

The Colonist.

(SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION.)

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14 1895.

VOLUME XXXVII. NO. 57

THE PROVINCE.

terworks System Being
-Attempted suicide
Burrard Inlet.

From Alberni—Nanaimo
Contract Extended.
King Tramway.

TO ACT IN CONCERT.

The Powers Will if Need Be Interfere
With Affairs in Tur-
key.

Apparent Inability of the Sultan to
Maintain Order—Rioting and
Bloodshed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.—The Porte either seems incapable as to what is going on, or is utterly incapable of appreciating the extent to which anarchy has spread during the past few weeks. No serious outbreak is apprehended here, as the British fleet is within easy steaming distance of the Dardanelles.

As a result of the exchange of telegrams between the representatives of the Powers and their respective governments, lasting nearly all Saturday and this morning, an important meeting of the ambassadors was held to-day, when the situation was thoroughly discussed. It was decided to send fresh representations to the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, renewing in much stronger language the demands addressed by the ambassadors to Said Pasha on Nov. 5, insisting upon being informed without delay what measures the Turkish government contemplate to restore order in Asia Minor, and reminding the Turkish government that it has already been notified of the intention of the Powers, while acting in concert, to take their own steps in the matter, should it develop that the action of the Porte is inadequate to deal with the state of anarchy now prevailing in Anatolia. The Sultan's refusal to believe that the Powers are in accord as to the action to be taken by them in case of the Porte's failure to restore order in the Turkish empire. No amount of persuasion seems strong enough to bring Abdul Hamid to reason, and the opinion is freely expressed that nothing short of a naval demonstration will awaken the Turks to a realization of the actual state of affairs.

The news from the provinces continues to be of the gravest nature, and the fear exists of the mobilizing of the army reserves, which is progressing so slowly, might just as well have been left alone. The general impression prevails more strongly that European intervention in the affairs of the Turkish empire will soon become absolutely necessary in order to avert further and more serious bloodshed.

Some echoes of the utterances of the Marquis of Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Saturday last have reached here, the main feature quoted being his statement as to the expected action of the Powers towards Turkey. But the premier's remarks are not considered as forcible as his previous utterances on the same subject, when parliament assembled after the general elections, and it is feared they may encourage the Sultan to further opposition to the recommendations of the Powers regarding Armenia. Then again it is believed that the Powers were actuated by the best intentions, the Turkish authorities have let matters run until they are now powerless to stop the constantly growing movement among the Kurds, who are continuing on an increased scale the work of massacre, fire and rapine. That they are either acting under direct instructions from Yildiz Kiosk, or else with the secret approval of the Sultan, nobody here seems to doubt, and this conviction becomes stronger every day. It is true a semblance of activity is displayed by the Porte. It is announced to-day that the Porte had decided to call out many reserves, and steps were taken to send 120,000 soldiers against the Kurds, but in view of the financial situation here, it is considered more than doubtful whether the Porte would be able to carry out its plans, even if the government had a genuine desire to suppress the uprising which has now become almost general throughout Armenia.

It was stated this afternoon that Bahar Pasha, who was dismissed from the governorship owing to his ill-treatment of the Armenians on the representations of British Ambassador Sir Philip Currie, and who on Saturday night was decorated by the Sultan with the grand cordon of the Osmanli order "as a reward for good services," is to be appointed to a command on the Turkish troops going to Zeiton.

The number of victims of the Bairburt massacre is now reported to be 1,500, and it is estimated that the total number of Armenians, men, women and children, killed during the most recent massacres exceeds 10,000, and that the total is being constantly added to.

In spite of the desperate efforts of the Turkish authorities to suppress the riots in the case of massacres in the provinces, Massacres and depredations are reported from the Eastern provinces, in which the Kurdish tribes are said to have perpetrated atrocities more terrible than any before credited to them. It is stated upon apparent authority that whole districts of Erzeroum and Sivas have been devastated by the Kurds, and that villages after villages are being swept out of existence, and sword and fire are sweeping over the country.

The rioting and bloodshed at Erzeroum the scene of so much bloodshed in the past, are said to have been much more serious than any reports previously published have pictured it, and it is asserted that even the presence of Shakhir Pasha, with his troops, failed to stop the massacre. Unresting Armenian men, women and children were hounded to death by hundreds in the streets. A traveller who arrived here recently from Trebizond, says he met between Erzeroum and Bairburt 300 women, who fell on their knees by the roadside imploring protection, saying their husbands were murdered and they were starving and homeless.

Under circumstances like these it is not to be wondered at if the most sanguine doubt the possibility of restoration of order without the intervention of the Powers. If Shakhir Pasha, the high commissioner appointed by the Turkish government to carry out the scheme of reform agreed upon, is unable, supported by Turkish troops, to stop the wholesale massacre of Armenians in the streets of an important city like Erzeroum, it is difficult to see how wild Kurdish tribes in outlying districts can be prevented from continuing the work of extermination of the Armenians which has been going on for some time past, apparently with the approval of the Sultan, and certainly with his knowledge.

Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador to Turkey, is expected back to his post at

the end of the week. He was called to London in order to consult with the foreign office regarding the situation here.

An official note has been issued by the Porte expressing the Sultan's thanks for the "energetic measures taken by the imperial authorities in view of the disturbances and revolts which have broken out in certain parts of Asia Minor, which were due to the seditious intrigues of Armenian agitators, and which have been everywhere suppressed." The note adds: "Order has now been restored in all the districts which were recently the scene of riots and conflicts, and precautions have been taken to ensure the maintenance of quiet."

The English mission near Jerusalem has been attacked by a riotous mob. The missionaries escaped, but the servants of the missionaries were killed. No further details have reached here.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Marquis of Salisbury's speech on Saturday seems to have had a good effect. The continental papers express various opinions regarding the premier's utterances, but his remarks are generally regarded as reasonable and just, and it was wanted to calm public opinion. His language attributing to the Sultan the whole responsibility for the condition of affairs in Armenia is regarded in some quarters as encouraging the Armenians to resist, but all interested seem to find comfort in the stress laid upon the absolute harmony of the great powers and the prospects in regard to its continuance. This is looked upon as being the sole and sure mode of dealing with the Sultan and holding down the ambitions of individual European states. Still, however, there is visible between the lines in the utterances of the premier an under current of the feeling that the war in the East is more likely to be postponed than averted. In any case, it is understood that there will be no change in the government's programme looking to the strengthening of the British fleet very materially in order to be able to cope with any difficulty likely to occur.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Alaska Boundary Commission—Inter-
view With Mr. King, Chief of
Survey.

The Work to Be Done—Final Meet-
ing to Be Held at Wash-
ington.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Nov. 11.—The international boundary commission is working with a view to complete its labors by the time called for in the treaty, namely Dec. 31. Commissioner King has fifteen surveyors and draftsmen engaged collecting data procured by the survey parties during the past three seasons. Speaking to your correspondent to-day the commissioner said that his instructions under the treaty were to ascertain the facts and data necessary to a permanent delimitation of the boundary line in accordance with the spirit and extent of the existing treaties in regard to it. He sees no reason why the commissioners should not present a joint report. "We had representatives with the U.S. survey parties and they had simply reporting the facts there ought to be an agreement. However, I am to meet General Duffield soon to compare conclusions with him, and we shall then be able to ascertain to what extent we agree or differ. The treaty says the high contracting parties, as soon as practicable, will proceed to conclude an agreement establishing the boundary line in question, which will be done by means of a commission or not, I cannot say. That is a question for the governments interested." Mr. King will arrange a meeting with General Duffield, the American commissioner, shortly. The first meeting was held at Ottawa, and it is likely the final one will be held at Washington.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

OSHAWA, Nov. 11.—Albert Cox, a farm laborer aged 22, of this place, has hanged himself.

BRACEBRIDGE, Nov. 11.—Charles W. Watson, of Bracebridge, aged 65, cooper by trade, committed suicide by taking arsenic.

BOWMANVILLE, Nov. 11.—George Bickell, of Bowmanville, aged 67, died suddenly of heart disease while chatting with his family after supper.

WINDSOR, Nov. 11.—John Cadas' flouring mill, of Duke Creek, near Windsor, has been burned. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$5,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

TORONTO, Nov. 11.—The World announces definitely that parliament will be called within forty days and remedial legislation introduced on the school question.

TORONTO, Nov. 11.—Provincial Treasurer Harcourt, an assistant and counsel, are in Quebec attending the sitting of the court of inter-provincial arbitration, when it is expected that the important and long standing claim of the Delaware, Six Nation Indians and Mississaugas will be disposed of.

HALIFAX, Nov. 11.—Prof. George Lawson died here yesterday from a stroke of paralysis, aged 67. He was secretary of agriculture for Nova Scotia, and professor of chemistry and botany in Dalhousie College. He was one of the most distinguished scientists in Canada.

ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.

WESTMINSTER, Nov. 12.—An account appeared in the Colonist some time ago of a skull being found near the house of W. S. Jones, Surrey Centre, having been brought there by Jones' dog. Afterwards the body to which the skull belonged was found half a mile away, partly eaten by wolves. The body was that of John Roy, a Swede. At the coroner's inquest the suspicion pointed strongly to George S. Freeman as the murderer, he having last been seen with the boy and afterwards disappearing. At the time, it is said, Freeman was wanted for forgery at Washington. He has at length been run to earth as that charge, and will be called upon to answer the charge of murdering Roy.

Farmer Hayako—Did you see learn anything at college? Farmer Ostrow—Yes; I gave him a hammer to mend the barn with, and he threw it so far I ain't been able to find it.

CABLE NEWS.

War Against Ashantees Will Be Shortly
Declared—Japanese in
Formosa.

The Czarina of Russia in a Critical
Condition—Panama Scandal to
Be Re-opened.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—It is expected that war against Ashantees will be declared at the next cabinet council. The authorities at Woolwich arsenal have received orders to forward all the necessary stores to Accra. The Vladivostok correspondent of the Novoe Vremya telegraphs that the Japanese on the island of Formosa have established headquarters at Dal Wan and have called for fresh reinforcements in view of the fact that the natives are continuing their resistance to the occupation of the island by the troops of Japan.

A severe earthquake shock was experienced at Katsuna to-day. The inhabitants are panic stricken. Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian prime minister, has resigned on account of ill health. A severe storm is raging to-day in Scotland and in the northern parts of England and Ireland. Telegraphic communication and railway traffic are seriously interfered with. The storm commenced yesterday evening with a heavy gale of wind, which was soon accompanied by torrents of rain, and by night time the floods had become general throughout the northern part of Great Britain. Serious damage was done to property, bridges were washed away, large tracts of territory inundated, many buildings wrecked, numerous harbors damaged and a number of ships stranded. Thousands of life was reported light.

