

The Colonist

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1892.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

The fact that Great Britain produces only half the food that its inhabitants consume has a wonderful influence on the commerce of the whole world. The British people get their food from nearly every country under the sun. In the Brighton Stores it was found that there was in stock enough of like 800 separate objects of food alone of strictly foreign origin. No other country is so greatly dependent on foreigners for its supply of food as Great Britain. In the famous grocery establishment of Felix Pain in Paris, there could be found only 130 articles of food which were not the produce of France. Other European countries are still more independent of the foreigner for their food stuffs.

Great Britain draws from abroad three-fifths of her bread-stuffs and more than a third of her meat. The value of her food importations for one year—not counting wine and spirits—is £185,000,000 sterling, or about nine hundred millions of dollars. This immense sum of money, as we have said, is scattered all over the world. Hardly a sixth of it goes to the colonies. The other five-sixths is spent among foreigners. Great Britain spends very much more for food in the United States than she does in all her colonies. Some forty-seven millions of British money go to support the food producers and middlemen of the United States. Yet we see what return the Americans make for this immense contribution to their national wealth. They treat her as scurvily as they possibly can. They are jealous of the wealth which enables Great Britain to buy so much from them, and they strain their ingenuity to find ways and means of lessening their imports from her and to injure her commerce in other ways. It is therefore no wonder that thinking Englishmen are asking if it is wise to be so greatly dependent for the necessities of life on so unfriendly and so exacting a neighbor.

It is said that England has never more than a month's supply of food on hand at any one time. It is not easy to imagine what would happen if by any disaster or series of disasters the foreign supply of food, or any of the raw materials of manufacture, should be stopped. The prospect is not pleasant, and Great Britain should take measures to make such a state of things as nearly impossible as it can be made by human prudence and foresight. A writer in Blackwood, contemplating the immense risk that Great Britain is running and must run, says:

"The danger of to-morrow cannot be suppressed. It hangs over us, and there it will continue to hang—an eternally renewed sword of Damocles. But, although we cannot unhook it, we can prepare for its fall, so as to be less hurt by it if it does come down. Two measures of prevention can be applied by us. We can increase our stock and we can distribute our purchases more evenly and more prudently. We are doing the former; we are not doing the latter. Our position as regards the United States involves a risk that we have neither any right to run nor any object beyond momentary cheapness in running. We can avoid it by stimulating the food growths of our colonies, especially in cereals, even if they should be somewhat dearer than the products of America. And, as that solution will need time for its elaboration, that is another reason for working at it without delay. If we could once feel assured that we have ships enough (with men enough to work them) to command the seas, and that our colonies can supply us with necessities, we would then have no cause to feel so fearful of the future, and to rejoice with unalloyed satisfaction in the cheap abundance, which is the exclusive privilege of the English of to-day."

The last sentences of this extract are very significant, and clearly point to some arrangement of imperial trade. Great Britain could easily, without any loss to herself, stimulate the production of food in Canada and the other colonies. A very slight discrimination in their favor would give such an impetus to the development of their resources, that the effects of it would surprise both the inhabitants of Great Britain and the Colonies. A great deal is said about the force of necessity and the invigorating influence of poverty, but a people who get a taste of prosperity will do more and go further ahead in five years than one which is goaded by necessity and benumbed and shackled by poverty will in half a century. Canadians should work hard to get a big share of the fine harvest a millions which Great Britain spends every year for food, and if her Government is wise and wants to be independent of the foreigner it will give them the encouragement they require.

CLEAN UP!

