studying elocution in Chicago. It is Miss Sayyea's intention to return to Chicago during the winter and perfect herself in the knowledge of the new art, and, perhaps, return to the Coast for the purpose of opening a school for physical culture and elocution.

To a reporter, Miss Sayyea stated that in the Chicago school there were forty pupils, only ten of whom were studying for the purpose of instructing others, the remainder of the class being composed of leading society ladies of the city. She also remarked that if the Victoria ladies understood how much physical culture, as taught in the Chicago school, can give them in health, comfort and attractiveness, they would gladly take a course of instruction and follow its rules.

The following article, from the S. F. Examiner, will give the reader a fair idea of the latest endeavor to enhance the beauty of woman:

There are not more than a round dozen women in this city who can walk. Most of them wriggle, or march, or mince; as to walking, they haven't the faintest idea how to begin. If you think this is a sweeping assertion just go down Kearney street some Saturday afternoon and see. You will meet crowds of beautiful creatures arrayed in all the glory of fetching matinee toilets, and not one of them has the vaguest notion that she spoils a pretty picture every time she plants her foot. Once in a great while you will catch a gracious glimpse of a magnificent creature who treads the pavement like some goddess. Every swaying movement of her perfect figure is a poem, every graceful footstep a dream. Get in front of her and peep under her veil. Ten to one you will find that she is a Hawaiian. They walk like queens, these islanders, every one of them.

The American woman is just beginning to realize that it takes something besides a pretty face and a stunning get-up to make a handsome woman. So there are schools for voice-building, schools for fencing, schools for athletics, and now comes the school for walking.

When the idea was first introduced, there was much innocent amusement at its expense. A few progressive spirits, however, looked into the affair and found that there was, at least, as much truth as poetry in the thing. A fascinating creole, who sets all New York to raving over her grace, cast the die. All the pretty girls, whom her tigerish suppleness put in the shade, made up their minds to do or die, and the walking class became a fad of fads.

There is a suite of apartments on Market street, which, if walls could speak, could tell a most interesting tale of demure damsels who learn to kick as audaciously as the most daring gaiety girl, and who make fascinating tops of themselves by all sorts of exercises, which takes the stiffness out of them, and make it possible for them to walk like a woman, instead of marching like a Marionette.

I was present at one of these classes one day, and like the worthy maiden in the ballad, though "on pleasure I was bent, I had a frugal mind." I tried my best to learn some of the secrets of the art, but when it was all over I found that my mind was so bewildered by the various balancings, and turnings and twistings, the wreathing and windings, and altogether charming exercises, that I only had a confused sense of pretty girls all in a row, who did the most astonishing things with their feet, and who balanced like Japanese professionals.

Miss Wilmot sank into a chair. "It's easy enough to watch," she said, "and they are beginning to do splendidly now. But I always get discouraged at first. Those dreadful corset movements are so hard to overcome.

"When a new pupil comes the first thing I do is to make her walk across the floor. She always does one of two things. If she's little and pretty, she minces. If she's what our English cousins call "a fine woman," she marches. There are many modifications of these two styles. There's the woman who holds her head as stiff as an iron rod, thrown back her shoulders in an aggressively military fashion, keeps her waist perfectly stiff and strides mannishly along.

"That's the English walk. It come a great deal from the way English women lace. Then there's the energetic, lithe creature, who hops along bringing the full weight of her body on her poor little heels, and bouncing like a pretty jumping-jack at every step. That's what I call the business walk."

"There's another style, which I call the advertisement walk. That is when a woman puts her heels down first, and turns the whole of her sole to the view of a carping world. A popular actress was afflicted with this gait until she received an offer which opened her eyes to the enormity of her offense and caused her to take walking lessons instanter. A gentleman with more enterprise than tact applied for the privilege of advertising some of his wares by a neat display on the sole of her shoe.

"Worst of all is the California-street walk—the walk which is a waddle, the walk which ruins any woman's figure and makes the most swagger gown look countrified. It is the hill that is to blame for this caricature of a walk.

"After I find what my pupil's particular crime against grace is, I make her take off her stays, don a peek dress, so that she will have perfect freedom of every muscle, and then I begin to work. The first thing I do is to get her to stand correctly. The whole secret of grace is poise. Once get that and you cannot be awkward. The weight should come upon the ball of the foot and the loins. The heels should not be made to bear a particle of weight. I make my girl stand perfectly still, on a straight line, so that the inside of the ball of the foot touches the mark. Then I make her sway her body without moving her feet or losing her balance. You would be astonished to find how difficult this is to most girls. They have become so used to toppling through life that the power of balancing is utterly lost.

"Then I give them the 'pointing exercise' to strengthen the instep and develop the hip action. I make them draw circles with the points of their toes and teach them to kick.

"After that I begin training the muscles of their waist and back.

"This is a labor, indeed. The waist has depended upon the stiff corset so long that it has no strength of its own. It collapses the moment you try to put any strain on it. There's no use trying to walk with a stiff waist or set shoulders. I don't get down to the actual step until I have thoroughly paved the way, you see!"

"The first movement is a good deal like the fencing exercise. It brings the hips and waist into action," and Miss Wilmot stood up with her hands on her shoulders and one foot out in a mock attitude of attack. "Then here is the backward sway. That is invaluable to promote a supple waist and make the shoulders graceful and movable. Most women are perfectly amazed when they find that they can sway backward without hurting themselves. This helps the head and throat, too, and takes away that dreadful woodeny look that is fatal to all."

They rolicked and frolicked, looking all the while like a classic frieze suddenly come to life. Just as I began to understand the meaning of their graceful bendings and lithe turnings, there was a frou-frou of lace petticoats, a clicking of heels, and the Greek nymphs suddenly turned into California girls, all aglow with dancing blood, who pinned on their Paris hats with the most modern of fancy hat pins, and went chattering down the stairs. The illusion was over. Not quite over, though, for even the little pointed boots did not spoil the graceful, easy, dignified walk—a real walk, not an attempt at one. Even the plumpest damsels among them moved with a swimming gait that was beautiful.

"There is an art in sitting, too, let me tell you. How many women do you know who do not either plump into a chair or fall into it? Now, it's very simple to sit gracefully. The back of the leg should touch the chair, one foot should be in front of the other, the knee bends easily and you are seated without making an awkward spectacle of yourself. The feet should not be close together when a woman is seated. One should be about a foot in advance of the other."

THE TWO GREAT FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

The two questions of primary importance in the financial world, of course, are these:

1. How can the Banking System be continued after the expiration of the United States bonds, which are held as security for their circulation? and

2. How can a safe elastic currency be provided for which shall give the country a greater volume of money at one time than at another, but at all times make every dollar as good as a gold dollar?

Mr. Michael D. Harter, member of Congress from Ohio, who for the last twenty-five years has been a private banker as well as a large manufacturer, and who, therefore, has studied these questions from the point of view both of the borrower and of the lender, has for many years been at work upon a plan which he now gives to the world as a solution of both these problems. He would allow the present national banking system to remain, substituting for United States bonds, State, Municipal and Railroad bonds of undoubted character, and he would so provide for the establishment of State banks alongside of national banks as to admit of the issue of just such a volume of currency as the business of the country requires. Incidentally, this plan would have many advantages apart from its main purpose. For instance, it would exert a strong influence upon the management of Railroad, State and Municipal debts to keep their bonds in sufficient standing to become security for currency.

Mr. Harter has contributed a full statement of his plan to the October number of The Forum, after having submitted it to the criticism of a large number of the best students of finance in every part of the United States. It is a plan that will certainly arouse discussion from one end of the country to the other, and one that its friends confidently expect will sooner or later be adopted.

CABLEGRAMS CONDENSED.

A rumor is circulated in Lisbon that disturbances have broken out in Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

The kaiser has sent a formal invitation to the queen dowager and young queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, to visit Berlin.

St. Petersburg advices state that 500 peasants, recently arrested at Ekaterinoslavsk, for taking part in bread riots, have been deported to the nearer colonies of Siberia.

The Hungarian government has expressed its disapproval of the extreme radical agitation by refusing to approve the choice of Meyer Munsterberg, a radical agitator, as town treasurer of Merk.

Preparations are being made at Copenhagen for the celebration of the czar's silver wedding anniversary.

The Queen, Prince of Wales, all the cabinet ministers and leading members of the Opposition, sent letters of condolence to the family of the late Right Hon. William Henry Smith.

The resolution of Young Prince Ferdinand to resign his inheritance and marry Mlle. Vacaresco having been communicated to that lady, she wrote to the prince to forego the sacrifice. The prince is unalterable in his determination.

The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs: A military convention between France and Russia has been in existence for fifteen months, and a further treaty of alliance is about to be signed. Its provisions will not be communicated to the chambers.

There is a marked increase in the want and misery among the working classes in Berlin. In other cities of the Empire, especially the industrial centres, there is more poverty this year than last, about the same period.

Herr Bebel, a prominent member of the socialist party, recently delivered a speech in Berlin, in which he declared that Russia should be trampled to the ground at all costs. Everybody would contribute to the victory of the German flag, and drive the Russians out of Europe

A Madrid dispatch says that the Spanish government is negotiating a treaty of commerce with Portugal, and, for the future, Spanish treaties will not contain the favored nations' clause.

It is semi-officially announced here that the Russian government has no intention of prohibiting the exportation of wheat, of which Russia is still in a position to send 200,000,000 poods abroad. The Moscow Gazette says: Twenty million roubles have been expended in buying seed corn for peasants to the famine-stricken district, and 100,000,000 roubles will be required to furnish the starving peasantry with bread.

A large German emigration has, it is said, set in from the Baltic provinces of Russia to Germany. These provinces are affected by the decree prohibiting the exportation of rye, while the Russian authorities are enforcing new and harsh regulations, which forbid the use of the German tongue in the schools, and all efforts on the part of the Lutheran pastors to make any converts, are also punished as crimes.

MATTERS OF BUSINESS.

The Suez Canal Traffic Being Diverted to the Pacific Ocean—Coal Trade.

A Question of Fire Underwriting Profits—Satisfactory Bank Statement—Trade Statistics.

The Alaska Salmon Packers' Association comprises the controling interests in thirty-three canneries.

The Farmer's Voice, of Chicago, advises agriculturists to hold on to their corn, selling only so much of the crop as is actually necessary for home consumption, until the foreign demand puts prices up, and then sell only what is required to supply that demand, and again lock up the crib till prices go up again.

The Pacific coast steamers have this year materially cut into the business of the Suez Canal. At this time last year there were eight steamers from the tea ports en route for New York by Suez Canal. This year there are only two known of.

The receipts of coal by water at San Francisco for the month of September amounted to $153,534, as compared with $96,596 for the same month, last year. Of this year's import 46,500 tons, or nearly half, were received from British Columbia. For nine months the receipt was 1,102,679 tons, British Columbia contributing 399,396 tons. For the same months of 1890, the total receipt was 819,108.

On her last trip to San Francisco the steamer from Australia brought out 60 boxes of English Sovereigns, valued at $1,440,000, sent to buy sterling bills on London. It was assumed at the time of shipment that these bills could be purchased at 'Frisco at an advantage as compared with shipping the gold directly to London to meet obligations incurred by Australia to England. This course has been pursued in former years at a profit, and from the present price of sterling bills in London it is quite probable that the present shipment will net a larger amount for the benefit of Australia than if the coin had been sent directly to London. The Sovereigns will now go to the California mint, and will emerge from that institution in the form of American Double Eagles.

The German patent law provides that inventions shall be considered new if they have been lost sight of for one hundred years. The principle of granting subsidiary patents has been extended, and the patent office has been a good deal remodeled by the employment of legal and technical experts.

Perkins, Ince & Co., of Toronto, announce that they secured the whole of the Nimpkish River salmon pack.

Insurance against frost is the latest novelty in France. By the freezing over of various rivers, great loss is annually sustained by the manufacturing establishments relying upon water-power, while the cheap delivery of goods by water routes is often prevented for some weeks, necessitating shipments by land at a greater cost. It is estimated that the average annual loss in France is about $16,000,000, and it is proposed to insure against it. The data on which the insurance is to be based are to be gathered by finding the weather conditions for thirty years past in the several districts to be covered. The mean temperature is to be ascertained for each winter month, and the extreme of cold, the number of days and temperature of each day for each year. General average, as in fire insurance, is supposed to furnish a basis of calculation sufficiently accurate to enable the projectors to formulate rates, etc.

The Insurance Chronicle, of Montreal, says that, quoting figures given by it, several weeks ago, and adding 35 per cent. of the fire premiums for expenses, some of its contemporaries have shown that on the purely underwriting business of Canada, for the last twenty-two years, the insurance companies lost money. The figures given by it from 1869 to 1890 inclusive demonstrated that the total premiums received were $112,554,528, and the losses paid $77,630,416, showing an average loss ratio of 68.9 per cent. It goes on to say that its totals included the great St. John fire of 1877, when the companies paid $6,358,329.34, and also a large amount in the Quebec fire, and adds: "From the Canadian experience for the ten or more years past, the assumption of an expense ratio of 35 per cent. is rather too high; but allowing this assumption, if we take the total business of all the companies in Canada for the eleven years from 1880 to 1890, inclusive, we find that the premium exceeded the losses by $2,203,017. It is demonstratable that while fire underwriting in Canada has not been a bonanza by any means, yet for the past dozen years the companies have realized a little profit, and shown by results that the Dominion is quite as profitable a field as the United States, and rather more so."

The bank statement for August, the second under the new regulations, has been issued, and from a banker's point of view must be considerd most satisfactory. Within the month are to be noted increased foreign balances, augmented deposits, reduced current loans and largely increased bank note circulation. Paid up capital shows a healthy increase, as do also reserve funds. The banks having increased capital and reserve funds are widespread from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and are Bank of Nova Scotia, Banque de St. Hyacinthe, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Hamilton, Commercial Bank of Manitoba, and Bank of British Columbia.

The Post-Intelligencer has been making inquiries as to the light run of salmon. Not only is the Seattle cannery complaining, but it is announced that the Blaine cannery will have to shut down this week unless the run increases; the Chinamen are lying idle, and not more than 2,000 cases of silver salmon have been packed. Sufert Bro's. cannery at the Dallas is short, and letters from fishermen on Shoalwater bay and all around the Sound, reported a very light run of silver salmon. A representative of the Puget Sound Fish Company, which is shipping East, says that perhaps the light run of silver salmon is due to the fact that humpbacks have been running unusually heavy, and they and the silvers never school together. They have not been able to secure any silvers fit for the Eastern market for two weeks, and have stopped shipping. The heaviest haul this year was 9,000 pounds, and the average for their seines will not exceed 3,000 pounds. Last year it was nothing uncommon to take out 10,000 to 15,000 pounds in a haul.

The returns of the British Board of Trade for September show that imports have increased £1,300,000. Exports have decreased £1,970,000, as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

TRADE STATISTICS.

In connection with the discussion of the question of reciprocity with the United States, it has been pointed out that considerable discrepancy exists between the official figures of both Governments as to the volume of trade between the two countries. Here they are contrasted:

Years.	United States returns.	Canadian returns.
1887	$36,162,347	$51,937,050
1888	37,245,119	54,706,161
1889	42,141,156	57,412,887
1890	41,503,812	61,671,070

The above figures are compiled by the Chicago Herald which, making allowance for under valuation and smuggling, accepts the Canadian record of imports from the United States, and the American record of imports from Canada as more nearly approaching the truth, both governments being the more careful of import returns, because of the duties to be collected. A comparison made on this basis shows that, from 1850 to 1890, both years inclusive, the United States exported to Canada more than they imported from us, excepting in the seven years 1865, 1866 and 1868 to 1872 inclusive. Since 1872 the excess has ranged from about four millions of dollars in 1872, to nearly twenty-five millions in 1878. Since 1882 the excess has ranged from eleven millions, five hundred thousand dollars to twenty-two millions, three hundred thousand. A comparison made of the imports and exports of the Dominion with leading countries for the fiscal year 1889 also shows that Canada buys more from the United States than from Great Britain. The figures are:

	Imports.	Exports.
United States	$50,029,419	$42,738,071
Great Britain	43,390,084	57,355,780

OLD CARIBOO.

Gold Mining in the Interior—The Season's Output Satisfactory.

Mr. Wm. Anderson returned to Victoria a few days ago from the Snow-Shoe mining camp, in the Cariboo district, after the season's work. What was formerly known as the Lewis Co.'s claim is now in the hands of Mr. Anderson and his partner, Mr. Smith. It has been successfully worked for many years past, its output ranging from 200 to 300 ounces of gold per annum, but during the past season there has been a falling off. Hard rock has been struck, which is more difficult to work and less productive than the "shally" with which the miners had to deal in the past. In fact, none of the claims appear to have turned out as well this year as last; but still there is no reason for complaint, as considerably over pay has been made in almost every instance. Among the new claims staked off and now being worked is the Golden Gate, on which operations commenced about 12 months ago. The owners of this claim have put in the necessary machinery, and are engaged in boring through the rock. They were about 40 ft. from the bottom of the shaft when Mr. Anderson left, and had still a considerable distance to go. The claim of Keith and Borland is also making satisfactory progress, and although the hydraulic pressure had not been playing on the material until some months ago, they had had good pay this season. At Keithley creek, into which the Snowshoe empties, the Chinese are holding sway, and while it is next to impossible to give a correct estimate of their earnings, there is no doubt that they are doing well. For years past they have been operating on grounds which had been worked by the less persistent and hard-to-be-satisfied white men. Encouraged by their success, the Mongolians are extending their boundaries. A few of the old-timers are in the district, going over ground already covered, but they are not making much out of it. At Barkerville mining is up to the average, the Waverley being reported as doing particularly well. Mr. Anderson intends to remain in town until the opening of next year's mining season, the prospects of which are bright.

STUPID RED TAPE.

United States Citizens Not Free from the Humbug they Deride.

Thursday's Post-Intelligencer contains the following item of interest to Victorians:

M. G. Hall, superintendent of the western division of the Northern Pacific Express Company, is at Port Townsend to investigate a hitch in getting express matter through the custom house. A bundle of blankets sent from Victoria to Seattle was detained there, that being the first American port the steamer called at, and, though the package was free of duty, the customs officials sent to this city duplicate blank affidavits to the effect that the contents were what they were represented to be. On the taking of this oath by the consignee before a deputy collector or notary the articles were released. Mr. Hall is going to see if he cannot have goods sent right through and the customs regulations complied with here instead of at Port Townsend, and thus avoid delay. This oath is required under a recent ruling of the supreme court in the case of books and house hold effects, professional books, tools of trade, articles intended for the use of cottages and schools, wearing apparel and personal effects. Mr. Hall will also arrange to open an office at Port Angeles.

Mr. E. E. Blackwood, local agent of the N.P.R., was seen in reference to the proposed change by a COLONIST reporter, last night. He expresses himself very strongly on the subject, and said that for years the actions of the Customs officials at Port Townsend had been most stupid. A couple of years ago a large number of bundles, containing blankets and other personal effects, had been sent from Victoria to Seattle, via Port Townsend. At the latter place, although it was perfectly apparent that there was nothing dutiable among the stuff, the collector refused to enter it unless the owners were on the spot, and also refused to forward them to their destination. This style of thing has been carried on every day since. To cite an instance. A few weeks ago Edward Hanlan, the oarsman, left Victoria for Portland, giving instructions to the N. P. office, here, to forward his trunk after him. This was done, but, as usual, the authorities at Port Townsend refused to let it go through. A special key was made and sent to Port Townsend, and permission given to open the box and examine contents; but still they would not pass it, giving the reason that the owner was the only person who could declare for free goods. Hanlan didn't get his trunk till his return. At Victoria the same rule practically exists, but the Custom House here will always forward free goods under bond to wherever the owners are. At Port Townsend they invariably refuse to do this, thus compelling the owners to travel, in some cases, hundreds of miles for the purpose of obtaining their property. It is to be hoped that such a state of utter stupidity will be done away with by the efforts which Mr. Hall is making. Mr. Blackwood says that he may probably succeed, if sufficient influence can be brought to bear on the Government.

True Faith.

"I HAVE great faith in Burdock Blood Bitters as a blood purifier. I have taken three bottles for bad blood and find it a perfect cure. It is a grand medicine and I recommend it wherever I go."—Ida Sanderson, Toronto, Ont.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

aul-d&w-ly

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The 23rd Fall Exhibition at Saanich a Great Success on Opening Day.

Quality, not Quantity, the Distinguishing Feature of the Show—The Prize List.

The 23rd annual fall exhibition of the Saanich Agricultural Society was held on Thursday, and continued on Friday with extra attractions. The weather was charming for those who were able to take in the show, but these were not, in the main, the practical farmers of the district. The weather for some weeks past has been anything but favorable to harvesting operations in the vicinity of Saanich, and the agriculturists of the district are at present up to their ears in the business of getting in their crops. A day in the field to them means a great deal under present circumstances, and many of them were, yesterday, conspicuous by their absence. The attendance was nothing like what it used to be, and in consequence the proceedings were rather tame. As to the exhibits, what they lacked in quantity was made up by quality. Heretofore, "graded" stock was the great feature of the show, but, yesterday, most of the animals had a pedigree—a creditable pedigree—and, judging from the class of stock exhibited, there can be no doubt that the farmers are in a better position than ever to improve their lands. Some good blooded animals of the Durham, Holstein and Jersey strains have been introduced, and their offspring are a credit to the parent stock. In this connection, Messrs. W. Thomson, F. Turgoose and S. Dean have done much—importing some thoroughbred animals. The prize list was more liberal than was the competition. In each of the three grades above mentioned, seven prizes were offered, but they did not fill in. The sheep were excellent in quality, but there were not enough of them to create any serious competition; while two pens of swine represented the whole family. This latter fact may be explained when it is remembered that a species of hog cholera was prevalent in the district during the earlier part of the year. It has since been stamped out, but the farmers are excusably timorous in bringing together large pens of porkers. Horses showed up well, but the competition was not, in the main, local. In the roadster class the Tolmie Estate put in Lollard, as the best stallion, and—a foregone conclusion—carried off the first prize. An animal that has taken the leading place at the Victoria, New Westminster and other large shows was not likely to be beaten by anything the Saanich district could produce. Mr. Perrin has carried all before him with his little saddle horse, or colt, and the record was not likely to be beaten at Saanich—nor was it. Mr. J. H. Sayward's stallion Christmas, and his filly, Maud S., are also well known animals, bound to distinguish themselves wherever exhibited. Poultry was almost nil. In this department the society would do well to classify more particularly. "The best three fowls" is very indefinite, considering the variety of the species. The domestic department was well represented, as the prize list will show, but the girls of the district do not, evidently, take a lively interest in their specialties. Nine prizes were offered to them, but there was practically no competition. On the whole the exhibition was a great success. The society has served to improve the breed of stock, the class of crops, etc, and by the wholesome spirit of properly divided emulation which it has infused, has done much to ameliorate the lot of the farmer. The show is to be continued to-day, and, if an attractive programme will ensure a large patronage, it will be more liberally supported than ever. The horse racing consists of a half mile contest for the Dorothy Cup (presented by Mr. H. Helmcken), a mile trotting race, for purses of $50 and $20; a half mile race for like stakes; mile trotting race for stallions, and a half mile race for Indians; besides a couple of private matches. An excellent course has been made, and competent judges appointed. A rare treat is in store for those who attend the exhibition to-day.

The officers of the society, and they are particularly zealous in the discharge of their duty, are: S. Sandover, president; Julius Brethour, vice-president; H. Brethour, sec.; and E. Johns, treasurer. The committee is composed as follows; Messrs. G. Harrison, E. R. John, M. Dean, P. Frank, Wm. Thomson, J. T. Harrison, Wm. Armstrong, H. Marcotte, F. Turgoose, J. Sluggett, and E. Sadler.

Appended is the prize list:—

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE—DURHAM.

Best cow—S Sandover, 1 and 2.

THOROUHBRED JERSEY CATTLE.

Best bull—S Dean; 2, S Sandover.
Cow—S Dean; 2, S Sandover.
Heifer calf—S Dean.

THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Best bull of any age—F Turgeose.
Bull calf—W Thomson.
Cow—W Thomson.

GRADED CATTLE.

Best bull calf—W Thomson and highly commended.
Yearling heifer—Louis Duval; 2, J Matthews.
Heifer calf—John Halden; 2, S Dean.
Herd cattle, not less than one male and four females—E R John.
Two cows or steers for butcher—J Halden.

CLASS B. SHEEP—LONG WOOL.

Best ram of any age—H King; 2, G Harrison.
Ram lamb—H King; 2. G Harrison.
Two ewes any age—H King; 2, G Harrison.
Two ewe lambs—H King; 2, G Harrison.

SHEEP—SHORT WOOL.

Best ram of any age—S Sandover.
Ram lamb—S Sandover; 2, J Halden.
Two ewes, any age—1 and 2, S Sandover.
Two ewe lambs—1 and 2, S Sandover.
Four fat sheep, any breed—S Sandover; 2, G Harrison.

HORSES—DRAUGHT.

Best stallion—H Simpson; 2, A McNeill.
Span horses—H Price; 2, John Sluggett.
Single horse—J Sluggett; 2, J T Harrison.
Three-year-old gelding or filly—J Sluggett.
Two-year-old gelding or filly—James Hagen; 2, J T Harrison.
Yearling colt—Wm Thomson; 2, Louis Duval.
Brood mare, with foal at foot—X Marcottee; 2, Walter Heal.
Sucking colt—Walter Heal; 2, X Marcottee.

ROADSTERS.

Best Stallion—1 and 2, Tolmie Estate.
Buggy horse—J A McNeill; 2, S Sandover.
Saddlehorse—A Perrin; 2, M Dean.
Three year old gelding or filly—Tolmie Estate; 2, J Hagen.
Two year old gelding or filly—J Sluggett; 2, J Halden.
Yearling colt—Wm Thompson; 2d, J Halden.
Sucking colt—J Hagen.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

First, by Henry Simpson, for the best exhibit of colts and fillies raised and owned by one man, sired by his Suffolk Punch horse, Ben II., won by W Thompson.

Second, by Alfred McNeill, for the best filly colt sired by his horse Republican, won by X Marcottee.

SWINE—BERKSHIRE.

Best bred sow under 12 months—X Marcottee.
Boar under 12 months—E R John.

GRAIN, GRASS, SEEDS AND HOPS.

Best bushel fall wheat—J. D. Bryant; 2nd, H Simpson.
Bushel spring wheat—J S Yonge; 2nd, J D Bryant.
Bushel Chevalier barley—J D Bryant, 2nd, H King.
Oats—T Mitchell; 2nd, J S Yonge.
Field peas, any color—1st and 2nd, J S Yonge.
Sample Timothy seed, not less than 50 lbs.—S Dean; 2nd J D Bryant.
Sample 12 heads Indian corn, sweet—X Marcotte; 2nd, J D Bryant.

ROOTS.

Best bushel early potatoes—1 and 2 J Lamberton.
Bushel late potatoes—J Lamberton; 2, J S Yonge.
Six Swedish turnips—J Halden.
Six Aberdeen turnips—J T Harrison.
Any other turnip—J Halden; 2, J T Harrison.
Six mangold wurtzel—H King; 2, J Halden.
Twelve long carrots, any color—X Marcottee.
Twelve short carrots, any color—S Sandover; 2, J Rea.
Twelve onions—X Marcotte; 2, J W Armstrong.
Two cabbages, other than savoy—S Sandover; 2, J Rea.
Six beets—X Marcottee; 2, G Marcottee.
Twelve shallots—L Duval; 2, J Rea.
Two savoy cabbages—J D Bryant; 2, J Rea.
Two cauliflowers—J D Bryant; 2, S Sandover.

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Best four pounds fresh butter—Mrs Mitchell; 2, Mrs J D Bryant; 3, Mrs J T Harrison.
Package salt butter, not less than 50 lbs.—Mrs R John; 2, Mrs Mitchell; 3, Mrs Pollard.
Ten pounds cheese, made in the province—Mrs R John.
Bread (hop yeast)—Miss E Mitchell; 2, Miss Turgoose.
Bread (salt rising)—Mrs H Simpson; 2, Mrs S Dean.
Graham bread—Mrs Dean; 2 Mrs Pollard.
Fruit cake—Mrs J T Harrison.
Lemon cake—Mrs S Sandover.
Cocoanut cake—Mrs S Sandover.

FRUIT.

Best twelve early autumn apples—S Sandover; 2, Marcottee.
Twelve late apples—J Halden.
Twelve largest apples—Wm Thomson; 2, J Halden.
Collection apples—X Marcottee.
Twelve pears—J T Harrison; 2, J D Bryant.
Twelve plums—J D Harrison.
Twelve peaches—W Dean.
Sample grapes, out-door production, not less than three bunches—J D Harrison; 2, J D Bryant.
Two watermelons—S Sandover.
Twelve tomatoes—S Sandover, 1 and 2.
Twelve quinces—T Turgoose, 1 and 2.
Two vegetable marrows—J T Harrison, 1 and 2.
Two squashes—X Marcottee; 2, S Sandover.
Two Pumpkins—S Sandover; 2, J Rea.
Two cucumbers—J Halden, 1 and 2.
Citron melons—J Rea; 2, J Sandover.
Twelve prunes—J T Harrison.
Currant wine (1 quart)—J D Bryant.
Vinegar (1 quart)—Mrs Bryant.
Collection of preserved fruit—S Sandover.
Collection of pot plants—Mrs S Sandover.

POULTRY.

Best three geese, 1 male and 2 female—S Sandover; 2, G Harrison.
Three ducks, 1 male and 2 females—E R John; 2, X Marcottee.
Three pigeons, 1 male and 2 females—S Sandover.
Three rabbits, 1 male and 2 females—H Simpson.
Dozen eggs, single yolk—Mrs Harrison; 2, Mrs Marcottee.

LADIES' PRIZES.

Best patchwork quilt—Mrs T W Carter; 2, Mrs Pollard.
Knitted cotton quilt—Mrs G Simpson.
Linen shirt—Mrs H McKenzie.
Suit ladies' underclothing, trimmed—Mrs J T Harrison; 2, Mrs T W Carter, Jr.
Pair knitted hose—Mrs T W Carter.
Pair stockings, darned—Mrs T W Carter, Jr; 2, Mrs J T Harrison.
Piece Berlin wool—Mrs J T Harrison, 1 and 2.
Piece crochet work—Mrs J Spotts; 2, Mrs H C Wilson.
Piece crochet work, wool—Mrs J T Harrison; 2, Mrs J D Bryant.
Lace work—Mrs S Brethour; 2, Mrs J T Harrison.
Embroidery cotton—Mrs S Brethour; 2, Mrs T W Carter.
Embroidery, silk—Mrs Thomson; 2, Mrs J T Harrison.
Embroidery, worsted—Mrs T W Carter; 2, Mrs J T Harrison.
Fancy knitting—1 and 2, Mrs T W Carter.
Assortment tatting—Mrs T W Carter.
Rag rug—1 and 2, Mrs Pollard.
Embroidered table cover—1 and 2, Mrs J T Harrison.
Button holes, six—Miss Bessie Heard; 2, Mrs T W Carter.
Arasiene, chenile and ribbon—Mrs T W Carter; 2, Mrs J T Harrison.
Canary—Mrs E R John; 2, Mrs Bryant.
Bouquet—Mrs J T Harrison; 2, Mrs Sandover.

PRIZES FOR GIRLS UNDER 14 YEARS.

Best pencil drawing—Miss E Roberts.
Oil painting (special)—Mrs H C Wilson.

New Bible Translation.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 7.—Prof. Paul Haupt, chief of the Semitic department of the John Hopkins University, has just returned from London and Berlin, where he had conferences with noted scholars in reference to a new translation of the Bible. It is proposed to include in this translation not only the Old and New Testaments, but also the Apocrypha. The character of the work will be international, though the project is to be brought out under American auspices.

Republican National Convention.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 8.—A call has been issued for the next meeting of the National Republican committee in Washington, on November 23rd next, to consider the resignation of Senator Quay as chairman, and to determine the place of holding the next National Convention. This action was decided on, to-day, by Hon. J. S. Clarkson, chairman, pro tem, of the committee.

G. A. of the Tennessee.

CHICAGO, Ills., Oct. 8.—General Granville M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, has been selected as president of the army of Tennessee, to take place of the late General Sherman. The next meeting of the Society will be held in St. Louis. General Dodge will later on settle the day for the meeting. A committee of six was appointed to obtain subscriptions and secure the co-operation of the public in an effort to erect a monument at Washington to General Sherman.

International Cricket Match.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—To-day's cricket game, between the English gentlemen and the New York eleven, at Staten Island, was called at 1 p.m. on account of rain. The Americans had scored 166 runs for five wickets. The game was declared a draw.

Baie des Chaleurs Scandal.

QUEBEC, Oct. 8.—At the opening of the Royal Commission, to inquire into the Baie des Chaleurs railway scandal, this morning, Mr. Hall moved, on behalf of Messrs. Owen Murphy and J. C. Villeneuve, as members of the Provincial Parliament and electors of the Province, that they be allowed to appear, through counsel, and cross-examine witnesses, and aid the investigation in every way in their power. This was resisted by Messrs. Beique and Amyot, counsel for the Provincial Government. Judge Jette said the commission would give a decision next Wednesday. Mr. Hall also moved that a large number of witnesses be summoned, including Messrs. Mercier, Pacaud, Garneau and others, and that Pacaud be called upon to produce all the papers and documents in his possession bearing on the subject. Judge Jette assented to this, after which the commission adjourned till Wednesday next, when real work will begin.

Gold in the Argentine Republic.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 9.—Gold is quoted at 334 per cent. premium.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation permanently.

For sale in 75c. Bottles by all Druggists.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

ja20-tts-d&w

SCHULTZE POWDER.

I have imported direct from the factory a large quantity of the above, and am prepared to fill orders for

LOADED CARTRIDGES

at a low figure. Only the best materials used. SAMPLE BOX of my own loaded Schultze Cartridges delivered to any address in Victoria on receipt of $1.

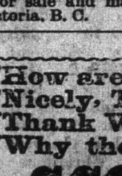
Send for my illustrated Catalogue.

CHARLES E. TISDALL,

GUNMAKER, - - VANCOUVER.

au11-d&w-3m

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.



Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & Co., Victoria, B. C. jly17-d&w-tts

"How are you?"
"Nicely, Thank You."
"Thank Who?"
"Why the inventor of
SCOTT'S EMULSION
Which cured me of CONSUMPTION."

Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.

Give thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.

Give thanks. That it is such a wonderful flesh producer.

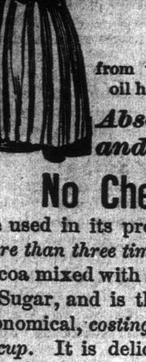
Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for *Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds.*

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

ap7-12mo-eod

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is

Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

mr11-w&s-9m

PANTS $3 TO ORDER

Send three-cent stamp for samples and self-measurement blanks. Will include linen tape measure if you mention this paper

DOMINION PANTS CO.

362 and 364 St. James Street, Montreal.

wly-ja2

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

se18-1y-w

NOTICE.

Estate of James McKinlay, Deceased, of Lac La Hache.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the above estate must be sent in to the undersigned within sixty days, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to forthwith settle same.

A. O. McKINLAY,
S. A. FERGUSON,
Executors.

Address—Lac La Hache.

June 27th, 1891. jly3-2m-w

...LLANEOUS.

...P of FIGS

...ENJOYS
...d and results when ... taken; it is pleasant ... the taste, and acts ...tly on the Kidneys, ...s, cleanses the sys- ...dispels colds, head- ...s and cures habitual ...manently.
...ottles by all Druggists.
...FIG SYRUP CO.
...NCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

...E POWDER.
...rect from the factory a ...above, and am prepared
...CARTRIDGES
...the best materials used. ...y own loaded Schultze ...o any address in Victoria
...ted Catalogue.
...E. TISDALL, VANCOUVER.

...AL WAFERS.
...tion of a physician who ...a life long experience in ...female diseases. Is used ...with perfect success by ...000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, ...Ladies ask your drug- ...Pennyroyal Wafers and ...substitute, or inclose post- ...sealed particulars. Sold by ...gists, $1 per box. Address ...CAL CO., DETROIT, MICH. ...d by LANGLEY & Co.,

...ou?" ...ank You." ...no?" ...inventor of ...TT'S ...LSION ...OF CONSUMPTION." ...discovery. That it ...e you sick when you ...t it is three times as ...the old-fashioned ...t it is such a wonder- ...cer. ...it is the best remedy ...ption, Scrofula, ...Wasting Dis- ...ns and Colds. ...e genuine in Salmon ...by, all Druggists, at ...WNE, Belleville.

..., PARIS, 1878.
...AKER & Co.'S ...reakfast Cocoa
...which the excess of ...as been removed, is ...solutely Pure ...it is Soluble.
...emicals ...reparation. It has ...nes the strength of ...Starch, Arrowroot ...herefore far more ...less than one cent ...cious, nourishing, ...ASILY DIGESTED, ...apted for invalids ...ons in health.
...rs everywhere.
..., Dorchester, Mass.

...end three-cent ...mp for samples ...self-measure- ...nt blanks. Will ...ude linen tape ...asure if you ...tion this paper $3 TO ORDER
...PANTS CO. ...es Street, Montreal.

...FITS!
...186 ADELAIDE ST. ...ONT.

...ICE.
...ay, Deceased, of Lac ...ache.
...ainst the above estate ...the undersigned within ...rsons indebted to the ...forthwith settle same. ...O. McKINLAY, ...A. FERGUSON, Executors. ...Hache.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Celebrated C. P. R. Case Against the Government—The Arbitrators' Award Made.

Nelson a Port of Customs Entry—P. M. G. Haggart to Sue Principal Grant.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—The arbitrators in the famous case of the Canadian Pacific R.R. against the Government over the construction of the Onderdonk section have made their award, but owing to Hon. Mr. Bowell's absence from the city, the result will not be known for a few days. It will take three years to get through this famous cause celebre.

It is reported that Hon. Mr. Haggart will sue Principal Grant for defamation of character.

Nelson is likely to be made a port of entry for customs. The Canadian Pacific have been urging this step.

The results of this year's growth of two rowed barley have been eminently satisfactory. English buyers are endeavoring to purchase the whole of this year's crop, but the Department of Agriculture are strongly urging the farmers to hold on to it for seed.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—The Government steamer Alert ran on the rocks at Wreck Bay, Anticosti, this morning, but was got off to-night, and proceeded on her way to Quebec.