Le Reppel, of Paris, this morning says the great financial market has decided to place the disposal of the market for the 100,000,000 francs in order to facilitate the settlement on Wednesday.

There is no doubt that the headquarters of Capt. General Martinez de Campos in the city of Santa Clara, capital of the province of Matanzas, have been slowly but surely being invested by the insurgent forces. They are advancing from all sides but mainly from the province of Puerto Principe. The Kaiser contemplates erecting an imposing monument to Prince Bismarck at the entrance of the great Kiel canal at Holtenau.

The intramural asserts that the French government is about to reopen the question of the Panama canal scandal, and that it will prosecute a prominent member of parliament in connection with it.

Fire damped caused an explosion at the Welling colliery, at Blackwell, near Alfreton, Derbyshire. Several persons are reported to have been killed.

Mustafa Fehmy Pasha has been appointed prime minister of Egypt. He succeeded Nubar Pasha, who resigned on account of ill-health. He will continue a policy looking towards amity with England.

In the Australian relations to-day, after a speech by Chevalier de Pittsburg, minister of finance, who declared the bourse to be in a sound condition, the proposition from some of the members that the government assist the bourse, was rejected, a motion asking the government to acquire into the report upon the causes of the panic of last Saturday, however, carrying.

To-day the conditions of the British money market were better from start to finish on Lord Salisbury's reassuring speech. The general outlook favors the opinion that the government will not be seen to raise rates in the future, and perhaps full markets will continue for a while. The accounts of a firm interested in 80,000 shares, of which 30,000 are chartered, are now being closed. Many others, mostly small, it is feared will succumb.

Lord Salisbury's speech has had a good effect on the money markets of Paris and Vienna.

The Imperial bank of Germany to-day raised its discount rate to 4 per cent., and its rate of interest on advances to 4 1/2 per cent.

Le Temps, referring to the financial situation in France, says: "Whatever form the intervention of Baron de Rothschild and other bankers may take, it will not aim at raising prices. Such a result would assist foreign houses on the Paris market to the detriment of the latter. It will suffice to arrest the fall of certain stocks, which have declined heavily, removing the fears of small investors and obliging speculators to settle at any cost before the end of November." It is reported on trustworthy authority that the Czarina of Russia is now in a very critical condition. The danger of death is from the shock of a Caesarian operation.

TO EXPEL DUNRAVEN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—There is talk among the members of the N. Y. Yacht Club of expelling Lord Dunraven from the club, of which he is an honorary member. Among those who have expressed themselves in favor of charges being preferred against him, if he does not immediately resign, are J. V. Boulvier, P. H. Halsey, Mr. Dorsmus, Mr. Clark, of Clark, Dodge & Co., (who was a member of a former yacht syndicate), and H. E. Nicholson, Commodore Smith, and others. It is not known whether Mr. Leitch has demanded that the club and regatta committees of the N. Y. Yacht Club should make an investigation of Lord Dunraven's character; but he had no doubt he would take some action.

Members of the club say it is not necessary to prefer charges against Lord Dunraven in order to expel him from his honorary membership. Under the bylaws he can be summarily dismissed under the following clause: "In case of an occurrence injurious to the welfare of the club, the name or names of any member implicated therein may be removed from the list of membership by a vote of a majority of the yacht represented at any general or special meeting." It is understood that a meeting of the America's cup committee will be held in a few days to consider Lord Dunraven's charges.

STREETS AS STREETS.

Mr. Douglas Ford, Toronto, Ont., states that the streets of Toronto are in a very filthy condition, and that the city council should take prompt action to clean them up.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Improved Business on the C. P. R.—
Proposed School of Mining at
Vancouver.

Mr. Clemes, M. E. Leaves for Alberni
—Rich Strike on the
Tranquille.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Nov. 11.—The passenger department of the C.P.R. reports a good advance this month both on the Pacific division and South division, while the freight department is enthusiastic over the steady advance which has been made.

Mr. Pellet-Harvey, assayer and metallurgist, proposes to open a school of mining, and, if possible, to secure the services of Mr. Carlyle, the new provincial assayer. The school will be held at the old men's home, where many old miners are provided for.

G. F. Monokton, M. E., and A. J. Colquhoun, M. E., are starting a school of mining this winter. Mr. Monokton is a member of the Geological Association of London, England.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 12.—A syndicate of New Yorkers have bought thirteen claims on Boundary creek, including the famous copper mine at Copper Camp. A large smelter is to be erected.

C. D. Crandall, president, and T. H. Cowan, secretary of the newly incorporated Western Electric Lighting, Heat & Power Co., have duly accepted the offer of the city to certain provisions, to light the city with electricity, 2,000 candle power, for 27 cents per light up to 200 lights; over 200 to 250, 27 cents, and above that, 28 cents per night for 310 nights.

Mr. F. S. Barnard writes to the council strongly protesting against their awarding a contract for lighting the city to any one company without calling for proposals. When the terms were asked for, Mr. Barnard states that his company was the lowest. In fact he had offered to light the city at actual cost, to the satisfaction of the arbitrators, and based on the cost of production by the most modern plant.

Mr. Barnard adds that his company has lately procured English capital for the purpose of installing modern electric plant to operate their street railway and lighting system. Mayor Collins is to run for office again, and will probably be opposed by Ald. William Brown. Several prominent and highly esteemed citizens have agreed to offer themselves as aldermen in the different wards. The present aldermen, with few exceptions, will stand for re-election.

The option offered Mr. Barnard's English Hydraulic Power Co. on Seymour creek has been withdrawn. The first dollar of the \$300,000 to be utilized in utilizing the water power of Seymour creek has already been disbursed and the work will be started it is said soon on a large scale.

War is being waged in the city against the option of another gas supply. The chief of police complained to certain members of the police committee and now relations between certain members of the police committee and the Mayor are again sadly strained.

Boring has been started at Lulu island by the Richmond Mining and Developing Co. Another company will start boring a half mile from the first shaft next week.

It is rumored that a gold claim with a million dollars in sight is being held within thirty miles of the city.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Nov. 11.—The Bridge River Gold Mining Company, operating at Horse Shoe Bend, Bridge river, Lillooet, has shut down. A large number of men are at work on the Vancouver Enterprise Mining Company claim on Cayuse creek. They are fitting up a large pump to clear the shaft of water so that they can test the bedrock. Work on the Bonanza is being pushed ahead as fast as possible.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 12.—Henry Burdett, one of B.C.'s oldest politicians, was killed here on Sunday. The L.O.O.E. and A.O.U.W. were well represented. Captain Peel, of the Westminster rifles in 1864, followed his companion to his last resting place in old time uniform. The services at the church were very impressive.

J. J. Banfield, Thos. Leeson and Mr. Newall-Smith, manager of the W. and V. Tram Co., are among the many ratepayers mentioned as aspirants for aldermanic honors.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Nov. 11.—Mr. J. H. Clemes, of London, Eng., the representative of a wealthy mining syndicate, has gone up to Alberni by special stage and will be absent about a week.

Messrs. Leiser & Hamburger, of Wellington, have imported a considerable quantity of a handsome team of Cleveland bays from Oregon. The horses are about 1,200 pounds weight.

H. Kelly, a driver, in No. 4 pit, Wellington, had a narrow escape on Thursday. He was driving a trip of cars to the shaft bottom, when his foot got caught under the bumper and he fell. The cars pushed him towards the "dump," but he violently struck a post and that stopped his onward progress. Kelly was extricated from his perilous position, but not until his foot had been badly crushed.

B. J. Stevenson, of Nanaimo, has taken charge of Mr. Langton's store at Wellington during the absence of Mr. A. W. Rolston, who has gone to Harrison Hot Springs.

Dr. Ernest Hall delivered an able lecture on the "Use of Intoxicants" to a very large audience in the Presbyterian church, Wellington, on Friday, the 8th inst.

SOMEONE.

SOMEONE, Nov. 11.—A very successful "Gospel Temperance Mission" was held at the school house on the 5th inst. After remarks by the chairman (Mr. John Brown), interesting addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Leaky, Spooner and Macmillan, and Mr. McDiarmid (local president of the W.C.T.U.) also gave an address on the "Gospel

and working of the order," showing that while endeavoring in every way to stop the liquor traffic, at the same time it strives to raise the unfortunate victim of intemperance to a better life. During the singing of the last hymn, eight prominent young people of the district came forward and were enrolled as soldiers under the white banner.

BURCAN.

BURCAN, Nov. 11.—At the last of the W.C.T.U. fortnightly meetings several subjects of interest were discussed, including that of "Scientific temperance instruction" in the schools, the hope being expressed that they might shortly be made a compulsory study. Two new members were received.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Inland Sentinel.)
Reports are heard of very rich finds of placer diggers on Kamloops Bar below Lytton.

The granite foundations for the engine and dynamo of the city electric works are up to the level of the pumping station floor. Quicksilver from the Savona mines has been placed on the market. T. Dunn & Co., Limited, Vancouver, have been given the agency for the province and are pushing sales in the gold mining districts.

F. J. Colquhoun, of New Westminster, is interested in prospecting the Allison ranch claim at the junction of the Similkameen and Tulameen rivers. There are 640 acres of gold bearing benches to wash, on which \$25,000 or \$30,000 will be expended.

News has come in of a rich strike in gravel washing on the Tranquille above the fork by Gilbert Smith, who has been up there some weeks. A company was organized some time ago to prospect there, and since have got such returns as will justify putting in an hydraulic plant. Men will be kept at work whipsawing lumber for flumes. About one mile of ditch will be required to bring water to the claim.

GOLDEN.

(From the Golden Era.)
Messrs. Jones & McNeill have five men at work on the Hidden Trail mine, a valuable copper claim on the Spallumcheen mountain. There is a fine showing of ore, the vein measuring 50 feet between walls; three or four feet average from 30 to 40 per cent. copper, and 20 feet averaging from 10 to 12 per cent. the balance being gangue. The owners intend working all winter. The claim is about seven miles from the Columbia. Messrs. D. D. Macan and Wm. Mackenzie have secured an option on the claim until December.

Mr. J. A. Stoddart, of Windermere, and Mr. Robertson, of the Hardy ranch, brought in two bands of cattle this week, of 14 and 17 heads respectively, which have been bought up by Hall Bros. & Co. G. Woodley, of the Hardy ranch, says he never saw finer beef anywhere; it is superior even to Alberta beef.

BELLA COOLA COLONY.