When the people of every city and town on the Continent, in view of the rapid advance of the cholera, are taking measures to cleanse their premises, the citizens of Victoria are still by the score unable to remove the filth of the city, because the Corporation has provided no means of disposing of it. This will never do. This city, instead of being less clean, must be made more clean than ever it was before. All sorts of decomposing and decomposable matter must be removed from the vicinity of the dwellings of the citizens. It is the duty of the Corporation to do all in its power to preserve the public health, and if it sits with its hands folded, doing nothing, while foulness of every description is accumulating in all parts of the city, it will deserve the severest condemnation that can be pronounced against it. It is said that the crematory in Vancouver is an utter failure. If this is the

case it would be folly to erect a similar one here. We trust that the civic authorities will take measures to find out whether or not the Vancouver crematory has failed, and, if so, what has been the cause of the failure. When the City Council are convinced that it would be unwise to erect a crematory they should best themselves to find some other means of disposing of the city's garbage. The task may be difficult, but that makes it all the more necessary that it should be done, and that too without loss of time.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

A dreadful murder that was committed at Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts, bids fair to give rise to one of the most interesting cases celebrated of the century. A retired banker, named Borden, and his wife were murdered one morning, somewhere between ten and eleven o'clock. There was no one in the house, as far as is known, except Lizzie Borden, the eldest daughter of the murdered couple, and Bridget Sullivan, the servant girl. The girl was washing windows at the time that one of the murders was committed, that of Mr. Borden. It is not known what Lizzie Borden was doing at the time. She says that she was for 20 or 30 minutes in the barn near the house. The alarm was given by Lizzie, who, when she came in, saw her father lying on the sofa dead. He had been struck with some heavy, sharp instrument several times. The person who went to look for the dreadful news to Mrs. Borden found her on the floor in an upper room quite dead. She too had received wounds in the head, evidently inflicted by the same instrument as that with which Mr. Borden had been killed.

The daughter, Lizzie, was remarkably calm, considering the circumstances. She sent the girl to alarm the neighbors and answered the questions of the excited people quite collectedly. When a search was made the only weapons found were two axes and a trowel in a box in the cellar. It is said that there was blood on one of them. There was no blood except one spot on Miss Borden's clothes, and the blood had spurted from the murdered man's wounds to the door and wall opposite the lounge on which he lay.

Miss Borden has been arrested for the murder of her father and mother. The evidence against her so far is purely circumstantial. It has been said, but not proved, that there was a suspicious character lurking about the Borden residence on the morning of the murder. But no one knows who he was, or indeed, what he was like.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE.

A French lady journalist, Madame Severine, has had an interview with the Pope and sends a most graphic account of it in Figaro. She says that, though her profession has trained her to be unmovable in most circumstances, there is something in the surroundings and the memories they recall which weakens her. She continues: "My path lies up the staircase along the monumental gallery where the Swiss Guards are discharging their duty. The staircase of Julius II., up the marble staircase of three flights which are equal to six ordinary ones at least, over the Cortile St. Demetrius, up the more stories, across halls so numerous that my brain begins to swim, and I hardly know where I am. My turn has come. I enter, bowing thrice. A hand takes mine, and gently raises me. 'Be seated, my daughter, you are welcome.' Pale, upright, and unostentatious, hardly visible, so little remains of material substance within that wrapping of white linen, there sits the Holy Father in a large chair, behind which stands a table surmounted by a crucifix. The light strikes full on the fine face of the Latin Prelate, throwing the delicate features into relief. The features of a face vivified, electrified, so to speak, by a mind so fresh, enthusiastic, so valiant for good, so alive for moral misery, so compassionate to bodily suffering that its glance fills the onlooker with wonder. It seems a miracle, the incomparable portrait of Christ in alone can give an idea of that eagle glance, but even it has too worldly an effect, and all the flaming mass of purple behind the snowy cocoon gives the cheeks a gleam and the eye a brilliancy Pope himself. To explain what I mean, I shall say that I found the Pope more spiritualized, with a personal radiance more benignant, less of a king and more of an apostle. A gentle benevolence, half afraid, it would seem, lurks in the curve of his lips and in the same time the straight, strong nose reveals the will—the unbending will, one that can wait. Leo XIII. resembles a saint in some cathedral window, but what attracts and rivets attention almost as much as his face is the hands—long, delicate, transparent hands, with contours of unrivalled purity—hands which seem with their agile nails offerings of precious ivory, laid upon a shrine. His voice has a far-away sound as if it had travelled to a distant country on the wings of prayer, and loved never to rest towards heaven that every moment of mortal care. Nevertheless, in conversation it returns from the Gregorian monotone, with a note in major key. Besides a mere trifle, a local habit lends his discourse a peculiar savour, a spice of nationality. Though the Pontiff speaks correct and elegant French, at every moment the typical Italian exclamation *eccolo* breaks in with its two crackling syllables."