The preliminary action in the Pontiac election case has been dismissed, and Purist Murray will have to face the music this week, as the case proceeds on its merits, to-morrow.

The Government steamer Quadra made four trial trips on the Clyde to-day, and was found to steam an average of 12 knots an hour with all equipments on board, one knot better than the contract calls for. Capt. Walbran is highly pleased with the vessel, and will sail for British Columbia on Saturday. The crew of 20 men manning her will remain in British Columbia; most of them are experienced fishermen.

Lady Macdonald returned to Ottawa this morning.

Hon. Mr. Bowell left, Thursday, on a three weeks' tour of inspection on the Intercolonial railway.

The award in the great Canadian Pacific arbitration is still untouched in the vaults of the Bank of Montreal here.

Eleven hundred hands are employed in Chaudiere mills, to-day. The strike is over.

The voting to repeal the Scott Act in Drummond county will take place on the 27th November.

Arguments in the Sayward case will be heard, in Washington, the 19th instant. Choate, of New York, and Carlyle, of Washington, represent Canada.

A new set of regulations governing the shipment of live stock is being drafted, embracing the results of the recent inspection.

The experimental farms are to enter upon a series of tests regarding the production of beet root, for sugar purposes.

Mr. McIntosh, M.P., emphatically denies that he will become Queen's Printer.

The revenue from Chinese immigration, at Vancouver, for September, was $7,426, as against the same month last year, $4,428.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

VANCOUVER.

Valuable Mineral Discovery—Arrival of a Well-Known Traveller.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 10.—Phil Robinson, special correspondent of the London Times, a well known traveller, arrives here by to-morrow's train.

The clothing store of J. L. Davis, known in connection with the recent embezzlement case, has been closed the past two days. It is now stated that Davis has assigned with assets estimated at $5,000, liabilities $14,000. The principal creditors are a firm of Montreal manufacturers, represented by E. B. Carmichael, of Victoria.

It is stated that the discovery has been made of a body of copper pyrites, 15 feet wide, assaying 24 to 34 per cent. of copper. The lead is seven miles up the Capilano and has been traced to the shore opposite this city.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Parliamentary Resignation.

TORONTO, Oct. 10. — Hon. Charles Clark has sent in his resignation as a member of the Local Legislature for East Wellington, which constituency he has represented since 1871. He was speaker of the Legislature from 1880 to 1886.

Marine Activity.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—Shipping circles are very active at present, on account of the great push of grain to this port, in order to get as much as possible away before the season of navigation closes. The large quantities of grain which are coming down have stiffened freight considerably. All kinds of general freight are offering freely, and steamships are having no difficulty in obtaining full cargoes.

The C.P.R. Award.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—Mr. Drinkwater, Secretary of the C. P. R., was seen last night, and asked regarding the reported award in the Canadian Pacific arbitration. He said: "I have just returned from Ottawa, and I may say that an award has been made, but I cannot say anything further for publication, as the award has not yet been communicated to us, and, until it is, I can say nothing."

Toronto and Parnell.

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—A special meeting of the Toronto branch of the National League was held, last night, when a resolution of regret at the death of Charles Stewart Parnell was adopted. It was resolved to hold a meeting, on Wednesday night, when resolutions of a similar character will be presented.

The Canadian Footballers Beaten.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—A cablegram says that the Canadian-American football team played at Bury, in Lancashire, on Saturday, and though they had much the best of the play were defeated by two goals to one.

Block in the Soo Canal.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 12.—Traffic through the Soo canal has been suspended owing to a blockade in the river near the south end of the canal. The blockade is caused by the sinking of a barge, through a collision with another barge. A telegram, received yesterday, states that it will be five or six days before the channel can be cleared. Passengers booked by the C.P.R. boats, too and from Manitoba, are being sent by the all rail route.

Death of Rev. Wm. Hansford

TORONTO, October 12.—Rev. Wm. Hansford, D.D., for many years a prominent figure in the Methodist church in Canada, died here yesterday, aged 51. Mr. Hansford had occupied many of the most important offices and was a man of almost remarkable force of character.

Small Pox in Quebec.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12. — The Provincial Board of Health is taking every possible precaution to prevent small pox spreading. As seventeen cases of disease are reported to exist in St. Paul de Lacroix, Temiscouata county and others in Macnider, Rimouski, the Board has dispatched an inspector to those places to make searching inquiries. It has also issued circulars calling on all the municipalities in the infected counties to report true state of affairs at once.

Important Document Stolen.

QUEBEC, Oct. 12.—It is now ascertained that an important document, referring to the Baie des Chaleurs Railway scandal, was stolen from the office of L. F. Pandult. The latter has made a sworn declaration to this effect.

Rumoured Attempt on Premier Mercier.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12. — Yesterday the Chief of Police received a telegram from Premier Mercier requesting that an officer be sent to "Souvenir," his county residence. The reason for the call is unknown, but it is stated that an attempt was made upon the Premier's life.

Concerning Reciprocity.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—According to the Globe's Washington correspondent it may be said that the reciprocity conference will not be resumed. He says that unless there is a more liberal offer on the part of the Dominion Government there is no reason why the conference should proceed.

"SCIENCE, NOT SENSE."

Special Agent Williams Condemns the Sealing Policy of the Past.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—There has been too much science and not enough common sense in treating the subject of seal fishing in Behring Sea," said Special Agent Williams, of the [illegible] department, who was sent to Alaskan waters last spring to superintend the killing of seals on the Pribyloff Islands. A correspondent had been speaking with him about the report made by the Smithsonian institute, where it contended that the method of killing seals on land was more destructive than deep sea poaching. "There is no trouble about killing on land. It is deep sea sealing, as it is called, that is so rapidly exterminating the animals." Mr. Williams did not think the price of seal skins had advanced within the last few days, or that there was a scarcity of skins. In regard to the methods necessary to prevent poaching, the inspector said: "It can only be prevented by an international agreement that will permit us to seize not only any vessel found sealing in Behring Sea, but any vessel having seals on board. Armed with these instructions, few vessels having skins on board could patrol these waters successfully. A three-mile limit is no special protection to us. It is a comparatively easy matter for schooners to run in close to the rocks on foggy nights and send a boat ashore and kill seals on the rookeries." When asked if the seals were disappearing, he said: "There is no doubt that they are, and unless some measure of protection is afforded them, sealing will soon become a lost industry."

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

A Republican Boss Shot at.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Early yesterday morning Martin Kelly, local Republican boss, was driven home from a Third street saloon by John Larkin of the United Carriage Company. When the driver had reached the politician's house he demanded one dollar for his fare. Mr. Kelly cursed him, and fired one shot at Larkin. Kelly afterwards rang up the telephone and informed the Carriage Company that he had taken a shot at their driver, and warned them that he was coming down to clean out the office.

Valuable Law Library.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—It is stated here that D. O. Mills, who is constructing a large building on Montgomery street, proposes to inaugurate a law library to be used by his tenants, which will be one of the most complete in existence and will include all the English reports, those of the United States Supreme Court, of the Federal Courts and of each of the 47 states and territories and the subsequent laws to date. The Irish, Scotch and colonial reports will also be included together with the latest and best text books, statutes and digests.

A Cruise of Pleasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The English steam yacht St. George dropped anchor in the bay about 10:30, this morning, after an uneventful voyage from Vancouver. After remaining here for three weeks she will go to Honolulu. From there she will proceed further south and cruise among the islands of the South Pacific, and thence to New Zealand and Australia. Then a fresh start will be taken, and the St. George will point her nose in the direction of Cape Horn and after weathering that point will sail leisurely up the east coast of South America, stopping at the principal cities. From South America the yacht will proceed directly home, and the voyagers expect to sight the white cliffs of England either in the latter part of June or early in July.

They Have a Mayoress.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 9.—The town of Kiowa, Kansas, is in a state of turmoil, the citizens being in open revolt against Mrs. Paxton, the mayoress, on account of her warfare against the whisky joints. She has been petitioned by the business men to resign, and her husband's name is said to be on the petition.

An Expensive Bonfire.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Oct. 9.—Moffat's mills at Dalhousie, with one million and a half feet of lumber, were burned last night. Loss, $25,000.

H. R. Morse, jr., of Vancouver, is in town.

PARNELL'S FURERAL.

His Immediate Following Pay Him a Magnificent Tribute—Dublin a City of Mourning.

Eulegiums of the Parnellite Press—Extremely Bitter Denunciations of Their Opponents.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—On Saturday night numerous extra trains were run from London to Holyhead to accommodate the hundreds who wished to accompany the body to Ireland. After leaving London there were no demonstrations along the railway routes until Chester was reached. Here large deputations from Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and other places, joined the train. Mr. Parnell's colleagues in parliament extended greetings to the various deputations. The funeral train reached Holyhead about 2 o'clock, yesterday. It was a typical British October morning, dark, dismal, wet, cold, hazy. Notwithstanding the unfavorable surroundings, eager groups of people had collected on the quay to watch the transfer of the coffin from the train. Dozens of Parnell's close friends had come across from Kingston to meet the body, and forced their way into the cars which held the coffin. The case in which the coffin had been placed was borne upon the shoulders of seamen to the steamer Ireland. The Parnellites followed close behind.

SOBS WERE DISTINCTLY AUDIBLE

as the procession filed down the double gangway to the ship. The coffin was deposited in an enclosure specially fitted up for its reception, and here the followers of the dead chief kept watch throughout the voyage across the channel, relieving one another at regularly stated intervals. Among those who kept guard were the Lord Mayor of Dublin, High Sheriff Meade, Mr. H. Parnell, a brother of the deceased, Mrs. Dickinson, his sister, and her daughter, also Miss Maud Genne, who became famous for her stubborn resistance to eviction in Donegal. She had traveled from Toulon to attend the funeral of the man who was an idol with her. She was clad in deep mourning, and attracted much attention. All the friends who had been at Brigthon in attendance on the body of their late chief, were also aboard the steamer, the decks being packed with people, who suffered great discomfort on account of the inclement weather, the sea being rough and heavy, and

WIND AND RAIN PREVAILING.

At Kingstown a crowd had collected to receive the remains. Conspicuous among those present were: Richard Power, Dr. Joseph E. Kenney, L. Lawrence Carel, James J. Dalton, T. Roohefort Maguire, John C. Clancy, William J. Corbett, Col. John P. Nolan and Patrick O'Brien. The solemn silence was unbroken even by the exchange of friendly greetings until after the transference of the body to the railway carriage, by which it was soon carried to the Dublin station, where a vast, but silent crowd, with uncovered heads, greeted the train. Timothy Harrington, M.P., and Dr. Hackett, who attended Mr. Parnell when his eyes were injured in Kilkenny, as well as other notables, joined the swelling funeral procession. Conspicuous in front of

THE DENSE MASSES OF PEOPLE

were members of the Gaelic Athletic Association, with hurlers used in their sports, all draped with black crape caught up with green ribbon. Representatives of different branches of the league wore black badges, upon which were printed the dying words of the statesman: "Give my love to my colleagues and the Irish nation." As the coffin was removed from the box which had encased it the crowd rushed forward and seized the box, tearing it quickly into pieces for the purpose of obtaining fragments of the wood as relics. On being removed from the train the coffin was lifted into the hearse. Floral tributes literally covered the top of the hearse and were piled around the coffin. As the hearse moved from the station a body of police formed in front of the procession. A band of the Workingmen's Union followed directly behind the police escort and played the dead march in "Saul." The coffin was borne from the hearse on the shoulders of six stalwart Irishmen to St. Michael's church, near the law court, where the rector, Rev. Thos. Long, assisted by Rev. G. A. Frye, rector of All Souls church, Manchester, read the service of the Church of Ireland. The most intimate friends and the relatives of the deceased completely filled the church, the throng of general mourners remaining meanwhile outside in the pouring rain. The body lay in state in the council chamber. Photographs were taken before the public was admitted. The coffin was placed at the base of

THE O'CONNEL STATUTE,

and on either side, in bold relief, are statues of Grattan and Lucas. Conspicuous on the coffin were three wreaths from Mrs. Parnell—a cross, anchor and circle—with inscriptions: "My own true love, best and truest friend; from his broken-hearted wife." Inside this inscription was the following: "My dear love, my husband; from his heart-broken wife." And still within this was: "My dear love, my husband, my king; from his heart-broken wife." There were also two lovely little wreaths from Mrs. Parnell's two daughters, with the words: "From little Clare and little Fittie; to our dear mother's husband." At the head of the coffin stood the colors of the Wicklow volunteers, organized by Mr. Parnell's father in 1779. At the top of the coffin was an immense cross of flowers, inscribed with the names of the thirty-one faithful parliamentary colleagues of Mr. Parnell. The enclosure round the coffin was a mass of flowers of every shape and design, and coming from admirers in all parts of Ireland and England. So numerous were such tributes that room could not be found for all of them in the hall, and the stewards were finally obliged to request that the donors send their tokens to the cemetery instead. From 10 o'clock to 2 in the afternoon a continuous stream of people poured into the hall. It is estimated that 40,000 people paid their respects to

THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

Nearly all wore deep mourning. The men wore bands of black crape interwoven with green ribbon around their arms. Despite the drenching rain a large proportion of the mourners were women.

The Parnellite members of parliament stood inside the barrier as a sort of body guard, Mr. Henry Campbell, who had been Parnell's closest intimate for years, standing at the foot of the coffin unable to repress his tears. At 1 o'clock the procession was stopped, though there seemed no end to the line of people who wished to pass the coffin. It was necessary, however, to begin the march to the cemetery, which would not otherwise have ended till evening. A photograph of the scene was taken, showing the casket and catafalque, with the statues of O'Connell, Grattan, Lucas, the poet McCarthy and also including the brother and sister of the dead patriot, and a group composed of the last members of the crowd that had been admitted. At 2:45 the procession started, led by the leaders of the executive committee. Following them came the bier, drawn by six coal-black horses, surrounded by the parliamentary colleagues of Mr. Parnell.

THE ORDER OF MARCH

was: Pall-bearers, chief mourners, officiating clergymen, Gaelics, with ex-head centre James Stephens, the equally noted John O'Leary, other societies, the general public. Perfect order was preserved. Among those conspicuous in the procession, was Mr. Alexander J. Reid, the United States consul in Dublin. Not a single anti-Parnellite, known as such, was visible. The lord mayor in state, preceded by his marshal and sword and mace bearers, was next behind the family carriages. Then followed the representatives of the corporations of principal Irish towns, home rulers, private carriages, and citizens on foot. Just as the procession started the rain ceased. The scene was most impressive. All the windows and housetops along the line of march were packed with people. The procession surpassed, in point of number, anything of the kind ever witnessed in Dublin. The windows and housetops were black with spectators. Most of the houses were draped in mourning and festooned in crepe. Swinging across the street at frequent intervals hundreds of Irish flags draped in black were displayed. Twenty bands scattered through the line of march furnished music. The strains of the "Dead March in Saul," the "Adeste Fidelis," hymns and Irish dirges added to the solemnity of the occasion. When the head of the procession arrived opposite St. Catherine's church, the scene of

THOMAS EMMET'S EXECUTION,

a halt was made for a few minutes, all hats being removed. A second halt was made in front of the Bank of Ireland, the old Irish parliament buildings, where a similar quiet salute was rendered, and a third stop was made at the National Club, of which Mr. Parnell was the leading member. All in the procession wore badges of crepe and green ribbon. The line, six deep, occupied an hour passing a given point. Many weird scenes were witnessed. Queer-looking old men and women, dressed in costumes such as few of the visitors, and, in fact, few of the residents of Dublin had ever seen, were visible here and there in the crowd, having been attracted from rural provinces or from the slums of Dublin by the rare interest of the occasion. The "corner boys," with the inevitable pot hats, were present in force. Not only the poorer classes, but the well-to-do, were represented, and the rich and poor jostled one another without ceremony. Lamentations could be heard everywhere, and frequently women could be seen raising their hands as the coffin passed, in Shaugraun-like attitudes, and uttering wails, rising into screams of woe. Often the wailers cursed the foes of Parnell, and one frenzied old hag in the College Green screamed:

"THE ENGLISH HAVE MURDERED CHARLIE,"

and kept up this dismal refrain until removed by the police. The only arrests that the police found it necessary to make were of drunken men, whose muddled condition led them to noisy demonstrations of grief or rage. By 4 o'clock the police became overwhelmed by the ever increasing crowd and by the withdrawal of a portion of their force, who went to clear a way for the funeral at the entrance to the gates of the cemetery. When the first part of the procession reached the lower gate at 5 o'clock, it was found impossible to penetrate the dense masses. In the struggle with the onlookers the police were obliged to abandon the attempt to drive them back, the surging crowd around the gate seeking to see the cortege met a great contending wave of others trying to see, and a scene of great confusion ensued. The procession for a time was checked and thrown into disarray. The hearse was then taken to a platform, specially constructed for the purpose, in order to enable those in the procession to file around and have a full view of the bier. When Glassevin, the last resting place of the dead statesman, was reached, it was dark. The Gaelics surrounded the grave, which was lined with green turf, and into which the people, pressing forward as near as permitted, threw evergreen boughs. Inside the line formed by the Gaelics were the mayor, sheriff and corporation of Dublin, with other leading citizens and the chief mourners. There were no Catholic priests present, but the fact that their clergy frowned upon their leader in death as in life had no effect upon the devotion of the people to their political idol. When the first part of the procession reached the lower gate of the cemetery it was found impossible to penetrate the dense mass assembled there, and after a struggle the police had to abandon the effort to make a way through the crowd. The surging multitude around the gate seeking to see the cortege met others trying to enter. A scene of great confusion ensued. It was then deemed best to close the lower gate This was effected amid great disorder, just as the hearse reached the spot. When dusk was fast falling on the scene the procession was still filing around the bier, so orders were given to

CLEAR THE SIDE OF THE GRAVE.

A body of the Clan-na-Gael succeeded in clearing a way, and formed a circle, within which were grouped the lord mayor of Dublin, civic dignitaries, Parnell's colleagues in Parliament, and relatives. The crush was terrible when darkness had set in. The noise of shrieking women, the cries of children and the noise of men struggling amid the crush, made inaudible the voices of the clergy reciting the ritual of the Church of England. The first portion of the services had been celebrated at St. Nicholas church, where the remains rested twenty minutes while on the way from the city hall. At the grave, Rev. Mr. Vincent, of the Rotunda chapel, and Rev. George Fry, of Manchester, officiated. They were obliged to cut the services short, as the crowd broke into the protecting circle and overwhelmed the inner group. It was 7 o'clock when the mourners started to return to the city. The funeral, if not a grand spectacle from a showy point of view, had an especially solemn interest attaching to a gravely-conducted demonstration. The intense seriousness of feeling pervading the multitude gave a unique character to the whole memorable manifestation. Apart from occasional disorder at the cemetery the day was

WITHOUT INCIDENT.

Most of the public houses remained closed throughout the day in respect for the dead. The police, who are generally obtrusive in Irish public gatherings, were, to-day, conspicuously absent. Various estimates have been made as to the number of persons who witnessed the demonstration, the Daily News, this morning, placing it at 200,000. Hourly dispatches were sent Mrs. Parnell, at Brighton, describing the scenes at Dublin. She is still prostrated. The Chronicle says: "The demonstration was a spontaneous, irresistible surging from all parts of Ireland to Glansnevin. The mighty wave would have swept away any barrier of police or politicians that could have put up to stop it. The Catholic democracy paid their last tribute of homage to the Protestant leader in defiance of priests and in defiance of a majority of their own representatives in parliament."

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Times, this morning, referring to the Parnell funeral, attributed the magnitude and impressiveness of the scene to the fact that the Irish masses are passionately fond of pageantry in every shape, and especially when it combines political excitement with an appeal to sentiment.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Irish Extremists, resident in Paris, had a wake, to-day, in memory of Parnell, and resolutions of regret were passed at the loss Ireland has sustained.

A MONSTER LYNCHED.

An Omaha Crowd Demands Blood and Has It.

OMAHA, Oct. 10. — Public sentiment, which was wrought up highly here yesterday by the execution of murderer Neal, was raised to a higher pitch when the report became current that little Lizzie Yates, the 5-year-old victim of a lustful assault by Joe Coe, a disreputable negro, had died. "We will lynch the nigger," was heard on every side, and it was evident the people meant what they said. To-night there suddenly came the sound of a great crowd hurrying along the paved streets toward the county jail, and in a remarkably short time that building was surrounded. Yells filled the air and hundreds shouting at once what to do. The mob stood irresolute, and in the meantime a few policemen and a force of deputy sheriffs was concentrated. A rush was then made for the South street door of the jail, but the crowd was stopped by a glittering revolver in the hands of Police Captain Cormack, who asked what they wanted.

"We want that damned nigger," was the reply, "and we will get him. Get out of the way."

"If you take a step this way I will kill you," said the captain, and his nerve had due effect. The crowd slunk back. Then sledges were brought and the east door assailed, but it was a hopeless task. The crowd soon rushed down to the power house of a cable road and dragged up several steel rails, while others cut the telephone wires.

Then ex-Governor Boyd shouted: "It will be a disgrace to Omaha, and I implore you to be quiet and desist from unlawful efforts. Let the law take its course." His words were cut off by a man who shouted: "You're not governor here. Get out!" and smash went a steel rail against the steel door. In five minutes it was open, and the second one was assailed. Omaha's police officers, to the number of 90 men, were gathered, but concentration was impossible. Some one suggested that the fire department be called out and the hose turned on. The firemen laid hose, whereupon the mob carried the hose up and drove the firemen away.

It did not take long after the second door had been passed to effect an entrance to the huge steel cage, in which the cells are located. There, wrapped in a blanket, cowered the trembling wretch, for whom the lynchers sought. A howl of wild exultation was sent up by the leaders, who called for tools to cut into the cage. Yell after yell of triumph went up from the outside as soon as the sledges and cold chisels were in the hands of those nearest the cage. In the meantime the police undertook to mass at the jail entrance. The crowd surged up, picked up the police and carried them to the edge of the yard. There they stayed. Then the work went on inside the cage. The negro begged and pleaded, and insisted that he was charged with burglary. "D—— you, we will burglary you," came the response. He prayed and cried and rolled on the floor in terror.

At last the door was opened, and then with one last yell of terror the negro was seized by the hands of men eager for his blood and thrust through the corridor. His doom was sealed. Coe got a thousand curses and a blow for every curse. A rope was thrown over the trolley wire of an electric carline and in a minute, high in the air, there swung the lifeless form of the black.

A FLAT DENIAL.

The following item appeared in the Vancouver News Advertiser, of Thursday last:—

Mr. Callender and Mr. McPhillips spoke in strong terms of the inconvenience they were needlessly put to by the customs officials of Victoria, when bringing their boat back again. For the trip down the shell was bonded through to Tacoma, and Consular papers granted to show that the boat was to be returned. There was no difficulty going to Portland, as the American railway officials aided the crew in every possible way to take proper care of the shell, and the Willamette Club had arranged for special rates returning. When the party reached Tacoma they found the customs officers would not bond the boat through Victoria to Vancouver, and as it was very early in the morning with only a little more than half an hour to spare, the collector could not be seen. At Victoria the customs officers would listen to no explanations, and seemed determined not to grant a release till after the Yosemite had left for Vancouver. After a great deal of trouble they were only allowed to bring the shell along with them by advancing $25 as security for the duty. As the only question was whether this boat was the one taken away a little more disposition to oblige would make things more pleasant for all concerned.

Collector Milne was seen in reference to the above statement by a COLONIST representative, yesterday, and absolutely denies the truth of the charges it contains. Not only is the paragraph incorrect, but what happened was exactly the opposite of what is stated. The visitors were treated with the greatest courtesy, and everything possible was done for them. The necessary rules of the Department, of course, had to be complied with, but the authorities went a good deal out of their way to simplify and expedite matters of transportation. In every case where boats or sporting articles of any character are taken out of the province, through the Victoria Custom House, for friendly competition across the line, extra care is always taken to make things easy and pleasant. So much so that both Hanlan and O'Connor expressed themselves as highly pleased at the kind treatment received at Mr. Milne's hands, and it is not likely that so invariably courteous an official would go out of his way to offend or insult anybody.

A profound sensation has been created by the arrest in St. Petersburg of a young woman from Moscow, charged with being a Nihilist. She confessed that she left a trunk at the house of a well-known conspirator, Glasouloff, in which was a revolutionary proclamation. The police immediately went to the house. Glasouloff vehemently protested his innocence, but was compelled to deposit as bail 15,000 roubles.

Henry G. James.

HENRY G. JAMES, of Winnipeg, Man., writes: "For several years I was troubled with pimples and irritations of the skin After other remedies failed I used four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and since then I have been quite free from my complaint. B.B.B. will always occupy a place in my house."

BY ATLANTIC CABLE

The Eastern Question Looming up Owing to Russian Aggression and Turkish Weakness.

McCarthy and His Friends Disposed to be Conciliatory—Tim Healy a Dead Weight.

Stanley in Danger.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Rome reports that the Brindisi express train, on board of which were Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Stanley and Mrs. Tennant, mother of Mrs. Stanley, was completely wrecked at Carovigno, nineteen miles from Brindisi. The Stanley party was on its way to Australia, where Stanley is to deliver a course of lectures. They, with their fellow passengers on the train, escaped injury, though they had a narrow escape from death. The express train dashed into a baggage train that was on the train near Corvigno. An investigation into the affair has been ordered by the railway officials.

Parnell's Personality and Services.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—The Parnellite press, this morning, continues to warmly eulogize the personality and public services of the dead statesman. The articles generally are extremely fervid in their expressions of admiration of the man, considered as such, while adjectives are exhausted in the attempt to convey an understanding of the gratitude of his followers for his inestimable services to his country. In some instances bitter references are made to the men, "who drove beneath the soil of Ireland the man who alone could make that soil free." It is reported that since the interment of the remains of Parnell a meeting of his adherents has been held, at which it was decided to continue the struggle on the lines marked out by the late leader. The Irish press, this morning, shows signs of moving from the positions they have taken up. The Parnellite organs are as bitter and irreconcilable in spirit as ever. Those on the other side seek to conciliate, and their comments are in accordance with their professions. The succession to the leadership to Parnell gives rise to discussion. The names of Timothy Healy, Harrington and John Redmond are the most prominent and most frequently mentioned in this connection.

Great Britain in the East.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The British Ambassador to Constantinople, Sir William White, has delivered the reply of England to the note of the Porte with regard to the present passage of the Dardanelles by vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet and to the action taken by the Sultan in the premises. The English answer differs essentially from the replies sent by the other powers to similar communications from the Porte. England fully explains her position in the matter, and makes unmistakably clear the ground she proposes to take.

France at Chicago.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—In view of the report published, last week, in Europe and the United States, that French manufacturers would abstain from patronizing the Chicago exposition, one agent of the International Telegram Company called upon Mr. Whitelaw Reid at the American legation, to ascertain what information had been received officially on the subject, and whether there was actually any truth in the publication. He had a cordial reception from Mr. Reid, who was very anxious for the success of the Chicago Fair. Mr. Reid stated that as far as he was concerned no such discouraging reports as had been telegraphed abroad had been received by him. The French Government had welcomed the Chicago Commissioners when they were here in the most sympathetic manner, as the French Republic was the first of all the European countries to accept the invitation of the United States Government. There was no doubt that these disparaging reports were greatly exaggerated. Theodore Stanton, the official agent of the exhibition, was next visited, and made the following statement: "The reports of the apathy of the French merchants and manufacturers, with regard to the Chicago fair, and their indisposition to take part therein, started in the Paris newspapers, 'Galignani's Messenger' setting the ball in motion. They were simultaneously published and telegraphed to every capital in Europe and across the Atlantic. The whole business is simply regarded as a blackmailing operation on the part of persons attempting to injure the interest of the exhibitors as the opening of the Chambers approached, when the Government is to ask a credit to defray the expenses of the representation of France therein. When the commissioners were here in the summer, certain party journals threatened to do this. While it is not to be denied that public opinion, especially in the provinces, is still too ignorant of the real character purposes and scheme of the exhibition and is accordingly slow to take it up, there is no ground for the assertion that the French industries will not partake very largely in it. On the contrary, from what I know, I can safely predict that France will do herself credit at Chicago."

Parnellite Party Manifesto.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Towards the close of the meeting of Parnell's colleagues to-night it was decided to issue a manifesto appealing to the Irish people to maintain the fight for independence. At midnight they gave the following manifesto to the reporters: "Ireland lost her leader, but the cause of Ireland's freedom remains. We have a duty to perform towards the living and the dead. That duty is to maintain, erect and unsullied the flag of independence. You, the people of Ireland gave into the hands of Charles Stewart Parnell and his Parliamentary colleagues the charge of your political interests and the honor and safety of your cause. In an unfortunate hour a majority of the Irish representatives, at the bidding of an English statesman, broke from our ranks, abandoned the flag of independence and opposition, and ranged themselves as followers and satellites of a British statesman. We who address you refused to become parties to this treason and relying on the national convictions maintained intact our allegiance to an independent party of Ireland, convinced that our people would justify and support us. The great leader is dead; but the cause lives, and, relying on your devotion to Irish nationality, we propose to carry on the struggle until the principles for which he lived and died have triumphed, and a national unity has been restored around a parliamentary party pledged to work for Ireland under the flag of independent opposition and absolutely not under the control of any foreign power. This is our resolution. Its enforcement depends upon you. It involves sacrifices and struggles. We call on you to remain true to our principle that we are representatives and instruments of the people. We have resolved to call together a convention of representative Irishmen to discuss together the means by which we can best carry out the policy and programme which he bequeathed us in dying. To our ranks we shall welcome all honest men who believe that the political affairs of Ireland should be controlled and directed by the representatives of the Irish people and by them alone. But with the men immediately responsible for the disruption of the national party, who, in obedience to foreign dictation, have loaded with calumny and hounded to death the foremost man of our race, we can have no fellowship, and in their guidance Ireland can have no safety. Between them and the man who stood true to the cause of national independence, Ireland must choose on the threshold of the tomb of the leader whom we mourn." This manifesto was signed by 28 out of 31 of Parnell's colleagues, W. A. MacDonald, Col. Nolan and James Bally were absent.

After the Funeral.

LONDON, October 12.—Mrs. Parnell's health has not improved. She is still under the care of a physician and her heart is said to be very week. Her physicians to-day prevailed upon her to partake of some slight nourishment. She was too weak yesterday to read the brief telegrams sent to her from Dublin during the progress of the funeral.

Owing to the disaffection of the anti-Parnellite leaders in staying away from the funeral, yesterday, the demonstration passed of without disturbance. Had there been any trouble the vast crowds present would have been uncontrollable by any force of police and military now here; the grounds in the cemetery around the tomb are in a state of chaos, the shrubbery and grass having been trampled into the earth. The railings have been broken down, and some of the monuments were overturned. Otherwise the funeral was most orderly, and Ireland escaped a grave scandal. The police watched the houses of all the anti-Parnellite leaders throughout the night, but there was no attempt at violence. The funeral over, the excited state of feeling to which the mourners had been worked rapidly subsided, and the night was passed in quiet.

Pilgrimages to Parnell's Grave.

DUBLIN, Oct. 13.—Large numbers of people continue to visit Parnell's grave. The cemetery officials are forced to guard the flowers and shrubs from the depredations of the relic hunters. The visitors come in throngs like pilgrims from every part of the island.

Justin McCarthy Speaks.

LONDON, October 13.—Justin McCarthy, M.P., stated to-day in an interview that he did not intend to issue a counter manifesto and that he trusted to the verdict of the nation and particularly to the good sense of the Irish people and that all he and his colleagues cared to remember now was Parnell's noble endeavor to promote the interests of Ireland.

Conciliatory Course Advised.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The McCarthyite leaders are, with one or two exceptions, in favor of a moderate and conciliatory course towards the Parnellites. This feeling has been considerably strengthened by the discovery that the Paris fund may not be so readily got at under the French law as had been hoped, and that, in any event, a large amount of it would be at the disposal of the Parnellites. It is anticipated that the raising of any funds from America or Australia will be very difficult, without some evidence of united and effective action in the expenditure. The moderate McCarthyites are doing all they can to restrain Tim Healy from his ungovernable propensity to vituperation, which finds some vent, however, in the columns of the Dublin newspapers, with which Healy has a connection. The McCarthyites mostly feel that Healy is a dead weight to their party, and they would like to throw him overboard, if they dared, as a Jonah to still the Parnellites.

Cotton in Turkestan.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A dispatch from St. Petersburgh says that the latest reports from Turkestan indicate an abundant crop of cotton. The cotton grown there is from American seed and the development within a few years has been wonderful. From 10,000 poods, equal to about three hundred and sixty thousand pounds were exported in 1884. The export this year is expected to amount to about 4,500,000 of poods. At the present rate of extension, the industry is expected to become one of the most important in Asia and prove a formidable rival to the common production of America.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Causes That Have Contributed to Earl Salisbury's Hurried Return to London.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The return of Lord Salisbury to the Foreign office is believed to be chiefly with reference to the threatening appearance of affairs in the East. The Russian defiance of British power in Asia, by the virtual seizure of the Pamir, the question of the Dardanelles and the renewed demand of the Porte for the evacuation of Egypt, are the foreign issues imperatively demanding Lord Salisbury's attention. Domestic affairs he leaves for the present to his Lieutenants, having apparently determined not to hold a general election until the legal termination of Parliament, unless a favorable opportunity should occur. No one anticipates that Lord Salisbury will even consider, seriously, the evacuation of Egypt and the question of the Dardanelles is not supposed to be dangerous. It is another matter as to the Pamir and as to Russian encroachments on the Afghan frontier. It is true, as reported, that Capt. Younghusband has been killed by the Russians while attempting to explore the Pamir. Lord Salisbury, it is expected, will take stern measures to restrain the boldness of the Russians.

DRUNKENNESS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The Bundesrath, representing the different States of Germany, met, last week, in legislative session, the first order being the measure, which is strongly favored by the Emperor, for the repression of drunkenness. A majority of the plenipotentiaries declared that their governments could not accept the project in its present form. The Bavarian representative intimated that his state desired no such liquor legislation as the bill provided. The Prussian member, acting under instructions from the Emperor, was the only plenipotentiary who defended the measure. The bill was finally referred to a commission. It is certain it will appear in the Reichstag transformed from a rude attack upon the liquor trade into a mildly beneficent bill for the protection of drunkards. The liquor dealers are arranging for holding a congress at Stuttgart for the purpose of organizing a political defence.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Names of the Civil Service Commissioners—Province of Canada Settlement Asked for.

Cost of the Canadian Pacific Arbitration -- Improvement in the Mackerel Catch.

The Cordage Monopoly Triples its Capital—Collector Milne Justified in the McArthur Case.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—The Civil Service Commission consists of George Hague, Montreal, manager of the Merchants' Bank; Judge Burbridge, of the Exchequer Court; J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance; E. Barbeau, manager of the Credit Foncier, Montreal; Secretary, P. D. Matheson, Superintendent of the Post Office Savings Banks.

Representatives of the Ontario Government are here, seeking an advance of the moneys held by the Dominion since Confederation.

The amount of fees due on the Canadian Pacific arbitration is $25,000. The award is likely to be lifted to-morrow.

Mackerel fishing in the Maritime Provinces is said to be better, this year, than for many years back.

The Consumers Cordage Co's monopoly in the binding twine and cordage business of Canada is increasing its capital from one to three millions.

Forty-four appeals are inscribed in the Supreme Court. There is one Columbia case, New Westminster vs. Brighouse.

Mr. Perley, late Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department, is said to be dying.

Mr. Parmales, Comptroller of Chinese immigration, says that Collector Milne was fully justified by law in refusing to permit the Chinese servants, employed on the United States survey vessel, McArthur, to land without the payment of the poll tax.

Sir Hector Langevin is in town, to-day. The sale of his household furniture commences to-morrow. The house had to be closed, to-day, otherwise relic hunters would have carried everything off.

Some of the Chaudiere mill owners are voluntarily conceding 50 cents a week extra to their workmen.

GOOD SPORT IN STORE.

Stephenson, the Australian, Anxious to Meet the Ex-World's Champion.

Something of the Former's Record—McLean will not Row Here.

Alexander McLean, champion oarsman of the City of New Westminster, has refused to meet Hanlan in the race arranged for Saturday next on the Victoria harbor course; he prefers Vancouver, and the race will probably come off at the Terminal City on the 17th. Victorians need not feel disappointed, however, as there is prospect of better sport than the Royal City man can ever hope to furnish. The promise is contained in the appended challenge issued by Stephenson, the Australian, to Edward Hanlan, ex-Champion of of the World:—

"SPORTING EDITOR, COLONIST:—I understand a purse of five hundred dollars was offered to have the Hanlan-McLean race rowed on Saturday next, and that, owing to McLean refusing to row at Victoria, that race is to be pulled at Vancouver. I am anxious to meet Mr. Hanlan in skiffs, and am prepared to row him either on Shawnigan lake or in Victoria harbor, on Saturday, October 24th, one and a half miles and return, for the said purse of five hundred dollars, provided it will be given for such a race. I shall be glad to hear from Mr. Hanlan."

Yours, etc.,
CHARLES STEPHENSON.

Victoria, Oct. 12, 1891.