BELLA COOLA, Nov. 2.—Friends in the Province, and it is to be hoped in the whole Dominion, are interested in the great work of settling the farm lands on the Northwest Coast of British Columbia. A few lines from our colony may therefore be of some interest to the readers.

October 30 last sets a milestone in the history of our colony. On that same date in 1894 we landed in Bella Coola. The colony decided to celebrate that day in memory of the event. For us it is of great importance. It was the first easy breath, we may say, drawn since we landed in Bella Coola. Last winter was spent in the heavy work of building supplies through the heavy forests to our camps. During the spring and summer the heavy work on roads and bridges has absorbed about all our interest.

Invitation was sent to all white settlers of the valley who did not belong to the colony to meet on October 30. Mr. Leech was among us probably for the last time. All the other friends cheered us with their presence. The day was celebrated by listening to addresses and one declaration besides opening prayer, welcoming and closing addresses intermingled with songs by both parties in English language. A feast and one by two. At the very last, "God Save the Queen" was sung by the English speaking element the colonists being destitute of English and literature. All the songs except the last, were given in Norwegian, while most of the addresses were given in the English language. A satisfactory dinner and afternoon luncheon were served by the ladies, and the young people assisted themselves till 7 o'clock in the evening.

The colonists had also an exhibition of what they had been able to raise on their new farms. Cabbage, carrots, rutabagas, turnips, potatoes, beans, peas, corn, pumpkins, and other produce were exhibited. One turkey measured 31 inches in circumference, another 23. One cabbage weighed 12 1/2 lbs., and another 12. Potatoes and other vegetables showed up nicely. Mr. Leech took some of the samples with him to Victoria.

Without doubt the colony has raised potatoes enough for their own use during the coming year, and probably other vegetables sufficient for their use.

Bella Coola will, if nothing unexpected happens, be the nearest little settlement on the far northwest coast of British Columbia. But there are great difficulties to be overcome. The Indians are getting more and more exorbitant in their charges for landing goods from the steamers and still worse in their charges for canoeing up the river; and as long as we have no wharf we shall be at their mercy, as far as landing goods is concerned. Had we a wharf and a pier in which to store our goods we could land them ourselves, and would soon have horses or oxen to take up the valley. If we had a domestic wharf here cattle rangers from the inland would soon find their way through Bella Coola to the sea with their beef. So we have to beg—give—wharf.

Another event in Bella Coola is that on October 27, last, Mr. C. Carlson and Avilda Beartie were united as husband and wife, before the first marriage of white people in Bella Coola.

All are well and in good spirits, no sickness yet having occurred in our settlement. Quite an amount of the colony arrived here with the steamer Danube yesterday, being upwards of fifty persons in all.

Our common school has not as yet commenced, but will in a few days make a beginning. Religious services with Sunday school and a temperance bible class are held every Sunday. Greeting to all friends of the colony!

THE COURT HOUSE.
DEAR SIRS.—This notice is published with a severe cold. I tried several remedies but without avail. On the advice of a friend I bought your "Bible Class" from Seattle, which completely cured me.

THE COURT HOUSE.
DEAR SIRS.—This notice is published with a severe cold. I tried several remedies but without avail. On the advice of a friend I bought your "Bible Class" from Seattle, which completely cured me.

THE COURT HOUSE.
DEAR SIRS.—This notice is published with a severe cold. I tried several remedies but without avail. On the advice of a friend I bought your "Bible Class" from Seattle, which completely cured me.

THE COURT HOUSE.
DEAR SIRS.—This notice is published with a severe cold. I tried several remedies but without avail. On the advice of a friend I bought your "Bible Class" from Seattle, which completely cured me.

SEIZED SEALERS.

The Case of the Schooner "E. B.
Marvin" Opens Before Chief
Justice Davis.

A Difference of Opinion Over the Al-
leged Bullet Hole in the
Sealskin.

The Admiralty court was filled on Monday by sailing men to hear the case brought against the schooner E. B. Marvin, which had been seized for alleged infraction of the Behring sea act.

Chief Justice Davis, local judge in Admiralty, presided.

Hon. Mr. Pooley in opening for the crown read the statement of claim, which set forth that the E. B. Marvin, Captain W. D. Byers master, was seized by Captain Hooper, of the U.S. cutter Rush, on September 2 in Behring sea, in lat. 66° 25' N. and long. 172° 59' W. The vessel had on board when seized 386 seal skins, including the skin of one fur seal which had been killed in Behring sea by the use of fire arms by some person in such ship.

The Marvin was then seized, sent to Dutch Harbor near Ootchska, and there handed over to Commander Garforth, commanding H. M. S. Pheasant, and was then ordered to Victoria. The charge was that the Marvin had used firearms to kill seals contrary to the Behring sea act. The manifest of the one-ton schooner at Atka on July 28 showed that there were then on the Marvin 1,162 filled brass shells, 903 empty brass shells and 138 empty paper shells, in all 2,193.

Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerk, U.S.N., first Lieutenant of the Rush, testified that on September 2 he had boarded the Marvin in Behring sea and had examined the skins on board. One of these skins had, in his opinion, been shot. He had counted the ammunition and found 1,081 loaded brass shells, 734 empty brass shells, 44 loaded paper shells and 170 empty paper shells, in all 2,085, showing a discrepancy between the manifest and the actual number found. He made the count very carefully and was assisted by Lieut. Ballinger of the Rush. The vessel was then seized. The mate had stated that if he had seen the skin the vessel never would have been seized. The gun on the Marvin were not plugged, as is usual on sealing vessels to keep the barrels from rusting. He noticed on the breach of one what looked like powder marks. The skin which was the cause of the vessel's seizure was here produced in court, and after examining it, the witness pointed out a hole. He had found 336 skins on board and did not know how the apparent discrepancy occurred between that number and what was mentioned in the statement of claim. His reason for stating that the hole was made by a shot was from the fact that the hole in the skin was on the blood discolored side of the skin, and the fur also was burned around the hole and the fur was carried through the hole towards the blubber side. The hole was perfectly round; a buckshot just fitted it and the whole appearance was that of a gun shot wound. He had no knowledge the hole would not have been made by anything but a shot.

Lieut. Ballinger, second Lieutenant of the Rush, corroborated the evidence of the previous witness as to the count of the ammunition and also expressed his belief that the hole in the skin could not have been made by a spear.

Theodore Lubbe was then brought as an expert in fur to examine the skin. With magnifying glass he went over the skin and pointed out a hole in the flank of the skin as a shot wound (not the same hole as Lieut. Van Boskerk had pointed out). He thought the wound had been made by a spear, but could not say if it had killed the seal, though it was in a vital spot. The seal might have been speared, he admitted, about the head or eye; but that part of the skin was missing.

Commander Garforth, of H.M.S. Pheasant, stated that the Marvin had been delivered over to him at Dutch Harbor, on September 9. He had counted the ammunition and found 1,104 filled brass shells; 742 empty brass shells; 43 filled paper shells and 305 empty paper shells—2,194 in all, or 165 more than found by the Rush and one more than the manifest called for.

This closed the case for the crown.

Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, who appeared for the defence, asked for a non-suit. Mr. Lubbe and Lieut. Van Boskerk had differed as to which was the shot hole, and even supposing there was a shot hole there was nothing to show that it had not been an old wound, and that the seal hunters had not killed the seal with a spear.

The court could not give a non-suit; the defence must show what was done with the shells that made the discrepancy between the manifest and the count by the Rush's officers.

The case was adjourned till this morning. In the Shelby case, judgment not being yet given, Mr. Helmcken applied to be allowed to put in the evidence of a man named Linguist, of whose whereabouts he only became aware on Saturday.

The court agreed to hear the man's evidence and the witness was called.

Victor Linguist swore that he was one of the crew of the Shelby, and that at 5 o'clock on April 30 set sail for Victoria, having finished sailing on May 11. The Corwin seized the Shelby and she was taken to Sitka where witness left the sealer and joined the Corwin. He had been here on the Corwin during the trial of the Shelby, but was not permitted to leave till the trial was finished. Previous to being here he had been questioned in Seattle by Capt. Munger, of the Corwin, and the U.S. Attorney, as to the Shelby's voyage. No hearing was done at all this April 30. The Shelby was a slow vessel and after April 30 there were light head winds.

August Peppen, mate of the Shelby, recalled, stated that the log was in his handwriting and was kept by nautical time. The entry, therefore, of May 1 counted from noon of April 30.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1895.

A COOKNEY BALAAM.

The London Daily Chronicle, in the course of its "Science Notes," says: The Canadian official who has thought it necessary to telegraph across a continent and an ocean that the British Columbia salmon are not trout must be a relation of Peter Pindar's friend who discovered that fleas are not lobsters. For, leaving out the technical difficulty of saying in what particular a trout differs from a salmon, except in so far as particular species of salmon differ from other species, we were not aware that any person of the slightest authority had ever suggested that the myriads of salmon which ascend the British Columbia rivers were anything but what they are. They are of many species, all distinct from those of the Atlantic coast, and all migratory, and in every other respect up to the standard required of their kind elsewhere. It would appear, however, that a good many frozen salmon are being sent from America, with more to come—a fact that sorely distresses the Fishmongers' Company. For so long as they can be sold in this market, the close time does not apply to them. But if the British Columbia salmon can be made out to be trout (of which also there are several species in the province), they cannot be sold between October 2 and February 1, no exception being made in favor of them. Hence the absurd contention of the Billingsgate magnates, not altogether without a single eye to their own monopoly.

What would be thought of the "authority" who would seriously maintain that fleas are a species of lobster, and would do so with the intention of subjecting the owners of the lobsters to loss and inconvenience? When an "authority" in London assured the Fishmongers' Company that the frozen salmon from British Columbia offered for sale in the market of that city were trout, and therefore could not be sold at that season of the year, nothing remained for the British Columbia authority to do, ridiculous as the task must have appeared to him, but to endeavor to convince those who had placed faith in the London authority that the British Columbia fish are true salmon. It would not do for the Canadian High Commissioner to laugh at the London wince and then let the matter drop. He, as we see in the Canadian Gazette, took the right course and telegraphed to the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries and received the reply that Professor Prince, the Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries, who has given much attention to the whole question of pisciculture and holds a high position in various colleges in that branch of science, had just returned from British Columbia, where he had spent several months in a scientific investigation of the fisheries of that Province. He declared most emphatically that the fish were not trout but belonged to a recognized species of salmon. The laugh, then, in this matter is not against Professor Prince but against the London authority who pronounced the British Columbia salmon not salmon at all but trout.