M. QUAD'S HUMOR.

The Kicker on Health—A Redheaded Stranger Makes His Honor the Mayor Step Lively.

Hon. Backset Johnson Lectures on "Looking Henceward"—Mr. Bowser Plays Croquet.

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NOT EXACTLY.—An eastern subscriber to The Kicker writes us to inquire if this town has mineral springs and is a health resort. It has no springs as far as we know of, and isn't exactly a health resort. The climate is healthy or unhealthy, according to the man. We have known strangers to come here and gain three or four pounds of flesh per week, and again others would fall away so rapidly that when hung up to a limb there was hardly weight enough to keep the rope taut. There was Utah Joe, for instance. His friends thought he was going into a decline and advised him to come here to restore his health. During the first week of his stay he was so quiet that everybody took him for a theological student, and he gained about a pound a day. While he was here he became whiter than white and a week later he was dead. He had a gradual but certain change in color until he became whiter than white. He probably had malaria, but what it was we do not know. I predict that Givensam Jones, health on my right, who is now de color of a black cow at midnight, will not get to his feet for a year or two. He is as white as a governor's Sunday shirt. "A gradual but certain acquirement of grace on a beauty. It won't be fifty years before you can't find a bowlegged

who was He?—Monday morning at about 10 o'clock, while his honor the mayor (who is ourself) was in his office in the town hall, a boy entered and handed him that a stranger who was lame in the hip and could not climb the stairs wished to speak with him on the street on important business. With that cheerful courtesy characteristic of the gentleman his honor at once laid aside his work and followed the boy down to the street. The stranger in sight was a bed-lidden redheaded man on a white mule, and his honor had scarcely reached the sidewalk before this fellow opened fire and began to yell. His honor had left his gun up stairs, but as soon as he realized the situation he dodged about trying to burrow one. The result brought out a singular state of affairs. Steve White's pistol was fouled and the cylinder would not revolve. Abe Johnson's was caught in the lining of his pocket and could not be extracted. Tom Williams, who is always blowing about being healed for a sudden, handed out a gun without a single cartridge in it! His honor got hold of five different weapons before he found one ready for business. Meanwhile the redheaded man was whooping it up and the mayor was dodging about. As soon as the bullet struck the mayor he decided to fight. The mayor got three shots at him, and the last one must have struck him hard, as he dropped one of his guns and clutched the saddle to keep from falling. Who the stranger was or is no one seemed to have any idea, but it is possible to believe that the stranger was in here by the Cinch Valley cowboys, none of

whom has said enough to show up in person. He couldn't have been in the locality very long or he would have known his man better. He had never enough, but was a very poor shot. Only one bullet out of the ten or twelve he fired was a line shot, and that passed through his honor's hat. Most of the others went into the telegraph pole in front of the door. We have no particular fault to find with the stranger, whoever he is, but as for the four or five of our fellow townsmen who were standing around with useless guns in their hip pockets, we feel they deserve the harshest criticism. A gun is of no earthly use in this country unless it is in order. If not in order, then a man is an idiot to load himself down with it. He'd better carry a stone in his pistol pocket or a club over his shoulder. As for Tom Williams, who wasn't loaded at all, he'd better go bury his gun and arm himself with a corn cutter or a buzzaw. He'd have been in the nice fix to have begun a religious discussion with some of the boys, wouldn't he? We have crossed his name off our subscription books, and we want him to keep away from our office in future.