Of the Auckland sculler, the Sydney Morning Herald says: "The fact that Charles Stephenson, now coming forward so prominently among the great scullers of New South Wales, is the first Aucklander who has as yet received any renown among the world's great oarsmen, causes his doings to be regarded with peculiar interest here, where there are so many who, like the writer, were school fellows and chums with him in his boyhood. Since he started sculling "Charlie" has engaged in ten races, winning eight and losing two. These contests were: V. Joseph Kemp, whom he beat in the quick time of 20m. 24½s.; v. John McLean (now champion), who beat Stephenson; v. Neil Matterson, who also defeated him; v. William Hearn for the championship of New Zealand, which Stephenson won easily; v. George Bubear, 1½ miles with a turn on Lake George, resulting in another victory; v. C. Dutch on December 13, which he won; v. C. Dutch on January 2, won in 19m. 58½s.; v. George Bubear on January 13, another win. Concerning his last race with Dutch, the Sydney Mail has the following detailed description: "The match between C. Stephenson and C. Dutch, for £100 a side, was rowed over the Parramatta champion course in best-and-best boats on Jan. 2nd. A disagreeable wind was blowing, and the heat was very oppressive. The wind and a strong tide favored the scullers. Dutch won the toss, and choose the southern position. At the first attempt the men got away well together, and for the first hundred yards Dutch led, but the other man then came up, and led past Uhr's Point by half a length, the time being 1m. 50s. On the stretch across to Blaxlands, Stephenson increased his lead, but the wash of a river steamer interfered with both men, and Dutch again showed up ahead. On nearing the point Dutch spurted and passed the beacon half a length ahead in 5m. 50s. Stephenson got level and forged slowly ahead. A splendid struggle took place across to Putney, at which point Stephenson led by fully half a length, the time being 9m. 5s. Off Tennyson, Stephenson led by over half a length, and from this out he had the race in hand. Dutch spurted several times, and rowed gamely to the finish, but Stephenson responded every time. At Cabarita, Stephenson led by two and a-half lengths, the time being 14m. 15s. At Gladesville, Dutch had drawn up slightly. The time of passing Gladesville Wharf was 16½m. Stephenson passed One Man Wharf in 17m. 45s., with two and a half lengths to the good, and finished three lengths ahead in 19 minutes 58½ seconds, the second best time on record." His last two races were on March 17, '91, v. Neil Matterson, three miles on the Parramatta course, for £200 and all gate money. Stephenson's victory by 10 lengths. April 5, 1891, v. Alf. Roberts, whom he defeated by seven lengths, also on the Parramatta course, for £200.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

WESTMINSTER.

Books for the Public Library—The Hanlan-McLean Race—Poisoned With Laudanum.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 13.—The city is going to raise $5,000 to buy books for the public library.

Nom Lee, a Chinaman, was fined $125 at Ladner's for keeping a gambling house.

It has been finally settled that the Hanlan-McLean race will be rowed on Burrard Inlet.

G. H. Milne, chief officer of the barque Rothesay Bay, died about one o'clock, this morning, from an overdose of opium. He had been drinking during the evening, and on returning aboard asked for a glass of water, which was given him. He poured the drug into it, drank it and then went on deck. Ten minutes later he was found lying unconscious. The doctors were summoned and worked for several hours unceasingly, but without avail. The deceased was married, but something was wrong between him and his wife, and a divorce was about to be asked for. There was no evidence to show that Milne intended to commit suicide, and the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of death through taking an overdose of laudanum, while under the influence of liquor. Deceased was 32 years of age and a native of Montrose, Scotland.

CANADIAN NEWS.

No Attack on Mercier.

QUEBEC, Oct. 13.—There is no truth in the rumor that an attempt had been made on the life of Premier Mercier.

Assigned With a Good Margin.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—Wm. McBean, a builder, has assigned. Inability to sell, owing to the flatness of the real estate market, is the cause. There is an estimated surplus of $90,000 over liabilities.

Political Rumors.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—A rumor is afloat here that the Hon. J. A. Chapleau has received the portfolio of Railways and Canals, and that Hon. A. Ouimet will be appointed Secretary of State.

The Louisiana Lottery in Full Blast.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—The Louisana State Lottery Co. has established a branch office in Montreal, and will use the Canadian mails for the purposes denied by the U. S. postal authorities. The agent here has issued a circular, which has been sent through Canada. The first paragraph of the circular reads: "Recent changes in the U. S. postal regulations have rendered it preferable to more closely consult the interests of our Canadian patrons by establishng a branch office in Canada." On enquiry at the post office it was ascertained that the officials were powerless to stop this until the Government had passed a similar law to that now in vogue in the States.

Railway Amalgamation Deferred.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—A meeting of Canadian Pacific Railway shareholders was held here yesterday for the purpose of considering and ratifying an agreement to be entered into between the Canadian Pacific and the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Companies for taking the latter by the Canadian Pacific. However, the negotiations with the Calgary and Edmonton company not being yet completed, the meeting adjourned until November 9th.

The Executive Clemency Asked For.

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—The Government has been asked to commute the death sentence passed upon Nemia, the B. C. Indian, for murdering a Chinaman.

Severe Atlantic Weather.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Incoming steamships report one of the worst gales and some of the most severe weather experienced in recent seasons. Three of the great Atlantic liners were brought to their docks, this morning, the Umbria and La Bretagne, which came to quarantine late last night, and the Augusta Victoria, which arrived early this morning. Several accidents in the way of broken limbs among the Augusta Victoria's passengers bore evidence of the severity of the gale. Most of the disagreeable weather was met during the first four of five days of the voyage. When they reached quarantine they ran into another stiff gale that has swept over this city during the last 24 hours with a velocity that has reached 34 miles an hour and 48 miles an hour at Block Island. The Augusta Victoria left Hamburg on the 2nd with 327 cabin and 82 steerage passengers. On the 3d of October there was a moderate sea and rising swell. By the 4th there was a whole gale with a high wind and wild running sea, accompanied by a hard squall. The storm continued on the 6th and 7th, with a gale from the northwest and squalls of rain and hail. The sea was very high on the 8th. The wind slackened in force, but the seas are still high. The force of the tempest was attested by the fact that several saloon passengers had their arms and legs broken by the pitching of the vessel, and several others sustained painful injuries about the head, and some received scalp wounds. Although on the 9th and 10th the seas were moderately high, they had subsided sufficiently to relieve the fears of the passengers. The Umbria had experienced much the same weather as the Augusta Victoria. She left Queenstown October 4th, and before the close of the day strong winds were encountered. On the 5th a breeze and heavy gale was met; by the 6th there was a whole gale and heavy squalls. Then followed a moderate gale with a confused swell and squalls. By the 10th the weather moderated. During the passage one of the passengers, Mrs. C. H. Mooman, of Louisville, Ky., died from a stroke of apoplexy. Several passengers received slight injuries. While the La Bretagne experienced rough weather no damage was reported. Several vessels are overdue, but no fears are entertained for their safety. The Taveremai, from Hamburg, and the Comergmangh, from Antwerp, two overdue steamships, were sighted this morning.

Colored work a specialty in all departments of the COLONIST office.

CENTRAL AMERICAN CONCERNS.

Wars and Rumors of Wars Among the Little Nationalities—Active Preparations Making.

Serious Inundations—Houses Swept Away—A Whole Town Obliterated—Homeless Families

PANAMA, Oct. 13.—Advices received here from San Jose, De Costa Rica, report that war is likely to break out in the near future between San Salvador and Guatemala on the one hand and Nicaragua and Honduras on the other. In this regard the Nicaraguan press speaks of the troops having been placed by De Sacasa on the Honduras frontier, under command of a personal enemy of General Bogran. It is also said that Guatemala has sent troops to the Salvadorean frontier. The official relations between Guatemala and Salvador have been very unsatisfactory during the last twelve months. The two countries finding it difficult to maintain peace, although the governments are on friendly terms with each other, owing to their despotic policy towards their people. From Guatemala also comes the rumor of war. The Bien Publico of Quesaltenange says that the relations between Honduras and Nicaragua threaten to be broken at any moment. De Sacasas is sending off troops to the Honduras frontier under the command of General Garcia, and has compelled General Bogran to send 3,000 men also to the front. It is also rumored that preparations for war are actively going on in Salvador, and Gen. Ezeta has organized the artillery and sent 5,000 men to the frontier.

The shooting of Dr. Raffael Ayala, on September 4th, by Gen. Andrea Tellez, is now said to have been accidental, and occurred while he was interfering in a quarrel between Tellez and Sota, Mayor. It is significant to note that Dr. Ayala was a candidate for the presidency of Salvador, and had been exiled. Gen. Tellez was also exiled.

The Blue Fields messenger, of Nicaragua, gives details of the recent inundation of Prinvapolka. It began at two o'clock in the morning, and all the inhabitants had to leave their houses and take refuge in the woods in order to save their lives. The houses were swept away by the current. The inundation lasted two days, and during that time the inhabitants in the woods had neither matches to light a fire nor a blanket with which to cover themselves. When the river had gone down to its natural level they came out of the woods to find themselves homeless, and to find that the flourishing town of Quiocuina had disappeared. Abundant rains in Honduras have made the outlook bright for the new crops.

RESTLESS KOOTENAI INDIANS.

Cuba Relinquishes the Favored Nation Clauses—An Organized Gang of Robbers in Rome.

Starvation in Russia—Conspiracy Against the Czar—Jews for Siberia.

Prospective Indian Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Brig. Gen. August V. Kautz, commanding the department of the Columbia, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, says there have been repeated troubles between the Indians and white settlers in the Kootenai country, and unless these Indians are provided with an agent serious trouble will follow when the Great Northern railroad begins building through that country. Gen. Kautz refers to the Walla Walla lynching, in which soldiers lynched the murderer of one of their comrades, as unparalleled in military history, and for which there can be no palliation. He regrets that the civil authorities have been unable to punish the murderers. Gen. Kautz, who closes his duties on the active list in a few months, feelingly alludes to the fact that he entered the army as a private soldier 45 years ago, and says his parting advice is to enlist recruits for the army from the young, ambitious and energetic sons of patriotic citizens, and not from the indolent and wandering element of the country.

French Pilgrims Not to Blame.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Cardinal Langineux has written to Falliaries, minister of public worship, declaring that the French pilgrims had nothing whatever to do with the recent Pantheon incidents at Rome, and calling attention to the exceedingly anti-French character of the Italian demonstration on that occasion.

Organized Robbers.

ROME, Oct. 12.—An extensive gang of robbers has been discovered and broken up. In all, seventy-five arrests were made. Goldsmiths, money-changers and a number of respectable men are implicated. So far as known, the gang committed twenty-five robberies, securing plunder amounting to £25,000.

Starving Russians.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Advices from various Russian points state that the peasants are flocking into the towns from the country districts, perishing for food, many dying in their tracks. The cold is intense, and the wanderers have no fuel. Incendiarism and pillage are spreading. The local authorities everywhere are paralyzed for want of funds. Destitute Jews, expelled from various provinces, are swelling the ranks of the starving thousands. The organization of relief committees for the distribution of corn has been suspended.

Conspiracy Against the Czar.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A Telegraph's St. Petersburg special says: A conspiracy against the Czar's life has been discovered in Kief. A printing press used in publishing seditious matter has been seized, and there is a serious outbreak among the students of the university, who have been given to violent revolutionary speeches. Although many have been arrested, the spirit of revolt is extending.

Chinese Diplomacy.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Dispatches received from Honkong, announcing the publication of the memorials of the Chinese minister to London addressed to the Throne of China, throw light upon the recent Imperial audience granted to the foreign diplomats. It was at first supposed the granting of this audience was a spontaneous action upon the part of the Emperor, but the memorials referred to show it was only accorded after the Chinese minister at London strenuously urged this step, in order to avoid and in anticipation of a resolute combined demand for audience which was to have been made by the representatives of the European powers.

Jewish Colonization of Siberia.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—There are rumors that the czar has just received a special report showing the effects of the ukase by which the old edicts against the Jews were revived. It is said the report indicates that the exodus of the Jews is already beginning to seriously affect many industries. It is at the same time suggested that millions of acres of fertile land in Siberia are available for settlement and colonization, and that the Jews might as well be sent there as be driven out of the empire altogether. Some of the czar's ministers are improving this suggestion to strengthen a project that has already been mooted by the autocrat, to cordon the European frontier of Russia, to prevent Jewish immigration in that direction and to turn the stream toward Siberia. It is believed Baron Hirsch and the other philanthropists, who stand ready with their millions in aid of banished Hebrews, will devote their money to Siberia's colonization.

Cuban Trade.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—The daily papers quote from a recent circular of the governor-general of Cuba that, after the lapse of commercial treaties, next February, the "most favored nation" clause will cease to operate.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Chinese minister to Germany has arrived at St. Petersburg from Berlin, in consequence of urgent orders from Pekin regarding the Russian encroachments upon Pamir, an extensive table land of central Asia. The Chinese government became alarmed over advices that the Russians had penetrated far beyond the frontier, and the minister was instructed to proceed to St. Petersburg and obtain positive assurance with regard to the intentions of the expedition. China and England are acting in concert in the matter, owing to the receipt of trustworthy information to the effect that the territory of Afghanistan has also been violated.

Chamberlain on the Lords.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., in his speech at Cambridge, describes the programme of the Liberals, as outlined at Newcastle, as absurd. The House of Lords, he said, would have nothing to fear after Mr. Gladstone had presented his Home Rule plan. The House of Lords should insist upon the opinion of country being taken on subject.

The Hozier Divorce Case.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The action for divorce brought for a second time by Colonel Hozier, secretary of Lloyds, against his wife, the Lady Blanche, has again been taken out of court through the efforts of the Earl of Airlie, who promises to guard his sister and prevent the occurrence of any further scandal. It is not believed that any money consideration was paid this time to the colonel, who threatens to pursue his wife relentlessly unless she reforms.

Selling Titles in Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—A pamphlet recently appeared charging Herr Manche, ex-chief of the civil cabinet of Emperor William I., with accepting bribes for his services in preferring titles. Soon after a manufacturer sued Manche, deposing that he had paid Manche 500 marks to obtain for him the title of commissioner of commerce, and afterwards confided to him 3,000 marks to distribute in charities. There was evidence to show that Manche was in the habit of taking money for services of this kind, and Police Captain Grieff and Countess Hacke were his accomplices. Manche has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

Another Royal Betrothal.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—It is reported that a daughter of the Grand Duke of Vladimir, brother of the Czar, is to be betrothed to King Alexander of Servia.

German Official Irregularities.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The family of Herr Manche, ex-chief of the civil cabinet of the late Kaiser William I., has been paid 10,000 marks for which Manche could not account. Manche was convicted of trafficking in titles, and the evidence showed that a former Minister of Finance, under Bismarck, had dealt in titles and decorations, and embezzled charity money.

The Russian Loan.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—It is reported that the Hoskirs have already received subscriptions enough to cover the Russian loan.

Panic at a Circus.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—At Parsonstown, Ireland, to-day, a gale demolished Batley's circus while it was crowded with school children and others. A great panic followed, and the shrieks of the people imprisoned by the canvas could be heard far and near. The grown-up people cut a way through the fallen tents and rescued the little ones. Many persons—both children and others—were injured by the falling poles.

Sensational Suicide.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—A sensational suicide occurred, to-day, in a crowded Thiergarten. A dissipated party, who had taken several beer garden waitresses out for a drive in a carriage, gave each of them three marks for a kiss. On arriving at the Thiergarten he alighted and telling the coachman to take the girls home, drew a pistol as his companions were waving their adieux and shot himself dead. A paper was found pinned inside of his coat, bearing the following inscription: "MAX Hildebrandt, Berlin, having spent my fortune this is the best end."

Texas Alien Law Unconstitutional.

WACO, Texas, Oct. 13.—On Monday, Judge Goodrich held the alien law, passed by the last legislature, unconstitutional and void. The law excluded foreigners from buying or loaning money on Texas land, and created a severe money stringency throughout the State.

U. S. Cereals in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Assistant-Secretary Wheaton of the State department, will neither affirm nor deny the report that this government has concluded a convention with Germany for the admission of the cereal crops, from United States to Germany free of duty.

THE WORST IN MEMORY.

Terrible Storms at Sea—Fearful Disasters on Both Coasts of the Atlantic.

Great Destruction of Shipping—Narrow Escape of H. M. Ironclad Northumberland.

Immense Damages on Land—Overflowing Streams—Crops and Trees Destroyed.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A great storm, today, flooded the low lands of Northern Wales, causing great damage. The wind was particularly savage at Tamworth. It overturned a number of tents on the race tracks at Fazely and severely injured many persons. The damage at watering places along the eastern coast will be enormous. A Norwegian bark went ashore off the coast of Dorsetshire, and much difficulty was experienced in rescuing the crew. A French brig was stranded near Falmouth. A Norwegian vessel, coal laden, was totally wrecked off Ireland. Several collisions occurred on the Thames, and many vessels went ashore. The area of the storm extends over the whole of England, Ireland and the southern portion of Scotland. A large number of coasters have been lost. The valleys of the Severn and Dee are flooded. At Brighton the Pier and esplanade were swept away by tremendous seas, and a huge structure which was being prepared for Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" show was utterly destroyed. At Swansea a number of buildings were unroofed, and at York the roof of a circus was blown off and killed a boy in the street. At Dublin the magnificent mourning draperies displayed on the occasion of Parnell's funeral have been entirely blown away, and the same is true of the floral decorations adorning the grave at Glasnevin. At Cardiff and vicinity eleven coasting vessels have been driven ashore, but the crews were saved. The White Star liner Majestic was unable to land the mails and Irish bound passengers at Queenstown and was compelled to proceed to Liverpool direct.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The storm, which has prevailed for the last 36 hours, with varying degrees of intensity, continues, to-day. The wind is now running very high. Much damage has been done in London, and in some streets it is dangerous to walk, on account of the destroying of the chimneys and the falling of signs. Some houses have had the roofs blown off. Many persons have been injured by the flying fragments. Whenever the wires are working to the coast reports come of wrecks in increasing numbers. The damage in the provinces has been very heavy, but, as nearly all the wires are down scarcely any details have been received. A number of fishing vessels are reported missing, and it is feared there has been a serious loss of life among the fishermen along the British coasts. A despatch from Davenport, near Plymouth, says that H.M.S. Northumberland, one of the finest of the older ships of the ironclad navy, came very near sustaining serious injury. During a fierce burst of the storm the big warship parted her moorings, and had it not been for the prompt assistance rendered by the crew of H.M.S. Anson, the flagship of Rear Admiral Loftus Jones, the Northumberland would have suffered serious mishap.

Owing to the storm the steamboat plying between Ostend and Dover was unable to make a landing at Dover, and it was driven back to sea. It is thought that the vessel found shelter elsewhere. The Admiralty pier is badly damaged, and many persons in London have been injured by falling tiles and slates. A chimney stack fell through a house injuring the women and children. The camp at Shewcliffe has suffered greatly. In Sunderland four persons were seriously injured by the falling of a chimney. At Douglass, Isle of Man, a thrilling spectacle was witnessed, the life-boat crew, with great danger to themselves and in the presence of thousands of spectators, rescued the crew of a distressed vessel, the multitude loudly cheered the heroic crew.

The St. James Gazette, to-day, says: "Not within recent memory has such a terrible storm raged on England's coasts, and a terrible catalogue of disasters at sea is expected. Great damage was done in many parts of the country and, were it not that the houses are substantial, we might have to lament a disaster as terrible as that which attends an American cyclone." In Richmond Park, Bushy Park, St. James Park, Hyde Park, and Victoria Park, the trees have been greatly damaged, many sturdy old veterans having been uprooted. Devonshire and Cornwall have suffered greatly by the destruction of the crops and trees; and the overflowing of rivers adds to general danger and misery.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Oct. 14.—It is reported here that the Anchor line steamship City of Rome, which sailed from New York on the 10th, has been lost off Shott's hamlet, four miles from Cape Pipe, Newfoundland.

A sailor, named John Brennan, arrived at Tepassri, to-day, and tells the following story: He was one of the crew of 43 of the steamer City of Rome, commanded by Captain Thomas Nelly, which left Montreal, Oct. 7th, for Dundee, with 575 cattle and a lot of flour and maize. The steamer, he says, was totally wrecked, on Monday night, at Marine Cove, St. Mary's Bay. The captain, crew and officers were all drunk and could not save themselves. He was thrown on the rocks, and after a terrible night's experience, was rescued by a man named Lundrigan, on Tuesday morning. All the others were lost. He tells a pitiful tale of the struggles of the crew and of the cattle in their efforts to save themselves.

There is considerable excitement over the story of the man Brennan, who claims to be the only survivor of the cattle ship City of Rome. There are numerous persons here who refuse to believe his story. Brennan is on his way to St. Johns.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Vessels on Long Island Sound have fared very badly in the storm. The big side wheeler Elm City, which left this city at 2 p.m. yesterday, and was due to arrive at Newhaven at 8 p.m., was so buffeted about by the storm after clearing from this port that she could not proceed, and was compelled to anchor under Great Neck, L.I., during the night. She had about 150 passengers and considerable freight on board. The steamer Delaware which also left here yesterday for Norwich would not venture out on the Sound, and lay to at White Stone all night with a number of schooners, tugs and barks. The steamer Skidmore which sailed from this city on Saturday last for Bridgeport has not yet reached her destination, though the run should be made in about six hours, and grave apprehension is felt for her safety. The Skidmore has several barges coal laden in tow, and it is feared they have broken adrift and foundered. Inquiry at several Sound ports fails to account for her. The crews of the barges and of the steamer number about 30 men. Quite a lot of sailing vessels are stormbound in Jamaica and Bowery Bay.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The agent of the Anchor line in this city stated at 8 p.m. that he had advices from St. Johns to the effect that the steamship lost is not the City of Rome, but the freight steamer Citta die Rome. The despatch says that the captain and first officer were drowned, but that the rest of the crew were saved. The agent wired to the agents of the company in Chicago and other cities denying the rumor that the City of Rome had foundered. At the Maritime exchange a message from St. Johns was received stating that the lost vessel was a cattle ship. The Maritime register contains a record of the Citta die Rome, freight steamship, Captain Bertolleta, 1300 tons register, sailing from New Orleans Sept. 23 and Norfolk Sept. 30, for Bordeaux and Queenstown. This is probably the ship which has been lost.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 14.—The two-masted schooner Acacia, of Macoochan, N. S., with a deck load of piles, is ashore at Crescent Bay, to-day, having parted her chains and lost her anchors in stress of weather. Her rudder and tender were also washed away and her stern is badly sprung. There were eleven men on board.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 14.—The first disaster to be reported, as a result of the hurricane which has raged along the Virginia and North Carolina coasts for the past three days, is that of the schooner Charles D. Hall, bound from New York to Lamberts' Point for coal. She encountered the gale, on Sunday, off Smith's Island lightship, and lost both her anchors, main and mizzen masts and all her sails. After drifting two days she was picked up by a pilot and towed into Norfolk.

TROUBLE ON THE AL KI.

The Crew of the Prison Ship Twice Refuse Orders, Gaining a Victory Once.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—Early this morning the steamer Al Ki, Capt. Plummer, arrived in port from Ounalaska, after a passage of eight days and eighteen hours. The Al Ki has been stationed at Ounalaska as a prison ship, and was chartered by the United States Government for that purpose from Goodall, Perkins & Co. Capt. Plummer states that the Thetis sailed from Ounalaska for this port on the 4th inst., but was compelled to return, on account of bad weather. She intended to make another start as soon as the gale moderated. The Mohican intended sailing from Ounalaska on 10th instant, and the coal ship Ericsson was to leave on the 15th. The steamer St. Paul sailed on Sept. 24 for this city and way ports, and the steamer Mary Turner sailed two days later. The Al Ki had good weather on the trip, but while in port there was plenty of rain, wind and snow. Shortly after the steamer docked, Capt. Plummer related the following account of the trip: "The Al Ki sailed from San Francisco on June 6, and made the run to Ounalaska in ten days. She lay 33 days as a prison ship for the seized sealers, and in that time had on board three sealers' crews, belonging to the English schooner Marvin, and the American schooners La Ninfa and Ethel. On August 4th, we sailed for Sitka with the Ethel and La Ninfa in tow, and arrived there August 10th, at noon, with no mishaps. On August 11th, the crew of the Al Ki refused duty, and the firemen and coal-passers also. I put six of the crew in jail, and, on the 12th of August, they were taken out and put on board the Mohican. After I promised to look after the cooking, the firemen and coal-passers refused point blank to go to work unless the same crew was again put on board, and chief enginer Jackson said he could do nothing without men who understood how to fire; and as I could get none in Sitka, my ship was crippled and at the mercy of the firemen. I managed to get a crew from the La Ninfa, and put them on board, but the firemen and coal passers refused to let them work, and would not work themselves. It was nothing more nor less than mutiny. The men expected to live on fresh meat, which was almost impossible to get in these waters, and, when I did get it, they were at war with the steward because he did not feed them on it entirely. I sailed from Sitka on August 15th, and arrived at Ounalaska August 20. The weather going both ways was foggy, and raining most of the time. While lying in Ounalaska there were at times as many as fifteen ships in port, and during the summer as many as fifty-four ships have been in Ounalaska harbor. The sealers had quite a hard time to dodge so many war ships, for there were nine of them, English and American, cruising. On July 4th, while at Ounalaska, the men again refused to obey some necessary orders issued by the first officer. The crew was well treated by the officers, but took advantage of it, knowing that the engineer's department would assist them. This case should be looked into by the head of the Sailors' Union and the Firemens' Union, or the ship-owners had better lay up their ships, or not send them where captains are at the mercy of the firemen and sailors. I found it necessary to call on Captain Cochrane, and he informed me that the next time the crew revolted to put every one of them on shore, and he would give me whatever assistance was desired to get the ship back to San Francisco. As soon as the crew heard this matters changed and no further difficulty arose."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Power of the Press Appreciated by the Junta—A Compromise Presidential Candidate.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 13.—The junta and political circles are greatly exercised over the comments in the newspapers of the Argentine Republic in regard to the treatment of the officers of Balmaceda's government who have fallen into the power of the present authorities. The editorials of the newspapers condemn the action of the junta in "persecuting," as they term it, Balmaceda's supporters by imprisonment. The attitude of the junta toward the American legation is now so conciliatory that the presence of the cruiser San Francisco in Chilian waters is no longer deemed necessary. Capt. Schley, of the Baltimore, has so informed Admiral Brown. It is learned on reliable authority that the name of Augustine Edwards has been presented as a candidate for the presidency, with the assurance that he will be elected. His candidature will probably tend to settle all political differences. Colonel Carvallo, one of Balmaceda's officers at Coquimbo, who while on his way to Peru, was taken from a British steamer at Iquique by the police, on the charge of misappropriating public money, is in jail at Santiago. There are a number of other officers of the Coquimbo division also confined there.

The anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of St. Barnabas church will be celebrated with special services next Sunday

CAPITAL NOTES.

A Conflict of Authority Probable in Regard to Larkin, Connolly & Co.'s Books.

Number of Competitors in the Dominion Rifle Association Matches—Civil Service Commission.

Sir Hector Langevin's Sale—Another Strike at the Chaudiere—Northwest Wheat.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 14.—Mr. Todd, clerk of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, has been subpoenaed to appear before the court at Quebec with the books of Larkin, Connolly & Co. The books are now in possession of the Justice Department and will not be allowed to go.

D. Matheson, nominated secretary of the Civil Service Commission, has resigned on the ground of ill health.

There were 434 competitors in the recent matches of the Dominion Rifle Association.

Remarkable threshing results are reported from the North-west. As high as 58 bushels of wheat per acre were obtained in some places.

Employes at Bronson's mill at Chaudiere, again struck work, to-day, because Mr. Bronson declines to concede a day of ten hours.

There was a disappointed crowd at the sale of Sir Hector Langevin's furniture, today, the best had already been shipped to Quebec.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A Cabinet Minister in the Divorce Court.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Haggart, wife of the Postmaster-General is in New York, where she has entered an action for divorce from her husband, alleging adultery against him. Since Mrs. Haggart has been separated from her husband, she has received from him $1,000 every year as alimony. It is said that Mrs. Haggart has been collecting evidence both in Ottawa and New York, on the strength of which she may make application in the Senate next session for a bill of divorce.

Presbyterian Church Work.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 14.—A meeting of executive committee of the Presbyterian Home Mission Committee and Committee of Augmentation is in progress at St. Andrew's church. Reports show that $13,500 have been distributed during the past six months in augmentation claims and $24,500 for mission work. British Columbia's claim for $2,839, for mission work the past six months, was ordered to be paid.

Manufacturing Consolidation.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Oct. 14.—It is announced that the Patterson Bros. Co., limited, of this place, manufacturers of harvesting machinery, and J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., of Brantford, Ont., manufacturers of seeding machinery, have consolidated under the name of Patterson & Wisner, limited, of Woodstock and Brantford, with head office and chief manufactory at Woodstock, and a branch factory at Brantford, capital stock $1,000,000.

The Jury Fail to Agree.

COBURG, Ont., Oct. 14.—In the case of the girl Hearn, charged with murdering her illegitimate child, the jury could not agree on a verdict. They were accordingly discharged and the prisoner remanded to next assizes.

The Cattle Export Trade.

MONTREAL, Oct. 14.—It is announced that the Government has decided to draw up another set of regulations for the better carrying on of the cattle export trade.

Good Prospects for Sudbury.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—Dr. Emmens, president of the Emmens' Metal Company of New Stanton, Pa., has returned from Sudbury district, where, on behalf of the capital he represents, he arranged for the purchase of the entire output of one mine.

CABLEGRAMS CONDENSED.

It is reported that General Count Waldersee, at a recent banquet of the officers of the Ninth army corps, said: "Possibly we shall meet in the spring for serious business."

Minister Ribot, being asked about the reports of French wine growers complaining of damage done by the McKinley bill, replied that there was only $1.50 advance per dozen on champagne.

The National League of Great Britain has issued a lengthy manifesto, detailing what the league has done for the cause of Ireland, reciting the result of Parnell's leadership, and urging that the fight for the principles advocated by the deceased leader be kept up.

The German war office has been informed of an important capture of a spy by the Austrian authorities. The man arrested at Ouzucals was discovered to be a French staff officer. Papers of a highly compromising character relating to the Prusso-Austrian frontier were found on him.

The new Mexican tariff goes into effect November 1, and the custom house officials at the principal large cities are being deluged with business, on account of merchants rushing goods into Mexico so as to avoid the high duties at Laredo. During September the customs receipts were $190,000.

A mob attacked six Austrian pilgrims, who were on their way to Rome, and compelled them to cry out "Vive le Roi." Professor Ackerle, who was among the pilgrims at the time, has since mysteriously disappeared, and it is supposed that he was assassinated.

M. Ferry, president of the French senate's tariff commission, says the commission will immediately take up the matter of American pork prohibition. Ministers Ribot and Roche will appear before the commission and insist upon the importance of the early removal of prohibition, especially in view of its repeal by Germany, as Senator Baron Larenty controls a strong agricultural opposition bill; though it has passed the deputies it is not absolutely sure to pass the senate.

The Grismer-Davies Co. are in Seattle, and are coming here.

Demetrius Konoplitzky, a Russian printer, who recently escaped from one of the convict prisons of Siberia, reached Vancouver by the Empress of India, on which he had stowed away. His story is a very dramatic one.

AL NOTES.

uthority Probable in Larkin, Connolly 's Books.

etitors in the Domin- ociation Matches— ice Commission.

evin's Sale—Another the Chaudière— west Wheat.

n Correspondent.) Oct. 14. — Mr. Todd, ittee on Privileges and subpoenaed to appear t Quebec with the books & Co. The books are of the Justice Depart- be allowed to go. minated secretary of the ission, has resigned on alth. ompetitors in the recent inion Rifle Association. eshing results are re- North-west. As high as heat per acre were laces. nson's mill at Chaudiere, k, to-day, because Mr. concede a day of ten

ppointed crowd at the angevin's furniture, to- already been shipped to

AN NEWS.

r in the Divorce Court. —Mrs. Haggart, wife of neral is in New York, red an action for divorce alleging adultery against Haggart has been separ- band, she has received ery year as alimony. It aggart has been collect- n Ottawa and New York, which she may make ap- ate next session for a bill

n Church Work. Oct. 14.—A meeting of tee of the Presbyterian mmittee and Committee s in progress at St. An- eports show that $13,500 ed during the past six ation claims and $24,500 British Columbia's claim ssion work the past six ed to be paid.

ing Consolidation. t., Oct. 14.—It is an- Patterson Bros. Co., lim- manufacturers of harvest- J. O. Wisner, Son & Ont., manufacturers of have consolidated under son & Wisner, limited, of antford, with head office ory at Woodstock, and a Brantford, capital stock

Fail to Agree. ct. 14 —In the case of rged with murdering her the jury could not agree y were accordingly dis- prisoner remanded to

e Export Trade. 14.—It is announced that s decided to draw up egulations for the better cattle export trade.

pects for Sudbury. 12.—Dr. Emmens, presi- mens' Metal Company of has returned from Sud- re, on behalf of the capi- he arranged for the pur- output of one mine.

MS CONDENSED.

at General Count Wal- banquet of the officers of rps, said: "Possibly we spring for serious busi-

being asked about the wine growers complain- e by the McKinley bill, was only $1.50 advance pagne.

ague of Great Britain has anifesto, detailing what e for the cause of Ireland, of Parnell's leadership, e fight for the principles deceased leader be kept

r office has been informed pture of a spy by the ies. The man arrested at covered to be a French pers of a highly com prom- elating to the Prusso-Aus- e found on him.

an tariff goes into effect the custom house officials arge cities are being del- s, on account of merchants o Mexico so as to avoid t Laredo. During Sep- s receipts were $190,000. six Austrian pilgrims, way to Rome, and com- y out "Vive le Roi." Pro- ho was among the pil- has since mysteriously it is supposed that he was

ident of the French sen- ission, says the commis- tely take up the matter of prohibition. Ministers e will appear before the sist upon the importance val of prohibition, especi- repeal by Germany, as renty controls a strong ition bill; though it has es it is not absolutely sure e.

avies Co. are in Seattle, ere.

noplitzky, a Russian prin- escaped from one of the f Siberia, reached Vancou- ess of India, on which he ay. His story is a very

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1891.

THE PRESS AND PUBLIC MEN.

The October number of the Century Magazine contains an interesting article on The Press and Public Men, by General H. V. Boynton. The object of the paper is to show the relation in which the Press and the public men of the United States stand to each other, but, as human nature is very much the same everywhere, the essayist's observations apply to Canada, and no doubt other countries in which the Press is free, as well as to the United States. The similarity of conditions strikes the reader who is at all acquainted with public life in Canada very forcibly. Some public men in Canada affect the same indifference as to how they are represented in the newspapers as some public men do in the United States; and the nervousness and touchiness of ambitious Canadians with regard to what the newspapers say and do not say absent their speeches and their acts, is paralleled by the solicitude with which the American politician watches the newspapers and his disappointment and vexation when he is neglected by them or, as he believes, underrated and misrepresented. The following remarks are as true of public men in Canada as they are of the same class of men in the United States:

"There is a widespread idea among those in the public service that cultivating the press, as they are pleased to term it, is something far beneath their notice. On the other hand, they seem to think it the special business of the press to cultivate them, and when they find themselves left to the pale vegetation which belongs to the shadows into which they withdrew, they deem themselves ill-used and declare favoritism to be one of the glaring faults of the press. These gentlemen of narrow vision never appreciate the fact that the field of journalistic work is far too wide to admit of many visits to individuals, and when the mountain does not come to them they never avail themselves of the plainest alternative.

"In going to the mountain lies what has been referred to as the proper use of the press. If a man in the public service does anything which interests his constituents it is to his advantage and to theirs that they should know it. The press stands ready to make it known, and finds itself repaid in having the news. If the act performed is of national interest, the Associated Press will carry it to every corner of the land. If it is local and needs comment, the specials will use it. If it is partizan, the specials of the party press will take it. In all this there is mutual advantage. One side desires the publication, the other wishes the news. But if the public prophet, in his suicidal pride, waits till the news is found by gleaners, and habitually refuses to go to the mountain, he becomes the only sufferer, since the world will manage in some way to wag on without any information about him, and meanwhile he will remain in comparative obscurity."

There are public men who cheerfully acknowledge this mutuality of obligation, and it will be observed that they are almost invariably the most successful. The clever and farsighted statesman does not need to be told that the press is most useful to him, and to the party to which he belongs. He, therefore, has recourse to it as often as he wishes to communicate with the public, and he invariably treats newspaper men with kindness and consideration. It is only the small-minded, self-sufficient, conceited politician, who thinks he can get along without the newspapers, that treats the members of the press superciliously when they apply to him for information. He is not intelligent enough to know that the favor which the press confers on him, by making his views or his acts public, is very much greater than that which he confers on it by giving it the news.

General Boynton treats of a matter which is at present of much interest to the politicians and the people of the Dominion. Does loyalty to party require the newspapers to palliate or conceal the acts of party men which are unquestionably wrong? Many people seem to think that a party press does right when it proclaims and magnifies the sins and shortcomings of the men of the other side, but that it is disloyal and mischievous when it condemns the very same sins and shortcomings when the delinquents are men of their own side. The effect that this style of criticism has on the general public is well described by the essayist in the following passage:

"The public reached the natural and logical conclusion that, since the majority of public men have little to criticise in these flagrant shortcomings, and were even ready to defend them, the mass could be no better than those who had been detected and exposed. But for this mistaken policy the country never would have been misled as to the general wholesomeness of public life. An observation in Washington of more than a quarter of a century warrants the declaration that a very large majority of public men of all parties and in all branches and grades of the public service are strictly honest, and that the public business in all its divisions, and under each party management, has been as honestly, as promptly and as efficiently conducted as the most respectable private business in the land. The excuses pleaded and the defences made for the few exceptions to the rule on the part of political associates, have caused the opposite opinion to prevail."

What this experienced journalist says of Washington is, without doubt, equally true of Ottawa. The great majority of men there in the public service are as honest and as painstaking as are the majority of Canadians engaged in private business. Entering a public office or being elected to Parliament does not transform an honest man into a rogue or a thief. But if the people see the party newspapers and the party politicians straining their ingenuity to palliate the offences of men proved to be dishonest, merely because they are called by their party name, they can be readily excused for coming to the conclusion that politicians and public servants are all tarred with the same stick, and that there is not a really honest man among them. Many have come to that conclusion already, and if they saw the party newspapers engaged in whitewashing men who have been proved to be unfaithful to their trusts, no one need be surprised if the low estimate of public men became general. The best way, then, for the press to act—best for the party and best for the public—is to denounce wrongdoing, without having any regard for the party name or the party rank of the wrongdoer. We are glad to see that many of the newspapers of the Dominion are acting upon this principle. May their number increase! We are sure their influence will.

THE HOME RULERS.