We also learn from the Gazette that the Fraser River salmon were tested in London in the most practical and effective way possible, and that they stood the test triumphantly. "For several days," says the Gazette, "the (salmon) formed a part of the menu of one or two well-known city restaurants, while private trials of the fish were made. The result was most satisfactory. The fish was not labelled in any way as imported, and it was not only much appreciated, but gave rise to a considerable demand. Now that a start has been made there can be little question as to the reception this very welcome delicacy would meet among British consumers, especially as it reaches us out of the English salmon season." So we see good has come out of evil, and the Fishmongers' blunderer has unwittingly benefited the British Columbia fisherman and not done them harm, as he intended.

BLINDED BY HATE.

Anti-British Americans are continually saying foolish and stupid things about Great Britain, its people and its government, but the stupidest and the most foolish of these utterances that we have seen for a long time is contained in the leading article of the Portland Oregonian of the 9th inst. That article is headed "Unpassable War"—whatever that may mean. In this article the British are described as being the "natural enemies of popular rights." "In no country," says the Oregonian, "where the people are anything, or expect to be anything, is there the necessity of a formal declaration of war against Great Britain. The war is always flagrant, known no true is unpassable, inheres in the very nature of things and will go on until this arrogant representative of oligarchy and feudalism shall be deprived of the power of troubling the world further." All this of a nation which has the honor and the extreme felicity of having given to the world the model republic of this age and of all ages. The United States of America is essentially British. The bulk of its people are either native Britons or of British descent. They speak the British language and all that is most valuable in their laws and institutions has been borrowed from Great Britain. If the Oregonian were not blinded by national prejudice it would see that in every country where the people are anything or expect to be anything, the upholders of free institutions are under the deepest obligation to the people of England, for it was the people of that little country who won freedom and established free institutions, not only for themselves but for the peoples of other countries and of ages far in the future. Our contemporary world, if it had eyes to see, be ready to acknowledge that England's deepest debtor in this respect is the United States of America.

Great Britain's enemy of popular rights! In what country of the world are popular rights so freely exercised and so fully enjoyed as in Great Britain and those countries, which are proud of owing allegiance to Great Britain? Where in the wide world are liberty of the press, liberty of speech, freedom of conscience, enjoyed in the same degree and to the same extent as they are in Great Britain and her great dependencies? Not in the United States certainly. In what country do the people exercise so direct and so powerful an influence over the Government as do the people of Great Britain? In the United States, where the people boast that they are sovereign, it is possible for a few men representing nobody and remarkable for nothing but their greed and their obstinacy, to nullify the action of the representatives of the people. And there are times when the great majority of the people are forced to wait for years before they can carry out their wishes constitutionally expressed. This is not the case in Great Britain. The people of that country—that mother of free nations—can, if they earnestly desire a change in public policy, in a very short time create a Government which will carry out their wishes. They are not forced to wait until a Presidential term expires or until Parliament dissolves by the efflux of time. They can have what they want immediately.

Great Britain has her enemies, it is true, but a little inquiry will show that the cause of the ill-will of the whole of them is envy. They hate her because she is successful, because she is rich and because she is powerful. She has done, and done well, what many of them have tried to do and failed. They have attempted to compete with her in trade and in colonization and she has beaten them out of sight. It may be that some of them would like to get from her by foul means what they have not been able to acquire by fair. But she has proved before now that she has been able to hold her own, and there is every indication that she is as able to take her own part now as she has been in any previous part of her history.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Col. G. T. Denison, of Toronto, is intensely British and enthusiastically loyal. He is not a lover of the United States or an admirer of republican institutions. In an article which he contributed to the September number of the Westminster Review he criticises somewhat severely what he regards as an attack on Canada made by Mr. Goldwin Smith. The article was ostensibly on the Ottawa Conference, but, according to Mr. Denison: "He says very little about the Conference, but devotes the greater part of the article to harsh criticism of Canada and Canadian interests in general. There are many inaccuracies and unfair conclusions, and the whole of the article is so hostile to Canada as to have an injurious effect upon the minds of those Englishmen whose knowledge of Canada is derived from reading instead of from personal observation." Col. Denison, as may be easily understood, is strongly and bitterly opposed to annexation, which Professor Smith openly favors. The gallant Colonel says:— "Canadians are not likely to favor annexation. Their whole traditions, their national spirit, their respect for the dead that have gone before, everything that would appeal to honor or sentiment, forbid such an idea. On material grounds everything is against it. Our people are a moral, law-abiding people. Computing the criminal statistics, according to the Chicago Tribune's returns (the best available), we find that there were 3,587 murders in the United States in 1889, 3,615 in 1893 and 9,390 in 1894. The number lynched in 1894 was 190, of whom four were women! The number legally executed in that year was 112. The murders per 10,000,000 of the population per annum in 1893 were in England 126, Austria 150, France 175, Spain 700, Italy 825; and the United States 1,500 in 1894. As the United States statistics are more comprehensive than the European, probably for a comparison 1,200 would be a fairer estimate. In Canada, in the year ending September 30, 1893, twenty-two persons were charged with murder and thirty-four with manslaughter, or a total of fifty-six for 5,000,000 people, or 112 per 10,000,000—the best record of them all. Lynching is unknown in Canada. The amount of money stolen by embezzlers and defaulters in the United States in 1894 amounted to \$25,234,112. The widespread distress and depression in the United States, the fact that our share of paying the pension fund of \$140,000,000 would be \$10,000,000 per annum, or more than the interest of our gross debt of \$300,000,000 tend to show that annexation cannot appeal to the Canadian people on any ground either moral or material. No wonder Mr. Smith quotes a French traveler (Max O'Rell) as his authority for the extent of the annexation party. And yet his articles are read in England as conveying information on the Canadian question. In this connection it may be well to quote some statistics on divorce, contained in a tract on the woman's suffrage movement in the United States recently written by "A Lawyer": In the year 1885, the author shows that in the larger portion of the Christian world the statistics of divorce stood as follows: France, 6,245; Germany, 6,141; Russia, 1,789; Austria, 1,713; Switzerland, 920; Denmark, 685; Roumania, 651; Italy, 550; Great Britain and Ireland, 508; Holland, 339; Belgium, 290; Sweden, 229; Australia, 190; Norway, 68; and Canada, 12. The total for these countries amounted to 20,111. For the United States the returns gave 23,472, or an excess over the number of all the others together of 3,361. It will be seen that there are no returns for Spain, Portugal, Greece, Mexico and Central and South America, and it is doubtful whether, if the divorces and separations in these countries were known they would all told be equal to the surplus of 3,361. At any rate, the fact to which this writer, who is a citizen of the United States, directs attention, is a very remarkable one. It appears from these statistics that the number of divorces in the United States is considerably in excess of the number reported from all the rest of the world for the year 1885. It is equally remarkable that in Canada the divorces that took place in the year in question were but a fraction of the lowest num-

ber returned for any of the states of Europe. Compared with the enormous aggregate returned from the states of the union, that of the Dominion offers a contrast of profound significance. As to the laws which make divorce so easy in the Republic, the same writer says: "The laws of a country are the surest evidence of the social condition and the political development of its citizens, the order of ideas always preceding the order of events, and the moral opinions of a people never crystallize into a law until the people have themselves sunk or risen to the level of the opinion."

CO-EDUCATION.

Our highly esteemed correspondent, "Old Maid," is not pleased with what Bishop Perrin said about our public schools in the short speech which he made in the Victoria Theatre on Friday evening. The Bishop, it seems, does not believe in co-education. He disapproves of schools in which boys and girls are taught together. There are a great many in America who are convinced that both the boys and the girls are benefited by being instructed in the same school. In point of fact, "mixed schools" are the only schools possible for the great majority of the children of this Dominion. In the country districts it would be simply impossible to have boys and girls taught separately. Every Canadian, man or woman, who has been brought up in the country has attended a mixed school, and very many have attended no other school. Has studying in the same room with the brothers and the sisters of the other girls of the settlement been injurious to the woman of Canada, and is a Canadian man any the worse for having girls for his classmates for many years? That co-education has had an influence on the character of both the men and the women is undeniable. Has that influence been for good or for evil? The inquiry is an important one, and it is one that should be made before co-education is unqualifiedly condemned. It is neither fair nor philosophical to condemn a system of education or anything else without full and impartial inquiry. If co-education is to have its effects made visible in the character and lives of the people of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Are the children of the rural districts of this province likely to be demoralized because it is impossible to educate the boys in one school and the girls in another? If it is admitted that co-education is not injurious to character in rural districts it will, we think, be difficult to prove that it is injurious in city schools. Boys and girls have been educated together in Canadian towns as well as in Canadian country districts. What have been the results? Is Bishop Perrin prepared to assert that those boys and girls after they grew to be men and women have proved worse members of society than men and women who have been educated in schools in which the children of only one sex were taught? If we do not mistake, co-education has been the rule in many parts of Scotland for very many years. The lads and lasses attended the same school and were taught by the same teacher. Has co-education in Scotland been productive of bad results? Are the Scotch the worse or the better for having attended the parish schools the doors of which were opened to both boys and girls? Is the fact that the householders of Northampton would have been horrified at the proposal to establish a school in their town open to boys and girls indiscriminately an argument against co-education? The only inference that a Canadian can draw from that fact is that the good people of Northampton are prejudiced against co-education. And it may be that boys who, since their babyhood, had associated with boys only, would not be fit schoolmates for gently nurtured girls.

THE BISHOP ON MIXED-SCHOOLS.

To the Editor:—I have made it a rule not to answer anonymous correspondents in my newspapers, and I could see no reason for making an exception in the case of the letter to which you refer in your leading article to-day. The argument of the writer would hold good if there were no wider circle than that of the family; but "life cannot be completed within the sheltered precincts of the home," and amongst other necessities schools arise. No one can be more anxious than I am to grasp the working of the school system in this province, and I have accordingly abstained from going into the schools as a student and interrupting the teachers in their work, but I am most willing to serve on any board of managers, and I can claim an apprenticeship of more than twenty years. I have not seen your report of the few words which I said in the Victoria theatre, but if you will allow me a little space I will try and explain clearly the position which I maintain with regard to mixed schools. I hold that there is a vast difference between town and country. In the "little red schoolhouses" scattered over our thinly populated Dominion it is evident that boys and girls must be taught together. This system obtains in the old country, and as the individual children are under the care of the teachers, all may be well. But in a town, surely it will be allowed that things are different. In Southampton, the provincial town to which I referred, there were unhappily a few "mixed schools," but they were admitted by Her Majesty's inspectors and by popular opinion to be "necessary evils." The idea of opening a new "mixed school" would have been tolerated for a moment. This was my point with regard to tolerable action in this city—when new schools have been opened—in which boys and girls have been taught together. And it seemed to me that questions which ought to be most carefully considered by a body like the local Council of Women, who are virtually the representatives of the women workers in the city. A full entry into the harm of mixed schools in towns would not be profitable in the columns of a newspaper, and individual parents are unwilling to come forward publicly in the matter. My experience is not sufficient to justify me in any attempt to analyze the Canadian character, but a few of my Canadian friends in this city have been kind and long in their complaints of "hoodlums."