THE LIMEKILN CLUB LECTURE. After the regular business of the week-day meeting of the Limekiln Club had been concluded, Brother Gardner announced that the Hon. Backset Johnson, of West Virginia, was waiting to deliver a lecture before the club. After the floor had been sprinkled with water, the ally windows raised and Samuel Shit, who is known as a stopper of a bottle he was holding in his mouth to cure him of the habit of stuttering, the reception committee brought the speaker in. Mr. Johnson appeared to be about forty-five years old. He was tall, thin, slender, with a stiff leg and a bald head. He brought in with him from the anteroom, as if mistaking the honesty of the janitor, a large sack of the crop of 1872, and a cotton umbrella

which probably saw the opening of the civil war.

He was accorded a hearty welcome, however, and he deposited satchel and umbrella, removed his coat and got to business without delay. "My friend," he said in a voice which reminded everybody of a corn sheller hard at work, "be subject of my important remark is even an entitled 'Lookin Henceward.' Dar may be a me among yo' who doan know what 'henceward' means. I will derefore explain dat it means beyond—in de fucher—way off ahead. [Applause from Shindig Watkins, who had been puzzling over 'henceward' for the last two months.] Yo' kin look back thirty y'ars an see what progress de cull'd man has made, but de fucher am what is ahead of us. De fucher is a headlight to guide us on de upward path an finally seat us on de pinnacle of greatness an verbosity. While we are waiting for de fucher to am justified in feelin a feelin of gloriously ob de fucher. [General applause, which sagged the stovepipe in the middle and threatened a calamity.]

"My friend," continued the speaker as he helped himself to a glass of beer, "de fucher am what is ahead of us. De fucher is a headlight to guide us on de upward path an finally seat us on de pinnacle of greatness an verbosity. While we are waiting for de fucher to am justified in feelin a feelin of gloriously ob de fucher. [General applause, which sagged the stovepipe in the middle and threatened a calamity.]

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de cull'd man in a week's travel, an one wid a bald head or a pair of cross eyes will be as much of a novelty as a mastodon. Our mouths will contract, our lips fall away in flesh an posture, anky, anky, anky, anky, anky, anky. White folks will be mad clouted the saddle to keep from falling. Who the stranger was or is no one seemed to have any idea, but it is possible to believe that the stranger was in here by the Cinch Valley cowboys, none of

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MR. AND MRS. BOWSER. "What was in that box which came up this afternoon?" queried Mrs. Bowser as Mr. Bowser came home the other evening. "That box? The game of croquet, did you ever hear of the game of croquet?" "No, I never." "It is a new game, but you will find it interesting. I have had it for some time, and it is a most excellent game. It is a game of skill and strategy, and it is a game that can be played in any weather. It is a game that is becoming very popular in all parts of the world. It is a game that is well suited to the climate of this country. It is a game that is well suited to the tastes of our people. It is a game that is well suited to the needs of our society. It is a game that is well suited to the interests of our community. It is a game that is well suited to the requirements of our civilization. It is a game that is well suited to the demands of our progress. It is a game that is well suited to the needs of our time. 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TARRH
thome, dangerous, and pro-
It is a blood disease, usually
is origin, and for which local
useless. Before health is pos-
sible must be eradicated from
and to do this

CESSFULLY
must be treated through the
this purpose no remedy is so
Ayer's Sassaaparilla and
past eight years, I have been
bled with Catarrh, none of the
I tried affording me any re-
ligion was considerably im-
my sleep disturbed by phlegm
to my throat. In September
ed to try Ayer's Sassaaparilla,
it at once, and within a few
to improvement in my health."
son, J. W. engineer, 271 West
th, New York City.
After, 16 years old, was afflicted
from her fifth year. Last

ATED WITH
parilla, and after three months
she was completely cured.
as extraordinary cases of this
can testify."—Mrs. D. W.
pariso, Neb.