It is hard to tell from present indications how the Irish Home Rule Party will act. The Parnell section is now very bitter and the tone it has adopted is calculated to widen the breach between them and the bulk of their party, who refused to follow the degraded leader. The hard things that are said now will not soon be forgotten or forgiven. The manifesto published by the Parnellites will not recommend them to the British electors who favor Home Rule. That document points directly to disunion. "We have a duty," they say, "to perform towards the living and the dead. That duty is to maintain, erect and unsoiled, the flag of national independence." If "national independence" in its wide sense is the object of that section of the Home Rule Party, they need never expect the co-operation of a single patriotic Englishman or Scotchman. It was because the British electors were assured that the object of Mr. Parnell and his associates was not national independence that some of them consented to help the Irish people to obtain "Home Rule." But the home rule which they wanted for Ireland was merely a different form of Imperial rule from that under which the people of Ireland now live. They believed that by giving the Irish a greater share in the management of their own affairs they would, so far from giving Ireland national independence, unite it to Great Britain more closely and more firmly. If the flag of Independence is the one raised by the Parnellites the less the other Home Rulers have to do with them the better. The fact of their raising that hated standard will do much towards alienating a large number of electors in England and Scotland, who never took very kindly to Home Rule, and were only induced to vote for it through the influence of Mr. Gladstone, who took a great deal of pains to convince them that Home Rule did not mean independence, but the reverse. These electors will now be ready to believe what what the Conservatives have been telling them, that the real object of the Irish party was not Home Rule, under the British flag, but National Independence.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The Times has, we see, constituted itself the organ of the Fire Brigade. It is, however, too prudent to say anything in its defence. But it seems to think that those who have found fault with the way in which the fires in the Telephone Office and Spencer's Arcade were managed have been guilty of a piece of presumption almost, if not altogether, unpardonable. But people will criticise even the most august personages and those who fill the very highest offices. The citizens who saw how the brigade was handled at those fires exercise the privilege of free born British subjects. They found fault and growled.

With regard to the latter fire, particularly, the spectators are loud in their complaints. They were disgusted with what they believed to be an unnecessary destruction of valuable property. The general impression was that the fire was managed very badly. Is may be that the bystanders were not competent to form an intelligent opinion on the subject; but, we are pretty sure that some among them are as able to judge of the way in which the work of extinguishing that fire was done, as are those, whose duty it will be to hold the official investigation, promised by the Times. Is there in the City Council, or in the Fire Brigade, one man, who can be considered an expert in the business of extinguishing fires? What experience has any member, of either body had in that business? If a large fire were to break out in this city, is there a single man in authority, who could be depended upon to handle the Fire Brigade with skill and judgment? It must be remembered that the knowledge necessary to direct a fire brigade in a time of difficulty and danger, does not come by intuition. The fireman must be educated to do his work, in the school of experience. A greenhorn may obey orders, but it requires a trained man, having the coolness and self-confidence that can only be gained by experience, to give orders. It also requires the knowledge that practice gives to judge whether a fire is managed well or ill, or whether water is intelligently or unintelligently applied. An investigation without an expert as one of the investigators would decide nothing. The opinion formed by intelligent bystanders, on the spot, would be more entitled to consideration than an enquiry conducted by unskilled investigators.

This matter is a serious one. No person can tell when the Fire Brigade of this city will be required to cope with a serious fire. Property to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars may depend upon the way in which the Brigade is managed. Every man capable of reflection must see that ordinary prudence requires that the firemen be efficient, and under experienced and skilled direction.

W. F. King, of Ottawa, is registered at the Driard.

Henry G. James.

HENRY G. JAMES, of Winnipeg, Man., writes: "For several years I was troubled with pimples and irritations of the skin. After other remedies failed I used four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and since then I have been quite free from my complaint. B.B.B. will always occupy a place in my house."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The French Flagship Triomphante Badly Damaged near Vladivostock.

Government to Take Over all Railways—The Porpoise Rejoins H. M. Squadron.

From a file of the Japan Daily Advertiser, latest date October 1st, received, yesterday, the following condensation of late Chinese and Japanese intelligence is made:

The Government of Japan are on the point of placing before the people a project for the purchase of all private railways by the state.

Hailstones an inch in diameter fell at Toyama, on the 29th of September. Much damage was done by the storm.

Yokohama and various other ports were visited by a lively typhoon, on the 30th ultimo. The U.S.S. Charleston, and all the merchant steamers in Yokohama harbor put to sea until the storm was over.

Mr. Sugimura, late consul for Japan at Vancouver, has been appointed consul-general and secretary of legation at Seoul, Corea.

The British naval squadron left Hakodate on September 29th, for a trip to Corea, from which, it is expected, they will return in about a fortnight.

The latest news from Foochow, where an attack on the arsenal and a revolt of the soldiery had been expected, received in Shanghai on the 25th September, was reassuring in nature, and there was said to be no grounds for anticipating any immediate trouble.

H. I. M. the Emperor of Japan has given the sum of $1,500 in aid of the sufferers from the effects of the late storm in the districts of Toyama and Fukuoka, while the Empress has also contributed $500 to the same worthy object.

H.M.S. Porpoise joined the British squadron at Hakodate on the 21st September, and on the same day the Alacrity, with the admiral and Consul Longford on board, returned to Hakodate from Otaru.

It is reported from Vladivostock, says the Rising Sun of the 23rd September, that the French flagship Triomphante has been ashore in that vicinity, and sustained serious damage. Also that a number of convicts broke loose and attacked everyone they met, killing and wounding a number of people, including a French officer.

At a recent Cabinet meeting, the Kobe Herald states, it was resolved to construct two merchant cruisers, which will form part of the N.Y.K. fleet in time of peace. Fittings for an armament will be carried out on board, that if necessity, arise the ships can be quickly converted into men-of-war. All new ships built for the N. Y. K. will be similarly fitted, just as in England and France the ocean steamers are fitted as a reserve fleet. The N. Y. K. have a yearly subsidy of 880,000 yen and in consideration of this they will be asked to carry out the terms, as regards the fitting of their ships as cruisers, according to the requirements of the Government.

According to the Keisei Shimpo, a second petition, signed by 2,400 persons, among the number being several foreigners, has been presented to the authorities to spare the life of the shoemaker of Camp Hill, Yokohama, who recently murdered his mistress through jealousy. The first petition, it will be remembered, urged that the murderer was the best shoemaker in Yokohama, and therefore could not be spared. With regard to the business formerly conducted by the prisoner, it is understood it is now carried on by his brother, but a day or two ago a large portion of the stock-in-trade was seized and carried off by the friends of the murdered woman, to pay for her funeral expenses.

It is learned from Shanghai exchanges that Mr. Mason, the person who has won notoriety for himself by his supposed connection with a Chinese secret society, is likely to be prosecuted by the Chinese Government, the viceroy at Nanking having sent to Shanghai a special deputy for that purpose. The N. C. Daily News states that it is firmly believed by men who have studied Chinese methods for years, that the whole Mason episode, including the Foochow scare, which is now known to have been originated by that gentleman and to have no other basis, was got up by the Chinese Government with the view of gaining time in the first place, and of having a trump card to play against foreigners in the second. In view of the proposed prosecution of Mr. Mason, however, this theory is hardly probable, unless the Chinese are still more perfect comedians than we believe them to be. We are glad to gather that the foreign ministers and their governments do not intend to be put off by any of these two transparent pretexts for delay, but that a time has been fixed by which a satisfactory answer must be given to the *ultimatum* from the Foreign Powers, failing which a joint naval demonstration will be made by the Powers.

THE SOCIALIST PROGRAMME.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—For the approaching congress at Erfurt, the Directing Committee has a revised programme in which the following demands are made: Universal suffrage, without distinction as to sex; secret ballot; proportionate representation; voting on Sundays or holidays; payment of members; popular right to initiate or reject legislation; popular control of state, provincial and communal administrations; annual vote on taxation; popular decision as to peace or war; creation of international arbitration tribunals; right of free speech and free meeting; abolition of state subventions to churches; universal military instruction; militia replacing the standing army; secularization of schools; free education; free justice and that judges be elected by the people; gratuitous medicine; state-supported doctors; progressive income tax; abolition of indirect taxation; eight hours; unbroken repose for thirty-six hours weekly for every workman, state surveillance of factories, mines and other industries; formation of a labor bureau; co-operation of workmen, universal state insurance; prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years; prohibition of the truck system, and affirming the right of workmen to coalitions. There are extremists in the party who want more than is contained in these demands. If the young section dominates in the congress there will be some general declarations against property and other anarchistic resolutions adopted. The committee has an elaborate programme, which, while not proposing to overturn the state, proposes to transform the state into a socialist agency.

NEW YORK, October 13.—The wife of the Canadian Postmaster General has taken proceedings in the New York courts for divorce on the ground of adultery and cruelty.

AMERICAN NEWS.

A Fenian Tribute to Parnell.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The governing directors of the Fenian brotherhood at their monthly meeting held in this city, to-day, adopted resolutions regarding the death of Mr. Parnell, that: "Whereas all the staunch and steadfast old brotherhood adhere to its fundamental principles, that by its physical forces alone Ireland can achieve her complete independence, still our Irish sympathies and affections, as well as our admiration, go out freely to the men of our race who labor earnestly, honestly and according to their best belief in any field for the regenerating of our native land, the Fenian brotherhood deeply and sincerely deplore the untimely death of Charles Stewart Parnell, whose transcendent abilities and soul inspired sincerity in Ireland's cause electrified the world, and won for him the admiration of all liberty-loving men. The greatest of all Irishmen who sought redress for their motherland through the channels of parliamentary effort, took Parliament by the throat and compelled it to recognize the Irish question as above all others and rendered legislation for the British Empire impossible until this was complied with."

Italian Affairs in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The recall of Baron Fava, the Italian minister to this country, on account of the New Orleans affair, has left the interests of Italy in the United States in a peculiar condition. The present charge d'affaires in Washington not being invested with the powers of a minister, the Italian citizens resident in this country, feeling the necessity for the representation of their interests, have taken matters into their own hands. Yesterday the President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in New York, called on Secretary Rusk, and it is expected that his visit was in connection with negotiations, looking to the raising of the Italian embargo on American pork. It is understood that these negotiations have been in progress for some time, and that they are in such a state that the promulgation of the raising of the embargo will be announced shortly.

Too Familiar With Explosives.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 13.—Last night, eight laborers on a construction train at Ensley City, went to sleep in a house, where a hot stove was close to two kegs of powder. The powder ignited, exploded and blew the house to pieces, killing four men and badly injuring four others.

More About Lottery Tickets.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Postmaster General Wanamaker has written a letter to Postmaster General Haggart, of Canada, informing him that the Louisiana Lottery company has established an agency at Toronto, and is flooding the United States with its circulars in sealed envelopes from that point. The act of mailing constituting the offence does not occur within the jurisdiction of the United States, hence the penal clause does not apply. In his letter, Mr. Wanamaker says lottery tickets and lottery circulars have been held by the secretary of the treasury to be liable to customs duties. His ruling is not inconsistent with the treasury stipulations, for article 11 of the Universal Union forbids the mailing of any article from one administration of the Union, which, under the laws of the country of destination, is liable to customs duties. Postmasters at exchange offices are instructed to stamp all matter which they suspect to contain matter suspected of being liable to customs duty. Mr. Wanamaker requests the Postmaster-General to instruct the postmaster at Toronto to stamp all letters mailed there by J. C. McCullough, the agent of the lottery company.

The Blockade at the Soo.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 14.—A special from Sault Ste. Marie says the blockade at the Soo will be raised not later than Thursday night. There are now 55 down-bound vessels waiting to pass down, and as many more waiting to pass up. Unless stringent regulations are adopted after an opening is effected great damage may be done vessels in their mad hurry to get through. The total vessel valuation of the ships now at the Soo is estimated at $14,000,000, and the cargo valuation at $2,000,000.

Accident to An Express Train.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 14.—A dispatch from Auburn reports an accident to to the Baltimore and Ohio fast express, eastbound, near Hicksville, Ohio. Two persons were killed and fifty injured, ten of whom will die. The express was at a point not far from the station, where it is not scheduled to stop. In rounding a sharp curve—a steep embankment—four rear cars, two sleepers, a passenger coach and Vice-President King's private car, left the track and rolled down the embankment, turning over twice in the descent to the bottom. The train was running at a speed of fifty miles an hour, and the crash was awful. In a moment the air was hideous with the screams and cries of the injured and imprisoned passengers. Assistance came from the town almost immediately, and the work of rescue was begun. All the hotels and public buildings of the little town were at once thrown open and turned into hospitals. The wounded are being removed as rapidly as possible.

Ocean Sailing Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—This morning the ship Clan Robertson, Captain Moody, left port loaded with wheat for Queenstown. She was towed to sea by the tug Sea Queen. Hardly had she started when the tug Monarch proceeded to tow to sea the ship Sardonne, Captain Browning, loaded with merchandise for Liverpool. Previous to the start being made, it is said, the masters of the two vessels had a spirited conversation regarding the merits of their vessels, and a wager was made for a race across the Atlantic. The outcome of the contest will be watched with interest as both masters are well known in this port.

Explosion in a Machine Shop.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 14.—Shortly before three o'clock, this morning, a terrible explosion rent the air at the shops of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City R. R. Co. at South Park. As soon as the smoke and noise had subsided, agonizing groans were heard in the debris of the wreck, which told too plainly that several human beings were victims. The employes in the shops had been repairing an old engine, and, having completed the work, decided to test the boiler, which exploded with terrible velocity and eleven persons were injured, three of them probably fatally. Five of the victims were terribly mutilated and picked up unconscious.

C. B. Morgan, of Portland, Or., and George J. Sharp, of San Francisco, are at the Oriental.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The daughters of the late General Boulanger intend to contest their father's will.

A meeting of several of the most eminent members of the British peerage will shortly be held to take into consideration the declaration of the Liberals at Newcastle in favor of abolishing the House of Lords.

Felace-Nadr, a flourishing city of Transylvania has been destroyed by fire. The utmost distress prevails, the inhabitants having lost nearly all they possess. The adjacent towns are contributing to the relief of the sufferers.

A dispatch from Montevideo, Uruguay, states that the revolutionists who on Sunday last attempted to create a disturbance in that city failed in their designs. In firing upon the loyal troops they did so with the expectation that the artillery would come to their aid. They were disappointed, the gunners refusing to revolt.

Russia is pressing on with the increase of her navy. An ironclad, the Navarin, was recently constructed, and a half-armed gunboat, the Otiajny, also. A gunboat, now about completed, will soon follow, and a fleet of torpedo cruisers have been ordered. Great activity in naval shipbuilding also prevails in the Black Sea.

Steinart, of Cracow, a dynamite fiend who works destruction merely for the pleasure of it, is believed to have been captured. It is thought that beside the Rosenthal explosion, Steinart was guilty of attempting to blow up the statue of St. John of Nepumuk, the patron saint of Bohemia, when the feast of the saint was being celebrated in Reichenberg; and when the feast of the nativity of the Virgin was being celebrated, he made a similar attempt to blow up the Marien chapel in the suburb of Mafferndof.

The result of tests made at the request of the British Government by Capt. Blunt of the smokeless powder in England, Germany, France, Belgium and the United States is disappointing. Capt. Blunt declares it to be absolutely useless for small arms, owing to extremely rapid combustion, one grain being sufficient to increase the pressure of a normal charge to the extent of 15,000 lbs. to the square inch. It is therefore found impossible to obtain the necessary uniformity in cartridges for small arms. On the other hand, in big guns this powder is invaluable.

The regents of the California State University have accepted the offer of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst to establish five $300 scholarships for worthy young women, and adopted resolutions expressing their gratitude.

During the session of Parliament just closed, the Canadian Pacific Telegraph company received from Ottawa alone at its Toronto office 3,245,444 words. Of this the Empire took 1,650,000 words.

The U. S. Supreme Court meets on the second Monday in November, when the Sayward case will be called, and the arguments heard by a full bench. Among the other important cases that come under the postponement are the cases involving the question of the constitutionality of the McKinley Tariff bill, the Elevator bill, and those to test the constitutionality of the anti-territory law.

Rev. Dr. Withrow, of Toronto, has completed arrangements with Thos. Cook & Son for a special spring excursion for 1892 to Europe and the Holy Land, under his guidance. The time occupied will be eighteen weeks, and will include eighteen days in Upper Egypt, thirty days in Palestine, and the entire cost of the trip will vary from $985 to $1,010, according to the location of room on steamers.

Captain Nels Olson, of the sloop Margaret, has returned from a three weeks' cruise in the Straits of Fuca. He made Lopez Island his headquarters. He found that Lopez Island was used as a rendezvous for smugglers. He encountered no less than five parties of them, two of which landed on the island, but the others turned from their course and ran out to sea as soon as they saw his sloop. One gang had a large number of Chinamen, and they went into camp not far from the beach.

The British consul-general at San Francisco has refused to confirm the ruling of British Vice-Consul J. B. Alexander, of this city, which compelled vessels of that nationality to enter and clear at Seattle instead of the sub-ports. British vessels are not essentially required to have consular certificates when entering at sub-ports on the Sound.

Capt. Friedberg, of the schooner Vesta, from the Amoor river, Siberia, reports having seen innumerable sea otter to the westward of the Aleutian Islands.

The imports of Puget Sound for September were valued at $38,582.05, against $61,823.55 for August, a decrease of nearly 40 per cent. The imports in foreign vessels were $23,750.05, in American vessels $13,770.69, and in cars $1,061. The cause of the decrease was the non-arrival of many deep-water vessels from Europe laden with general cargoes.

Judge Hawley, in the United States court, San Francisco, made a decision of great importance, in the case of the Standard Oil Co. vs. the Southern Pacific Co. and Whittier, Fuller & Co. The latter firm had a contract with the Southern Pacific company to haul oil for them in certain kinds of cars. The Standard Oil company claimed that this car was a patented invention which it controlled, and secured a temporary injunction. Judge Hawley decided that the cars are not patented, and that any one had a right to use them. Owing to the advantage of these cars the Standard Oil company had no competition on this coast unless other firms could use them as well.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat's San Antonio, Tex., special says: Two suspected revolutionists, captured within the last few days, by the soldiers, have been shot under the Mexican law, permitting the shooting of prisoners who "attempt to escape." A political prisoner is given to understand that he must make a break for liberty, and if he does not he will be shot anyhow. The victim is allowed to put some ten yards of space between himself and his captors, and is then tumbled on his face with bullets through his back. These "escapes" never occur in thickly wooded or bush country, where the prisoner would have some chance to dodge.

John Hoey, president of the Adams Express Co., has been removed from his position as president and trustee by a unanimous vote of the managers. He was charged with malfeasance in office, and the resignation of the vice-president was accepted. It was during Hoey's absence in Europe that an investigation was made, which resulted in the action taken. Hoey, who had been connected with the company for 50 years, admitted, under oath, that he had been a party to a transaction by which a syndicate of three men sold property which cost them but $130,000 to William B. Dinsmore, then president of the Adams Express Co. For his $130,000 worth they received from Dinsmore, and Dinsmore afterwards received from the Adams Express Co. the sum of $850,000. For this property Hoey had not paid a cent, but he accepted a share of the profit they made, his share being between $179,000 and $180,000.

HE HUSBAND'S COMMANDMENTS.

I.

In all the arts and industries well skilled,
A model of perfection thou shalt be.
From kitchen work to higher culture drilled,
To make a very heaven of home for me.

II.

Forever and at all times thou shalt greet
Thy husband with a bright and winsome smile,
Thou shalt be loving, kind and always sweet,
Despite his frowns and fault-findings the while.

III.

Thou shalt be strong and capably perform
The work a dozen women ought to do,
Thou shalt thyself with taste and care adorn
Lest fairer forms attract thy lord from you.

IV.

Thou shalt be sensible and not expect
Thy lord will stoop to notice smiles of thine;
'Tis nonsense thy best wishes to respect,
Or now for love and kisses to take time.

V.

Don't bother when he wants to "see a man,"
And treat the boys to ice cream and cigars;
Don't ask—he'll give thee money when he can;
When thou canst get a dime just thank thy stars.

VI.

Thy cooking all like mother's shalt excel;
Though all thy efforts merit deep disdain,
Because thou canst not wield the magic spell
Of childhood's taste and appetite again.

VII.

And in the night time thou shalt never let
The baby's crying to disturb the air,
It throws thy husband into such a pet
And makes him wish the baby anywhere.

VIII.

Again, thy husband thou shalt ne'er invite
To thee accompany from out thy home;
While he seeks social pleasure out at night
Within, thou shalt thy children train alone.

IX.

Thy home, thyself, thy children shalt appear
In perfect order, rare and matchless trim;
Possessed of graces, virtues, thou shalt hear
Reproof and bear with every mood and whim.

X.

And though neglected, slighted, or abused,
Whatever lot thy lord shouldst cast to thee,
Forget the loving tenderness he used
When gently wooing that his wife thou'dst be.

And though each stern command of his contain
A double one, as well as penalties,
Noset of rules could e'er his wants explain,
Or volume hold one-half the grumbling his.

—Mildred Thorne, in Western Rural.

JACK'S PROPOSAL.

His Employer's Neat Trick Brings Him to His Senses.

The day was drawing to a close and in the office of Durant Brothers there were only two persons, Thomas Durant, the senior member of the firm, and John Crawford, the confidential clerk.

The former sat at a table, writing; the latter stood, with his elbows on a window-sash and his hands supporting his chin, watching the people pass to and fro in the street.

"Jack!" dropped from Mr. Durant's lips as he laid aside his pen.

"Yes, sir," responded the clerk, familiarly known as "Jack," turning his face toward Mr. Durant.

"Why don't you get married?"

"Ah—h'm, how?" was the stammering reply.

"Why don't you get married?" Mr. Durant repeated.

"Really, I have not given the matter much consideration."

"I am convinced that marriage is advisable on the part of any man."

Mr. Durant was a fifty-year-old bachelor, and Jack ventured:

"Do you intend to renounce single blessedness?" smiling as he spoke.

"I may do so by and by," Mr. Durant answered, in a significant tone. "No one is dependent upon you for support?" he continued.

"I have only myself to support," said Jack.

"Your salary has enabled you to lay by something each year during the five years you have been with me?"

"I have about two thousand dollars at my command."

"Sufficient to begin housekeeping with comfortably. You would prefer a home to a boarding place?"

"I should."

"I have no doubt there is some young lady whom you incline to regard with especial favor?" Mr. Durant remarked, interrogatively.

"I—don't—know," Jack rejoined, blushing to the roots of his hair.

"If you entertain such regard for any lady whom you believe to be truly womanly and to reciprocate your kindly feelings, ask her to become your wife without delay. You will excuse me for advising you with reference to so vital a matter, as I am influenced to do so by my interest in your welfare, the interest of a friend rather than an employer."

"Certainly, and I appreciate your motive."

Presently Mr. Durant left the office and Jack muttered:

"I verily believe he does intend to marry, and the woman whose husband he becomes will have reason to be thankful, as he is one of the noblest men in the world."

Soon after, passing the table at which Mr. Durant had been writing, he saw upon it a note, which began: "My dear Miss Benton," and near it an envelope addressed: "Miss Alice Benton, 276 W avenue, City."

As the lady addressed was one whom he inclined "to regard with special favor," whom he really loved with his whole heart, the beginning of the missive so aroused his curiosity that, regardless of propriety, he read it in its entirety, as follows:

"MY DEAR MISS BENTON: I shall call tomorrow evening for your answer to the question which I asked you a short time ago, and trust it will be such as to confer upon me the happiness that it alone can afford me.

"Yours sincerely, THOMAS DURANT."

Having read it:

"Can it be that she has been receiving the attentions of that curmudgeon old enough to be her father?" he ejaculated, trembling like a leaf. "And can it be that she has been merely simulating a love for me?" he continued.

"He may call upon her to-morrow evening, but I will see her before that time and come to an understanding with her."

A few minutes later Mr. Durant reentered the office, saying:

"I forgot to take with me for posting the most important communication which I had written, doubtless owing to our interesting discussion."

"Ah!" was Jack's sole response, as he kept his back toward Mr. Durant who, having folded the missive to Miss Benton, placed it in the envelope and sealed it, again went from the office.

That evening Alice Benton, a very pretty young lady, was busily occupied with a piece of nondescript work, when Jack, who sat on a stool at her feet, said:

"How much do you care for me?"

"Well, that's a rather difficult question to answer," was the reply.

"Enough to marry me?" he nervously asked.

"Possibly, if you desired to have me do so."

"I have long loved you, and your consent to be my wife will make me the happiest of men."

"It is yours."

They sealed their engagement with a kiss and then made arrangements for the marriage in the near future.

The following morning he said to Mr. Thomas Durant:

"I have acted according to your advice of yesterday afternoon and shall be married one month from to-day."

"Please accept my congratulations and best wishes for your happiness," Mr. Durant returned, grasping his clerk's hand.

"Thank you," returned Jack, looking down.

"I think it is advisable for a newly-married couple to begin housekeeping as soon as possible," Mr. Durant observed. "I have a very desirable tenement on Adams street which is vacant and you may occupy it, free of rent, as long as you wish."

Jack managed to articulate: "I thank you," but the generous offer from one whose confidence it seemed to him he had shamefully abused made him feel decidedly uncomfortable.

"Perhaps," he said, after a momentary hesitation, "your kindly regard for me will cease when you know the name of my affianced."

"It is Alice Benton, is it not?"

"Yes."

"I think it will be an excellent match."

Jack was surprised at Mr. Durant's words, and presently, with tears of mortification in his eyes and quivering lips, confessed to having read the note which Mr. Durant had written to Miss Benton, asked forgiveness for the unmanly act, adding:

"It was contemptible for me to ask her to become my wife last evening when I knew that you intended to ask her to marry you this evening."

Mr. Durant shook with laughter and then he said, placing his hand on Jack's shoulder: "Supposedly, everything is fair in love and war."

"As you have never known," he continued, "Alice is my ward; a sister could not be dearer to me.

"For a long time I have been aware of her intense love for you and believed that you fully reciprocated it. A thorough acquaintance with your character assured me that you would make her a desirable husband, and I planned to have you propose to her sooner than you were likely to—by reason of your bashfulness.

"My matrimonial chat yesterday was intended to convey to you the impression that I proposed becoming a benedict; the note to Alice, which went from my pocket into the fire, was left on my table that you might get a glimpse of it, which would lead you to read it in full and, having read, to think her the object of my adoration and forestall me in securing her for a wife.

"I slightly feared that you might suspect the part I was playing—as a man of my years is not likely to allow such a missive as the note apparently was to carelessly remain where his 'rival' can see it—and you probably would have done so but for the excited mental condition in which you were.

"'All's well that ends well,' however."

"I thank you for bringing me to my senses," Jack responded, and he was prevented from saying anything further with reference to the matter in hand by the entrance into the office of the junior member of the firm.—Detroit Sun.

MUSIC AND THE BLIND.

Only Melody of the Highest Order Proves a Blessing.

Music will ever be the blind man's ruling passion; but that it may be a blessing to him, and not a curse, he must be taught to know, to master and to love only that of the purest and best kind. What he does he must be able to do well, or the gift will be fatal. He must learn not merely to scrape a fiddle in a more or less exasperating fashion, or blow into a cornet with painful success, so as to gain admission into the school band, but to do far more and far better; or within a year of his leaving school—away in the country village or alone in the London garret—the cunning of his hand will fail him and his music be worse than useless. People will say: "It is very clever for a blind man," but there it ends, and such words will not even provide bread and cheese for a day. His descent into the streets is not far off, and unless he has learned to make a basket or a mat he will soon become one of the forlorn minstrels who, says Mayhew, "behind a string and a dog haunt the curbstone and fill the ears of the sorrowful with strains of still greater sorrow." The higher sense of true music is gone from him, and the want of this sense is to melody what the loss of fragrance and color would be to flowers or of color to the sunset sky. And of all this loss he is at least unconscious.—Edinburgh Review.

—"Why, I thought you took the job to cut this wood, Jocko?" "Dat's all right, sar. I'se let de job to de white man." "Oh, that's it! How much do you pay him?" "A dollah an' a quattah a co'd." "And how much do you receive?" "A dollah a co'd, sar." "That is a singular arrangement. You do not seem to be making much out of this job." "Well, I has de fun ob bossin' de white man."—Life.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1891.

SIR JOHN MISREPRESENTED.

The Toronto Mail echoes the accusation of the New York Tribune that Sir John Macdonald was insincere in his attempt to induce the American Government to consider proposals for reciprocity. It also repeats the Tribune's strictures on the late Premier for having, previous to the general election, informed the people of Canada that negotiations were pending. There is no ground whatever for the accusation, and the censure is unreasonable and unjust.

When it was first known in Canada that Sir John Macdonald's Government was ready to enter into negotiations with the United States for reciprocity in trade, consternation filled the hearts of his opponents. They, in their fright, declared that the wily Premier was at his old tricks, that he was preparing to steal the policy of the Liberal party and to take advantage of the agitation they had raised. They *then* gave the "Old Man" credit, not only for sincerity, but for astuteness. It was an article of their creed that he never held firmly to any principle and he was never wedded to any policy so firmly that he would not alter it or even reverse it if he found that the country wanted a change, and that, in order to retain power, he must alter his course. The Liberals declared that Sir John had been convinced that the people of Canada wanted free trade with the United States, and would have it, and in order to meet their wishes, he was about to abandon the National Policy and to adopt the policy advocated by Mr. Erastus Wiman and his Lieutenant in Canada, Sir Richard Cartwright. So far from questioning Sir John's sincerity, they only feared that he was too much in earnest, and that he was on the point of euchring them by getting for the people of Canada what they had represented as an inestimable boon.

"Sir John Macdonald," says the Mail, "had asked for the conference, and had suggested a basis of negotiations. Mr. Blaine had consented to a preliminary informal discussion on condition that it should be kept secret." It is most unlikely that the agreement was made upon any such condition. If Sir John Macdonald had promised to keep the agreement to hold an informal conference on the subject of reciprocity a secret, he would have, undoubtedly, kept his word. He was too wise a man and too able a politician to break an engagement of that kind. Mr. Blaine may have believed that there was an understanding not to make the agreement public, but that the arrangement was made *on condition* that it should be kept secret, is altogether improbable. Provided the Premier was not under an obligation to keep silent about the proposed conference, nothing was more natural, and under the circumstances more politic, than that Sir John Macdonald should tell the people of Canada what he intended to do towards negotiating a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. The Liberals had been for years agitating for reciprocity, and telling the people that they would never get free trade with the United States from the Conservatives. Who could blame Sir John Macdonald for giving his opponents the lie by telling them that he was in favor of reciprocity, and that he had already taken the first steps towards the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty. This was nothing but the simple truth. If the American Government were sincere—if Mr. Blaine intended to be as good as his word—the announcement could have done no harm in the United States. It certainly did no harm in Canada.

If Mr. Blaine was insincere, if he was playing a double game, the course pursued by Sir John Macdonald was the best one that could be pursued to test his sincerity and compel him to show his hand. The event has proved that the insincerity was not on the side of the Canadian Government. It was willing to let all the world know what its intentions were. It had nothing to hide, and was prepared at any time to carry out the agreement it had entered into with Mr. Blaine or any one else. If the American Secretary of State had been equally honest, if he had made the preliminary arrangement in good faith, what occasion was there for secresy? He could do nothing in the matter in opposition to the wishes of the people of the United States, and the sooner that they were made aware of what was going on the greater the chance of the negotiations coming to a successful issue within a reasonable period. But the course which Mr. Blaine has seen fit to pursue makes it almost certain that he had no intention of entering into reciprocal free trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and that he only wanted a decent excuse to nip the negotiations in the bud.

The pretense set up by the Tribune, that the present Government of Canada is not favorable to reciprocity, and the assertion that it appeals to the United States for a treaty which will save Canada from "an organic revolution," are altogether groundless. The Canadian Government has, in this business, acted in perfect good faith with the Government of the United States, and it will continue to do so. Everything that it has done, so far, shows that it is prepared to carry out any arrangement it has made to the letter Can as much be said of Mr. Blaine, who is acting for his Government in this reciprocity business. That Canada is in any danger of what the Tribune calls "an organic revolution" nobody in his sober senses on this side of the line affirms. Canadians have their difficulties and their perplexities like their neighbors, but there are none of them so formidable or so intricate that the Government, in attempting to deal with them, will precipitate an "organic revolution." The people of Canada are not in the least alarmed, and there is not the slightest probability that they will apply to the United States for assistance to get out of any trouble they may be in or to solve any of their political problems. They are quite willing to enter into any reasonable arrangement for reciprocal free trade with their republican neighbors, but they cannot help seeing that if the New York Tribune expresses the opinion of the ruling party in the United States there is little chance of their entering any such arrangement at present and at the same time maintaining their fiscal independence and their self-respect.

CANADA'S PROGRESS.

The people of Canada generally are very much disappointed that the census shows such a small increase of population during the past ten years. They believed that the rate of increase would have been much higher than it has proved to be. It is suspected that the numbering of the people has been carelessly done, and if the way in which the census of this city has been taken is a fair specimen of census-taking in other parts of the Dominion, there are good grounds for something more and stronger than suspicion. The census, however, shows that if Canadians have not increased in numbers as greatly as was expected and hoped, they have during the last decennial period made gratifying advancement in other directions. The following figures prove that the Dominion is proportionally richer than it was twelve years ago, and that its trade has increased at a far greater ratio than its population.

	1878.	1890.
Miles of railway in Canada	6,143	12,988
Tons of shipping	23,101,551	41,243,215
Letters and post cards	60,840,000	100,000,000
Bank deposits	88,995,128	197,895,452
Money orders	7,130,000	11,907,862
Note circulation	29,766,805	47,417,071
Price of 4 per cents	6 below par	9 over par
Coal production	1,152,783	3,000,000
Cheese exports	3,997,521	9,382,212
Cattle and sheep exports	1,852,000	8,185,000
Manufactures of wood exports	13,908,629	20,659,000
All home manfact'rd exports	18,182,604	25,530,000
Imports of raw material	5,342,900	16,000,000

These figures prove that Canada has been by no means stationary during the last twelve years, and that the people have not grown poorer under the policy pursued by its Government.

This is what an English newspaper, the London Morning Post, says of this country, its policy and its prospects:—

"Canada, with a proud sense of her future, as the largest in population, the greatest in resources of the countries peopled by British subjects, has adopted the principles of protection for native industry. She is ready out of the surplus wealth produced by her minerals, her fish, her timber, and, not least, by her wheat, to set aside some portion in order to build up a great manufacturing industry, which may one day hold its own in the world's market, and may contribute to the supply of the vast population which sooner or later will be found on her productive soil."

These appreciative words are very different from the captious criticisms and the ill-natured snarls of many of the British newspapers when they allude to the trade policy pursued by the Government of Canada during the past twelve years. No one acquainted with the resources of the Dominion can doubt that it will, in the not distant future, be the home of the "vast population" to which the Morning Post alludes. The landless people of the world want the opportunities which the immense area of fertile soil and the exhaustless mineral and other resources of Canada hold out to them. They know very little about the great country yet, but that ignorance is being rapidly dispelled.

MOB VIOLENCE.

The mob in the United States considers that it possesses powers and privileges over which the law has no control. If it takes it into its head—which is generally hot and not too full—that any man should be summarily executed, it proceeds at once, without enquiry, to carry out its hastily formed determination. In the case of the Italians, in New Orleans, it reviewed the sentence of the regular constitutional tribunal, and declared men guilty which that tribunal had acquitted, sentenced them to death, and carried out its own sentence. Here the mob placed itself above the courts of law.

In Omaha, a few days ago, the mob undertook to dispense with law altogether. A negro was accused of committing an abominable offence. He was arrested and imprisoned. There was no chance of his escaping. But the mob was not satisfied to permit the law to take its course. It attacked the jail, broke open the doors, and, in spite of the piteous appeals of the miserable creature, murdered him in cold blood. The officers of the law made but a very feeble show of resistance. It was quite evident that they sympathized with the mob, and did not see that it was their duty to assert the supremacy of the law against all odds and at every risk. But they ran no risk. A mob, let it be ever so turbulent, will not enter a building which is defended even by a few resolute men who are well armed. It does not like the smell of gunpowder, and the whistling of bullets is not music in the ears of ninety-nine hundredths of those who compose it. We do not say that a mob is cowardly, but when it has to face real danger, it realizes its inability to resist disciplined force. It is therefore surprising how large and how angry a mob a very small force of determined and well disciplined men will put to flight. And it is absolutely necessary in every community that desires to be well governed that mob violence should be put down with a strong hand. The toleration with which the New Orleans mob was treated, and the encouragement it received, have produced most mischievous results in many parts of the United States. Some of the Americans see this now, and regard the triumph of the mob in that city as a very great misfortune to all the States of the Union. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says:

"These recent crimes against law are the natural fruit of the stupid condonation, if not justification, of the New Orleans massacre, which has poisoned public sentiment at the West, where it most needed purification. Lynchings have increased since the New Orleans crime, because of the cowardly failure of the press of the country to stigmatize the New Orleans crime as it deserved. If these inexcusable lynchings continue to multiply, decent and thoughtful people will sigh for the day when we shall have less liberty, but more justice and respect for law, even if it is military justice inflicted upon the mob by federal soldiers.

"The New Orleans mob was worthy of a State so corrupt that a lottery company has controlled its legislature and politics for years and has suborned the press; it was worthy of a State so degraded that during the last ten years illiteracy among both blacks and whites has alarmingly increased. The illiteracy among the whites increases more than twice as fast as it does among the blacks, so that, while in 1870 there was only one illiterate white voter in eight, there is now one in every five."

It is not likely that the leaders of the Omaha mob will receive punishment of any kind. They will be looked upon rather as heroes than as criminals. Murder, committed by a hundred or a thousand men, in the United States, is not regarded as murder. The mob is above the law.

THE CREMATORY.

The attention of the City Council is being again directed to the necessity of erecting a crematory, for the purpose of disposing, in an innocuous manner, of the city's garbage. We do hope that it will come to a final decision in the matter and take action immediately. Something must be done, and that soon, towards cleansing the city and keeping it clean. Matters cannot go on long as they have been for some time past. Let the Aldermen convince themselves that a crematory will not be a nuisance to the neighborhood in which it is erected, and let them find a convenient site and build one, no matter who they are that protest. The inhabitants and property owners of the country in the vicinity of the city firmly believe that the crematory will make the land in its immediate vicinity uninhabitable. This is not the case, and when people find that it is not offensive they will get reconciled to it and cease to complain of its erection. The main end to be attained by Mr. Engle's invention is to consume the filth without allowing any of the disagreeable gases to escape. The furnace is so constructed that these gases are all consumed, and the smoke that does escape from its chimney is, we are assured, not more disagreeable or more injurious to the health than the smoke of an ordinary chimney. If this is the case, and it can easily be proved whether it is or not, there can be no valid reason why the crematory is not constructed immediately. The funds have been placed by the rate-payers in the hands of the City Council. Surely its members have push and pluck enough to use it for the purpose for which it was asked.