W. W. COLUMBIA.

Bishop's close, November 13, 1895.

PRIEST AND PARISHIONER.

Miss Maggie Melody, of Hamilton, Used Dr. Agnew's Celebrated Catarrhal Powder, on Recommendation of Rev. Father Hinchey, and Found it a Grand Remedy for Influenza. Having himself been benefited by the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, Rev. Father Hinchey, of St. Joseph's Church, Hamilton, Ont., followed the counsel of the good book, and carried the good news to others. One of his parishioners, Miss Maggie Melody, had been a sufferer from influenza. Father Hinchey knew how much good his remedy had done in his own case, and he recommended it to her. She had used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for influenza and found it a grand remedy. In fact it gave me relief almost at once. I can with pleasure highly recommend it to all who are suffering from this malady." One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headaches, Sore Throats, Bronchitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sold by Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

mother's knee. But this, of course, assumes that the mother is in a position to devote herself to her children. When she is not in a position to do so the case is different. The Kindergarten system, as we have heard explained, is, we are satisfied, the right system. It allows the child's mind to develop itself in the natural way. The little one is not stuffed with lessons or wearied with ungenial tasks. The child picks up ideas in the Kindergarten as it does at home, in the fields or on the street, voluntarily and almost insensibly, while it is at play or doing what it regards as its business. We believe that if this system were, as far as possible, introduced into schools for children of larger growth the pupils would learn more and their minds would be more symmetrically developed. If the very little ones are to go to school at all, the Kindergarten is the place for them. It is, however, questionable whether the time has arrived in which it would be either judicious or practicable to establish public kindergartens in this city. Being only possible in towns they would have to be supported wholly by the municipality, and it is, the ratepayers think, heavily burdened enough already for the support of schools.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Nov. 13.—(Special)—A special cable says: "It is expected the decision of the Privy Council in the matter of Ontario's right to control the manufacture and traffic in liquors within the province will be promulgated early next week. Prof. J. W. Spencer says that in about 4,000 years Hamilton will be no more. It will have ceased to exist and over the spot where it now stands will roll the blue waters of Lake Ontario, even over the mountain which is at present the chief glory and glory of the ambitious city. He says, however, that Toronto is safe. Clarke Wallace, speaking at a Conservative ward meeting at Toronto last night, said regarding the Manitoba school question, that on all other racial or religious questions, the Liberals had one policy in Ontario and another in Quebec. The truth was the present Liberal leader was ignorant of what his policy was. Richard Cartwright was consistently for free trade, however, and would make the free zone in the streets of this city purely in a spirit of revenge for the defeat of 1878. Mr. Wallace said election night would be held in three Ontario constituencies before the general elections, at which time the people would have the opportunity of passing on the Manitoba school question without the excitement of a general election.

THE ALBERNI MINES.

J. W. Jones has just returned from another visit to the Alberni mines. He reports that on Mineral Hill the Alberni Mining Co. are running in a tunnel on the Alberni claim for the purpose of striking the ledge at a good depth. The tunnel will be about 125 feet in length. They will run three shafts, working the whole 24 hours. On the Last Dollar claim the tunnel is six feet, with the ledge increased to two feet, and the ore improving. On the hydraulic claims on China creek they are busy at work getting into shape to wash dirt. On the Cataract claim timber is being saved to build the flumes. Fifteen men are at work, and it is expected that the actual washing will begin in a few months. The Duke of York Co. will begin active work on the Last Dollar claim in the construction of the ditch. On Mineral creek E. Mason is still at work drifting to bed rock, but has not as yet discovered a good ledge. A new find is reported on Cameron ledge, near the wagon road. The ore is contained in a six foot ledge and is heavily charged with copper. It is beautifully marked with peacock copper. No assays have yet been made. With the exception of those engaged in development work on the Mineral Hill mines and on the hydraulic claims there will not be many prospectors in the mountains after the present month.

APPRECIATIVE CRITICISM.

The Canadian Magazine for November contains a bright and crisp review, by Principal Grant, of Mr. Castell Hopkins' biography of Gladstone, of which the following is an extract: "Notwithstanding defects, necessarily incident to the vast range of subjects dealt with by Mr. Gladstone had to treat, and to the comparatively short time which he had to devote to it, this is decidedly the best work which Mr. Castell Hopkins has yet done. He has also had the advantage of dealing with the most attractive and many-sided personality in the English speaking world, one whose work was done in the glare of the noonday sun and whose public career is practically over. There is, therefore, a fitness in summing it up now, though the hero is still living. The public has had the materials for forming a judgment on him for more than sixty years, but those materials are scattered piecemeal over so wide a surface that few men can get their minds round them; and we are therefore indebted to the man who has gone through the labor of compiling, editing and doing his best to interpret them fairly. Rightly to interpret any great man is most difficult, especially when we are without the aid of private letters—we obtainable during life—and ignorant of innermost secrets which it is considered sacrilegious to unveil after death, and for giving which to the world, with full sanction, Froude has been so stricken at by the foolish. Many lives will yet be written of Mr. Gladstone, yet after all the light has been thrown on him that is to be had from confidential documents and state secrets and the whisperings of friends and foes, he will be an enigma to ordinary men. He touched heaven, and his political life was his life and the Queen's government had to be carried on with such instruments as were to be had, and so he touched pitch also. Worse, he was unwilling to acknowledge that it was pitch, and therefore the Nemesis fell on him of not always seeing things absolutely straight. Eighty three new members were voted into the Y.M.C.A. at the directors' meeting last night. The reports from the committees show the work to be in an excellent condition; over sixty students are enrolled in the educational classes. Mr. A. J. Fines submitted a scheme for organizing a manual training class in practical carpentry for boys between the ages of 12 and 17 years of age. The association needs a little financial help to complete its budget for the year, and subscriptions will be gladly received in amounts large or small. The average attendance at the rooms is now over 200 per day.

AN INJURED HUSBAND.

Trial of John Smith for Killing C. N. Benson in an Overpowering Fit of Jealousy. The Proceedings Before the Vancouver Assize Court—The Facts of the Case.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 12.—(Special)—The assizes started here yesterday before Judge Walkem. There are but four cases on the docket, three being returned in each case. Three were for perjury and one for murder—Regina vs. Smith. The latter case is in progress. The crown alleges that C. N. Benson met his death at the hands of John Smith, Benson, the dead man, was intimate with Mrs. Smith, and it was alleged that Smith killed Benson in a fit of jealousy. The taking of evidence was continued today. Dr. Bell Irving's testimony was to the effect that Benson's face and neck were in a battered condition when examined by him and her nose was fractured. There were no signs of death by poisoning. The wounds would have caused death owing to the shock. A heavy stick or paddle might have caused the wounds. He was positive the wounds were caused before death. The evidence of J. A. Van Tassel, William Drinkwater and Superintendent Hesseley followed the last witness and described how Mrs. Smith, wife of the accused, had been led to confess. She made three statements. Her last statement was very full. Mrs. Smith, being called, was very hysterical. She told how Benson had gone to her bedroom with her on the day of the murder, and that when her husband arrived she and Benson were in each other's arms. She described how Smith had killed Benson with a mallet, afterwards setting the body afloat in a boat. She corroborated the other parts of the story already published. The case was adjourned.

THE CITY MARKETS.

One of the principal features of this week's business is the flood of orders for Eastern produce, particularly poultry and apples. Frozen meats of nearly all kinds were in strong demand last winter, and the result will, it is thought, be increased competition during the coming season. Northwestern cheese has been coming in freely of late, much more freely than Eastern butter, the movement in this direction being still rather slow. Fresh eggs seem to be fixed at the 50-cent mark until the holiday season, when a rise of ten cents per dozen may be looked for. Chilliwack apples are in evidence more than any other variety, and were it not for these the fruit market would be poorly stocked. It has, however, been supplemented during the last few days by the receipts of pineapples and bananas on the Australian steamer. The latter mentioned fruit is, however, very green and not over-ripened. The following are the current retail quotations:— Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl. \$5.50; Lion, per bbl. 5.50; Victoria, per bbl. 5.50; Portland, per bbl. 5.50; Salem, per bbl. 4.00; Superior, per bbl. 4.00; Plympton, per bbl. 4.50; Snowflake, per bbl. 4.50; Olympic, per bbl. 4.50; X X X, per bbl. 4.50; Tremier, per bbl. 5.00; Three Star, per bbl. 5.00; Two Star, per bbl. 4.50; Superior, per bbl. 4.50; Wheat, per ton, 25.00; Oats, per ton, 20.00; Barley, per ton, 20.00; Middlings, per ton, 20.00; Bran, per ton, 20.00; Ground Feed, per ton, 20.00; Corn, whole, per 100 lbs., 30.00; Rolled Oats, per 100 lbs., 25.00; Potatoes, per lb., 1.00; Cabbage, per lb., 1.00; Hay, baled, per ton, \$10.12; Straw, per bale, 4.25; Green Peppers, cured, per lb., 9.00; Onions, per lb., 1.00; Eggs, laid, per 100, 1.00; Imported Butter, fresh, 25.00; Creamery, per lb., 25.00; Dairy, per lb., 25.00; Ham, American, per lb., 12.00; Canadian, per lb., 12.00; Bacon, Canadian, per lb., 12.00; Rolled, per lb., 12.00; Long clear, per lb., 12.00; Canadian, per lb., 12.00; Shoulders, per lb., 12.00; Cods, per lb., 12.00; Golden Cottoles, per lb., 12.00; Meats, Best, per lb., 12.00; Mutton, per lb., 12.00; Veal, per lb., 12.00; Lamb, per lb., 12.00; Pork, fresh, per lb., 12.00; Pork, cured, per lb., 12.00; Pigeons, per brace, 1.00; Grouse, per pair, 1.00; Venison, per lb., 12.00; Apples, per lb., 12.00; Chilliwack, per box, 12.00; Oranges (California), per box, 12.00; Lemons, (California), per box, 12.00; Grapes, per bunch, 12.00; Eastern Concord, per bunch, 12.00; Pears, per lb., 12.00; Bananas, per lb., 12.00; Salmon, spring, per lb., 12.00; Smoked, per lb., 12.00; Cod, per lb., 12.00; Halibut, per lb., 12.00; Hloaters, per lb., 12.00; Kippers, per lb., 12.00; Finnan Haddie, per lb., 12.00.