Ayer's
sassaaparilla
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
suggests. Price: 25¢ bottles, 50¢
there, will cure you

SE 100 YEARS.
MAN'S FRIEND
OPTS' OINTMENT
ASES. THE VALUABLE OINT-
MENT (as originally pre-
pared by G. L. ROBERTS,
M.D.) is confidently re-
commended as an un-
failing remedy for Wounds
of every description, Chaf-
blains, Scorbuto Eruptions,
Sores, Burns, Sore and In-
flamed Eyes, Scrofula, &c.

WILL LOCATE HERE.
The Glasgow Paint Co. to Establish a Branch
Factory.
The result of the recent visit to British
Columbia of the representative of the Glas-
gow Paint Co., Mr. Monro, will be the es-
tablishment in this city of branch works,
giving employment to a large number of
skilled workmen, and forming another im-
portant industry to play its part in the
commercial history of Victoria.

OFFICERS ELECTED.
First Complete Organization of the
Victoria & Sydney Railway
Company.
Location Survey Parties Now Out
and Work to be Started
This Month.

NOTICE.
Every given that thirty days
after to apply to the Chief Commis-
sioner for a special license to
carry away timber from the fol-
lowing lands in Alberici District:
(South) Lake, Alberici,
menacing at a point on the shore at
the corner of the farm marked 10,
west along the shore 40 chains,
east 30 chains, north 30 chains
of commencement, containing
acres, more or less.

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THE CITY.
Death of Mrs. McCoskie.
Mrs. McCoskie, wife of Capt. E. Mc-
Coskie, of the steamer Mascota, died
yesterday morning. She was born in Bruce
County, Ontario, and was 41 years of age.
The funeral will take place from the family
residence, 45 Montreal street, at 2 p.m. to-
day.

Nothing Done Yet.
The Master of the Russian Seizure of
Sealing Schooners "In
Statu Quo."
The Government Asked to Send Some
Assistance to Distressed
Crews.

Island Revenue Collections.
Below are given the collections during the
month of August for Inland Revenue divi-
sion, No. 37, Victoria:—

Some "Samples" of British Columbia
grains were received at the COLONIST
office, yesterday afternoon. The samples
were picked by Mr. Macklin from Mr. J.
Heck's farm. The fruit was still on the
branches and the plants were about as thickly
planted as could well be, the quality and
yield being excellent. The varieties were
Columbia Large Red, Blue Damson, Red
Seedling and Yellow Gage.

THE MASTER OF THE RUSSIAN SEIZURE OF SEALING SCHOONERS "IN STATU QVO."
The Government Asked to Send Some Assistance to Distressed Crews.

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VICTORIA BREWING & ICE CO.
General Description of One of the Best
Equipped Establishments on
the Coast.

How Ice is Made in Hot Weather—
From Malt Mill to
Barrel.

Yesterday the Victoria Brewing and Ice
Company put their first brew on the market.

THE ALASKAN, published at Sitka, contains
news that two cases of smallpox had broken
out among the Indians near Juneau, but
later advice contradicts this report, and a
quantity of vaccine matter has been imported
and is being freely used in all quarters.

THEIR FATE UNKNOWN.
Two Boats' Crews Missing From the
Annie C. Moore—Possibly Cap-
tives of Russia.

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THE CITY.
Breaking Game Laws.
The usual crop of game law-breakers have
begun to crop out. Yesterday the Provincial
Police started out with a batch of warrants
for those who could not wait until the law-
ful time for destroying game. They pro-
pose to make it very unpleasant for this
class of offenders.

THE CITY.
Funeral of Mrs. McCoskie.
The funeral of Mrs. McCoskie took place
from the St. James' Church, James Bay,
yesterday. Ven. Father Archdeacon Scripps
officiated, and spoke in a feeling manner of
the many endearing qualities of the de-
ceased. The floral offerings were numerous
and beautiful, and a large number of friends
followed to the remains to their resting place.