CHINESE RIOTS.

Quiet has not yet been restored in China. The people are restless, and there are many indications that the country is ripening for a great and, perhaps, a terrible revolution. One of these indications is that the old animosity to foreigners has again broken out. Riots have taken place in many towns. Incendiary placards have been posted in public places, the object of which is to inflame the minds of the populace against foreigners of all nations. They are accused of disembowelling children, of gouging out their eyes, of sucking their blood, and of stealing the children for these abominable purposes by magic practices. Foreigners are represented as having the power to afflict the people with strange diseases and of using that power as often as the opportunity offers.

It was supposed at first that the outrages were committed on missionaries because they taught a new and a strange religion. But this has been found to be a mistake. The missionaries were attacked and ill-used because they are foreigners, frequently the only foreigners in the town or village in which they reside. The Overland Mail of Sept. 17, published in Hongkong, in an article on the crisis in China, says:

"The full details we published last night of the Ichang riot show conclusively the complicity of the civil and military provincial authorities. The riot was carefully planned and methodically executed by Hunan soldiers, and it was directed against foreigners in general. The fact that the missionaries have hitherto suffered most has led to the belief that the outbreak is against Christianity. But the conduct of the rioters throughout and more particularly in Ichang proves that the mission stations have been selected for attack mainly because they are the most prominent foreign establishments in the disturbed places and because the chance of resistance from such establishments is very small. The Hunan soldiers, disbanded or discontented, have resolved that the foreigner—missionary and merchant—must go, and they are taking the usual Chinese way of carrying out their wishes. Many explanations of their motives have been given, but none are wholly satisfactory. The theory that their object is to bring about hostilities between China and foreign powers in order to facilitate a rebellion may be partially true, but it is evidently not the whole truth. The attacks on foreigners are not made solely with a view to an ulterior object. The foreigner is being driven out because he is a foreigner."

The Mail says that it does not think that the desire for retaliation is a large element in the present outbreak, but believes that there is sufficient ground for supposing that it is one of the constituents, and adds: "It is just this constituent which weakens the moral right of foreigners to interfere." The intelligent Chinese who know what is going on in the world argue that China has as much right to exclude foreigners as foreign nations have to exclude Chinese. It is evident that it is a little difficult to meet this argument in China.

The Chinese Government, it is admitted, wish to put a stop to these outrages on foreigners, but it appears to be utterly helpless. It has not even authority enough over the soldiers to keep them from taking a leading part in the riots, and it is said that several towns are practically in the hands of lawless soldiers. When the very force which the Chinese Government must depend upon to maintain order is active in the promotion of disorder, there appears to be little hope that the authorities, let them be ever so well affected towards foreigners, and ever so desirous to put down riot and outrage, will be able to restore quiet. England, France, Germany and America have united to protect foreigners, resident in China, and it is only the firm attitude which these nations have assumed that will stimulate the Government to take the measures necessary to ensure their safety. If it proves that they are unable to accomplish this, then active interference on the part of the Christian powers will become necessary, and, when that takes place, it is hard to tell what will follow.

MR. CHAPLEAU'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Chapleau is the first Cabinet Minister who has spoken in public since the prorogation. He, on the evening of the 5th inst., in the meeting room in the basement of St. Lawrence Hall, addressed the leading members of the Conservative Party, in Montreal, who had assembled there to meet him. His speech was reported and published. It has been pretty sharply criticized by the Eastern Press. As it gives the public a view of the work of the session from a French Cabinet Minister's standpoint, it has been read with interest. This is what Mr. Chapleau said about the Tarte investigation and its results:

"During the session there had been instituted enquiries into five or six Governmental departments. What had been the result? Only one of them, that which had been set on foot by Mr. Tarte, had shown that anything wrong existed. And the result had borne testimony to the strength, the solidity and the morality of the Conservative party. He thanked God that the investigations had been made, because they had demonstrated this. The outcome of the committees of enquiry showed that the Conservative party had done its duty impartially, that it had asked that the light should be thrown everywhere and upon everyone; that justice should be done, no matter who the accused might be or what office he held. Mr. McGreevy had been a personal friend of his; he had been a staunch Conservative; he had worked energetically for his party throughout the last thirty years. Yet, when it was found that he was guilty of wrong-doing, condign punishment was meted out to him. History would bear witness to this fact, that those who had been found guilty had been punished, no matter who they were. Certain people had stated that the supporters of the Government had resorted to what was called "whitewashing." He had no hesitation in saying that those who said so lied before facts and before history. (Applause).

Mr. Chapleau said very little, indeed, about Sir Hector Langevin. He spoke of the Opposition having succeeded in driving Sir Hector Langevin to resign his position in the Cabinet, but he neither sympathizes with nor censures the fallen Minister. With regard to the attack upon himself in the Public Accounts Committee, he said:

"Mr. Lister had brought forward certain charges against the administration of the Printing bureau. He believed that Mr. Lister was an honorable man, but that he had a personal grievance against him. He would not ask whether those who were listening to him had read the newspaper reports of the proceedings of the enquiry which Mr. Lister had succeeded in getting instituted. All that he would say was that he was not himself a printer or a paper merchant. He would, however, take some credit for having established the Printing bureau. To appreciate rightly the attacks which had been made upon that branch of the department over which he had the honor to preside, his hearers should remember the history of the attempts to establish a similar establishment in England. From the time of Pitt efforts had been made to bring such a branch of public service into existence; and still, after a struggle which had lasted over eighty years, those who had at heart the establishment of a printing bureau had succeeded only in creating what was known as the stationery office. The cause of the failure was the onset which contractors for furnishing the Government with pens and ink and paper and forms of various kinds had made. They exerted then, as they did to-day, a potent influence. At the present day, Canada, alone of all the countries over which Great Britain held sway, possessed a department which supplied all the branches of the Government with necessary stationery of every kind, with printed forms, head bills, reports, etc. Had it been proved that he (Mr. Chapleau) had received any money from any outside source for his services in this respect? No. Had it been proved that the Government had been robbed? No. What had been proved? That two of his employes had received money as commissions from certain contractors. They had no right to exact these payments; it was wrong and utterly reprehensible for them to do so. Was that his fault? Had it been proved that he himself was responsible for one cent? No. It had been proved that some contractors had been foolish and simple enough to pay commissions to subordinates in the department. But it had not been shown that any of the supplies received had cost the Government more than it would otherwise have to pay."

The Government, Mr. Chapleau showed, has taken measures to put an end to these reprehensible practices. This is all it can do, and all that any reasonable man can expect it to do. He argued that the improper practices affected those only who had been guilty of them, and that it was unjust to hold the Conservative party responsible for offences that it reprobated as soon as they were discovered, and took effectual measures to prevent their repetition. He pointed to the fact that dishonest contractors and careless officials were not confined to the Dominion of Canada, but that they had committed extensive frauds even in Great Britain. This is what he said on that point;

"But had the fact that these wrongful practices had taken place injured the Conservative party? He did not believe so. In England a statesman would blush with shame if he proposed a vote of censure upon the Government because some subordinate official had been found guilty of wrong-doing in his position. Lord Randolph Churchill, in his great speech at Paddington, some years ago, had made charges that the Admiralty Department had lost not thousands, as had been lost in Canada, but millions of dollars, through the peculiar methods of contractors. Lord Claude Hamilton and Lord Charles Beresford had afterwards admitted the truth of the charges. Did any member thereupon call on the Government to resign? No. Such a motion would never have been entertained. The result was that it was resolved to institute reforms in the department."

Mr. Chapleau was very severe on the Liberal and the Independent press for the part which they have taken in the discussion of the scandals, and his strictures on the pulpit utterances of some Protestant clergymen on the same subject were not, by any means, mild. We think that the Hon. Mr. Chapleau made a mistake in condemning the course pursued by the Independent newspapers and out-spoken clergymen, with respect to official unfaithfulness. We observed that some of the severest criticisms on the conduct of those officials were found in the leading articles of newspapers that had always been looked upon as the warmest and most faithful supporters of the Conservative party. And in their fearless denunciation of the corruption, they were, in our opinion, doing more to retain the respect of the people for Conservative men and Conservative principles than those journals that considered it their duty to make light of corruption, and to whitewash corruptionists. For our part, we are proud to know that so many Conservative newspapers were, at this important crisis, faithful to their country and to the true interests of their party. It will be a bad day for Canada when its press shows by its open defence of boodlers, or its silence with regard to boodling, that it is in alliance with corruptionists. With regard to the particular clerical discourse which Mr. Chapleau condemned with such severity, it was not a pulpit utterance at all. The allusion made by the Rev. G. M. Grant to the Postmaster-General was contained in a paper which he read before the Saturday Night Club of Kingston.

THE TELEPHONE OFFICE FIRE.

To the Editor: My letter of yesterday has called forth three indignant documents in to-night's Times, and I must say that I am surprised to find that common courtesy does not teach those signing them that answers to any communication such as mine should be forwarded to the paper in which mine appeared. I reiterate my statements of yesterday. Everything I described I saw myself, and fortunately I recognized several people standing by me who saw all that I did. I never said that Chief Deasy was not in a restaurant, or that he didn't order chemical engines to extinguish the blaze. The only statement of the many I made that Messrs. Leroy, Henry, and MacDougall have ventured to contradict, is what I said concerning the bungle about getting water through the large hose. They deny flatly that any water from the big hose ever played on the fire at all. Very well, I repeat that every word I said yesterday in this connection was true, and have seven witnesses (the only ones I have spoken to about the matter) who are willing to say the same thing. Will the gentlemen of the Fire Department kindly explain how it was that next morning the alley leading to the back of the telephone office from Yates street was covered with slush and mud? They also state that no water went into Trounce Avenue, which thoroughfare was simply running water for half an hour after the fire was out. Mr. Le Roy says twice that "no water from the large hose was turned on the fire." I agree with him. It was turned on to pretty nearly everything else in sight *but* the fire, and it was the spray, as I stated yesterday, and not the main volume of water, that extinguished it.

Lastly, I am not Mr. Gibbons. That gentleman is responsible for nothing that I choose to write; but if he was present at the Telephone fire as the representative of his paper (and I hope he was) I am sure he will agree with what I have said. I don't know whether there will be an official investigation or not, but certainly the possibility of more of this childish bungling should be prevented by some firm measures, and that quickly. If an enquiry does come, Messrs. Deasy, Leroy, and others will find that there are no leaks in The Hose.

CONTRADICTED.

To the Editor:—For the benefit of Messrs. Frank Leroy, David A. Henry, Dan. McDougall and H. Murray, or any others of the fire department whom it may concern, I ask space in the columns sacred to correspondence, to give the lie direct to the statement published over the signatures of the four gentlemen named, in last evening's Times. I neither wrote nor suggested the letters re the recent fires, as alleged, and am prepared, at any time, to substantiate whatever I say in the local columns of the Colonist. In the present case, I am like several members of the fire department whose signatures were attached to a certificate of character and ability, not many months ago, published in the evening paper; the first that I knew of my connection with the charges made against the department during the past week, was when I saw my name so conspicuous in the Times, with the complimentary titles of slanderer, maker of false statements, etc., attached. I feel sure that having set Mr. Leroy *et al*, right in regard to their mistake, they will acknowledge having made an unfair attack, grounded as it was upon mere guess work—and give equal publicity to their apology as was accorded their unjustifiable statement concerning me. As to my opinion of the telephone office fire; I have given it to Chief Deasy in person, and have seen no occasion to rehash it in print.

C. H. Gibbons,
City Editor,
Colonist.

NANAIMO NOTES.

Mr. Rath, at Englishman's river, shot a large panther a few days ago. He believes the panther was about to make a spring at one of his children, but he appeared on the scene just in time to save the child's life.

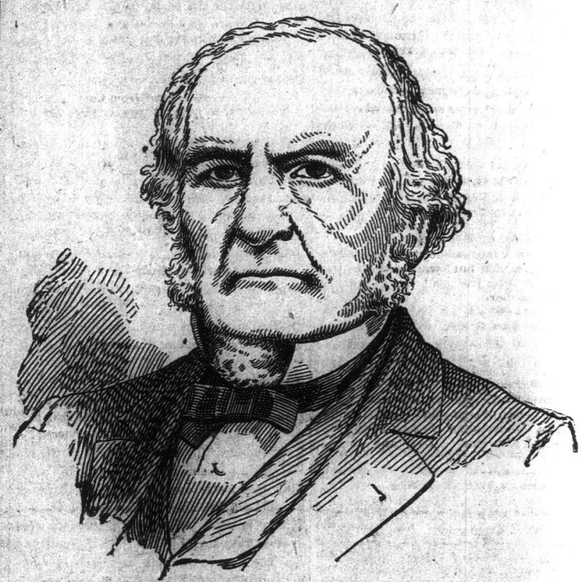
Capt. Salmond and Engineer Richardson, of the steamship Wellington, bagged a fine lot of grouse during three days hunting.

A tour of Nanaimo, shows numerous handsome and comfortable residences going up. At a moderate estimate there are at least 50 residences now in course of erection within the city limits, without counting the buildings on the suburban five acre lots, at Northfield.

The queen will raise to the peerage the widow of the Right Hon. William Henry Smith.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GRAND OLD MAN.



Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, one of the greatest of living statesmen, speaking of the Encyclopædia Britannica, said: "For scientific research and as an educational factor this great work has no equal." Thousands of the leading men of the world think the same thing. But few comparatively could afford to pay from $150 to $200 for the old original Encyclopædia Britannica. The Encyclopædia Britannica Revised and Amended contains every article that the old work does, but some of the lengthy articles have been cut down, and many articles written up to 1891, giving an *Encyclopædia up to date*. Besides, the Encyclopædia Britannica Revised and Amended contains over 4,000 biographies of living and dead statesmen not contained in the old work; even such men as the great Gladstone, Bismarck, Sir John Macdonald, Hon. John Bright, Hon. George Brown, and hundreds of other great men are not mentioned at all in the old ninth edition.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA,

Revised and Amended,

is the most complete and diversified library of entertainment and interesting literature ever issued from the press. You will find something to attract and interest you on every page. If you are fond of history, it contains the finest collection of histories in the world, embracing every nation of ancient and modern times. Are you interested in science? The Encyclopædia Britannica, Revised and Amended, will tell you in clear, understandable English, all about any science you may wish to study. Are you curious about mechanical inventions? The Encyclopædia describes them all. Or perhaps you want information about some industry or mode of manufacturing? Again the Encyclopædia is ready to your hand; a moment's turning of its pages brings the proper heading to your eyes, and there before you lies a complete and exhaustive account of the entire subject. In short, whether you want amusement for an idle hour, solid instruction for more serious moments, or quick information about any matter as to which you are in doubt, you have the means in these books of gratifying your desire.

The Work is Illustrated.

Its seven thousand pages are filled with fine pictures, and it contains over 8,500,000 words. The information compiled in this "Cyclopædia" represents the careful work of over 1000 of the ablest writers of the nineteenth century. All other "Cyclopædias" are from five to twenty years behind the date of the issue of this grand work, which was completed in 1890.

CLOTH BINDING, $30. SHEEP, $38. MOROCCO, $42.

HOW TO GET IT.

This work is only sold with a year's subscription to The Daily Colonist, which may be paid at the rate of $2.50 cash and $2 50 per month for the cloth; $3.20 cash and $3.20 per month for the sheep; and $3.50 cash and $3.50 per month for the morocco. Where full cash is paid the price will be $28.50 for cloth, $36.50 for sheep, and $40 for morocco.

The above prices do not include the delivery by carrier. Where paper is delivered by carrier, $10 will be deducted from each price, and the usual charge for the paper made by the carrier in the usual way. The Encyclopædia, however, will only be sold to new subscribers where a year's subscription to the paper is guaranteed with the order.

Five volumes will be delivered on the signing of the contract, the remaining five when half of total price has been paid.

Sample copies of the various bindings may be seen on application at this office. The city carriers, accredited agents of The Colonist, and postmasters in interior towns, only are authorized to make contracts for the paper and the Encyclopædia.

For $2.50 cash and $2.50 per month for one year you will receive the very best encyclopædia published, and the leading newspaper published in British Columbia for one year, in the bargain.

For further particulars apply at the office.

ELLIS & CO.,
THE COLONIST,
Victoria, B. C.

BIG DROP IN GROCERIES

—AT—

WILLIAM ECKERT'S

VICTORIA, B.C., IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions, Island and Foreign Produce, etc. Tea, Coffee and Spice Mills. All kinds of Poultry in Their Season. Foreign and Domestic Produce Constantly on Hand.

CASH, OR STRICTLY THIRTY DAYS, WITH APPROVED REFERENCE.

PRICE LIST.

From 16 to 20 lbs Sugar	1 00	Ham, choice, per lb	18
Three pounds Coffee	1 00	By the Tub, Butter, Creamery, per lb, 27 and	28
One pound Coffee, my own blend	45	By the Tub, Butter, Dairy, per lb	20 and 25
One pound Coffee, Arbuckle's	45	Flour, per barrel	5 00 to 5 75
Three pounds Tea	1 00	Seven tins Corn, Tomatoes, Peas and Beans, assorted	1 00
Five pounds Tea, W. N., superior to M.M.	1 50	Seven tins Salmon or 3 of Peaches	1 00
Two lbs. Tea, extra choice, Young Hyson	1 00	One gallon Pickles or Chow Chow	90
From 17 to 20 lbs. Rice, good to choice	1 00	One box Soap, 20 bars	90
Sixteen lbs. Sago or Tapioca, choice	1 00	One case Coal Oil	2 90
Sixteen lbs. Oats or Wheat, rolled	1 00	Five dozen Eggs	1 00
From 5 to 7 lbs. Bacon, smoked or uns'mk'd	1 00		

REMEMBER THE PLACE—106 YATES STREET, EAST OF THE CLARENCE. oct2wy

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Oct. 13.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Contract Let.

The contract for Mr. R. Maynard's two story brick block on Pandora street, has been awarded to M. Humber. The architect is Mr. Edward Mallandaine, jr.

Rifton Swept the Ground.

A COLONIST special from Spence's Bridge, dated Saturday, October 11th, says, "At the Ashcroft races Gilmore's Rifton fairly swept the ground. The others weren't in it.

The Damage Assessed.

The damages incident to Friday's fire at Spencer's Arcade were assessed yesterday: damage to stock, $4,100; to building, $750. The loss is distributed among eight insurance companies.

Quickly Spotted.

Steamer Olympian stopped off the outer wharf, yesterday morning, and put ashore two men who were trying to beat their way across. They had stowed themselves away in a very secluded place in the steamer before she left the wharf, but were detected by one of the hands on the boat before she got clear of the harbor.

The List Grows.

The subscription list of the B. C. Board of Trade Building Association grows daily, 36 shares being already taken up. This makes a good beginning, and if every member of the Board will put his name down for one share during the present week, the building can be undertaken as soon as the successful plan has been named and accepted.

A Well Known Steamboat Man.

Charles Hanby, a well-known steamboat man of Victoria, died at the Jubilee hospital on Sunday, of pneumonia. The body has been taken charge of by Messrs. C. R. Lockhart & Co., from whose establishment the funeral will take place at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The deceased had no friends or relatives in this country, and all expenses in connection with the interment are being borne by the landlord and boarders of the Western hotel.

Wanted in Port Townsend.

Chief Delaney, of the Port Townsend police force, came over on the Sound steamer, last night, after a man named Peterson, whe was arrested here, not long ago, by Officer Walker, on a charge of vagrancy. Peterson is claimed to be one of the three men who committed a burglary in Port Townsend and escaped the police. The other two implicated in the robbery, and who are yet missing, are Jones and Taylor. Chief Delaney will take his man over on the steamer Olympian, this morning.

Mr. Ward at Spokane.

Mr. William C. Ward, of Victoria, manager of the Bank of British Columbia, arrived in the city last evening and is a guest at the Hotel Spokane. He will leave for Nelson and the Kootenay Lake country on Tuesday. It is his intention to establish a branch at some point there, and it is for that purpose that he visits the country at this time. The Bank of British Columbia does the largest business in the province, and has several branches on this side of the line.—Spokane Falls Review.

On the Rocks.

The steamer Emma ran on Trial Island Sunday evening, and was wrecked—how badly is not known. She was on her way up to Nanaimo with a couple of scows in tow for coal, and when off Trial Island was unable to see the land until close to it, owing to the heavy fog. She was, when she saw the danger, unable to turn off on account of the strong ebb tide, which, in spite of all efforts carried her on the rocks. The crew, including J. T. Fisher, her engineer and owner, arrived in early yesterday morning in a small row boat, and after pursuing the steamer Badger proceeded to the wreck to see what could be done to save the steamer. When the crew left the Emma she was in a bad position, her hull and bottom being badly smashed, and the steamer full of water.

Two New Street Cars.

A couple of new street cars for the N. E. T. & L. Co. arrived yesterday morning from the Sound on the Walla Walla. The cars are of St. Louis make, with all of the latest improvements. The body of the cars is considerably higher from the ground than in the old cars, the advantage gained being in the improved facilities for getting at the working parts at any time. In front of each is a neat platform, and also a protection rail to secure the car from any injury it might receive in collisions. The ratchet handles are also of the latest styles. These cars will be put on the James' Bay and Douglas street line, their colors being blue and white. After all the cars arrive, the different lines will be easily distinguished by the color of the cars.

Harvest Thanksgiving.

A harvest thanksgiving service was held in St. Saviour's Church on Sunday last, and was largely attended both morning and evening. The church was tastefully decorated with sheaves of wheat, flowers, fruits and evergreens, etc., and looked a fitting tribute of the "first fruits of the earth," to the Giver of all good things. Rev. W. D. Barber occupied the pulpit, and preached sermons peculiarly *apropos* to the occasion. The musical part of the service was specially selected; and the choir in full strength, led the praises, heartily joined in by the whole congregation. The preacher alluded in his sermon to the growth of the congregation. Six months ago the church was a missionary station—to-day it is a well organized and unanimous body of worshippers, who are faithful workers in the vineyard.

The Chinese Harvest Festival.

It will be news to a great many to know that the Chinese celebrate a harvest festival with just as much rejoicing and holiday-making as people of any Christian denomination, and while, during the past few weeks, the local churches have been taking their turns at the celebrations, the Celestials in town did not forget it either. The feast of Chung Yan (as it is called) has been celebrated in China for over 2,000 years, at the gathering in of the harvest, and has been held during all that time on the 9th day of September, according to the Chinese calendar. About 800 years ago, Yung Ming, a rebel against the government, after having gathered a numerous following, marched to the walls of Pekin, where he arrived on the 9th of September. At the Imperial City thousands of kites were being flown in celebration of the harvest festival and the wind whistling through them brought a whispering murmur to the assembled rebels "Mo ming meh" ("You cannot succeed"). This so impressed the superstitious natives that they refused to march into Pekin, and delivered Yung Ming over to the government, by whom he was tortured and executed. So the country was saved, and at the harvest festival ever since all China is gay with kites and festivity. The graves of the dead are visited and offerings of roast pig, unlimited, are made at them. On Sunday a large Chinese procession visited the cemetery and left there a goodly stock of provisions in accordance with the usual custom.

Meanest of Bean Thieves.

Frequent complaints are being made of flower thieves, whose visits to Ross Bay cemetery are becoming monotonous as well as vexatious. The grave of the late Capt. Dunn has suffered grievously of late.

Will Appeal From the Judges.

Harry Stone, the driver, who was charged with "pulling" the mare Rosie C., at the recent meeting of the Victoria Jockey Club, will, it is understood, appeal from the decision of the judges to the National Trotting Association.

James Bay Football Club.

The James' Bay Athletic Association are organizing a football team, and intend to have a practice game on the Hill next Saturday. Anyone wishing to join can send his name to Mr. Edward Mallandaine, jr., the secretary.

Crossley and Hunter.

Messrs. Crossley and Hunter, the evangelists, whose visit to Victoria has been looked forward to for some time past, will arrive from the east on Saturday, 21st of November, and commence their services on the Sunday evening following.

Funeral of the Late A. Beswick.

The funeral of the late Abel Beswick took place, Sunday afternoon, from the I. O. O. F. hall, Douglas street, the services being charge of Columbia lodge, No. 2, of which M. G. Blanchard is Noble Grand. Bro. A. Henderson, P.G., read the impressive funeral service and the pall bearers were—Brothers H. Waller, G. H. Maynard, W. J. Pendray, James Pope, M. Humber and A. Shaw.

A Serenade.

A very pleasant surprise party was given last night, when 18 members of the V. A. C. Band marched to the house of Mr. Joshua Davies on Cook street and serenaded Mr. P. J. Davies and wife, who have just returned from their honeymoon in San Francisco. Four selections were played, and then the whole party were invited inside, where the health of the bride and bridegroom were drunk with appropriate speeches. Mr. Davis has been a member of the club for five years, and is now financial secretary.

Business-Like Bankers.

A St. Louis, Mo., visitor, writing of his impressions of Victoria on his return home pays Messrs. Garesche, Green & Co., a high, though deserved, compliment. Says he, "During my three days in the city, I twice had occasion to visit the banking establishment of Garesche, Green & Co. on business. What I went for I got without waiting—an unusual thing for a busy bank—and I was also received with kind and courteous attention. I look upon the staff of that Canadian bank as model in every respect."

Oddfellowship.

There was a large gathering of the C.O.O.F., M.U., at the Trades and Labor Hall, on Sunday Morning. The meeting was for the purpose of attending divine service in a body, and the Pandora street Methodist church had been selected. The brethren turned out in great strength, and, decked in the regalia of the order, marched to the church, where the service was made most appropriate to the occasion. At the conclusion of the service the members again formed into procession and marched to the hall, where they dispersed. The gathering was one of the largest ever held in this city under similar auspices.

Robert Turnbull Dead.

Capt. Robert Turnbull, for many years mate on the Yosemite and Islander, and commander of other steam craft plying in British Columbia waters, is lying dead at Plumper's Pass; "Red Bob," as he was familiarly termed by many who knew him well, having met his death in the waters on which he spent so great a part of his life. He was missed from Plumper's Pass on Wednesday last, and a search was instituted, which proved unsuccessful. Governor Moresby was next notified, and Officer Armstrong was sent to conduct a more thorough enquiry. By him Turnbull's body was found, Saturday, on the beach of Saturna Island, and it is believed that death resulted from a fall over the precipice into the sea. The body will be brought to this city for interment.

Secularism.

Mrs. M. Krekel occupied the stage of the Victoria theatre on Sunday evening last, and to a large and appreciative audience held forth on secularism and what she claimed to be its advantages over Christianity. Secularism, she contended, was practice, not theory—it recognized no providence but natural law, and no saviour but human effort. Science, she said, had done more for mankind than revelation—the one was capable of demonstrative proof, the other was but an act of belief or faith, which could not be practically demonstrated. Philosophy and theology differed. To be true to ones self and neighbor in this life was better than prayer and worship, the alleged benefits of which could not be enjoyed until this life was over. The speaker was frequently applauded and seemed to carry her audience with her.

Opening of the Season.

The fall and winter season of the Young Men's Christian Association opens this week and the rooms promise to be a very busy place. Last evening the junior department held their first meeting, fifty-four boys being out. They will meet every Monday for social, intellectual and spiritual advancement, and on Thursday evenings for gymnasium practice, under two instructors. To-night the gymnasium re-opens with a drill and refreshments. This feature of the Association will claim considerable attention, classes being held on Tuesday and Friday evenings. New apparatus has been ordered from the east and will serve to increase the efficiency of the athletic work. On Wednesday evening the first members' social will be held; the character of these semi-monthly gatherings will be the same as last year. First class performances will be given and the effort made to make all feel at home, Saturday the mock parliament will meet and wrestle with the great subjects of the day, the intention being to advance the members along the lines of parliamentary practice and give a clearer view of leading questions of the day. Any young man in the city may join the Association and engage in its winter gatherings. Strangers in the city will receive a cordial welcome any time during the day.

During the Emperor William's presence in Frankfurt, where he visited the electrical exhibition, an attempt was made to ascertain the imperial opinion in regard to the Russian loan. It is reported that his majesty frankly said: "The bankers can do as they please. My people understand that lending money to Russia means war on us." Nothing is now heard of the loan on the bourse. No German will invest in it.

THE BONANZA KING

Great Discovery on Slocan Lake, Kootenay, Which May Rival the Silver King.

Prospectors Returning from the First Location, Stumble Upon It Accidentally.

The new strikes in the Kootenay country are at present exciting the attention of everyone in any way interested in mining, but until the return of Mr. Joshua Davies from the now much-talked-of district, very meagre particulars were obtainable here. Mr. Davies reached home on Sunday, and in chatting with a COLONIST reporter yesterday gave the following interesting account of the find. Said he: "The original discoverers of the large bodies of ore recently brought to light were Eli Carpenter and John Seaton. The finds lie about 12 miles west of Kaslo Creek, and about 25 miles from Kootenay Lake. The Slocan Lake is 10 miles to the west of them, and they are situated on a high divide. It is at present unknown which way the ore is to come out—whether by Kaslo Creek, Slogan river, or by the divide on the Lower Arrow lake on Columbia river. The ore must be brought down by rail, and it is more than probable it will come to the lake country; the exact locations will be determined by the grades.

"The original location was named the Tom Payne, and is a great ledge of galena. The first essays were made by Mr. A. Stolberg and showed 271 ounces of silver to the ton. Near the Tom Payne mine a considerable body of dry ores was found which, when tested, yielded the following results in silver, from different claims:—17, 78, 8, 171, 58, 6 and 3 ounces respectively. A party consisting of Messrs. J. J. Hennessy, William Hennessy, F. W. Flint and John McGuigan, led by John Seaton, one of the original discoverers, after obtaining these assays went back and located a number of claims near the Tom Payne. While returning to the lake they stumbled on what may possibly prove the most valuable mineral belt in the Kootenay district, not even excepting the Toad mountain mines. The location was named the Bonanza King, and the discoverers located 7,500 feet on what they claim is a continuous ledge. During their trip they staked off twenty-nine claims. The assays they obtained from about a hundred pounds of this ore—surface croppings of course—are astonishingly rich. Mr. A. C. Bryan made a series of assays, which were carefully checked. The first result obtained was 748 ounces in silver and 70 per cent. in lead. Others yielded from 157 to 296 oz. Mr. Stolberg made two assays of the same ore, which ran 143 and 372 ounces in silver respectively. Samples were then taken to Mr. John H. Klock, assayer for the Hendryx syndicate, and his work was checked by Professor Park, of Helena, with the following results in silver in the twelve tests: In the first, 9 ounces was obtained, in the second, only 6. The third assay yielded better, however, going 36 ounces: the next 42, the next 261, the sixth, 210, the seventh 322. The eighth only showed 161, the ninth 190.

"The tenth assay only gave six and a half ounces, but the two last yielded 301 and 179 ounces respectively. It is little wonder that these results were received with incredulity at first, but the more tests they had made, the greater the value of the discovery proved to be. I can talk quite freely on this subject, because neither myself individually nor the company for which I am manager has or intends to own any mining properties whatever. We are organized to conduct a strictly commercial business. Our stockholders are all Victoria capitalists, and we have already invested about $70,000 in the Kootenay district. Before next May we shall be working on a paid-up capital of $250,000. The company owns the whole of Pilot bay, probably the best harbor on the lake. It is on the east side, three miles from Balfour, about seven from Ainsworth and nine from Hendryx, better known as Blue Bell on account of the famous mine of that name. We are platting a townsite, but have no lots to sell to speculators. Anyone who wants to go into business can get property at a good price, but we will not sell except on strict building conditions. We don't want a boom, and shan't have one, if we can help it.

"We have a sawmill with a capacity of 30,000 feet a day in operation now at the head of the bay, and the Hendryx syndicate are building a smelter on the neck of land known as Cape Horn, which puts out into the lake here. We expect to put in a large commercial establishment, a general merchandise store in fact, and there will likely be two branch banks by next summer. We have an expert out for us locating timber limits, and one of the first things we will possibly have to do in the Spring, will be to build an electric railroad, connecting the smelter and the sawmill. This road will be extended at once to Hendryx, to haul the ore from the Blue Bell to the smelter.

Speaking of his trip, and the Victorians met with away from home, Mr. Davies said: "Mr. Campbell Sweeney, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, went up with me. We met Mr. Justice Crease and the Officers of the Supreme Court on their way to hold the assizes at Nelson. Mr. Spragge, who was to prosecute for the Crown, and Mr. E. V. Bodwell, who was to defend all comers, were the only legal gentlemen in the party. I arrived on Friday night, and spent Saturday at Ainsworth; stayed over at the Blue Bell, and afterwards went to Pilot Bay. On Monday at 6 a.m. the Galena arrived from the Blue Bell with Dr. Hendryx and 20 men under Foreman Beebe, with a full outfit of tools, etc., and after calling at the mill towed over a raft of lumber and landed it at the smelter site, which is about three-quarters of a mile from the mill. Dr. Hendryx expects to have his mill running in August next. In the Columbia river and in the lakes, the water has fallen about twelve feet, and there is a strong probability that the smelter machinery will have to be shipped over the snow from Kootenai, Idaho, to Bonner's Ferry. This will save at least a month before the waterways are navigable.

The connection of Franklin Farrell with the Hendryx syndicate, who are building the smelter, is a guarantee that the undertaking will be carried to a conclusion, quickly and satisfactorily. Mr. Farrell besides being a man of capital, is well known all over America as a successful miner, smelter operator, and refiner of copper ores by the electric system.

Mr. Davies' stay was shortened two days by the falling of the river, and the prospect is that navigation will close very shortly, on account of the low water and of the fogs at the mouth of the Kootenay, river. At Spokane Falls, he says, much interest is taken in the Kootenay country. The Review, on the morning of his arrival there, had eight columns from that district. At Spokane, Mr. Davies met with Mr. W. C. Ward, who, on account of the illness of one of his party on the Lytton, was delayed there three days. Mr. Campell Sweeney and Mr. Bodwell left for Butte on Thursday last, and Mr. Davies returned home to conduct the sale of the gravel pits property yesterday, and put a good big sum into the coffers of the Jubilee hospital.

A SUCCESSFUL SALE.

The Gravel Pits Property Nets the City Twenty-Three Thousand Dollars.

Every one has reason to feel satisfied with the result of the auction sale of the corporation property, which Mr. Joshua Davies conducted at the city hall, yesterday. Every lot offered was sold, at figures above the valuation made by the city assessor. The old gravel pits had been surveyed and platted into 44 lots, which netted the city $23,255, or an average of $528. The auctioneer's commission of 5 per cent., $1,162.75, by his agreement with the council, will be presented to the Jubilee hospital—a contribution worthy the generosity of any donor.

The lots disposed of, in their order, found purchasers as below:

Lot 1, Cedar Hill road and Queen's avenue, H. B. Jacobson, $550.
Lot 2, Cedar Hill road and Queen's avenue, N. Pointer, $450.
Lot 3, Cedar Hill road and Queen's avenue, Henry Moss, $380.
Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7, Cedar Hill road and Queen's avenue, J. H. Todd, each $485.
Lot 8, Cedar Hill road and Queen's avenue, George Fairbrother, $525.
Lot 9, Cedar Hill road, Chambers' street and Queen's avenue, Geo. Fairbrother, $880.
Lot 10, Queen's avenue and Spring road, John FitzAllen, $480.
Lot 11, Spring road, James Pope, $500.
Lot 12, Spring road, John Deane, $480.
Lot 13, Spring road, John Deane, $630.
Lot 14, Queen's avenue, C. Bossi, $330.
Lot 15, Queen's avenue, James Pope, $350.
Lots 16 and 17, Queen's avenue, J. F. Pelletier, each $360.
Lots 18, 19 and 20, reserved.
Lot 21, Princess avenue, C. Bossi, $340.
Lots 22, 23 and 24, Princess avenue, H. Noble, each $460.
Lot 25, Princess avenue, George Jay, $445.
Lot 26, Princess avenue, George Jay, $490.
Lot 27, Princess avenue and Chambers street, Dr. F. Hall, $730.
Lot 28, Spring Road, George Steitz, $510.
Lot 29, Spring Road, Wm. Ross, $360.
Lot 30, Spring Road, Wm. Luney, $420.
Lot 31, Spring Road, Wm. Hasard, $460.
Lot 32, Spring Road and South Road, H. Harris, $695.
Lot 33, Princess Avenue, George Steitz, $360.
Lot 34, Princess Avenue, George Steitz, $570.
Lots 35 and 36, Princess Avenue, J. H. Todd, $560.
Lot 37, Princess Avenue, John Fitzallen, $570.
Lot 38, South Road, George Steitz, $610.
Lots 39 and 40, South Road, George Steitz, each $590.
Lots 41 and 42, South Road, George Steitz, each $570.
Lot 43, Princess Avenue and Chambers' St., C. T. Jones, $670.
Lot 44, Chambers' street, H. Moss, $540
Lot 45, Chambers' street, John Deane, $620.
Lot 46, Chambers' street, W. Ralph, $700.
Lot 47, Chambers' street and South Road, W. Ralph, $900.

A Slim Benefit.

The Jubilee hospital funds are increased $17.45 by the Wolffe family concert, that amount, 50 per cent. of the proceeds, having been handed Mr. Yates, the secretary, yesterday. The statement of receipts appears below:—

Net Amount	$146 60
Expenses	$111 15
Balance	$ 34 85

Innes and His Great Band.

That Innes and his famous band delighted the big house at the Victoria, last evening, is putting it very mildly. The audience was fairly carried away with enthusiasm, and the musicians deserved the rapturous applause accorded them. So often do fake companies visit Victoria that when real artists come they are doubly appreciated. Both in solos and concerted music Innes and the 48 members of his band are grand; the only trouble was that the house is rather too small for all the beauties of band music to be properly appreciated. All the capabilities of the trombone—much abused yet admirable instrument—are developed by Mr. Innes, whose claim to the title of the leading trombone player of the world, will hardly be disputed. His first selection was a concert waltz of his own composition, Sea Shells, the music of which, soft and dreamy, delighted those who listened to it so much that for a moment after it was over they forgot to applaud. Then the plaudits came in a storm, and Innes was forced to respond, giving as an encore a duet, with the first cornet, from Il Trovatore. Of the band music, the gems were the Hungarian Rhapsody, Liszt; the overture from Wagner's Tannhauser, and the Pizzicati Polka, Strauss.