FOR THE PRESENT THE CITY POLICE COURT HAS ABANDONED THEIR INQUIRIES INTO THE MATTIE CROW MYSTERY.

ALL the investigations thus far having led them into blind alleys; and no substantial working clue having yet been developed. It is now a case simply of waiting for chance to disclose some weak point in the apparently invulnerable armour of the murderer—always supposing that the murder theory is the correct one. The one clue that was looked to produce an explanation of the mystery, and which involved the colored man now employed at Beaver lake, has been run out and proved to be entirely valueless. REAR ADMIRAL BRADSHAW, Capt. Cotton and the officers of the United States frigate Philadelphia beg to announce that owing to the departure of their ship on the 9th inst. and to the great number of calls they have received, it has been impossible to return all these calls in person. In addition, they wish to express their appreciation of the visits of Philadelphia and courtesies of the citizens of Victoria which have made their visit to Philadelphia in this port.

Damp Days

often bring coughs and colds, while PNYN - PECTORAL brings quick relief. Cures all inflammation of the bronchial tubes (throat or chest). No uncertainty. Believe, soothe, heal promptly. A Large Bottle for 25 Cents. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. MONTREAL.

WANTED

Young Men and Women or older ones if still young in spirit, of unobscured character, good talkers, ambitious and industrious can find employment in a good cause, with \$50.00 per month and upwards, according to ability. Rev. S. LINSKOTT, Brantford, Can. 0017-1816040&870

WANTED

SEVERAL MEN of good character, who can furnish horse and light rig, \$75.00 to \$85.00 a month. Applications write full. THE BRADLEY GARRETTSON CO. LTD. 0017-1816040&870

BIRTHS.

DAVIS—In this city, on the 23rd October, the wife of T. Horace Davis, of Sonoma, of a son. ALEX—In this city, on the 12th inst., the wife of R. L. Allen, of a daughter. SMITH—At Victoria West, on the 11th inst., the wife of Philip R. Smith, of a son.

DEATHS.

WILLIAMS—On November 7th, William Williams, a native of Cornwall, England, second son of R. J. W. and T. W. Williams, in the 93rd year of his age. (Penance papers please copy.) MALLANDRAINE—On the 11th inst., Frederick, second son of the late Colonel Mallandrine, and grandson of the late Colonel Mallandrine, H.E.I.C.S., aged 27 years.

THE CITY MARKETS.

One of the principal features of this week's business is the flood of orders for Eastern produce, particularly poultry and apples. Frozen meats of nearly all kinds were in strong demand last winter, and the result will, it is thought, be increased competition during the coming season. Northwestern cheese has been coming in freely of late, much more freely than Eastern butter, the movement in this direction being still rather slow. Fresh eggs seem to be fixed at the 50-cent mark until the holiday season, when a rise of ten cents per dozen may be looked for. Chilliwack apples are in evidence more than any other variety, and were it not for these the fruit market would be poorly stocked. It has, however, been supplemented during the last few days by the receipts of pineapples and bananas on the Australian steamer. The latter mentioned fruit is, however, very green and not over-ripened. The following are the current retail quotations:— Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl. \$5.50; Lion, per bbl. 5.50; Victoria, per bbl. 5.50; Portland, per bbl. 5.50; Salem, per bbl. 4.00; Superior, per bbl. 4.00; Plympton, per bbl. 4.50; Snowflake, per bbl. 4.50; Olympic, per bbl. 4.50; X X X, per bbl. 4.50; Tremier, per bbl. 5.00; Three Star, per bbl. 5.00; Two Star, per bbl. 4.50; Superior, per bbl. 4.50; Wheat, per ton, 25.00; Oats, per ton, 20.00; Barley, per ton, 20.00; Middlings, per ton, 20.00; Bran, per ton, 20.00; Ground Feed, per ton, 20.00; Corn, whole, per 100 lbs., 30.00; Rolled Oats, per 100 lbs., 25.00; Potatoes, per lb., 1.00; Cabbage, per lb., 1.00; Hay, baled, per ton, \$10.12; Straw, per bale, 4.25; Green Peppers, cured, per lb., 9.00; Onions, per lb., 1.00; Eggs, laid, per 100, 1.00; Imported Butter, fresh, 25.00; Creamery, per lb., 25.00; Dairy, per lb., 25.00; Ham, American, per lb., 12.00; Canadian, per lb., 12.00; Bacon, Canadian, per lb., 12.00; Rolled, per lb., 12.00; Long clear, per lb., 12.00; Canadian, per lb., 12.00; Shoulders, per lb., 12.00; Cods, per lb., 12.00; Golden Cottoles, per lb., 12.00; Meats, Best, per lb., 12.00; Mutton, per lb., 12.00; Veal, per lb., 12.00; Lamb, per lb., 12.00; Pork, fresh, per lb., 12.00; Pork, cured, per lb., 12.00; Pigeons, per brace, 1.00; Grouse, per pair, 1.00; Venison, per lb., 12.00; Apples, per lb., 12.00; Chilliwack, per box, 12.00; Oranges (California), per box, 12.00; Lemons, (California), per box, 12.00; Grapes, per bunch, 12.00; Eastern Concord, per bunch, 12.00; Pears, per lb., 12.00; Bananas, per lb., 12.00; Salmon, spring, per lb., 12.00; Smoked, per lb., 12.00; Cod, per lb., 12.00; Halibut, per lb., 12.00; Hloaters, per lb., 12.00; Kippers, per lb., 12.00; Finnan Haddie, per lb., 12.00.

FOR THE PRESENT THE CITY POLICE COURT HAS ABANDONED THEIR INQUIRIES INTO THE MATTIE CROW MYSTERY.

ALL the investigations thus far having led them into blind alleys; and no substantial working clue having yet been developed. It is now a case simply of waiting for chance to disclose some weak point in the apparently invulnerable armour of the murderer—always supposing that the murder theory is the correct one. The one clue that was looked to produce an explanation of the mystery, and which involved the colored man now employed at Beaver lake, has been run out and proved to be entirely valueless. REAR ADMIRAL BRADSHAW, Capt. Cotton and the officers of the United States frigate Philadelphia beg to announce that owing to the departure of their ship on the 9th inst. and to the great number of calls they have received, it has been impossible to return all these calls in person. In addition, they wish to express their appreciation of the visits of Philadelphia and courtesies of the citizens of Victoria which have made their visit to Philadelphia in this port.

FOR THE PRESENT THE CITY POLICE COURT HAS ABANDONED THEIR INQUIRIES INTO THE MATTIE CROW MYSTERY.

ALL the investigations thus far having led them into blind alleys; and no substantial working clue having yet been developed. It is now a case simply of waiting for chance to disclose some weak point in the apparently invulnerable armour of the murderer—always supposing that the murder theory is the correct one. The one clue that was looked to produce an explanation of the mystery, and which involved the colored man now employed at Beaver lake, has been run out and proved to be entirely valueless. REAR ADMIRAL BRADSHAW, Capt. Cotton and the officers of the United States frigate Philadelphia beg to announce that owing to the departure of their ship on the 9th inst. and to the great number of calls they have received, it has been impossible to return all these calls in person. In addition, they wish to express their appreciation of the visits of Philadelphia and courtesies of the citizens of Victoria which have made their visit to Philadelphia in this port.

FOR THE PRESENT THE CITY POLICE COURT HAS ABANDONED THEIR INQUIRIES INTO THE MATTIE CROW MYSTERY.

ALL the investigations thus far having led them into blind alleys; and no substantial working clue having yet been developed. It is now a case simply of waiting for chance to disclose some weak point in the apparently invulnerable armour of the murderer—always supposing that the murder theory is the correct one. The one clue that was looked to produce an explanation of the mystery, and which involved the colored man now employed at Beaver lake, has been run out and proved to be entirely valueless. REAR ADMIRAL BRADSHAW, Capt. Cotton and the officers of the United States frigate Philadelphia beg to announce that owing to the departure of their ship on the 9th inst. and to the great number of calls they have received, it has been impossible to return all these calls in person. In addition, they wish to express their appreciation of the visits of Philadelphia and courtesies of the citizens of Victoria which have made their visit to Philadelphia in this port.

FOR THE PRESENT THE CITY POLICE COURT HAS ABANDONED THEIR INQUIRIES INTO THE MATTIE CROW MYSTERY.

ALL the investigations thus far having led them into blind alleys; and no substantial working clue having yet been developed. It is now a case simply of waiting for chance to disclose some weak point in the apparently invulnerable armour of the murderer—always supposing that the murder theory is the correct one. The one clue that was looked to produce an explanation of the mystery, and which involved the colored man now employed at Beaver lake, has been run out and proved to be entirely valueless. REAR ADMIRAL BRADSHAW, Capt. Cotton and the officers of the United States frigate Philadelphia beg to announce that owing to the departure of their ship on the 9th inst. and to the great number of calls they have received, it has been impossible to return all these calls in person. In addition, they wish to express their appreciation of the visits of Philadelphia and courtesies of the citizens of Victoria which have made their visit to Philadelphia in this port.

FOR THE PRESENT THE CITY POLICE COURT HAS ABANDONED THEIR INQUIRIES INTO THE MATTIE CROW MYSTERY.

ALL the investigations thus far having led them into blind alleys; and no substantial working clue having yet been developed. It is now a case simply of waiting for chance to disclose some weak point in the apparently invulnerable armour of the murderer—always supposing that the murder theory is the correct one. The one clue that was looked to produce an explanation of the mystery, and which involved the colored man now employed at Beaver lake, has been run out and proved to be entirely valueless. REAR ADMIRAL BRADSHAW, Capt. Cotton and the officers of the United States frigate Philadelphia beg to announce that owing to the departure of their ship on the 9th inst. and to the great number of calls they have received, it has been impossible to return all these calls in person. In addition, they wish to express their appreciation of the visits of Philadelphia and courtesies of the citizens of Victoria which have made their visit to Philadelphia in this port.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1895.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY BY THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED LIABILITY.

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

TERMS:
THE DAILY COLONIST.
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.
Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion of United States) \$10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered) 30

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion of United States) \$1 50
Six Months 75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:
REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING
Not 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 advertisement.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.
More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.
No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.
Theoretical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.
Advertisements 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 advertisements inserted for less than \$1.50.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.
Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

SALISBURY'S ULTIMATUM.