A QUESTION OF FIRES.

TO THE EDITOR:—Sir,—Chief Deasy, of the Victoria Fire Brigade, says that what he terms an "attack" by the COLONIST on his department is without foundation. I would like to say, and I voice the opinions of a great many, that more disgraceful and incompetent exhibitions than were made at the fire at Spencer's, and the two-candle power blaze at the Telephone office last week, could hardly be imagined. I say nothing of any previous fires, but will confine my remarks to these two. At 10 o'clock on the evening of Friday, the 2nd inst., a telegraph operator ran across to the engine house on Yates street, and informed the firemen that the roof of his office was ablaze. Just after the hour of ten struck the fire-bells rang, and the brigade were at the back of the alley leading up to the telephone office, from Yates street, in three minutes. A hose was taken up to the roof of a shed at the back of the fire, (nearly 20 feet below it), and two men held the nozzle waiting for water. At 14 minutes past ten the water came, and in about 4 minutes more the stream was playing on the fire, which by then was just large enough to fill a good sized grate. When the water came, the chief, who had been surveying the crowd for 10 minutes through a top window of the telephone office, suddenly remembered that it *might* be possible to get on the roof, and frantic cries for a ladder that should have been on the scene a quarter of an hour before, were soon heard. The spray thrown up by the water when it struck the top of the building did more than anything else to put out the fire. The men in the most responsible position were in a perfect state of nervous excitement, and, had it not been for a simple lucky circumstance, the fire might have been burning yet. It may be as well to mention that Trounce Alley, from Broad street to the middle of Government, was saturated with water, and that the whole width of the burning part of the roof extended over three feet.

I would like to point out, before concluding, that the fact of Victoria's being one of the best cities on the coast, as regards freedom from fire, is certainly not through any merit of its department. Cheap cuts in newspapers, combined with unlimited brass, unlimited authority, and a desire to pose artistically (in uniform) are the only things requisite for fighting fire with, nor will they, if not quickly sat upon, give promise of any better management in the future than they have done in the past.

THE HOSE.

Victoria 12th October, 1891.

Water color drawings from Rome at Hibben & Co's.

FURTHER CORROBORATION

Of the Statements Made Concerning the Death of Captain Stephens.

Evidence Received at the Inquest on Robert Turnbull's Body, Yesterday.

When, a few weeks ago, the COLONIST presented a series of startling statements in relation to the sudden and somewhat mysterious death of Captain Stephens, the authorities did not bestir themselves or make the slightest inquiry, such as would naturally be looked for. They said that no report had been made to the police, and newspaper stories could not be taken notice of. The "newspaper story" in this case was a plain statement from reliable witnesses, who could be summoned at any time. No inquest was held, and if Capt. Stephens' death was the result of foul play, as many suspect, anyone concerned in it has been given plenty of time to get away.

Yesterday corroboration was given the statement made concerning Capt. Stephens' demise, at an inquest upon the body of the late Robert Turnbull. The account given by Capt. Stephens of his experiences at the Standard theatre and that given by Turnbull, it will be noticed tally exactly. The report of the coroner's inquest appears below:

At the request of the Government Agent of Cowichan District, Dr. Walkem, coroner for the Province of British Columbia, in the absence of any other coroner having jurisdiction in the Islands district, proceeded, Monday morning, in company with Dr. Dickson, of Duncan's, by canoe from Cowichan to Saturna Island, to hold an enquiry into the death of Robert Turnbull, who was found dead upon the beach of that island.

Dr. Walkem did not arrive at his destination (40 miles) until 9 o'clock that night, and it being then too late to open an enquiry, proceedings were postponed until 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when the following jury were empannelled, from among the residents of the adjacent islands: Ralph G. Gray, foreman; W. M. Robson, John Mattison, J. C. Campbell, James Robson, and C. B. Brick.

John H. Wirsell, farm manager for Mr. Pike, of Saturna Island, testified that he knew the deceased, Robert Turnbull, whom he had met at the Oriental hotel, Victoria, on the 4th October last, and that the deceased expressed a wish to get away from Victoria for a while, for the purpose of getting off a drunk, which he was then indulging in. The witness consented to his coming up to Saturna Island to stop, which he did, in company with him. During the day of his arrival, the deceased was extremely thirsty, and, on the following morning, complained of not sleeping during the preceding night. From the deceased's actions that day and the following, it was plainly evident that he was suffering from an attack of *delirium tremens*. While he was in Mr. Pike's house, he took up the COLONIST, and saw in it an account of the death of Captain Stephens, in whose company, in the Standard Theatre, the deceased averred he had been on the night preceding Stephens' sudden death. The deceased also stated that that morning he (Turnbull) picked himself up in the yard of the theatre, and that two twenty dollar pieces were missing from his pocket. The witness also testified that on Wednesday the deceased was taken with a sudden pain in the stomach, and called loudly for some medicine to relieve his torture. That afternoon, Turnbull complained that the young men about the house had designs upon his life, though there were no young men in the house at the time. The witness, proceeding, said that the deceased went up to the window of the house and called over to the witness, who was in the dairy, "who are those three fellows at the point, there? By G—d, Long Mac is there, and there is Gibson, too, and there is a fellow with a stove-pipe hat on, too." At that time it was getting dark, and the deceased stowed himself away under a bed, where he was found by the witness—on being questioned what he was doing there, he replied, "Oh, nothing, only making those fellows believe that I am gone." On Wednesday night, after going to bed, the deceased got up again, and was observed standing near the door with a knife in his hand. Upon being asked what he was doing with the knife, he replied that those fellows outside had not gone away yet, and why didn't they kill him at once and have done with it. The knife was taken from him, after which he went to bed and got up with the others next morning at daylight. After breakfast the deceased disappeared, but was afterwards met upon a road, the destination of which he asked from one of the young gentlemen about the house, and whether it led to Victoria. He was told no, and to be careful where he was going as it led to a precipice just above the waters of the gulf. From that time until the deceased was picked up dead upon the beach on the afternoon of the following Saturday he had not seen him, although a continuous search was made in all directions. The witness also testified that Turnbull had eaten nothing since he left Victoria except a little porridge and a cup of tea upon Tuesday morning.

Corroborative evidence and also to the finding of the body of the deceased was given by Messrs. Higg, Payne and Drummond.

Lindsay Frederick Dickson, Cowichan, M.R.C.S., Eng., and M.D., University of Aberdeen, Scotland, said that he had made an examination of the body of the deceased, which appeared to be well nourished, but bore the marks of many contusions upon the face and head. On making a *post mortem* examination he found the heart to be in a diseased condition, it was abnormally large, and there was serum in the pericardium, pointing to former pericarditis. An examination of the lungs showed them to be completely contracted and very dark in color and unaerated. A certain amount of water came out of the bronchi though none appeared in the spongy portion of the lung. He was of opinion than deceased came to his death through falling on the percipitous portion of the coast where he was found and then drowned before he could recover from the temporary unconsciousness which would follow the fall. There were no other injuries bearing up his death.

Coroner Walkem, in summing up, said that this was but another victim added to the list of intemperance. It was very clear from the evidence that the deceased had been indulging in a long bout of drinking, and that the poor fellow in endeavoring to tear himself away from its deadly influence, had brought upon himself an attack of delirium tremens by suddenly depriving himself of his daily and hourly stimulant, a result which in his experience was a very common sequence. If he had, instead of stopping suddenly, toned himself down gradually, the aberration of mind which led him into danger and eventually to his death, would not have occurred. It was very clear from the evidence that the deceased had in attempting to reach the shore, or possibly upon the shore itself, fallen upon a rock, which stunning him at a time when there was a low tide, the water had risen and suffocated him before the deceased was aware of his dangerous predicament. He found that a prevailing idea existed that the deceased had committed suicide, but he would ask the jury, before arriving at any such conclusion, that they should examine carefully the evidence as to whether there was anything said by the witnesses, which would justify them in associating suicide with Turnbull's sudden death. The jury after a short deliberation, brought in a verdict in accordance with the coroner's remarks, adding a rider "that they strongly condemned the Standard Theatre for giving the deceased, and also other places with giving liquor to others, when in a semi-intoxicated condition."

The coroner said that as no evidence existed that the Standard Theatre had given the deceased liquor, while he was in a semi-intoxicated condition, he could not accept the rider. If there had been evidence of such a fact it would be a different matter, but a rider of a serious character such as that must be substantiated by evidence from the witness box. The rider was subsequently altered to read "that the jury highly disapprove of the pernicious custom of the Standard Theatre and other places in supplying liquor to persons in a semi-intoxicated condition."

On assurance by the jury that such a custom did exist, the rider was accepted, and the inquest terminated.

The body of the deceased was brought over by the Yosemite, last night, and the funeral will take place from Mr. Hayward's undertaking rooms, this afternoon.

SCHOOL BOARD.

The Monthly Meeting of the Trustees Last Evening.

The monthly meeting of the School Board was held last evening in the City Hall, Chairman Hayward presiding. The trustees present were: Messrs. Saunders, Jessop, McConnon, McLaughlin and Morrow.

Messrs. Nicholles & Renouf, of the B. C. Terra Cotta Works, wrote asking the board to accept four pieces of their work for the use of the schools—viz., one bust of Venus de Milo, one of Homer, one of Julius Cæsar and one of Voltaire. The company also offered a prize of $20 to the pupil who executes the best crayon drawing of the Venus de Milo, time and manner of competition to be decided by the board.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Supplies.

A letter was read from the Education Department, sanctioning the school holiday during exhibition week.

TRUSTEE RICHARDS thought it absurd that the Board should have to apply to the School Department for permission to give the children a holiday.

TRUSTEE JESSOP concurred, and the document was received coolly.

An application was received from a lady desirous of establishing a calesthenic class, and asking the use of a room in the central school for that purpose.

Referred to the chairman, Trustees McLaughlin and Jessop.

Mr. John N. Muir wrote complaining of the school system.

TRUSTEE MCCONNON moved that the letter should be received and filed.

TRUSTEE JESSOP, in seconding the motion, suggested that a separate file be kept for Mr. Muir's letters.

The communication was laid on the table.

Communications were received from insurance companies, locally represented, asking a share of the business of the Board. Referred to committee.

Miss Carmichael wrote tendering her resignation as teacher of the fifth class, Central school.

The resignation was accepted and an expression of regret tendered to Miss Carmichael on her severance of connection with the school.

A number of bills were submitted, all of which were referred to the Finance committee.

In reply to the chairman, the secretary stated that there were 1,814 pupils attending the schools in Victoria. There was an average attendance of some 1,500.

TRUSTEE RICHARDS asked why the report of the special committee appointed to enquire into school accommodation had not been carried out.

The secretary explained that he had notified the inspector and the board, but received little satisfaction.

A communication addressed to the chairman, complained of truancy in the public schools.

TRUSTEE MCLAUGHLIN suggested that the subject be referred to the Educational Department, who claimed the whole internal arrangement of the schools.

TRUSTEE RICHARDS seconded the motion, which carried.

A long discussion ensued as to the ratification of teachers' appointments, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

Rather Premature.

A hotel register is admittedly a curious conglomeration of names and hieroglyphics, but now and again it reveals some peculiar story. In one of the city hostelries, yesterday, appeared an entry "Mr. and Mrs. D. B." It was written in a tremulous fashion and a few lines further down the same hand was conspicuous, registering Miss—— and Mr. D. B——. The couple had come to town to get married, but failing to see the minister who had been selected to tie the knot, they remained single until the afternoon, when again they entered the hotel and registered as in the first instance. Opposite the last signature is a big D, which means dinner. After this meal the pair started off on their honeymoon, and will doubtless turn up at some Mainland hotel at which they will again register "Mr. and Mrs. D. B——."

Information Wanted.

A great many people possess the curious idea that a postmaster must necessarily be a complete encyclopædia, and conduct an answers-to-correspondents department in connection with his office. Every day letters of the nature of the appended one are received by Victoria's postmaster:

LIVERMORE, Iowa, U. S. A.,
Oct. 2nd, 1891.

DEAR SIR:—I take the liberty to write to you for information about British Columbia. I do not know anyone there so thought I could learn something this way. I am an Englishman and small farmer, and have been here about a year. I do not like it much here; I think I should like to be under the old flag again.

Will you tell me what wages are paid and rents of cottages in and around Victoria, and could you recommend an able-bodied young man, with wife and one child, to go there; I can be ready in about a month. If you will answer these questions, or will send me a Victoria newspaper, you will put me under great obligations to you. Yours truly,

J. H. LYNN.

Colored work a specialty in all departments of the COLONIST office.

ORIGIN OF THE VALENTINE.

Earlier Than the Beginning of Christianity—Probably Roman.

The origin of the custom of sending love tokens about the 14th of February is hard to trace, but it is safe to say that the connection of St. Valentine with it is purely accidental if not mythical, as in the legends of different saints of that name no trace of the practice peculiar to the 14th of February is found.

It has been suggested by learned authorities, says the American Stationer, that the custom may have been a survival of the Lupercalia of the ancient Romans celebrated in the month of February. Among other things, the names of young women were put in a box and drawn out by chance by the men, who were thus nominally mated for a year.

As the Christian clergy could not extirpate this pagan practice, they substituted the names of particular saints for those of the women, the name drawn being the patron saint for the year. Certain it is that in many Catholic countries on St. Valentine's day or some other a patron saint is selected and termed a valentine. It is not difficult to believe that the whole ceremonial originated in nature worship, which must have been in the primitive form of religion, and that it sprung from the observations of the peculiarity of the season. This would explain the old assertion that birds choose their mates at about this time of the year, and thence came the custom of young men and maidens choosing valentines or special loving friends on St. Valentine's day, because, as Tennyson says:

"In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love."

In regard to the various customs observed on February 14, in different countries, an old authority says that, during the fifteenth century, on the eve of the day "a number of maids and bachelors would assemble together and inscribe upon little billets the names of an equal number of bachelors and maids of their acquaintance and throw the whole into a receptacle and then draw them out, care being taken that each should draw one of the opposite sex. The person drawn thus became one's valentine. Of course, besides getting a valentine for one's self, one became some other person's valentine, but the man usually stuck faster to the one he had drawn than to her to whom he had fallen. These imaginary engagements often led to real ones, because for a whole year a bachelor remained bound to the service of his valentine, after the fashion of the medieval knight of romance to his lady love."

NATIVES OF ZANZIBAR.

Some of the Excellent Qualities Which They Possess.

I cannot speak gratefully enough of our faithful Zanzibaris. On them we were entirely dependent for such food as we were able to sarape together. The Zanzibari, it is true, will lie and thieve—most untaught negroes will—but with the white man with whom he has worked, whom he respects and has confidence in, though starving himself, he will share his last crust, writes Jephson in Scribner.

It was often pitiful to see a man who was scarcely more than skin and bone, and who was half mad with hunger himself, bringing us a little store of toadstools and laying it before us, say: "Master, take your share, God is good."

There was something childlike and simple about these Zanzibaris which always appealed strongly to our sympathy. At work you may be as severe as you please; you may flog him when he does wrong, so long as when the work is done you relax, and gossip and talk with him. His quaint remarks upon people and things are always entertaining and often instructive.

You listen to his stories about his wife or mother, his sister or friend, about his home in Zanzibar, and his little plot of land, in fact you make him feel that though you will force him to do his full share of work, at the same time you sympathize with him in his troubles, and are really his friend. If you do this he will work for you and follow you with a dog-like fidelity.

I have often seen a Zanzibari who had laid himself open to punishment lie down and take his fifteen or twenty strokes of the cane, and after he has received them get up and raising his hands above his head, say: "Hamd el Allah" (Thank God), by which he means he has done wrong, he has received his punishment, and now he and the world are even.

If punished justly, this child of nature never bears malice; but injustice, want of sympathy or cruelty will transform him into a sullen, mutinous devil, with whom nothing can be done.

Of course there are times when the Zanzibari is most troublesome and has to be treated with great severity, but when once he understands that a man is his friend and master, these ebullitions are not of frequent occurrence.

An Ingenious Burglars' Tool.

Over one hundred tools and processes, which are marvels of ingenuity and scientific knowledge, have been invented by safe burglars. A recent burglar's outfit captured by the police consisted of a little giant knob-breaker, a giant drill and a high explosive of the nature of dynamite, but put up in the form of a powder. It would open the strongest bank safe in a half hour, and without noise enough to disturb people in the next house, while the entire outfit could be carried in the pockets of an ordinary coat.

Arab Second Marriages.

If an Arab woman who has lost her husband decides to marry again she visits the grave of her husband the night before her second marriage and prays him not to be offended. As, however, she feels that he will be offended she takes with her a donkey laden with two goat skins filled with water. The prayer ended, she proceeds to pour the water on the grave to keep the first husband cool under the circumstances about to take place, and, having well saturated him, departs.

From The Daily Colonist, Oct. 14.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The Mill in Operation.

Messrs. Brackman & Ker's new mill near the outer wharf was put in operation for the first time yesterday, and will be running continuously from this on.

Ask for an Investigation.

It is announced that the members of the fire brigade will petition the Fire Wardens for an investigation into the manner in which the fire in Spencer's Arcade was handled, on Friday last.

Open to All.

The Victoria Association football team are open to play any team in the province, time and place to be named by the club accepting this challenge, the secretary of which is invited to address Geo. Watson, 154 Douglas street.

Joslyn in San Jose.

While in San Francisco, recently, Mr. J. S. Bowker had the pleasure of meeting Mr. W. Joslyn, formerly of the Times, and now proprietor of a daily paper of his own in San Jose. He spoke of his prospects as good, and said that he intended paying Victoria a visit before long.

The Samaritan Home.

The Samaritan Home is now open for the reception of patients, a competent matron having been engaged. Patients wishing to enter may apply to Mrs. Higgins, president of the home, at her residence, 157 Carboro Bay Road, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 m., daily.

Keene's Dates Fixed.

Thomas W. Keene, the distinguished tragedian, has been booked for two nights at the Victoria, the 29th and 30th inst. His plays for the Victoria engagement are not yet selected, but it is anticipated that "Virginius" will be one, in which event Victorians will have an opportunity of contrasting the work of Keene and Frederick Ward in this powerful tragedy. Whatever Keene plays he will present in the most finished style of dramatic art.

The Mayor and the Youngster.

About three o'clock, yesterday, Mayor Grant was seen leading a child of some three summers by the hand down Government street. The little one now and again became fatigued, and His Worship took it in his arms and soothed it with kind words and caresses. The scene was a most pathetic one, and as the Mayor of Victoria led on his little charge, the mother of the wanderer hove in sight and relieved him of her treasure, which His Worship resigned with a doff of the hat.

As Costly as a Hack Ride.

The only amusing case in the police court, yesterday morning, was one against Geo. Harrison, for refusing to pay his fare on the street car. The refusal, which appeared to be more a matter of stubborness on the part of the accused, was disposed of by the imposition of a fine of $2 and $2 costs. This made the ride on the street car rather expensive for Mr. Harrison. The other case in court was that of John Burgess, charged with assault, for which the prisoner was obliged to pay a fine of $5 and costs or serve 15 days at labor in the common jail.

A Curious Cart.

Outside Mr. John Meston's blacksmith shop, on Broad street, stands a new-fashioned cart, which has just been built for a man named Kennon, who is now on a visit in the East. The cart is the same as all others in many ways, the only difference being in the axle and wheels. Each wheel has a very small wooden axle of its own, and, as fast as the wheel revolves, the axle turns with it. The axles are placed one above the other, which necessarily leaves one wheel several inches smaller than the other, the axle of one being higher off the ground than the other. The cart, which is the first of its kind ever built in British Columbia, was tried, on Monday, by a milkman, who pronounced it very easy to draw, comfortable to ride in and much easier on the wheels, owing to the spring in each wheel's axle.

Sale of Work.

Yesterday was a busy one in the schoolroom of the First Presbyterian church. The cause of all the bustle was the seventh annual sale of work, which opens, to-day, at two o'clock, the proceeds of which are to be devoted towards clearing off the building debt. The show of work, contributed by members of the congregation, is of such a character as to ensure a speedy sale, and that the proceeds will be respectable is a foregone conclusion. The room is laid out with an eye to economy, and the well-stocked stalls are presided over by Mrs. Munsie, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Waterman, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Flett, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Newbiggin, Mrs. Conder, Miss Robertson, Miss Baker, Miss Munroe, Miss Wilson, Miss Tyson, Miss Ellery, and other ladies. In the evening, there will be refreshments served out, and, as the culinary department is in competent hands, visitors may rely upon the choicest delicacies.

Criminally Careless.

The man with a gun whose proper place is a padded cell, has again been heard from, this time at Foul Bay. A young lady residing there was feeding her chickens, yesterday morning, when she heard the report of a gun near at hand, followed by the whistling of shot close to her head. She called out in alarm, and in reply heard the laughter of two men, and a second charge of shot came whistling through the orchard toward her, and lodged in the house, to which she ran for safety. A few minutes later, she saw the sports, and censured them for their carelessness; their reply was a laugh and the advice to her to look out for herself. She has done so; reporting the affair to the police and giving them a description of the men. The sports who wounded a lady resident of Chambers street, near the Lion brewery, are still being looked for.

One of Their Gods.

To-day, the residents of Chinatown join with their brethren in the Flowery Land in celebrating the advent into Heaven of one of their most famous Gods—Quan Tai. A little over twenty centuries ago, three brothers reigned as joint Emperors over China, and, by their wise and just rule, brought the country to a state of almost perfect happiness. Then the two eldest brothers died, and Quan Tai, the youngest, was left to govern alone. Soon afterwards there was a fierce invasion of the land, which the Emperor quickly quelled, and he, mercifully spared all prisoners captured. This leniency cost him his life, as one of the men he had released killed him. Three days after death the tradition goes that the body rose up and ascended into heaven. Quan Tai was at once canonized, and, as the centuries have accumulated, his prestige has grown so that now, next to Buddha and Confucius, he is the leading deity of the Chinese Empire. To-day, the local Chinamen will visit the image of him, which stands in the Benevolent Society's building, and lay offerings before it. On the 14th September, 2,312 years ago, he died.

Died Among Strangers.

John Woodcock, lately a wood carver in the Sehl-Hastie-Erskine furniture factory, died on Sunday last, after an illness of three weeks, of malaria fever. His friends, who reside in Manitoba, have been telegraphed to, and will arrive as soon as possible to attend the funeral, which is expected to take place on Friday.

Yesterday's Funeral.

The funeral of the late Samuel H. Travis took place, yesterday afternoon, from the Reformed Episcopal church, where Rev. C. E. Dobbs officiated, and Mrs. D. R. Harris presided at the organ, playing the dead march with feeling and power. The pall-bearers were: S. D. Pierre, A. S. Booth, T. Spotts, J. R. Pierre, F. Montero and T. Alexander.

The Islander.

The ss. Islander arrived in port shortly after twelve o'clock last night, from her trip North. She reports fair weather and a pleasant trip and had on board 11,040 cases of salmon, made up as follows: 2,803 from Cascade Packing Co., 1,500 from Inverness Cannery, 3,000 from Skeena Packing Co., 300 from Balmoral Cannery, 2,517 from Lowe Inlet Packing Co., 920 from Rivers Inlet Canning Co.

Clerks' Association.

A meeting of the city clerks and salesmen for the purpose of completing the organization of their association, was called for last night, but owing to a misunderstanding as to the date of the meeting, the attendance was not as large as expected. It was resolved at the meeting to send a requisition to all clerks in the city urging them to attend a third meeting, to be called at an early date.

A Competitive Line.

It is now definitely announced that the Northern Pacific railway company will place a steamer on the Alaska route next season, in opposition to the Queen, Mexico and Topeka, which have been reaping a golden harvest from the tourists for the past year or two. The City of Seattle, it is expected, will be placed in this service, it not being possible to complete the City of Tacoma—whose keel has not yet been laid—in time.

The Empress of India.

The pioneer Empress of the C.P.R. Co., the "India" arrived from China and Japan at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, remaining at port only two hours—long enough to discharge here 97 Chinese for Victoria. The trans-Atlantic run was made in 12 days 5 hours, with favorable weather and few shipboard happenings of even ordinary interest. The cabin passengers on the trip numbered 37; there were eight in the second cabin and 154 in the steerage. The Empress had a full cargo.

Young—Miles.

At 8:30 last night a very pleasant wedding was celebrated by the Rev. P. McF. Macleod at the residence of the bride's mother, 237 Johnson street, when Mr. Young, the popular senior partner of the firm of Young, Bartlett & Co., was united to Miss Carlotta A. Miles, a well known Victoria young lady. Mr. and Mrs. Young left last night for Vancouver, where they will take the C. P. R. for Montreal and New York. They will remain away on their honeymoon for about a month, and on returning will settle down in their beautiful home on Oak Bay Avenue.

Married Last Evening.

Last night a happy wedding party graced the residence of Mr. R. B. Losee, Victoria West. The contracting parties were Mr. W. E. Losee, a well-known member of the First Presbyterian Church choir, and late of the Shawnigan Sawmill Co., and Miss Rebecca Peverett, daughter of the late W. J. Peverett, auditor for the G. T. R. Montreal. The groom was supported by Mr. J. W. Coburn, of the E. & N. R. R., and Miss Millie Cowie acted as bridesmaid. Rev. James Ross, B.D., officiated. The presents were very numerous. The happy couple will settle down to home life at once.

A Chinese Lunatic.

Late last night, four Chinamen went to the police station, in a great state of excitement, and informed the police that a crazy fellow-countryman was making things warm in a tenement on Cormorant street, and that, if help did not come speedily, there would be murder done. Officers Cameron and Driscoll at once proceeded to the scene, and found a young Celestial raving and performing fearful antics. With great difficulty they captured him and took him to the cells. The man fought like a lion to get away, and it was as much as the two strong men of the force could do to hold him.

The "Emma" a Wreck.

The latest news from the Emma, which ran ashore on Trial Island on Sunday night, is to the effect that she appears to be a total wreck. She went ashore on what is known as Mellon's Reef, in Sunday night's fog, and at the time had two coal scows in tow. Her crew, all told, numbered five, all of whom made good their escape in a boat. Captain Brown appears to have mistaken distances, and when his vessel struck was unable to get her off, although the engines were immediately reversed. An inspection, yesterday, showed that the steamer has been badly injured, a hole in the bow flooding her engine room and hold. From her position on the rocks, it is evident that if a storm rises it will send her to pieces. The Emma was doing service for the Lottie at the time of the accident. Capt. Collister, inspector of hulls, will make a formal examination of the disabled steamer to-day.

Where Will It Go?

The fine collection of minerals made by the late Mr. John Kurtz, is for sale, and who will be the purchaser, is the query of each of the old-timers who for years has made Kurtz's his headquarters. The actual value of the specimens is not great, but there are tender associations connected with every stone and lump of ore, and many of the old pioneers would regret to see them pass into the hands of strangers, who could not understand or appreciate why they were so loved and treasured by the kind, plain man, who got them together, and who was never too busy or too tired to explain all particulars to anyone seeking information. Had he lived, it is almost certain that Mr. Kurtz would have selected the Pioneer Hall for the settled home of his collection, and there is no reason why what all know would have pleased him best should not be done now. The B.C. Pioneer Society should not let slip the opportunity of securing John Kurtz' mineral cabinet. The proper place for it is certainly either the Pioneer Hall or the Provincial Museum.

L'Abbe de Castries, a former Indian missionary in Eastern Canada, with his niece, Madame De Lachasse, returned last night from San Francisco, and is staying at the Driard.

OUT OF HER TEENS.

Victoria Indisputably a City of Twenty-Five Thousand People—An Honest Census.

Final Report to be Presented to City Council To-night—Everybody Well Pleased.

At length the work on the census authorised by the City Council has been completed, and it is possible that, when the Board of Aldermen meet to-night, the report of Messrs. Williams and Hebler will be presented to them. The outside work in connection with the taking of the census was started on the 23rd of September, 26 persons, all young men of ability, were sent out. A thorough house to house series of calls was made, and three days after, on the 26th, the main portion of the returns were in. Two men were kept busy hunting up the names not before obtainable, while eight others were kept occupied in the office for 16 hours out of the 24 up to the present date, engaged in copying, typewriting, checking lists, &c.

COPYING THE NAMES.

The work of copying the names was one of the most difficult parts of the whole thing. The writing covered 800 pages of foolscap, and an innumerable amount of waste paper. In addition to this, 2,000 census papers were gathered up containing the names of various other persons. All the manuscript was cut into long slips, each slip being placed in a common box, from which all passed in succession through three other boxes, until they came out in 26 separate cases, each case being in turn arranged alphabetically. By this means over 9,000 names were sorted in proper order, and then the whole staff was set to work throwing out the duplicates, and, in some cases, triplicates. This was really the most carefully conducted branch of the whole system, and the greatest thought was exercised in order to effect a perfect system of checking, so that no one man could possibly be counted twice. All the names of a like nature, like "Andrews, Atkin, Anderson, Angus," being thrown together, it was a comparatively easy matter to hit on the duplicates, but the management decided to have the checking pass through the hands of the clerks in four different ways, so that there could be no possiblity of error. A man's occupation, his number, and address were sufficient to show whether he had been counted twice, but the work came in in obtaining the particulars, each item of which had to be compassed several times over. When the names had been completely sorted up, and the number in family placed at the end of each name on the slips, the copy was type written. It formed 200 pages of closely written lists containing the names of all the families in Victoria and single individuals as well. These lists, counted up carefully, and checked in every line by all known methods of checking, prove conclusively that there are over

NINETEEN THOUSAND WHITES

in our city, against the statement of result of the Dominion census—13,200, showing a difference of about six thousand persons. It has been reported by several persons in the city that excursion parties, of which there were numbers when the census was being taken, were counted by the enumerators. This is an untruth. The rule was strictly observed that those engaged in the work should take nobody but known residents of the city. The hotels and boarding houses were all counted, but this was no new departure, as every census of any city includes occupants of these places. The limits taken by the Dominion census enumerators in their late work were strictly adhered to, and the new city boundaries were observed and never, in any instance, exceeded. A number of people have been under the impression that the reason why the present census shows a large increase over the Dominion census is, that the latter took the old city limits, while the former took the new. This is not the case. In both instances the new limits were taken.

THE TABULATED BOOKS.

Eighty books, of fifty folios each, were used in taking the names. Each book bore a corresponding number to a section marked out in the map of the city, and on every book was pasted the section taken by the enumerator using that particular book. With very little exception, the business men, and people in private houses generally, were not only willing but seemed eager and anxious to assist in every conceivable way towards the obtaining of an accurate and complete census. Before the work was started a number of croakers imagined that citizens would not stand being questioned a second time about their affairs, but the contrary was the case. Nearly everyone visited by the enumerators was indignant at the result of the Dominion census and, as before stated, very willing to do his or her part towards rectifying a serious blunder.

A gain of 6,000 white people over what the Dominion Government census gave the city credit for, is a very great difference indeed. Messrs. Williams & Co. are deserving of the highest praise for their efforts, and nobody will deny that they have conferred a great benefit on the city by having carried out their contract so faithfully. They had, of course, their Directory experience to help them; but a great deal of the present piece of work was comparatively new to them, and the system they went on was purely their own invention. After taking the contract, the firm were the recipients of a great many "schemes," the promoters of each assuring them that his was the best. One very favorite idea was that the census should be taken in a single night, and the project would have been attempted had there been any city by-law or regulation to back it up. In cities where the census is taken in a single night, very strict laws are passed which make it compulsory under pain of heavy penalty for any one approached to answer questions freely and fully, and as there was no such law to help Messrs. Williams & Co. they did not consider themselves able to accomplish their work in this manner.

No matter how carefully and minutely a census is taken, it must to a certain extent be incomplete, and, when the final report is presented to the City Council to-night, there is no doubt but that there will be 700 or 800 names missing. Most of these missing ones live in cabins, on steamers, schooners, and small craft generally, and it is next to impossible to catch them all. But taken altogether this is no doubt a fair and honest census of the city.

Victory at Vivian.

"IN our family faithful work has been done by Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a sure and quick cure for diarrhœa, dysentery and all summer complaints. I can recommend it to all as a family friend, always true and faithful."—Mrs. W. Bishop, Vivian, Ont.

From The Daily Colonist, Oct. 15.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Good News.

The Sealers' Association have received official notification from the Dominion Government that compensation for all actual loss, by reason of the closing of Behring Sea, will be made to the sealers of British Columbia.

Resigned.

Police Magistrate Hallett, of Vancouver, has handed his resignation to the city council, as the result of the recent trouble in which he has figured. The resignation was accepted with regret, the council passing a resolution approving of Mr. Hallett's course.

The First Social.

The first social of the Y. M. C. A. winter series was held last night, and largely attended. The programme was well arranged, and contained a variety of vocal and instrumental numbers, contributed by Miss Berridge, Miss McMicking, Messrs. Russell and McInnes and others.

Civil Service Examination.

Intending candidates for the approaching Civil Service Examinations must have their applications filed with the secretary of the department at Ottawa not later than the third week of this month. Forms and all particulars can be obtained from Rev. M. C. Browne, P. O. box 532.

Foresters to Meet.

The members of the two courts of the A.O.F., in this city, will, to-day, meet in convention the representatives of the courts in other parts of the province, and, this evening, all will enjoy a first-class dinner at the New York, where arrangements have been made for entertaining one hundred guests.

Patients for the Asylum.

Wm. Pike, an inmate of the Old Folks' home, and Ah Yick, the Chinaman, whose case was referred to, yesterday, have both been adjudged insane, and will be sent to the asylum at New Westminster. Ah Yick, it has been ascertained, was sent here by the authorities at Wellington, who were anxious to get rid of him.

I. O. G. T. Concert.

The three lodges, in this city, of the Independent Order of Good Templars intend to hold a joint concert, in Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening next. The programme will consist principally of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and dialogues. A large number of well-known local favorites will take part, and, no doubt, the affair will be a success.

The Minstrels.

Charles W. Goodyear is one of the best known performers on the minstrel stage, having appeared in every city in the United States and Canada with his own and the best minstrel companies on the road. He is a quaint genius, haivng a droll style of his own. His specialty, this season, is better than ever. With Goodyear, Flitch & Schilling's minstrels at The Victoria, on the 21st and 22nd instant.

The New Telegraph Line.

It has been found that, apart from the work of fixing up the various offices along the route of the Carmanah Point telegraph line, it will be necessary to send men the whole length of the line to repair it at several points. While the wire was in use as a Government telephone service it was allowed to fall into disrepair in many ways, and it will be over a week yet, before it can be thoroughly overhauled.

The P. M. as a Lecturer.

Postmaster Noah Shakespeare's lecture in the Gorge Road church, last evening, was pronounced both interesting and enjoyable by the large audience attending. The Biblical characters were strongly drawn by the speaker, and the illustrations were unusually meritorious. The choir of the church made the evening yet more pleasant than it would otherwise have been with their contributions of incidental music.

Funeral of Robert Turnbull.

The funeral of the late Robert Turnbull took place from Mr. Charles Hayward's undertaking rooms, Government street, yesterday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. The funeral was well attended, and the deceased leaves a great many friends to lament his loss. Rev. C. E. Dobbs conducted the burial services, and the pall-bearers were John Braden, C. Babbington, W. Hurdeny, Capt. Bissett, John Bucket and W Heron.

New Post Offices.

Eight new post offices have recently been created for the district of Westminster, the names of offices and postmasters appearing below:

Deroche, Mr. E. Des Roches.
Huntingdon, Mr. T. R. Truswell.
Mt. Pleasant, Mr. T. R. Morrow.
Port Guichon, Mr. T. Sherman,
Port Kells, Mr. John Lotta.
Silverdale, Sarah Conley.
Webster's Corners, Mr. J. M. Webster.
Westham Island, Mr. T. E. Adsnett.

The Cedar Hill Concert.

Tuesday, the 20th inst., has been definitely fixed for the Cedar Hill concert, and an excellent programme has been arranged for the occasion, including some of the best city talent as well as the band of H.M.S Warspite. The proceeds of the concert, which is to be held at Philharmonic Hall, are to be devoted to the erection of a suitable residence for the rector, and the reduction of the debt on the glebe lands. The object is a worthy one, and if that does not attract a full house, the excellence of the programme will.

The Census.

The following figures will show the difference between the official census and that taken under the auspices of the City Council by Messrs. Williams & Hebler:

GOVERNMENT RETURNS.

White	12,534
Chinese and Indians	4,307
Total	16,841

WILLIAMS & HEBLER'S RETURNS.

White	19,015
Chinese and Indians	3,966
Total	22,981

This gives the city 6,140 more than the Government returns, with 341 fewer Chinese.

A Great Improvement.

Mr. T. D. Conway of Chemainus has just completed laying three telegraph cables across the harbor underneath the railway bridge, a work which has taken him only three days to accomplish. Two of the cables carry the C. P. R. wires and the third to Cape Beale. Formerly the wires ran into Government street to near the Fountain, and then took a semicircular sweep round to Rock Bay. They were continually getting mixed and falling foul of the electric light and tram car lines, and it was at length decided to remedy this evil by sending the wires over the harbor by a different route. The lines now run down Broad street to Pandora, then Cormorant to the railway bridge, where the cable carries them to the other side. Each cable is about 800 yards long. The innovation is a most satisfactory one, and undoubtedly it will be welcomed by the public as a welcome change.

Hanlan Replies.

In reply to oarsman Stephenson's challenge, published yesterday, Hanlan addresses the following to the sporting editor of the Colonist:

VICTORIA, Oct. 14, 1891.

Dear Sir:—I have read Mr. Charles Stephenson's challenge to me in the columns of your paper, this morning. I am not, and never professed to be, a skiff rower, but if Mr. Stephenson wants a race in regular racing shells, either at Victoria or Shawnigan Lake, I shall be happy to accommodate him. If Mr. Stephenson desires to meet me in shells, I shall be pleased to meet him at your office on Monday morning next, at ten o'clock, to arrange details and sign articles of agreement.

Yours truly,
Edward Hanlan.

FANCY WORK AND PLAIN

Disposed of at the Annual Sale of the Ladies of the First Presbyterian Church.

The annual sale of work in connection with the First Presbyterian Church was held yesterday, in the schoolroom, and was largely attended, not alone by the members of the congregation, but by those of other churches. The sale, as usual, was conducted by the Ladies' Aid Society, and very competent sales ladies they made. The display of work was as varied as it was choice, including articles of general utility, as well as ornament. The room was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens and, with the varied collection of fancy articles which decked the stalls, made the room look quite attractive. As one entered, a choice collection of flowers, made up in bouquets and for the button hole, was the first to attract attention. This important department was presided over by Miss Maynard, and judging from the lively business done must have proved a considerable source of revenue. Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Newbiggin administered chiefly to the wants of the juveniles in dispensing candies, and, as might be supposed, were kept busy during the day. Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. McGregor and Mrs. Woods were in charge of the work table, which was well stocked with miscellaneous articles of wearing apparel—plain and fancy. The collection proved unmistakably that the Ladies' Aid Society and the gentler sex, as represented in the First Presbyterian Church, are needlewomen of skill and taste. Some of the embroidered work was particularly fine, while crochet, outlining, knitting, wool work, tatting, etc., were all good, cheap and tempting. Dresses, aprons, linen dust caps, table covers, shirts, cushions, cosies, brackets, panels, etc., all the work of the ladies, met with a ready sale. A pair of hand-painted panels, by Mrs. Goold, were much admired. The stall devoted to fancy work made a very attractive showing, and around it gathered very many who appeared to be somewhat puzzled, so choice was the display, as to how they should invest their cash. The beauty of the goods and the persuasive powers of Miss Baker, Miss Robertson, Miss Wilson and Miss Ellery soon cleared the table, and at remunerative prices. Some silk cushions, hand-painted brackets and panels, slippers, caps, dressed dolls, brushes and a variety of fancy articles, "too numerous to mention," as the auctioneers say, were here displayed and eagerly bought up. The appearance of the refreshment table, no less than the delicacies and palatable dishes with which it was laden, was appetizing. This important department was presided over by Mrs. Flett, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Frank, Mrs. Gilchrist and Mrs. Baker. Other ladies of the congregation rendered willing services in making the sale a success, but the absence of Mrs. Munsie, the respected president of the society, was nevertheless conspicuous. Much regret was expressed that, owing to illness, she was unable to take her accustomed place at the annual sale of work.

ENDED IN FAILURE.

The Oregon Improvement Co. Abandon Their Borings for Coal at Fort Rupert.

General Lyman E. Banks and his associate, Mr. A. McPherson, who have been conducting a scientific search for coal in Fort Rupert district, for the Oregon Improvement Co., returned to Victoria yesterday morning, and to Seattle in the evening, the season's operations involving an expenditure of over $30,000, having ended in total failure. The Diamond drill, and other extensive machinery made use of, came down by the Islander, upon which the men employed were also passengers.

The experiments of the prospectors were made at about nine miles from Fort Rupert, between the old fort and Alert Bay. Four borings were made, covering an area two miles square, the last hole made being 1,505 feet deep. The best seam of coal struck was about two feet in width, bituminous, but not large enough or good enough to justify development. The Diamond drill made use of by the general's party gave the best of satisfaction, and the work was pushed with unusual rapidity.

Mr. McPherson, who is a coal prospector and drill operator of long and varied experience, in talking about the work upon which he has been engaged, this season, says that the grasping character of the owners of the land, upon which the experiments were made, and their desire to exact every particular of the bond, made it impossible to examine the land as thoroughly as might have been desired, and certainly ruined all chances of its sale to the Improvement Co. He describes the location as rough in the extreme, and so hard to get at that the experiments had to be made almost upon the beach. American capital, he asserts, will fight shy of the Vancouver Island coal lands, if its representatives are treated as the Improvement Company have been. Of the machinery made use of, he speaks in terms of high praise. With the plant, he left Seattle on April 13th, and having sunk four holes, one of 1,505 feet, work was suspended at the camp, on June 29th. The present intention is to take the machinery to the upper Whatcom country, where Mr. McPherson and his companions have secured a contract to prospect for coal for a new company.

Dr. and Mrs. S. E. Solly, of Colorado Springs, are in the city.

J. D. Clifford, of San Francisco, arrived on the Yosemite last night.

Robert Grant and John Coulson came over from the mainland last night.

E. B. Carmichael and wife left for the mainland by the Yosemite this morning.

Mrs. Neilson and child, and Miss Givins, of Calgary, are guests at the Douglas.

John Campbell, the veteran carriage manufacturer of London, Ont., is in the city.

John Pooley, of Ardoch, N. D., and Wm. Hill, of Crystal city, are guests at the Hotel Dallas.

Samuel Rivers and R. E. Van Der Van, of New York, arrived from the mainland last night.

William O'Connor has gone to San Francisco to see the race between Dutch and Peterson.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Proposal to Investigate the Municipal Affairs of Victoria and the Expenditure.

Sums Have Been Paid Technically Illegal, which Mayor Grant Explains.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held, last evening, in the Council Chamber, Mayor Grant presiding. There were also present Ald. Smith, Coughlan, McKillican, Robertson, Hunter, Renouf, Holland, Richards and Munn.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Mayor, after the reading of the minutes, said: "Gentlemen, before we proceed with the business of the evening, I would like to say a word or two. I observe, by the public newspapers, that a Royal Commission has been, or is to be, appointed to enquire into the government of this city. The provisions of that commission may be extended; I don't know. Now who are to pay this commission, or what is to be gained by their enquiry? To my mind it is a waste of public money. Some one will have to pay for it. I can't say whether the expense is to be borne by the city, or by those individuals who have started this thing. I have stated before, and I now take this opportunity of repeating that statement, that any ratepayer can come here and go over the accounts of this corporation. They will get from me, and, from you I am sure, all the information possible, to enable them to understand what is being done. We are not afraid to open our accounts for the inspection of any person. There may have been a few dollars expended illegally. For instance, some dollars were spent in connection with the 24th of May celebration. We all know that celebrations bring thousands of people to our city, who spend their money here. There have been sums paid to those poor people who were burned out in the East and in Vancouver; we also subscribed. That money was placed in the hands of a responsible committee, and was, no doubt, judiciously invested. Then there was a sum voted at the time of the explosion in the mines at Nanaimo. This was done to alleviate the sufferings of the poor people rendered destitute by reason of the explosion. These payments may not have been quite legal, but I say that they were just, and, if the ratepayers of Victoria cavil at them I am willing to pay my share. At no time were such expenditures made unless in open council—everybody knew what we were doing. I feel, myself, that we have nothing to fear. Our accounts are open to the fullest investigation, and those who ask for a Royal Commission need not go to that trouble. If a commission is to be appointed, I hope it will be composed of men who understand public accounts. To avoid this expense to the ratepayers, I would advise the Council to pass a resolution, inviting any or every citizen who thinks there is anything wrong, to come here and get the fullest information. I would invite any ratepayer in this city to come right here and make the fullest investigation. Those gentlemen who have gone to the Lieut.-Governor in this matter, are, I am told, men of large interests. I don't mean to say that they had no right to do this, but I think it would have been more advisable had they come here and seen for themselves. While I say that they are men of large interest, I do not mean to say that they are the most progressive men in the city. So far as I know, no other sums have been expended, in this way except those to which I have alluded. Let them come here and examine for themselves, and see if there are any boodlers among us—for that is practically what is meant. I often think that men who accuse others, if they found themselves in the position, would boodle a little themselves—they accuse others of what they feel in their own hearts.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication from Jas. Bland, asking for a four foot sidewalk on Toronto street, James Bay, was referred to the Street committee.

J. D. Pierre wrote asking permission to cut an entrance to his cellar from the sidewalk opposite the Pierre Block. Referred to street committee.

W. G. Harvey wrote asking that something be at once done towards the grading of Victoria Crescent from Bloor street to Churchway. Referred to Street committee.

A letter was read from J. Lee & Son, asking that a hydrant be placed in the vicinity of their mill at Pleasant street, Rock Bay. Referred to Waterworks committee.

A letter was also read from a number of persons in the vicinity of Oak Bay, proposing to lay a pipe at their own expense, which pipe might be taken over at any time by the Council on paying the initial cost.

The Mayor thought that those gentlemen should not be asked to lay the pipe. It should be done by the Corporation, and would be an excellent investment. The neighborhood was fast being built up, and there ought to be a water service.

Ald. Coughlan, as chairman of the Waterworks committee, said that had they money at their disposal they would be most happy to extend the water service.

Referred to Waterworks committee.

Mr. Douglas, Saanich road, wrote claiming $25 for damage done by reason of the flooding of his premises.—Referred to Waterworks committee.

A letter was read offering to improve the public park by the introduction of plants and other attractions—such as horse breeding and training, a zoological and botanical garden, etc.

Referred to Park Committee.

J. P. Matthews wrote complaining of an obstruction on Cadboro Bay road and Oak Bay, through which he had his buggy smashed up and his horse put to flight.—Referred to Street committee.

A petition was read from the residents of Pandora street, complaining that the Electric Tramway Co. were laying their rails on one side of the street, instead of in the centre. This, they contended, was a danger and an inconvenience. A carriage could not be pulled up opposite any of the doors, nor yet at the Presbyterian church.

Ald. Robertson thought there were just grounds for complaint.

Ald. Coughlan concurred, and anticipated considerable trouble in the future. If those tracks were put down by consent the city engineer, the city would be held responsible when the time came to remove them.

Ald. Smith—It is an injustice to the people. If I were living on the street, I would have an injunction against them in five minutes.

Referred to city surveyor and Street committee.

Ald. Munn suggested that the committee should also take into their consideration the improvement of the tracks, some of which were four and five inches above the street level and positively dangerous.

ADVERTISING VICTORIA.

The Printing and Advertising committee recommended that Mr. J. C. Drewry's proposal, to illustrate Victoria in the Toronto Globe for a sum of $300, be accepted.

Ald. Coughlan—How is that for the Royal Commission?

The report was approved of.

The Electric Light committee reported having appointed E. C. Sheppard chief engineer of the electric light plant, in room of Robert Foster, resigned.

THE CENSUS.

A report was submitted from Messrs. Williams and Hebler, giving the recent census, as follows:

Whites	19,014
Chinese	3,589
Indians	377
	22,981

A type-written list of the names was also handed in.

The Census Committee reported on the subject, complimenting Messrs. Williams and Hebler on the care and despatch displayed by them in taking the census.

The report was adopted and a vote of thanks passed to Messrs. Williams and Hebler. It was also agreed that the list should remain in the City Clerk's office, and be open for inspection.

Ald. Munn argued that including the transient population, the figures ought to be 25,000. From the number of water services, the public school roll, the number of pastage stamps sold at the post office, and other data, he thought it reasonable to assume that the returns were correct.

On the motion of Ald. Renouf, the City Treasurer was authorized to pay over to the Royal Jubilee Hospital the sum of $1,161.75, being the amount of commission on the sale of the gravel pits.

This was agreed to without opposition.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A resolution, adopted by the Board of Trade, was received, asking that the Corporation provide a chemical engine for the fire department, and pointing out that much loss might have been avoided at the recent fire at the Arcade had such an engine been part of the plant.

Ald. Smith moved that the communication be referred to the Fire Wardens.

Ald Richards said that the fire brigade had asked for an investigation into the recent fires, which the fire wardens had arranged to hold. It was to be hoped that any persons having complaints against the fire department would attend.

Ald Smith's motion carried.

For the position of water commissioner, the following applications were received: W. L. Lynn, F. J. L. Tytley, Adamson Baker, H. G. Jordan, S. P. Tuck, Jas. D. Robinson, P. W. Dempster, J. W. Groff, Arthur Scroggs and Chas. H. Ellacott.

The applications were held over until next meeting.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

Flour—Portland roller	$ 6.25
Salem	6.25
Snowflake	6.50
Hungarian	6.50 @ 7.00
Victoria	5.50
Wheat, per ton	40 00@45.00
Oats, per ton	35.00
Barley, per ton	35.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00@32.50
Bran, per ton	27.50@30 00
Ground Feed, per ton	40.00
Oil Cake, per ton	35.00@40.00
Corn, whole	50.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.50
Oatmeal	4.50@4.75
Beans, large white, per 100 lbs.	5.00
" small " "	5.00
" Bayo " "	5.50
Potatoes (Island), per ton	18.00
Tomatoes, per lb	7
Onions, new, per lb	1½
Hay, baled, per ton	20.00
Squash, per lb	2
Straw, per bale	1@1.25
Beets, per lb	1@1½
Carrots, per lb	2
Garlic, per lb	10
Cucumbers, per doz	50
Apples, New, per box	1.50
Apples per lb	3
Plums, per lb	5
Oranges, per case	3.75, 4.50@6.00
Peaches, per lb	10
Goo eberries, per lb	
Lemons, California, per case	4.50 @ 6.00
" Sicily, per case	
Green peppers, per lb	12½
Peas, green, per lb	5
Beans, 3 lbs	10
Beans, green, per lb	
Cauliflowers, per doz	60
Eggs, Island, per dozen	50
" Imported "	25
Butter, roll, Island, per lb	32½ @ 37½
" fresh, per lb	35
" California, per roll	60
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	18 @ 20
" California	20
Hams, American "	18@20
Bacon, American, per lb	16 to 20
" Rolled "	14½—16
Shoulders, per lb	12½—13½
Lard "	15@20
Meats—Beef "	10@10
Sides "	8½@10
Mutton, per lb	12@14
Lamb, forequarter	1.25
" hindquarter	1.50@1.75
Pork, fresh "	15@18
Veal, dressed, per lb	15@18
Venison	12½
Tallow	5@6½
Chickens, each	1.00@1.50
Teal, per brace	40
Grouse	1.00
Quail, per doz	2.40
Beef cattle	4@5
Sheep	5@6
Hogs	8 @ 9
Calves "	7@8
Hides	6@8½
Skins, sheep, each	25@50
Calf	
Fish—Salmon, per lb	10
Cohoe	8
Cod	3 lb. for 25c
Black Cod, each	1.00
Halibut, "	10
Miscellaneous	8
Sturgeon	10
Kippered Salmon	15
Smoked Salmon	15
Flounders	8
Smelts	10
Skate	10
Sole	10
Oolachans	8

Steamer Zambesi sails for Victoria from Japan, on Saturday, the 17th inst.

Steamer Hope brought in a boom of logs from Valdez Island for W. P. Sayward, and returned for another, yesterday morning.

Steamer Islander is discharging her cargo of salmon at the Outer Wharf.

BIRTH.

Conlin—In this city, on the 12th inst., the infant son of M. J. Conlin.

MARRIED.

Losee—Peverett—At the residence of Mr. R. B. Losee, No. 13 Russell St., Victoria West, by Rev. James Ross, B. D., Wm. E. Losee to Miss Rebecca Peverett, of Port Hope.

DEATH.

Atkins—At Belmont, Esquimalt District, on the 6th instant, Charlotte beloved wife of William Atkins, a native of Worcestershire, England, aged 45 years.

Woodcock—In this city, on the 11th inst., John Woodcock, a native of England, aged 29 years. Notice will be given of funeral.

Turnbull—On October 7, at Saturna Island, Robert Turnbull, a native of Liverpool, England, aged 35 years.

Davis—At Coldwater, Mich., Oct. 6th, Mrs. Anna Davis, aged 61 years, beloved mother of Albert A. Davis, of this city, Dr. L. L. Davis and Dr. E. R. Davis, of Chicago, Ill. Buried at Colwater, Mich., Oct. 9th.

THE TIMES' COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Phil. Robinson, Author, War Correspondent and Editor, Reaches Victoria.

His Opinion of Irish Politics—The Telegraphic News Service—About the C. P. R.

Mr. Phil. Robinson, author, war correspondent and editor, is now spending a few days in Victoria, in the cuorse of a tour through Canada in a new character—that of special commissioner of the London Times. He is gathering material for a series of articles or letters upon Canada and Canadians, the publication of which will be commenced by the Thunderer during November. Having read what Mr. Robinson has had to say of other people and countries, Canadians will await with expectancy his opinion of us and the land we live in.

Mr. Robinson has had an eventful and distinguished career as a newspaper man. He held the same position in India that Sir Edwin Arnold now holds, namely, that of Professor of English Literature, and resigned it in 1877 to take a position on the London Daily Telegraph. Since that date he has been special war correspondent for that journal in every campaign in which British troops have been engaged. Among the countries visited by him in that capacity were Zululand, Ashantee, Egypt, the Soudan and Afghanistan. In 1885 he gave up daily journalism to devote himself to literature. His first book was "In My Indian Garden," for which Sir Edwin Arnold wrote the preface. He has contributed to almost all the British and American Reviews, and for three years was editor of the London Sunday Times. In 1885 he had a roving commission from the New York World, of which Mr. W. H. Hurlburt was manager, with the stipend of an ambassador, and for that journal visited all the Western States. As the outcome of this trip, the New York World started a western weekly edition at Salt Lake City. For this publication Mr. Robinson obtained 9,000 subscribers within 24 hours after the first number appeared. His articles contributed to that paper were afterwards selected and published in book form, under the title "Saints and Sinners." This volume was published in the same year with "Memoirs of General Grant." In December of that year, Harper Bros. took a plebiscite on the most popular book of the year, with the result that "Grant's Memoirs" lead, with "Saints and Sinners" second. Mr. Robinson remarks that now he is unable to get a copy of his volume in any of the book stores of Canada, while every public library of the United States that he has visited contains almost a complete set of his writings. He has recently been asked to contribute a series of short articles for Black and White, a new illustrated weekly which Mr. Fred Villiers, who has recently left the London Graphic, will illustrate. His connection with the Times was entirely unanticipated by him; he was on the point of leaving England for America on private affairs, when the request came from the great English daily for a series of Canadian letters—the extent and character of which rest solely with the writer, whose pen is untrammelled by instructions of any kind.

After a leisurely and pleasant trip across the continent, the distinguished visitor pays this high compliment to Canada's trans-continental railway: "Having had a large experience, all over the world, in railway travel, I have found no line so well hoteled or so well patrolled as the C.P.R. The individual comfort of the traveller is more carefully considered than on any American line. This is shown by the fact that the C. P.R. Company always express their obligations to any passenger who will criticise the conduct of the officials and the management of the line. I know of cases where such criticism has been most courteously acknowledged, and the suggestions made by the traveller, as far as possible, acted upon. On most lines such criticisms would be treated as an impertinence, and certainly not acknowledged."

"What do you think of the C. P. R. scenery?" asked the reporter with whom Mr. Robinson was conversing.

"The Rockies are, of course, sublime, but there is so much that is sublime in the world, that I confess I myself prefer the scenery of the Selkirks—not only grand but beautiful as well. The Rockies, except at sunrise or sunset, are never beautiful."

As an old newspaper man, Mr. Robinson speaks as an expert on the subject of newspapers, and this makes his opinion of the British Columbia press particularly interesting. Having paid a general compliment to the excellence of the Provincial papers, he says "I am extremely sorry to see how badly the papers here are served by the telegraph. I can't understand why men of such ability as are the editors of the different papers in the west of the Dominion, submit to the dictation of vulgar and malignant Yankees, who recognize the value of the press as a means for misdirecting the opinions of the rising generation on all public questions. If I were in the witness box and on my oath, I think I could put my finger, in three guesses, on the American who dictates and controls the garbled versions not only of European but often of Eastern Canadian news that reach the West. That an American's facts should be untrustworthy goes without saying, when those facts concern English politics, but it seems a pity that Canada should conspire with the States to disseminate these reports, injurious alike to the honor of Great Britain and to the welfare of her noblest colony."

In reply to a question touching upon Irish politics, and the probable consequences to his country of the death of Parnell, Mr. Robinson remarked: "On the morning that Parnell's death was announced, I was interviewed and said that, on hearing the news, I at first stated that I was glad—for the sake of Ireland herself. On reflection, I was sorry as I feared a combination of self-seeking 'patriots' might be formed, so strong as to imperil her true interests. But, within an hour, I had formed my final judgment, and that was, that Healy and the Implacables, and Redmond and the 'gutter-sparrows,' would never combine with Justin McCarthy and the moderates, in any scheme for the advancement of Ireland, that did not advance or enrich themselves. The manifesto published, yesterday, proves that I was exactly right. The Parnellites have declared war to the knife, and when we think of a Redmond being actually mentioned as a possible leader of the Irish people, it is enough to make Parnell burst from his grave to denounce the man whom he never respected, and the party which, though it adhered to him with spaniel-like fidelity, he never admitted to an honorable friendship. Parnell's death, I therefore consider a grievous disaster to the Irish people, inasmuch as it replaces a gentleman, a soldier, a fine sportsman and an honorable man by such a 'gutter-sparrow,' as Parnell himself called Redmond."

Mr. Robinson had a two-hour chat with Sir George Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson at Vancouver, the outcome of which was a lengthy telegram to the Times on the Behring Sea question. He will remain here for several days and then return to Ottawa for a few weeks.

HABITS OF SEALS.

The British and American Commissioners Endorse the Views of Judge Swan.

The following letter has been addressed by Judge Swan to the Post-Intelligencer:—

To the Editor:—I received a telegram this morning from Dr. George M. Dawson, Victoria, one of the English commissioners on the Behrings Sea question, inviting me to go to Victoria and confer with him on the seal business. Sir George Baden Powell, the other commissioner, passed by here this morning for Seattle. Yesterday the United States' steamer Corwin, Captain C. L. Hooper, arrived from Alaska. Captain Hooper told me this morning that both the United States and British commissioners have come to the conclusion that Elliott's reports on fur seals are very superficial. Captain Hooper said that all parties, commissioners and officers, are convinced that I have been correct all along in my theories and deductions, that they have learned more about fur seals than ever has been published, and when their reports are printed they will show a different state of affairs than Elliott has asserted. He has worked for more than twenty years for a monopoly, and not for science. The commissioners have not been seeking theories, but facts.

The American commission called on me when they returned from Alaska, and gave me to understand that I have been right in my controversy with Elliott, and the English commission seem to take the same view. He worked for money, and was paid for lying. I have worked for science, and have not been paid one cent for telling the truth, and yet I believe I feel more satisfaction in knowing that I have promulgated the truth than Elliott does for his twenty pears of Munchausenism, and now at last to have his inflated bladder of egotism punctured, and all his gas escape, causing a woeful collapse. I hope the investigation of these two commissions will open the eyes of members of congress to the fact that all our fishing fleet have been driven under the British flag by the mistaken policy of our government, caused by their belief in the fables of Elliott, and cause congress to enact new laws, which will protect the fishermen of the Pacific as they are now protected in the Atlantic.

James G. Swan.

Port Townsend, Oct. 11th, 1891.

CARIBOO THRIVING.

Senator Reid Talks of the Prosperity of His Locality—Small, but Pushing.

Senator and Mrs. Reid arrived in town, last night, from Quesnelle mouth, Cariboo. The Senator, in conversation with a Colonist reporter, said that, in the session just completed at Ottawa, very little, if any, legislation affecting his district was brought up. "Our people up there, you know," remarked Mr. Reid, "are very easy-going, and we don't like to make a splurge over nothing. The late census, taken a little while ago, shows that Cariboo has a population of 4,000 people. The census enumerators worked hard and did what they had to do well. Of course, the job was difficult, our people being so scattered, but the thing was planned and carried out in an excellent manner. We have about 500 miners in the district now, and all these are engaged in steady, legitimate mining. Prospects in this line are improving all the time, and I am confident that our mines, after they have been worked a little more, will be the means of increasing our population very largely. The trouble is that we want lots of capital to develop them with, but our miners have realized that, to bring capital, in they must be able to show conclusively that the properties are worth it, and with that end in view they are doing their best to get good results by hard work. Our miners are greatly helped now in sticking to their claims by the number of gold-saving appliances we have imported into the district. A new industry that we have lately welcomed among us, and which I confidently expect will in the future of Cariboo rank in importance only second to our mining, is the cattle breeding and stock raising that is being carried on around Quesnelle. One of the great drawbacks to our advancement is the difficulty in reaching the district and the scarcity of outlets from it. For 10 years we have been waiting and watching for a railway. At present we are 280 miles away from the nearest point of railroad, and we won't be satisfied until we are a good deal closer than that. The Government roads are excellent. If they were not I don't know what we should do. But I don't think that they can boast of such uniformly good roads anywhere in the province. We are going ahead at a slow gait, but we are all sure of a grand future, and have unbounded confidence in the ultimate success of our mining."

MAINLAND AFFAIRS.

(The Kootenay Star.)

Mr. O. A. Brown, of Windermere, East Kootenay district, spent a few days in town on his way to Spokane. He has a sack full of sample ore from the Windermere mine. He is interested in five different claims, and speaks in glowing terms of the future prospects in store for the lucky holders of claims.

The C.P.R. Co. have added a new side track at Revelstoke station.

Mr. Howson, of Main street, Revelstoke, has completed a new ice-house for the C. P. R. at the station.

Capt. Saunderson, who has been over considerable of the down river district, confirms the report of the big strikes recently made on Kaslo creek. It is supposed to be on the "Mother Lode." There are 13 feet of solid metal and 32 feet of pay rock in sight. As soon as the weather permits, a trail will be made to the scene. The snow is nearly three feet on the ground.

The Kaslo-Slocan excitement has almost depopulated Ainsworth, but one woman being left in the town. All the others, men and women, have gone to Kaslo City, 12 miles up the lake from Ainsworth, and the place at which prospectors debark for the new district en the divide between Kaslo Creek and Slocan Lake. They are all likely to return and winter at Ainsworth.—Miner.

There are a number of Seattle men in Ainsworth who are just a trifle excited, not over the Kaslo-Slocan discovery, but over the ore that was knocked down by a shot in the Neosho claim. The ore contains bunches of wire silver, some of the specimens being the richest ever seen in the camp.—Hot Springs News.

Mrs. Bassett and family, and Mrs. Hughes of Duncan's, are guests at the Douglas House.

POUDRIER'S EXPEDITION.

His Track Survey Highly Successful—Important Discovery of Coal on Skeena River.

More Interesting News of Hon. P. O'Reilly—The Trouble with the Indians.

Mr. A. L. Poudrier and his party of six, including Messrs. James Macauley and Harold Baker of this city, returned to Victoria early yesterday morning on the Ss. Islander, from the north, after a surveying expedition lasting over four months, in the northern portion of the province. The party left Victoria on the 15th of June on the Ss. Danube, after a delay of six weeks consequent on the continued illness of the leader. Among a large number of other instruments and two photographic cameras, they took with them a pedometer, audometer, and sextant.

THE GENERAL ROUTE.

On reaching the mouth of the Skeena, canoes were taken, and a start was made for the upper river. The Skeena, Naas, and Babine rivers, together with their tributaries, were all traversed, and the whole watershed of the Omineca country was completely covered. Then the survey made for the Parsnip river, which was reached in a few days. Thence to the Lake country, including lakes McLeod, Stewart, Takla, Babine, and many smaller ones. At the head of the Peace river the party closed in up to the Rocky mountains, at a central point near Pine River Pass, once looked upon as a very probable outlet of the C.P.R. through the Rockies. Mr. Poudrier did not attempt to go through the pass, but pressed on, skirting the mountains until he struck off for the head waters of the Stickeen. Reaching here the party made back for the Naas and Skeena, down which they travelled, until, reaching Port Essington, last week, they found the Islander about to start for Victoria. All the party returned together to this city.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

The survey was begun this year from the 54th parallel, where it will be remembered Mr. Pourdier concluded his operations of the same character last season. A great deal of the country traversed, which is included in almost a perfect square, was unknown previously, very few people having been over many portions of it. The country explored embraced, roughly, an area of 45,000 square miles, and is bounded on the north by a line through Observatory Inlet, on the south by a slanting line to 57.45 parallel, on the east by the Rocky Mountains, and on the west by the sea. The objects of the trip embraced the discovery of land, soil, timber, mines, possibilities for roads, geology, &c.; and there was, of course, no regular chain work of any kind attempted, the object of the trip being to make it pure and simple, a track survey. During the journey between 300 and 400 photographs were taken, many of which will, when developed, be pictures of great beauty and interest. During the trip Mr. Poudrier had the misfortune to be attacked several times in the summer by severe illness, but apart of grazing and farming land, though the from this, no mishap of any kind befel the party. They located a large quantity general character of the country was not good in this respect. The timber all through the explored region was found to be thin and stunted, no large trees being noticed. There were, however, small plants in plenty, and a collection of nearly 600 botanical specimens has been made, which will be examined and classified as soon as possible. Another valuable collection brought down by the explorers was one of ores and mineral rock which is all to be placed in the hands of assayers this week for report. The result will be watched with great interest. But by far the most important discovery of any made during the whole journey was an outcrop of

GOOD COAL,

which was found between two of the tributaries of the Upper Skeena. There is every indication that the bed is a very large one, as the outcrop occurs constantly over a considerable area of country. Up to the present time several discoveries of coal have been reported from this region, but, on examination of the specimens, it has been found in every instance that the supposed coal was lignite. But Mr. Poudrier has, without doubt, located excellent coal fields at last. The streams that the party met with were, without any exception, very swift, and stocked with all kinds of fish, salmon, of course, preponderating. Many of the rivers were simply alive with fish, and grand sport was afforded the members of the survey on several occasions. Cariboo and bear were plentiful, but little other big game was seen. All kinds of birds and small game were found in plenty. Fish was the great staple of food, and the explorers did not go hungry for a single day.

GAUREAU'S PARTY.

Mr. Gaureau, who left Quesnelle with a party of five, early in May, was working throughout Mr. Poudrier's expedition in conjunction with him, and supplied the latter with horses, for cutting across from one river to another. Mr. Gaureau worked to the south of Poudrier's party and took in the whole of the Ominica mining districts, which were very carefully studied. He surveyed thoroughly the country around the Parsnip river and McLeod lake, from which latter place he returned to Quesnelle, last week. He will be in Victoria in a few days. The two parties corresponded with one another by means of Indians, six times during the trip.

TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

When Mr. Poudrier's party reached the Upper Skeena, on the way back to Port Essington, they attempted to pass through an Indian village, called Kispyox, known to all old pioneers as "Port Stager." It is the point where the men engaged in stringing the telegraph wire across the continent heard the news that the Atlantic cable was a success, and turned back again. When the party arrived at the village, they were met by several natives, who informed them that they could go no further in that direction and that they would have to turn back. They were in a very excited state, and, by questioning them, Mr. Poudrier found out that the slumbering embers of the old Metlahkatlah feud had been again fanned into a flame, and that they claimed the title to the whole region, recognizing no interference from Government or any agents. They informed the party that, in retaliation for the act of the government in fraudulently depriving them of their property, they intended to prevent any white men from entering the district at all. Seeing that they were in strong force and very resolute, Mr. Poudrier decided to turn back and go down to Hazelton. At that settlement he met Mr. O'Reilly, Indian commissioner, and his party. To him the matter was spoken of, and the two parties then moved up to Kispyoe again. Arrived there, the commissioner stepped out of his canoe, and soon a large crowd of Indians was gathered about him. He made a long speech, telling them that he had come to lay out their reserve and to arrange matters for their benefit generally, and that if they had any complaints to make he would do his best to have the grievances done away with. The natives listened patiently to him; but when he finished they told him that they would not allow any white men poking about their land at all, and that he would have to go away. They then formed a large ring round the whites, and, with arms folded, advanced towards them, gradually closing in as they drew nearer. The two parties then got into the canoes and made off back to Hazelton. Next day, Mr. O'Reilly returned to the village and harangued the natives again. They listened quietly, as before, and allowed the Commissioner and party to camp by the village all night. But next morning at daylight, when Mr. Ashdown Green got out his instruments, they came down in a body and hustled them unceremoniously into their canoes. What happened after this Mr. Poudrier does not know, but he is positive that the Commissioner could never succeed in getting through the village, or in penetrating through to any of the other villages that lie about that district. A tribe of Indians, called the Skitigans, are now very busily engaged denouncing the white men to all the tribes in the region, and the country is gradually getting into a state of excitement that forbodes trouble before long. It is the opinion of all who have come in contact with these Indians during the last year that nothing but force, and a strong force at that, will ever be able to bring about order again, and allow the surveyors and others to complete their work, and lay off the various reservations as they should be laid off.

NANAIMO NOTES.

The conspiracy case of Wilson Pyper vs. Thomas Keith, M.P.P., Tully Boyce and Arthur Wilson, which was postponed in order to obtain Mr. Robins, who is at present at San Francisco, as a witness, is likely to come up early next week.

The dispute over the Beacher, Stewart wrestling match has been settled. Beacher decided to take the third of the net proceeds, in accordance with the terms of the first agreement.

A quoit match between Thomas Campbell and William Bowater will take place on the 17th instant. The stakes are $250 a-side.

Many alterations and improvements have been made lately in the gas works. The whole plant has been largely increased and put into a more efficient state. After the 1st December the gas works lose the contract for lighting the city, and as soon as the works are properly fixed, it is the intention to take up the matter of gas cooking stoves.

A serious accident occurred at the sawmill, South Wellington, the other morning. One of the employes got caught in the machinery and had his arm torn off.

A wrestling tournament has been arranged to come off, shortly, at Northfield, open to all comers.

The storekeepers are complaining of dull times, and although vessels are waiting in harbor for cargoes of coal, there are a number of miners out of work.

The new city tax collector complains that he has to canvass the town to ascertain from the ratepayers themselves who have paid their assessments.

Mr. Albert Thrall has been authorized to number the houses in the city, he having volunteered to do it for twenty-five cents a number; which he will collect from each house, without any expense to the corporation.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

FOOTBALL.

To the Editor:—It is with feelings of both pleasure and regret that I read Mr. Haines' letter in your issue of yesterday. Pleasure that, at last, someone has come forward to point out their faults to the Victoria football team, and regret that, after playing so many years, they should have any faults to be pointed out.

I have often heard it said, and I believe myself, that we have the material in Victoria to make the best team, not only in the province, but on the whole of the Pacific Coast, but, although this be the case, the team will never come to perfection unless they practise thoroughly and try to learn the science of the game, as no team, however good they may be, will win matches by brute force and ignorance. There is as much head work required in football as in any other game. So far as heeling out in the scrimmage is concerned, I quite agree with Mr. Haines in all he says. It is part of the head work to which I refer, and a very important part, too.

The man who knows best what should be done during the progress of a game is the captain, who should have, and has in our case, a thorough knowledge of the game, and it is the duty of the team to do as the captain tells them; otherwise he becomes a nonentity. Several times during the game, on Saturday, I heard the order given to "heel out," but apparently no notice was taken of it.

This is not the way to win matches, and it will be well for the Victoria football team to think a little while they are playing for the honor of our city.

Hoping you will find space for this letter in your next issue, and apologizing for its length,

A Player.

Victoria, 12th Oct., '91.

H. Abbott, Superintendent C. P. R., was a passenger on board the Yosemite this morning.

Sir George Baden-Powell, Dr. Dawson and party left Vancouver for Ottawa, on Tuesday.

Capt. Mellon, of Vancouver, arrived in town last night. He is agent for American Lloyd's.

Richard Jones, Collector of Inland Revenue, went over to Portland last evening on a fortnight's vacation.

It is said that Rev. Charles Spurgeon, of London, who is slowly recovering from his recent illness, has written a letter to his congregation informing them that he is going abroad for rest and a change of scene.

J. A. Strong, formerly a resident of Victoria, where he has many friends, has again put on the editorial harness, this time for the Fairhaven Independent, of which Mullin & Strong are joint proprietors.

Captain Powers, of Moodyville, left last night for Vancouver with Mrs. Powers. They will leave there for San Francisco in a few days, and will remain away about six weeks, returning to Victoria for Christmas.

Wm. Rabbitts, jr., with Mrs. Rabbitts, is spending a few days in the city on his way to San Francisco. He is a representative of "Spratts," who have had the benching and cooping at all the great London, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg and American shows in recent years.

ENJOY BEING CHEATED.

New York Snobs Who Delight in Being Tremendously Overcharged.

When a sensible young man who had given a dinner to three of his friends in a private room of a fashionable restaurant received a bill for the repast amounting to a hundred dollars he paid it, says the New York Sun, with the remark that he did not belong to that order of young snobs that enjoyed being cheated, and should take good care to go elsewhere for his banquets in the future. Speaking of the matter to some friends later, the young man said:

"Although that restaurant is first-class in its equipment and serves its patrons in the most perfect style, yet it is not for that reason it is a favorite with the very swell young men of the town. Cadley and his friends haunt the place because they are charged enormous prices there for what they are served. There is actually a large element of rich and vulgar men in New York of the Cadley stamp, and if they are not allowed to pay absurdly high prices for things they imagine they are getting second-class goods. You will hear a young dude boast of how he pays one dollar apiece for his cigars and two dollars for a bit of duck. But it is in those private dinners that the swell snob revels. He goes and gives an order for a dinner for four, six or eight people, as the case may be, observes carelessly to the manager that of course he is to have carte blanche in getting up the repast in handsome style and thinks no more about it. The dinner is delicious, you may be sure, and all the guests are delighted. Now, if the restaurant keeper were to hand in an anywhere near reasonable bill the snob would rather doubt the quality of that dinner, so it is necessary to charge him three or four times what it is really worth. He is offensively rich, and he pays the excessive bill with a great deal of pride. He has disposed of two hundred or three hundred dollars in one meal, and that is his idea of splendid living. These are the men that fix the prices at the ultra-fashionable restaurants, and, if a chap comes along who isn't made of money but might afford to be just a little bit cheated, he is barred from doing the elegant in a modest way because there are any number of snobs ready to engage the rooms at a much higher rate of robbery."

SOME CAUSES OF SUICIDE.

The Germans Are the Most Suicidal of All European Races.

Besides imitation there are other social influences which lead to suicide, but the most powerful is that which we denote by the general term civilization, says William Matthews in the North American Review. Self-killing is emphatically the crime of intellectual peoples. Almost unknown to savages, rare among Mohammedans, it rages among the nations most advanced in culture and refinement with a fierceness exactly proportional to their mental development. It is said that Rome knew nothing of this curse till after the establishment of the empire. It was when the Roman legions had carried their eagle triumphantly through the world, and brought back the means of luxury in the spoil of Europe, Asia and Africa, that life in the Eternal city began to be "weary, stale, flat and unprofitable."