Lord Salisbury has not been very long in office, yet he has found it necessary to assume a decided and even a peremptory tone in his dealings with several nations. British subjects residing in China suffered outrage at the hands of Chinese mobs. Lives were lost, wounds inflicted and property destroyed. The Chinese Government was asked to punish the offenders and to indemnify those who had suffered loss. That Government did not act promptly. It signified its willingness to pay in money for injuries inflicted on British subjects but it showed no disposition to punish the murderers and rioters or the officials who permitted the outrages to be committed. Lord Salisbury gave the Chinese Government time to do what it should do in the matter, and seeing that it took no efficient measures to convince the guilty of the magnitude of their offence and of the danger of killing and ill-treating British subjects residing in the country, he took steps to convince the Chinese authorities that he was in earnest. His messengers were such as the Celestials could understand and appreciate. They were, therefore, effectual. The Governor of the Province in which the outrages were committed was degraded and the rioters and murderers were punished.

The King of Ashanti, besides being a bad neighbor to the British settlements on the Gold Coast, allowed barbarous rites, which are a disgrace to humanity, to be practised in his dominions. Finding remonstrance vain Lord Salisbury caused an ultimatum to be sent to him, which if he rejects will be followed by a display of physical force which cannot fail to bring the savage potentate to his senses. A little war in Ashanti within the next twelve months is on the cards.

A great deal has been heard about the boundary line dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. The matter is really nothing like as important as some of our American neighbors tried to make out. Some of them saw that abuse of Great Britain would be in order while the election was going on, so the Venezuelan dispute was made the text of a large number of violent articles calculated to tickle the ears of the Anti-British American voters. The elections are over now, and the American newspaper readers will not, for a time at any rate, hear much more about British bullying and British greed.

The Venezuelans, however, tried to aggravate their disagreement with Great Britain by seizing British policemen doing duty in British Guiana. This was an outrage that the British Government could not permit to pass unnoticed. Lord Salisbury's despatch to the Venezuelan Government on the subject, it is said, was couched in terms that were both strong and plain. This ultimatum had nothing to do with the boundary dispute. It dealt solely with the offence of seizing on British territory British officers of the law and imprisoning them in Venezuela. The Venezuelan Government released the prisoners and had them conveyed to British territory. But this was not deemed a sufficient reparation for the offence that had been committed. It is more than likely that the Venezuelans will see it to their interest to comply with Lord Salisbury's terms, and peace will be restored, at any rate for a time, on the western frontier of British Guiana.

It is quite possible that it will be the British Premier's duty before very long to write a fourth ultimatum. The Sultan's policy with respect to the Armenians appears to be very dilatory, or he is unable to carry out what he declares to be his policy in that not very distant province. It is said that the Armenians are themselves at fault; that they are making disturbances in their own country for the purpose of exciting the sympathies of the people of Europe and America. But if the Sultan is not able to restore peace in that Province it may happen that the powers of England, France and Russia may make up their minds to do it for him. This will be a very serious matter, but it is evident that the tendency of events is in that

direction. The next ultimatum which the Sultan gets will very likely be a most important one, and may virtually decide his banishment from Europe.

NEWFOUNDLAND SMUGGLING.

Smuggling seems to be a regular, though not a legitimate, business in Newfoundland. The vicinity of the French island of St. Pierre affords the smugglers great facilities. The goods smuggled are chiefly liquors, tea, sugar and tobacco. The duty on rum is \$2 a gallon. The dealers in St. John's and elsewhere can buy smuggled rum for \$2.50 a gallon; the price in St. Pierre is \$1.25. Consequently the legitimate trader has no chance as against the smuggler. The Customs House officers even in St. John's are not by any means vigilant. Small craft carry the rum in small casks from St. Pierre, land the liquor with hardly a pretense of concealment in open day at the wharves, and then are off again for another cargo which is run in generally successfully. At the outposts the illicit trade goes on briskly. This is the modus operandi as described by the very able St. John's correspondent of the Montreal Gazette.

Tea, sugar and tobacco are taken out of bond in Halifax and shipped to St. Pierre, where there is almost no duty. An agent receives them there and tranships to various points along the Newfoundland coast. This trade is found to have numerous ramifications. The profits made are immense as the duty here on sugar is nearly 100 per cent; on tea five cents per pound and on tobacco manufactured 5 per cent. The duty on rum is 30 cents per gallon, \$9 per thousand and 20 per cent. ad valorem. It will thus be seen that the temptation to smuggle is very great. A vessel can run in to St. Pierre, load with rum, gin, sugar or tea and in a few days she reaches a port in Newfoundland. From Halifax the distance is greater via St. Pierre, but not more than three or four days. There is nothing surprising there to find smuggling carried on with such facilities as St. Pierre offers.

It is calculated that the revenue of the colony is defrauded by the smugglers out of from \$100,000 to \$150,000 a year. We would not be surprised if the secrets of the trade were made known, the loss so the revenue would be found greatly to exceed these figures.

Notwithstanding the smuggling and the very hard times that Newfoundland has seen and suffered from, the revenue keeps well up to the figures of former years. Times are getting better in Newfoundland. "Ten months ago," says the Gazette's correspondent, "we were in the slough of despond. Business was arrested; we had no currency; importations ceased; the shops and stores were deserted; industries of all kinds collapsed; thousands were idle and on the brink of starvation. To-day business is established; the shops and stores present their former busy aspect; importations have almost reached their former dimensions, and the revenue is but little below its former level."

It is cheering to see that the "Old Colony" has got so well out of its troubles. In its day of distress and disaster the faint-hearted among its inhabitants declared that the colony was ruined, that it would never get over the shock it had suffered or out of the troubles into which it was immersed. But the event has proved that they were false prophets and that it was the courage and the hopefulness which took the right view of the situation that saved the colony in the Newfoundland and in almost every other crisis who were mistaken.

THE BELFAST STRIKE.

The strike of the shipbuilders in Belfast and on the Clyde is likely to prove calamitous to all concerned. This is what Harold Frederic says of it in his London letter of the 2nd instant:

It would not be easy to exaggerate the calamitous nature of the shape that the shipbuilding crisis has now assumed in international politics, especially when they are boiling as at present, have such a fascination for the British press and the reading public that up to now small attention has been given to this really serious domestic matter. Next week, however, it will be certain of its full share of notice, for, with the look-out ordered on the Clyde for Tuesday, the most important industrial fight that the British have known will be in full blast. In the number of men involved, the deadlock will not compare, of course, with many others of recent times, but in value to the nation, of interests involved, and in the danger of irreparable damage to the country it has no parallel. The great builders of the Clyde and of Belfast say that they are forced to stand together, because if one began to cut the other out, the other matters it would be impossible for either to maintain himself against foreign competition; hence an agreement of masters under which the Clyde firms withdraw from the association and keep their yards open, but even if they do, this will affect the situation only slightly. The experience of London shows that shipbuilding is the most difficult of industries to get back, once it is disestablished, and the possibility that the enormous business of the Clyde and Belfast, incomparably the greatest in the world, is to be ruined and dispersed may well frighten the whole nation. As was obvious it would happen, the English Tories are beginning to write to the papers, pointing out bitterly that it is for the sake of these Belfast strikers that the Unionist Party got ten years ago against home rule, which they now repudiate, doing the best that they can to destroy irretrievably the greatest and most vital of British industries. Efforts at mediation are still proceeding in Belfast, but the leaders display the characteristic Ulster militance, which gives small scope to the peace-makers.

Honest Help.

Thousands of men are suffering because they lack the courage to make known their early errors and to endeavor to remedy them. Nervous weakness, loss of manhood and the many ills due to early indiscretions, excesses or overwork can be cured, successfully and permanently, quickly, if you will only let the right people know what ails you. Write to me in confidence and I will tell you, free of charge, how to get cured. I have no selfish ends, but am desirous of honesty by which I can do good. Perfect secrecy assured. Describe your case and address with stamp—L. A. Edwards, P.O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont.

THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Closing Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting—Debate of Peculiar Interest.

The Countess of Aberdeen in the Chair—Kindergarten Training for the Young.

The first annual general meeting of the Council of Women of Victoria and Vancouver Island was brought to a satisfactory conclusion with an especially profitable afternoon session yesterday, at which the Countess of Aberdeen presided. There was a large attendance of delegates, in addition to whom His Excellency the Governor-General, Colonel the Hon. James Baker, the Bishop of Columbia, several of the resident clergy, and many ladies were present as interested visitors. The light blue of the Women's Council was everywhere to be seen, and the delegates from affiliated societies, in discussing the various resolutions on the afternoon's programme, showed themselves keen and capable debaters, ready to meet fact with fact, argument with argument, and statistics with statistics; and also quick to realize and take advantage of any weak point in the opponents' line of attack or defence.

Round the business having been disposed of, at least two months before the date of the annual meeting; this agenda having been discussed by the affiliated societies, should by the rules be returned with suggestions to the corresponding secretary of the council in time to allow of a final agenda being laid before the date of the meeting. The resolutions already considered having had set upon them the seal of unanimous approval, the point did not so much arise in connection with the agenda as a result of the resolutions still to be considered. It seemed, however, to call for a division of opinion, it seemed necessary for Her Ladyship to point out that these resolutions could not legally be put to the vote, not having been submitted before the date of the meeting. The resolutions of the affiliated societies, so that each might have opportunity of instructing its delegates how to act and vote. The omission to comply with all the formalities set forth in the rules was regretted, but it must not be forgotten that this was the first annual meeting of the council and the members had hardly had time as yet to familiarize themselves with the constitution and regulations laid down by the National Council for their guidance. Under existing circumstances it was plain that the attending delegates could only consider the resolutions placed before them in their capacity of individuals, not as representatives of the various affiliated societies, and Her Ladyship suggested therefore that the papers and arguments prepared on the several resolutions still remaining to be considered be heard, but that no action be taken upon them.

Her Ladyship also felt called upon to remind the delegates and members present of the extreme importance of their proceeding very fully and in accordance with the rules laid down in the agenda. The deliberations of the council at this their first annual meeting would be watched with peculiar interest, and for this reason as well as in view of the interest of the subjects treated it was necessary to move with care.

EDUCATION OF CHINESE.

Miss Bowes' Resolution Upon This Subject and the Slavery Question.

The consideration of the remaining resolutions upon the agenda was then proceeded with by Miss Bowes, on behalf of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, moving that: "Whereas Chinese children are growing up in the cities of British Columbia without instruction, education or training, resolved that education for the Chinese and other foreigners in British Columbia be compulsory; and whereas slavery among Chinese girls on Canadian territory exists, resolved that if the law bearing on slavery be clear and definite, it be enforced; if not, that it be so amended and enforced that no Chinese girl or other foreigner can be held as a slave on British territory."