To-day the Germans, who are the profoundest thinkers and the most cultivated people, are also the most suicidal race in Europe. France comes next, England third, Italy and Hungary fourth, while on the other hand Spain, the most backward of European nations in culture, Portugal, Corsica and Dalmatia rank the lowest in the suicidal scale. Of the different regions of the same country the north and northeast of France outrank in culture and in suicide the center and southwest; the north and center of Italy outrank the south and the islands, and Saxony, which in its schools and general culture surpasses the rest of Germany, surpasses it also in the number of its suicides. In short, so universally does the rule hold that the strength of the tendency to self-killing may almost be regarded as an index to a people's civilization.

WHERE BLONDES ABOUND.

She Is More a Product of the Country Than of Cities.

The blonde, if she is to be found in any numbers, must be looked for outside of the nation's metropolis. The fair-faced and light-haired American woman of to-day is rather a product of the villages and the country than of the eastern cities where population is densest, says the Epoch. There are blonde girls in abundance on the east side of New York, where the Germans congregate; there are some, too, on Murray hill, of aristocratic lineage, and in Harlem, where many Swedes live, there are numbers of light-haired girls, but altogether they form a comparatively small percentage of the inhabitants. The real stronghold of the blonde is in the west and northwest. There the many blondes in Minnesota and the Dakotas, the offspring of Scandinavian parents, and they abound in Nebraska and in southern Illinois, where large colonies of Germans have settled. There are multitudes of fair-haired girls in eastern Pennsylvania, the daughters of the Pennsylvania Dutch, and in Delaware, in Kentucky, in Baltimore and in Philadelphia they are not rare. But very generally in the east, and especially in the large cities, brunette women greatly outnumber the blondes, as they do in fact the world over.

Americans in Italy.

It is estimated that there are always fifty thousand Americans in Italy, and that there are now about ten times as many Italians in this country. Nearly all the Americans in Italy are well off, and nearly all the Italians who come to this country are in poverty. In most cases the Americans who go to Italy spend a few weeks or months there, while the Italians who come to the United States expect to stay here. The Americans in Italy spend their money; the Italians in the United States earn money.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

9th Oct. 1891.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

To the Land Registry Office, New Westminster—

Christopher Switzer Corrigan, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be District Registrar;

Claude Edward Holt, Esquire to be 1st Clerk;

James Henry Vidal, Esquire, to be 2nd Clerk;

George William Aikman, Esquire to be 3rd Clerk;

John Joseph Johnston, Esquire, to be 4th Clerk.

To the Land Registry Office, Vancouver—

Thomas Owen Townley, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be District Registrar;

Francois Xavier Martin, Esquire, to be 1st Clerk.

Edmund Blythe Bushell, Esquire, to be 2nd Clerk;

W. Sidney Wiffen, Esquire, to be 3rd Clerk.

Louis Albert Martin, Esquire, to be 4th Clerk.

Richard Eden Walker, Esquire, M. D., to be Medical Officer of the Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster, *vice* R. I. Bentley, Esquire, M.B., resigned. oc15

NOTICE.—The undersigned intends making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 280 acres of land situate in Goldstream District, V. I., commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of section 5, Goldstream District; thence S. 86° W. magnetic along the south boundary of section 5 forty chains to the S.W. corner of section 5; thence N. 4° W. magnetic 10 chains to the S. E. corner of section 8; thence S. 86° W. magnetic, 40 chains; thence S. 4° E. magnetic, 40 chains; thence N. 86° E. magnetic, 80 chains; thence N. 4° W. magnetic, 30 chains to the place of beginning. The above lines will conform to the system of survey in Goldstream District.

E. A. McQUADE.

October 14, 1891. oct16-2m

NOTICE.—The undersigned intends making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 260 acres of land, more or less, situate in Goldstream district, V. I., commencing at a post at the intersection of the south boundary line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company's Land Grant with the west boundary of Section 8, Goldstream District; thence S. 4° E. magnetic 73 chains; thence S. 86° W. magnetic 71 chains to the south boundary of the E. and N. Railway Co.'s Land Grant; thence easterly along the said south boundary 112 chains more or less to the place of beginning. The above lines will conform to the system of survey in Goldstream District.

L. G. McQUADE.

October 14th, 1891 Oct.16-2m.

WANTED—A duly qualified Surgeon, to take charge of the Royal Hospital, Cariboo, salary $2,000 per annum. Must be registered in the province. Duties to commence December 1st, 1891. Particulars, terms of agreement, etc., to be had on application; all applications for the position must be in on or before October 22nd, 1891, addressed to

JAS. STONE,
Secy. of Trustees.

Barkerville, B.C., Sept. 3rd, 1891. se 11-w

TO MY FRIENDS IN CARIBOO—It is my intention to remain in Cariboo and continue the private practice of my profession.

Hugh Watt, M. D.

Barkerville, Oct. 9, 1891. oc16-2t-w

THOROUGHBRED POULTRY.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Embden Geese, Rouen Ducks and Lt. Brahma Cockerels—all prize winners or bred from them. W. H. Mawdsley, Mayne Island, Plumper Pass, B. C. oc13-6t-&w

RAILWAYS.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE No. 14,

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Saturday May 9th, 1891. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays and Sundays.	Miles f'm Victoria	STATIONS.	Mls f'm Wel'ngton	GOING SOUTH. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays and Sundays.
A.M.	P.M.				P.M.	P.M.
De 8.00	De 3.30		VICTORIA	78	Ar 12.24	Ar 6.58
" 8.04	" 3.34	1	RUSSELL'S, Vic. W	77	" 12.20	" 6.54
" 8.14	" 3.44	4	ESQUIMALT	74	" 12.10	" 6.44
" 8.39	" 4.09	11	GOLDSTREAM	67	" 11.45	" 6.19
" 9.34	" 5.04	28	SHAWNIGAN L'E	50	" 10.50	" 5.24
" 9.44	" 5.14	31	COBBLE HILL	47	" 10.40	" 5.14
" 9.57	" 5.29	35	McPHERSON'S	43	" 10.27	" 4.59
" 10.07	" 5.39	38	KOKSILAH	40	" 10.17	" 4.49
" 10.12	" 5.44	40	DUNCAN'S	38	" 10.12	" 4.44
" 10.22	" 5.54	43	SOMENOS	35	" 10.02	" 4.34
" 10.46	" 6.16	52	CHEMAINUS	26	" 9.38	" 4.12
Ar 11.50	" 7.14	73	NANAIMO {	5	De 8.34	" 3.14
De 11.59					Ar 8.25	
Ar 12.14 P.M.	Ar 7.30	78	WELLINGTON		De 8.10 A.M.	De 2.59 P.M.

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a single fare, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points good for three days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a Single Fare, where such fare is twenty-five cents. Through rates between Victoria & Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Sup
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt
my29

CHAS HAYWARD
ESTABLISHED 1867
FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER
52, GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

Lots 3, 4, 12 and 13, Block A, of Suburban Lot XXIII, Esquimalt District.

CERTIFICATES of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Frederick Williams and William Arthur, on the 17th day of October, 1891, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to the Registrar-General, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, 15th July, 1891. jly17-3m

SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

HO! FOR THE EAST

THE UPTON LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Good Passenger Accommodation!

$300! $300! $300!

Round trip to Yokohama, Kobe and Hongkong, good for six months, only $300, including all stop-over privileges. Sailing monthly from Victoria.

THE SS. "BATAVIA,"

due on 19th inst., will clear from Victoria on or about

1ST OCTOBER.

Passengers are assured of every attention, comfort and civility while on board. For further particulars and every information apply to

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO.,
131 Government St. Agents. 1ly7

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

THE HIGHWAY OF THE WORLD.

DAILY THROUGH TRAINS TO ALL EASTERN POINTS,

$5 and $10 cheaper than by any other line. Passengers booked to and from all

EUROPEAN POINTS.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO BANFF AND RETURN, $30

Good for 60 days, with stop over.

Tickets now on sale for

ROUND THE WORLD EXCURSIONS,

Good to go in either direction.

For time tables and full information apply to

D. E. BROWN,
Asst. Gen. Fgt. & Pass. Agt.,
ALLAN CAMERON, Vancouver, B.C.
Fgt. & Pass Agent,
Victoria, B. C. au4

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DESPATCH A STEAMER EVERY FIVE days for San Francisco, carrying Her Majesty's mails, from Outer Wharf at 11 a.m.

Umatilla, - - - Oct. 16

R. P. RITHET & CO.,
mar20 Agents.

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY

Steamer ISABEL

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after November 19th, 1889,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

The Steamer ISABEL will sail as follows

CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesdays, 5.00 a.m.
" Nanaimo " Comox, Wed'days, 7.00 "
" Comox " Nanaimo, Fridays, 7.00 "
" Nanaimo " Victoria, Saturdays, 7.00 "

For freight or passage apply on board. feb1

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, B. C., L'D.

HEAD OFFICE, - VANCOUVER, B. C.

VANCOUVER-NANAIMO ROUTE—SS. CUTCH leaves Vancouver daily at 1.00 p.m., arriving at Nanaimo at 6 p.m. Leaves Nanaimo 7 a.m. daily, arriving at Vancouver 10:30 a.m.

VANCOUVER AND PORTLAND (OR.)—Carrying freight and passengers—SS. GRANDHOLM (1,300 tons). This steamer makes fortnightly trips between Vancouver and Portland, via Victoria, Sound Ports and Astoria.

VANCOUVER AND LADNER'S LANDING—SS. ELIZA EDWARDS will leave Union SS. Co's Wharf Daily at 2:30 p.m., calling at Steveston and Way Landings. Leave Ladner's Landing at 7 a.m. for Steveston, Way Landings and Vancouver. Cargo received at Company's Wharf.

Ferry steamer plies at regular intervals between Vancouver and Moodyville from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Excursion steamers are always available at short notice. W. WEBSTER, Mgr.
Cable address—Union, Vancouver.
P. O. Box 217. je1

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Time Table No. 15, takes effect October 1, 1891.

Vancouver Route:

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 13 o'clock or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route:

Leave VICTORIA for New Westminster Ladner's Land'g and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock. Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby Island—Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass—Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Fraser River Route:

Steamers leave New Westminster for CHILLIWHACK and Way Landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route:

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports on the FIRST and FIFTEENTH of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route:

Steamer MAUDE leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports the 27th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification. Steamers leave by Standard time.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. 1y9

JOHN DOHERTY, GENERAL SCAVENGER.

Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Mr. G. Doughty, cor. Blanchard and Fort streets, Fell & Co.'s, Fort street, or Cochrane & Munn's Yates and Douglas sts. will be promptly attended to. Wood and Coal for sale. aug26-1y

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1891.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY
W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SARGISON. } ELLIS & CO.
THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:
THE DAILY COLONIST
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

Per Year, (Postage free to any part of Canada)..... $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered)..... 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States)..... $ 2 00
Six Months..... 1 25
Three Months..... 75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.
More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.
Not more than one week—30 cents.
No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.
Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.
Advertisments discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.
Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

SPECIAL NOTICES—Nonpareil, in the first column of third page, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $1.50 per line per month. If inserted among local or other reading matter, 30 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month. No special notice inserted for less than $2.

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

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Disquieting Rumors as to the Relations Between Russia and Italy.

LONDON, Oct. 13. — Lord Salisbury arrived in London this evening from his vacation on the continent. He was looking rather poorly in spite of his long relief, and was bundled up in a thick rug as though the air of his native land was too much of a change from the sunny skies of Italy. He wore an enormous Tam O' Shanter hat, and looked anything but an eminent statesman and aristocrat. His secretary met him and handed him a box of dispatches, which the premier unceremoniously grabbed, and, jumping into a cab, made all speed through the storm and fog to St. Pancras station, where he again took a train for Hatfield House. There are uneasy rumors at the clubs, to-night, that among the dispatches in the big box, which was awaiting Lord Salisbury's arrival, were telegrams from the British minister at Rome, indicating that the visit of M. DeGiers, the Russian foreign minister to King Humbert at Monsea, had an unfriendly termination, contrary to the newspaper reports, which represent it as a cordial conference. The rumors referred to have it that M. DeGiers conveyed to the Italian ruler the information that the Czar wished to warn him that it was not to the interest of Italy to remain in the Dreibund. To this intimation, though couched in the politest of diplomatic language, King Humbert is reported to have entered an immediate and strong protest, and so abrupt was his speech and manner that the interview was at once ended, having lasted less than half an hour. Signor Rudini continued in conference with the eminent Russian envoy for some time longer, doing what he could to mitigate what he could of his master's acerbity; but without completely smoothing away the bad impression produced, so that when the two statesmen returned by train to Milan together, there was an evidence in their manner that the visit to Monsea had not been attended with satisfactory results. There is nothing in the regular newspaper despatches from Rome and Milan to support the reports; but, as they purport to come from private sources, this does not itself disprove them. It is pretty safe to state, however, that Lord Salisbury did not cut his vacation short simply on account of the death of William Henry Smith, and there may be something in the report going the rounds that he had a prior knowledge of what would be the outcome of the Italian-Russian conference, and wished to be at home and prepared to act in case affairs took alarming turns. If the interview between M. DeGiers and the King was of the nature described, it would seem that Italy might soon have need of all the moral support it is believed England, some time ago, offered in lieu of a formal adhesion to the Dreibund.

RADICAL RESOLUTIONS.

Kansas Presbyterians Speak Plainly on Religion and Language Questions.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Oct. 13.—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas, in session to-day, passed strong resolutions concerning Catholicism and immigration. The resolutions state that the Synod views with apprehension the concerted efforts of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to denationalize our institutions by substituting the national customs of continental Europe in their places; we insist upon the teaching of the English language in all the public schools as the language of the country and we are opposed to the formation of little Germanies and little Italies and the encouragement of other clannish tendencies which keep emigrants from becoming a homogeneous part of our population." The Government is denounced for appropriating money to the Catholic Indian schools, and urges the Government to establish unsectarian public and Indian schools.

CHEMAINUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Clearing a School Site—Broken Arm—Bridge Construction.

Mrs. McGary, who has been spending the last month in Victoria, returned, last evening.

Mr. Haley, of California, is at present in town.

Chemainus District court met last Saturday, Mr. Planta presiding. Two Chinese cases were disposed of.

Mr. Campbell is busy building the new bridge over Mill Creek; he expects to have it completed this week.

The ground for the new school house is being rapidly cleared off, and it is expected the building will be under construction next week.

Mrs. Maingay met with a serious accident last Saturday afternoon. She fell on the verandah, breaking her arm. She took the evening train for Victoria, and is now in the hospital.

Another of our number has been called over to the silent majority, during the past week. The deceased, Mrs. Porter, has been under medical treatment for several years, for cancer. She came to Chemainus from England in 1883, and has resided here ever since. She leaves a husband and seven children. They have the sympathy of the entire neighborhood in their bereavement. The interment took place at Kuper Island, Sunday afternoon, Mr. Roberts officiating.

"MURDER WILL OUT!"

How Thirty-Four Chinese Miners were Murdered in Cold Blood in Oregon.

Deathbed Confession of One of the Assailants — All for Plunder.

Early in 1887 dispatches were published in the various newspapers, concerning the finding of the bodies of a number of Chinese in the Snake river, Oregon. Twenty bodies in all were found, and all bore gunshot wounds, showing that they had been murdered. The Chinese officials in San Francisco, as soon as they heard of the finding of the bodies, communicated with the authorities in the vicinity of where the murders were believed to have been committed, and in reply were assured that the section was a wild one, inhabited by desperados and horse thieves, and that all efforts to learn the facts, in regard to the wholesale crime, had been unavailing. The locality of the crime was in the extreme northeastern part of Oregon, on the west bank of the Snake river, which there separates the State mentioned from Idaho. The officials have always believed that a number of men must have been concerned in the crime, and felt certain that in time the secret would be disclosed by some of them.

That confidence has at last been rewarded by the receipt of a confession made by a youth on his death bed, who was present at some of the murders, and who knew the facts in regard to them all, through association with the murderers.

It appears that thirty-four Chinese, all told, were murdered in cold blood—four white men being concerned in the slaughter—which was committed solely for robbery, upwards of $60,000 being realized. But the document received by Consul Bee tells the story most graphically. It is as follows:

"I, Hugh McMillan, now of Walla Walla, Wash., formerly of Immaha, Wallowa county, state of Oregon, make the following statement to the end that justice may be done interested parties: I make this statement from a statement made me by my son Robert, aged 16 years, just prior to his death, and by me then reduced to writing. In the latter part of April, A.D. 1887, my son, Bruce Evans, J. T. ("Tide") Canfield, Max Larne, Frank Vaughn, Hiram Maynard and Carl Hughes, were stopping in a cattle camp about four miles from Snake river. My son, and Evans, Canfield, Larue and Vaughn started from the cabin to go to a Chinese camp on Snake river. Canfield and Larne went above the camp and Evans and Vaughn remained below the camp. The whole party was armed with six-shooters and Winchester repeating rifles. There were present thirteen Chinamen, twelve on the bar and one in the camp at the tents. Those above the camp fired upon the Chinamen first. The Chinamen retreated (unarmed) down the river, where they were fired upon by those below the camp. Twelve of the Chinamen were instantly killed, the other one being wounded and afterwards killed. The twelve killed were thrown in the river. They proceeded to rob the Chinese camp. They got that evening five sacks of gold dust, each worth $1,100.

"The next morning about daylight Evans asked Vaughn what had become of the Chinaman who fell near the big rock (a rock which stood below the camp near where Evans and Vaughn stood the day before), to which Vaughn replied that he did'nt know. Evans then said: "We had better go and see; he may not be dead." They then got up and hurried to the river, going, as before, down Douglas creek. When they arrived at the river they saw a Chinaman coming down the river in a boat. This Chinaman afterwards proved to be the Chinaman that fell by the rock on the evening before and the one Evans and Vaughn were going to see about. When they had arrived at the river and had seen the Chinaman in the boat, they hid until he was opposite, when they fired upon him. The river being rough, so as to toss the boat, the Chinaman was not hit, but dropped in the bottom of the boat. The current and wind brought the boat to the shore where Evans and Vaughn were, and they knocked his brains out and threw him in the river. This was the Chinaman who fell during the row, he being shot only through the arm.

"Evans and Vaughn then went to the camp where the shooting took place the night before. Just as they got to the camp a boat containing eight Chinamen came down the river and they landed, pulled the boat ashore and walked up from the river. Evans and Vaughn had come up the river in the boat in which the Chinamen was, and before leaving the camp were joined by Canfield and Larue. They fired upon the eight Chinamen when upon the shore and a short distance from the river, killing them all and threw them in the river. They then took the boat vacated by the Chinamen and went up the river about four miles from the above mentioned camp, to another camp containing thirteen Chinamen. These Chinamen were at work upon the river bar when they were fired upon by Evans, Vaughn, Canfield and Larue and killed, their bodies being thrown into the river. The camp was then robbed, a large amount of gold being secured. The gold was retorted by the Chinamen into gold balls, the value of which was fixed by Evans and his associates as being $50,000. My son was only present the first day, but was acquainted with the facts, as they were talked over by the parties in his presence."

SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR:

Sir,—

There's a great deal o' talk
And eloquent words academical,
Advising the city to add to its stock
Of fire goods, an engine that's chemical.

But, judging from what many people have seen,
Our firemen had better be trusted
With a few dozen corks, and a good set of belts,
Or a lifeboat.

Yours truly,
DISGUSTED.

It is understood the Northwest Assembly elections will take place November 7th.

NEW FACTS ABOUT SEALS.

Elicited in Conversation With Dr. Dawson, the British Commissioners.

The Inventor of the Engle Crematory — Hanlan's Opinion of O'Connor.

Last night a representative of the COLONIST had an interesting chat with Dr. Dawson, one of the Royal Commissioners to Behring Sea. In the course of conversation the habits of the seal were touched on.

"I understand, Doctor," said the reporter "that you have elicited some new facts relating to seal life?"

"Well, I can hardly say that. But we certainly have found that points on which a great deal hangs have been barely taken notice of. It is almost impossible for men on rookeries to find out anything about the migrating habits of the animal, and we have made this point a special study. Several books on seal life have been written from information derived solely from men on the rookeries, and naturally not many facts have been elicited. We have found habits of seals that are not even mentioned in these works." The rest of the remarks of Dr. Dawson, in answer to careful enquiry, were as follows: "During our trip we have left no stone unturned to see and get evidence from everybody available. I am of the opinion, with you, that this discussion that has been going on as to the relative merits of the questions at issue, regarding the Behring Sea controversy, is largely one between capital and organized companies on the one side, and private enterprise on the other. Holding as I always have, that Indians are very close natural observers we have given a great deal of attention to their ideas in the various subjects. I think that those sealing men that we have examined have, in nearly every case, told us what have been really their own opinions, and I must say that we found a great deal of sincerity among them. Very little has been said about the migrations of the seals on the North Pacific coast, before they enter Behring Sea, and this point is one from which we got a lot of interesting matter. We have taken a good deal of evidence about the presence of seals at Cape Flattery, and have been told by several people that they were more numerous last year than they have ever been before. I am willing to say, in connection with the reports of the great loss of seals by sinking after they have been shot, that all published statements regarding this subject are gross exaggerations. I think, also, that too much has been made of the idea that the presence in Behring Sea of so many vessels and steamers will have the effect of frightening the seals away. They are not naturally timid animals, and are wonderfully intelligent. In fact, I believe that, when in numbers, they are absolutely fearless, except in regard to their natural enemies in the water. I find a peculiar idea existing among those who claim to be authorities in regard to the seals found in the waters of South America, especially about Terra del Fuego and the Straits of Magellan. The notion that they are the same species of seal as those found in Behring Sea and the North Pacific is quite erroneous. They are of a different genus altogether. I cannot tell you whether the result of our report will lean to any particular side of the controversy, for with the controversy we have nothing to do.

"Elliot's work on seals is amusing. I have no hesitation in saying that there is no important point that he takes up in his book that he does not contradict somewhere else in the same covers. He says in one place that no imagination could picture more crowded islands than the seal rookeries: and, a few pages after, states that the decrease of seals on these same islands was gradually getting more noticeable. His work is superficial in the extreme. I had a pleasant conversation with Judge Swan of Port Townsend, this evening. He certainly knows a great deal about seal life, but of course his knowledge is bounded to certain parts of the sea and conditions. There may be a good deal of difficulty in certain matters when we try to effect an exchange of ideas with the American Commissioners, but, seeing that they are both thoroughly courteous gentlemen, and both scientists, I imagine that on many points we will be able to effect a joint report. I don't know for certain yet what course we will take in this matter. We expect directions from London at Ottawa when we arrive there.

"While among the seal islands we were fortunate enough to see an albino seal, a very rare sight. The natives were quite excited about it. Seals that frequent Behring are all of same species, though we discovered slightly different classes among them. One large family in particular are distinguishable from the rest by their peculiar shape, and the relative difference in size between males and females. We visited the rookeries in three separate months, and besides saw seals in every condition. We have rejected no evidence offered us, no matter from what source, but of course we were not bound to believe all we heard, and could generally tell whether a man was speaking the truth or not. We leave for Vancouver to-night, then to Ottawa, where we will stay a few days, and then we proceed to Washington, D.C."

Mr. Andrew Engle, the inventor of the famous Engle cremating process, is in town, his object being to introduce the system here. The process was patented about seven years ago, but since that date has been considerably improved, so far as detail is concerned. Mr. Engle claims for his invention that it is a complete destroyer of all sorts of garbage, night soil, etc., and that the process is smokeless and altogether inoffensive. He was seen by a COLONIST reporter at the Oriental hotel, yesterday, and fully explained his patent. His theory is sound, but in proof that it is practicable, he referred to several cities in the United States, in which it is in operation—Jacksonville, Coney Island, Des Moines, Butte City, Brunswick, etc. It is no experiment, and appears to be particularly suitable to Victoria. In the cities above mentioned the plan of collecting the garbage differs—in some the work is done by corporation employes; in others it is accomplished by contract. In either case the results appear to be satisfactory—the destruction of garbage inoffensively, is complete. In a city of Victoria's population, Mr. Engle thinks that to work the destructor every alternate day would be sufficient, and the cost would not be more than the collection of the garbage and about two cords of wood for each burning. The solid matter would be about 1-25th of the original input, and the refuse or product of the furnace makes an excellent and a marketable fertilizer. The plant can be set up for about $9,000 or $10,000. The City Council will be asked to adopt the system.

Ned Hanlan, whose rowing record is still the greatest in the world, is here, accompanied by O'Connor, his promising pupil. With the Hanlan epoch came the sliding-seat, an arrangement which would relieve every muscle, while keeping the whole body in unison. The great difficulty with which Hanlan and O'Connor have to deal is that they are still-water oarsmen, whilst their competitors are more accustomed to deal with tidal waters. The difference is great, as most oarsmen will concede. As long as Hanlan had dead waters to deal with he was the "cock of the roost," but once he came in tidal waters he was nowhere. Having O'Connor in training, Ned now devotes most of his time to his pupil. At Portland there was a toss-up as to whether the master or the pupil should row. Hanlan says that he has every hope of O'Connor. "He is a fine fellow" says Ned, "and a man that could do anything with an oar, but he needs to be cooler. I have been training him for the past six months, and I believe I have him in better condition than ever he was. I have great hopes of O'Conner."

"Are you to row against McLean, on Saturday next," was asked.

"I don't know," was Mr. Hanlan's reply. There is, I believe, an arrangement for $500 a side, and, as the money has been deposited, it is likely the race will come off here. But the Vancouver people are trying to get more over there and offering more money to go. I would rather row here."

As the offer of the Victoria people for the race here was definitely accepted, it is not likely that the arrangements will be altered in any way, at least, as to course.

Judge James G. Swan, of Port Townsend, who was the first to contradict Prof. Eliot's statements in regard to the diminution of the fur seals, and whose opinion upon all subjects piscatorial is held in highest esteem, is a guest at the Oriental. His present visit is for pleasure, combined with private business, and last evening he met and enjoyed a friendly chat with Dr. Dawson, an old acquaintance, and one who, a deep student himself, knows how to recognize the abilities which the judge has so often given abundant proof of possessing.

THE TACOMA EXPOSITION.

British Columbia Day a Great Success, and Everybody Enjoys a Good Time.

The trip of the s.s. Olympian to Tacoma on Saturday was very successful, and all who visited the Exposition express themselves as delighted with what they saw, and grateful to Tacoma people for the special efforts made for their reception. Before the steamer arrived at Tacoma, she was met by a steam launch having on board the welcoming party, headed by Judge Parsons. They boarded the Olympian, and the Judge, in the name of the people of Tacoma, welcomed the visitors in a hearty manner, and spoke most pleasantly of the relations existing between Victoria and the Sound cities. He expressed the hope that they would be pleased with what Tacoma had to show them, and that the occasion would not be the last, by a great many, when his city and Victoria should join hands. He concluded his speech by saying: "However your country and ours may be separated by natural boundaries, there is one field in which they are together, one field in which no division line is drawn, and that is the field of friendliness and good fellowship. We have invited you here that we may know you better, and to have you see what little we have to show. I bid you a most cordial welcome, and for this visit we are your debtors."

Upon the Hon. John Robson, Premier of the Province, devolved the honor of replying. The Premier touched on a number of points, and at the conclusion of his remarks, appropriate to the occasion, said: "It is a pleasure to hear such a cordial welcome, and I speak in behalf of the citizens of Victoria and Vancouver when I say no matter how high you build the McKinley wall nothing will prevent our climbing over and extending the friendly hand. If we cannot have commercial intercourse no tariff can prevent our social intercourse. We are brothers in nature, and it is only right that we should come together in this way, the oftener the better. The natural boundaries should not prevent this fraternal bond from growing stronger. Again I thank you for your cordiality.

On arrival at Tacoma, a large band welcomed the visitors, and over a thousand people were on the wharf to see the steamer come in. As soon as the vessel had docked, a start was made for the Exposition, and in the course of the afternoon Innes' band played.

Mr. Robson was interviewed with reference to the Fair, and said to a reporter: "The show is a revelation. I would have been astonished if it had been half as good. I am much pleased, and assure you that those that came with me are all of the same opinion—that is, that the Exposition is an indication of the progress in the Northwest that I'll admit I was partially ignorant of."

Saturday was the last day of the exhibition, and British Columbians were paid a high compliment when it was set aside for them solely. It was by far the most successful day of the exposition.

CABLEGRAMS CONDENSED.

The viceroy of India telegraphs that there has been a good rain throughout the country, and that crop prospects are favorable.

Prices of food are rapidly rising throughout the Russian empire. Reports received from Warsaw say cost of the provisions of late has been doubled.

President Fonseca, of the Argentine Republic, is very ill, and there are intrigues afoot regarding the succession to the presidency.

The operatives of every bottle factory in France, with the exception of those at Blanzy, have struck, in obedience to an order issued by the Glassworkers' Union.

Ted Pritchard, the English pugilist, has been sentenced to one month for having made a cowardly assault upon a barkeeper who requested him to leave a saloon in which he was creating a disturbance.

Dispatches, dated September 8, received from Amoy, on an island of the same name, nearly opposite the centre of the Island of Formosa, China, announce that there has been serious rioting forty miles from the town. The population is in a state of great excitement. The revolt was caused by fiscal abuses. Several mandarins and officials were killed.

Ministers Guyot, Roche and Rouvier, who were recently in Marseilles, had an exciting time. They left the prefecture in carriages, escorted by hussars and a number of gens d'armes. The streets were thronged with cheering masses, but at several points along the road hissing and hooting was heard. While passing through the Boulevard Liberte somebody hurled an open knife having a sharp blade. The weapon missed its mark, the handle striking with considerable force an officer of the prefecture in the rear of the ministerial carriage.

The September revenue in the Dominion offices at Vancouver, was nearly double that of September, last year.

DISCOVERIES AND DEVELOPMENTS.

Great Excitement and Stampede of Miners—An Unequalled Body of Ore Found.

Hot Springs Thoroughly Warmed Up —Large Smelter and Refinery to be Put Up.

TO THE EDITOR—Recent discoveries and developments in this the Hot Springs section of West Kootenay and the country tributary to it may interest the readers of your paper. In the first place early this summer the discoveries of considerable bodies of argentiferous galena and copper ores, on the divide between Schroder and Kaslo Greek, some six or seven miles west of Kootenay Lake, 12 miles north of Ainsworth, caused quite an excitement and was followed by a stampede from this place of a great number of prospectors. About the same time Jim Brernand made a discovery of galena a few miles northwest of the east strike, on the summit between the waters of Kootenay and Slocum Lakes, his assays ranging from 60 oz. silver to 480 oz. silver per ton, and about 60 per cent. lead, the average of the ore being about 180 silver per ton. These two discoveries caused a party, headed by T. McLeod, Chas. Rossiter and others, to extend their prospecting trip to the head waters of Kaslo Creek, and beyond. Their journey was without result until their return, when, within ten miles of Kootenay Lake and near the head-waters of Galena Creek, a tributary of the south fork of Kaslo Creek, a ledge of galena and carbonates 16 feet wide, so far of solid ore, was discovered. The claim was named the Montezuma, assays of the ore, made by A. E. Bryan, of Ainsworth, ranging from 40 oz. to 106 per ton. This premises to be one of the great claims of the district. Subsequent to all these, is the discovery, made about ten miles west of the Montezuma and called the "Tom Payne," of a ledge of galena showing, for a considerable distance, assays from which range 170 to 180 oz. silver.

This discovery has resulted in the finding of a body of ore which probably is unequalled in the history of mining, both in extent and value. This body of ore is situated about 1½ miles west of the "Payne." It has been traced for 7,500 feet, and five claims have been located on it, all showing ore in place. The solid ore is stated to be 16 feet wide at the narrowest places, the assays, a number of which have been made, average about 160 oz. per ton, 60 p.c. lead. The very fine grained galena appears to carry antimonial silver, assaying 290 oz. per ton. Besides the two last, two other smaller ledges have been discovered, all the ores of which run very high. In all twenty-one claims have been located on these last ledges. Without any doubt, these discoveries are far the most valuable made in British Columbia, and perhaps in North America. The discoverers, W. and J. Hennessy, Jack Seaton and others, all men who have mined in Colorado, and most of the important mining camps in the United States, declare that the far-famed "Leadville" could never show anything to compare to it.

This town has been in a perfect state of ferment. Since the news reached us yesterday, several parties have started to try and find the claims and locate in the vicinity. The weather having been very stormy lately, it is doubtful whether they will meet with any success, owing to the snow on the high summits, and during the whole of the coming winter these great treasures will probably be undisturbed. No means can now be found for transporting supplies to that point so late in the season. No doubt, during the coming summer, the Government will find it to their interest to open up that district by extending the trail now being cut up the North Fork of Kaslo Creek, a low pass at the head of that creek giving easy access to the last mentioned mines, which are situated near the summit and on the waters flowing into the stream.

While on the subject of trails I may briefly mention that we are thankful to Mr. Fitzstubbs, our gold commissioner, for his earnest endeavors to cut trails when required, and who sets himself strictly against wilful waste of government money or does not allow himself to be bullied into countenancing such an outrage and boodle scheme as the cutting of a trail up the Lardeaux river, when that money could have been very usefully employed in opening up trails, where they would be of use to the people of the district, not the bears and other wild animals.

Dr. Hendryx has just arrived from the East, having organized a company for the erection of a large smelter and refining works on Pirates' Bay. He has just hired a number of men. Operations will commence on Monday next, and will be prosecuted throughout the winter. All the claims at work in this camp are showing up well. The "Skyline" has struck a chute of rich ore in its upraise. The "Fourth" is taking out plenty of high grade ore, the "Number One" is doing the same, the "Dellie" now under bond to Merritt, of Toronto, is showing up great quantities of mineral, the ore running from 90 oz. to 150 oz. in silver. Many other claims are doing more or less work. Without doubt, the erection of the Hendryx Smelter will give a great impetus to all the mines in this camp, and many of the claims now producing up to this time will be worked in good shape, and the ores sent to the smelter.

SOLO.

Ainsworth, B.C., Oct. 3rd, 1891.

IMPORTANT TO FIRE INSURERS.

TO THE EDITOR: Allow me a few lines in your issue for the purpose of drawing the attention of fire insurers to a few salient features in fire insurance which are either overlooked intentionally or through carelessness. An insurer must, in case of loss, be prepared to prove the amount of loss in order to secure the payment of his claim, therefore a householder should not fail to take and keep an inventory of household goods, and be ready to make affidavit to the correctness of same. A storekeeper should either keep a stock book, or be able by his invoices and sales book, to prove the average value of stock on hand in order to assist an adjustor in arriving at the amount of loss. Bear in mind that, in case of fire, the property involved, because insured, even if to its full value, does not become the property of the insurance company, and the insured is bound by the conditions of the policy to use every endeavor to save the property as if it were not insured, and take every possible means of preserving and protecting it, otherwise considerable unnecessary loss and damage caused by negligence on the part of the insured may be held not to be a liability of the company under the policy.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Beautiful Banff, N.W.T.

WAS induced to use your Burdock Blood Bitters for constipation and general debility and found it a complete cure, which I take pleasure in recommending to all who may be thus afflicted.—James M. Carson, Banff, N.W.T.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, L'd

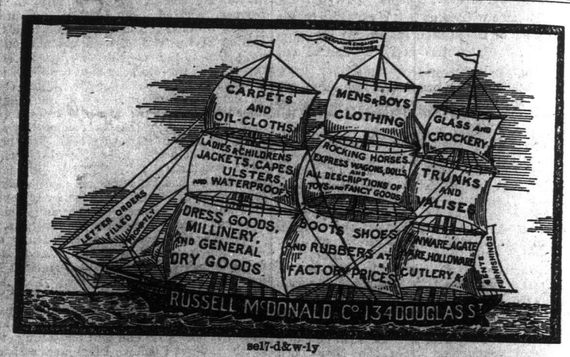
HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON: T. D. GALPIN, T. ALLSOP, W. WALTER.

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.
Time deposits in large or small amounts received at interest.

LOCAL DIRECTORS: HENRY S. MASON. C. A. HOLLAND.

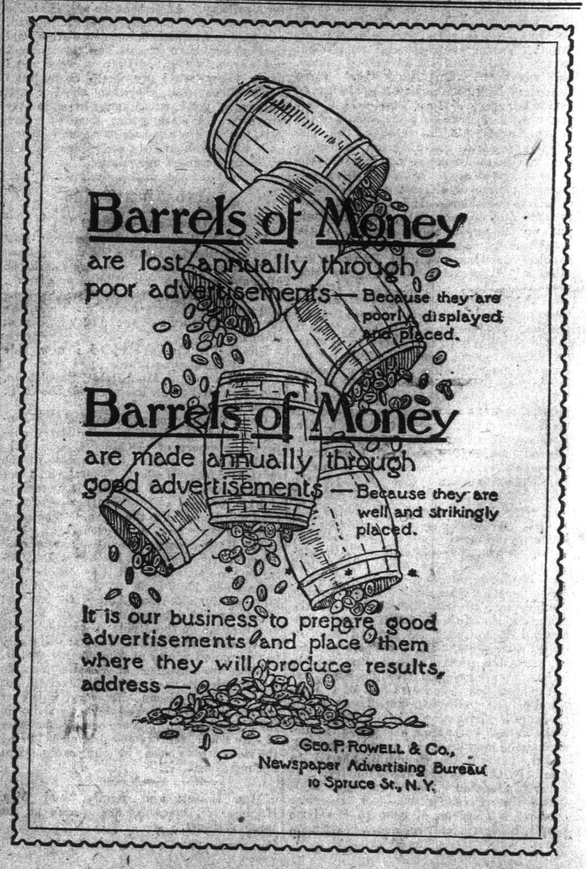
Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. je24-tf-dw



sel7-d&w-1y

PLOWS, HARROWS
Seed Drills, Root Cutters, Pulpers,
HAND AND POWER FEED CUTTERS,
Grain Mills, Wagons, Buggies and Carts in great variety.
Call and see them or write for Catalogues and prices to
E. G. PRIOR & CO.,
Cor. Government and Johnson Streets, Victoria.
AND AT KAMLOOPS B.C mrl

MORE NEW GOODS

COMMON SENSE SHAPE.
AT
Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium, 132 Gov't St., cor. Johnson St.

THE DYSPEPTIC
Needs Nourishing Food—Easy of Digestion
A Food that has these essential qualities is
JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF
It contains all the virtues of Prime Beef, rendered very digestible so that the smallest expenditure of vital energy is needed in the process of perfect assimilation.