The mover explained the scope and tenor of the resolution in her hands, and pointed out that while the Chinese and other foreigners in British Columbia be compulsory, the fact remains that they are here, and while they meet all the obligations of the country, they are not permitted and the country is not benefited by some consideration. At the present time a great proportion of the Chinese residents remain, as do their children, in absolute ignorance, receiving no education of any kind. It is the right of the British people that the State should take no step toward presenting to the Chinese living amongst us the advantages of education? Was it not a disgrace that any portion of the community under the British flag should grow up in abject ignorance? As to the second portion of the resolution, it was an incontrovertible fact that slavery was an actuality among the Chinese of this province and that existing legislation was insufficient to meet the difficulty.

The resolution was seconded by Miss Shepherd, who briefly endorsed the remarks of the previous speaker, and was immediately changed by an attending delegate with the following words: "Resolved that: 'There can be no question but that our existing law against slavery is ample and sufficient: have you not only to bring your profits to have the remedy applied?'"

To this the reply was that it was very difficult to secure profits among the Chinese, and that having brought the matter into court those who interested themselves in the Chinese found many obstacles thrown in the way of their success. Mrs. Gordon Grant held that at the present time the Chinese were on the same level in regard to educational advantages as the white children of our own country; they both had the same footing and are free to attend the public schools. Long more asked for them? In her experience the Chinese were quick to take advantage of educational opportunities, and if they preferred they would be educated in schools of their own race. It was not to be expected that English speaking residents in China will with satisfaction the adoption of any legis-

lation by the Chinese authorities to compel English children to be educated in Chinese schools or according to the Chinese standard of education?

Colonel the Hon. James Baker, provincial minister of education, felt quite sure that the proposer, seconded and supported of this resolution were actuated by the best of motives. He felt bound to point out, however, that no obstacle existed to Chinese children attending the public schools of the province in the same manner as white children—in fact many were so doing. If, however, the proposer attempted to make their attendance compulsory he would consider such legislation unjust, not only to the Chinese, but to the taxpayers of the country. The fact must not be lost sight of that the Chinese are alien here to-day and possibly away to-morrow. He did not consider that the resolution embodied a practical scheme, or one that could be advantageously carried out in British Columbia.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

A Difficult Subject Upon Which to Legislate With Satisfaction to All.

Passing to the next door of business, Her Ladyship called upon Mrs. Siddall to propose the resolution standing in the name of the Local Union of Christian Endeavor. Mrs. Siddall in so doing explained that she came as the representative of upwards of three hundred young people acting, not for themselves or for their families, but for the good order of the city of Victoria. The resolution was seconded by Miss Jessie Cameron and read as follows:

"Whereas the government of this province in passing a law for the observance of the Sabbath, excluded the island of Vancouver from the working of such law; therefore, we respectfully ask that the Women's Council do use their influence with the members of the provincial government in this city and province, urging them to have the island of Vancouver included under the workings of said act so soon as possible with same conditions as the rest of the province."

Miss Bowes inquired whether or not the motion of Vancouver Island from the operation of the act referred to, resulted in the working of the law in question.

Mrs. Siddall replied that only Victoria had been omitted.

Hon. Col. Baker, by request, explained that it was the old law of England with regard to Sabbath observance that had years ago been introduced in this province and that there were many who held that it should not apply to Vancouver Island. Few perhaps were aware of the fact that by this law it was enacted that every poor man must go to church, while the rich man was exempted. This was but one feature of doubtful desirability. Sabbath observance was under consideration every year by the provincial parliament, but as yet none of the bills had been passed here. No doubt the question would be again before the legislature when it was next summoned for the dispatch of business, and the women's council, if they so desired, might formulate a bill embodying their views on the question. He would warn them, however, that it was extremely difficult to get any body of men—women might be in advance in this particular—to agree upon a Sunday law.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING.

A Most Interesting and Profitable Debate on This Form of Primary Education.

Mrs. Spofford then continued the debate upon the introduction of kindergarten training into the curriculum of the public schools, dealt with in the following deferred resolution presented by the executive:

"Whereas the school law does not allow children under the age of six to attend the public schools of this province; and whereas it has been, and is being, proved in the States and elsewhere that for children of such tender years the kindergarten system is both more rapidly and intellectually superior to any other additional school system; therefore be it resolved, that the Council of Women of Victoria and Vancouver Island do petition the government to forthwith amend the school law, making no restriction as to age, and to expedite the establishment of kindergartens in connection with the public schools of this city and the province of British Columbia."

As a second of the resolution, Mrs. Spofford had fortified herself with a vast array of statistics relative to the success of kindergarten work in Boston. She quoted Colonel Parker as authority for the statements that while the teachers of Boston (ban whom there are no more progressive educationalists in the world) for a while opposed the introduction of kindergartens, they had been speedily forced to realize their efficiency, and there were now kindergartens in connection with all the primary schools of that city. The Boston teachers, too, were a unit in pronouncing the kindergarten an invaluable aid in the imparting of primary education. While she had nothing against the school law of British Columbia, she thought it well to point out that a really excellent system as all would admit, she thought it still capable of improvement, and when the primary system was brought into harmony with the kindergarten system, she believed that better and more practical results would be obtained.

Mrs. Jenkins, while heartily in favor of kindergarten training and believing it to be the broadest, deepest and best preparatory educational system, was not prepared to say that there should be no limit as to age. She therefore moved that the words making no restriction as to age should be struck out.

This was seconded by Mrs. Leiser. As an amendment to the amendment, Mrs. William Angus moved that all words direct the attention of those with a superabundance of means to the desirability of establishing a free kindergarten in this city.

While she had nothing but praise for the kindergarten system and entertained no objection to a free public kindergarten, Mrs. Angus held that there were fortunately as yet no slums and no slum children in Victoria, and that therefore the state would not be justified in undertaking at the present time the heavy additional expenditure necessary to establish and carry on a system of free kindergartens. The state was not a benevolent old gentleman with inexhaustible pockets, and this fact should not be lost sight of by anyone having at heart the interests of the country. To provide kindergartens as proposed would not make these kindergartens free; they would be on exactly the same footing as the present schools, paid for by the taxpayers, but a correspondingly increased expense. As organizations of women had been supposed in these kindergartens free; they would be on exactly the same footing as the present schools, paid for by the taxpayers, but a correspondingly increased expense. As organizations of women had been supposed in these kindergartens free; they would be on exactly the same footing as the present schools, paid for by the taxpayers, but a correspondingly increased expense.

Mrs. Batis spoke for the women breadwinners, in supporting the original resolution. She thought that the loudest complaint in regard to taxation came from the rich, who, having no children of their own, were not paying any portion of the expense of public education. She did not think the increased cost of establishing free

kindergartens would be at all commensurate with the importance of the good to be obtained. Any measure for the advancement of the moral welfare of the little tots had her hearty support and she hoped that during the twelve months which must elapse before definite action could be taken upon this subject, all present would give it their careful and most serious consideration.

Mrs. A. W. Taylor referred with pleasure to the lessons in regard to the efficiency of the kindergarten that she had learned while attending the National Council of Education in Toronto in 1892. Since that date the system had spread and grown and commended the favorable attention of all educational bodies, until at the present time there were free kindergartens attached to all of Toronto's public schools, while at Ottawa a special school had been provided for the training of kindergarten teachers. The experience of Ontario, of England and of Germany fully justified the confidence thus expressed in the kindergarten for the production of good pupils and good citizens. As to the expense, she held that the State owes just as much a duty to the child from four to six years of age as to the child from six to ten.

Mrs. Scuffs in closing the debate also presented the authority of numerous educational experts, including Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Ontario's Minister of Education, in support of the kindergarten system for the young. She would not, she said, have advanced the kindergarten in her resolution, had she known of any other system equally advantageous for the training of the young. She did not object to the amendment dealing with the age limitation, and her objection in presenting this matter for the consideration of the educational authorities had been to give the State the first opportunity of moving in so good a matter and so desirable a direction. In the event of the State being unwilling or unable to answer the call upon it, the appeal to the wealthy people of the city to form a kindergarten association would be in order.

The Countess of Aberdeen noted that the debate had demonstrated the wisdom of the decision arrived at not to dispose of any of the resolutions without their first being submitted to the affiliated societies according to the general rule. It would not, she pointed out, be proper, if possible, to pronounce upon so important a question without the delegates receiving instructions from their several societies. The general opinion as expressed during the debate seemed to be in favor of the kindergarten for the education of the young, but there was a considerable diversity of opinion as to the method of its establishment—whether it should be taken up by the State as a feature of the public school system, or whether it should be provided by private enterprise or philanthropy—as expressed by Mrs. Angus in her resolution, "by those with a superabundance of means." She hoped the delegates would bring the matter before their societies. The questions found in the question box were then opened and answered by Her Ladyship, and the meeting came to an end with the unanimous passage of a vote of thanks to the Countess for presiding, the consideration of the balance of the agenda being deferred until the next public meeting.

Lady Aberdeen in responding to this vote, expressed the pleasure that it afforded both herself and the Governor General, to be kept in touch with their friends in Victoria, with the good work being carried on here through the medium of the Women's Council. She could not refrain from taking this opportunity of again congratulating the council on the possession of so able a president and officers. She hoped to have another opportunity of meeting some of the ladies, as she proposed being at home next Friday afternoon from 4 to 6, as a sort of farewell reception for any friends who might find it convenient to attend.

FAR-SEEING PEOPLE

always discern Merit, Quality and Worth in the wonderful



DIAMOND DYES

Made expressly for home use.

Diamond Dyes are precious helps in city and town homes. To the farmer's wife and daughters they are invaluable. Agents of colors for wool, cotton, mixed goods, silk and feathers. They are easy to use, and give colors that neither sun nor soap will fade. Beware of imitations; ask for the Diamond Dyes and see that you get them; all dealers sell them.

Direction Book and samples of colored cloth free if addressed WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., Montreal, P.Q.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON

& SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CARE" Very Old

BLACK BOTTLE WHISKY.

Please see you get it with Metal Capsules (BLUE) One Star. (PINK) Two Stars. (GOLD) Three Stars. OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. & S. C. DAY & CO. LONDON

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a renewal of my license to the Home Shop Hotel, Chemantus. M. HOWE November 4th, 1895.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX"
STOP THIEF.
Dyspepsia is stealing the roses from many a young man's cheeks and making many men grey with age.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Dyspepsia is stealing the roses from many a young man's cheeks and making many men grey with age.
Wm. Beecham & Co., Ltd., London, England.