THE CITY.
A Double Murder.
The two rooms at the park succeeded
in making their first escape yester-
day, and before they could be rounded
up, killed the two Russian geese presented
to the city by Capt. John Irving. One of
the geese was run red-handed, but the other
made good his escape, and has so far
eluded the searching hands of the eagle
eyes of the park keeper. The geese showed
signs of having been tampered with, and it
is conjectured that some malicious person aided
in the escape.

THE CITY.
Death of Lieut. Harrup.
The friends of Lieut. Samuel T. Harrup
will be pained to learn of his death on
Thursday last. The deceased was a native
of Nottinghamshire, England, and was 54
years of age. He was a lieutenant in the
Sixteenth Lancers for six years, and was
also connected at one time with the work at
Aldershot camp. He leaves a widow, four
sons and three daughters to mourn his
death. The funeral will take place to-
morrow from the family residence on Doug-
lass street, near the end of the tram line,
at 2:30 p.m.

THE CITY.
"THE NAME ON THE LOCKER."
A most pathetic incident is related in
connection with the death of a young man
named Davis who was a victim of the re-
cent small-pox outbreak. He was a fish-
erman and came here direct from the Old
country, having no friends or relations in
this country. When he was taken down
with the disease all his clothes, etc., which
had become infected, were destroyed by the
authorities. When he died no papers giv-
ing his address in the Old country could be
found, and it was feared that it would be
impossible to give any trace of his
relatives. Finally, however, one of the
young men who had known him remarked
that he had been working at the Rosses
grounds for a few days, and while there had
written on the door of one of the lockers
the full name and address of his mother.
An examination of the dressing room led to
the discovery of the address and the friends
of the deceased have now written home con-
veying to the parents the sad intelligence
of their son's death.

THE CITY.
Heard from Again.
Louis Pesardi, the cook who has been
figuring in a protest of domestic drags,
which began in the Turner Block some six
months ago, has capped the climax by an
attempt at suicide. It will be remembered
that his wife left Seattle a short time ago in
a strong probability of her return by the
same one by the way, who had figured in
the original trouble. It now appears that
his wife left him in fear of her life from
the intense jealousy of her husband. Some
three weeks ago Mrs. Pesardi went to Port
Townsend and claimed police protection,
saying that she was in danger from her
husband who had threatened several times
to kill her. Shortly after her arrival Pesardi
was informed by the police that his wife
was to live with him again. This she re-
fused to do, and the husband tried to work
the suicide bluff with only too good results.
He placed a revolver in his side intending
to make a slight feint, and the ball was
deflected from its course and pene-
trated a lung, coming out near the spinal
column. He was taken to the hospital
and the still remains. The doctors say
that it is highly probable death will ensue
from blood poisoning. His wife is nursing
him and doing all that she can for the
husband who has caused her so much trouble.

THE CITY.
POSING AS ABUSED.
Capt. Lorentzen, of the Bark Majestic,
Claims that He was Harshly
Treated.

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BACK ON TIME.
The Steamer Danube Returns from
the Northland—Movements of
the Warships.

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The Steamer Danube Returns from
the Northland—Movements of
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Advertisement for Borden's Cream Baking Powder, featuring a logo and text: "Borden's Cream Baking Powder. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard." Includes a small illustration of a woman and child.

STRAW HATS at Half Price. BOWLIAMS & CO. CLOTHIERS & HATTERS, 97 JOHNSON ST.

FARM PHILOSOPHY.

Bill Nye Addresses the Sons of the Soil—He Discusses Divers Problems

And Tells How to Amuse the Soil so That it Will Laugh in the Autumn with Abundance.

(Copyright, 1892, by Edgar W. Nye.)

The following are extracts from an address which I am now preparing and hope to deliver before our encampment of farmers to be held at Philadelphia during the coming autumn. The subject selected for the address is, "Why do farmers eat canned vegetables?"

I shall speak with considerable abandon regarding railways. I shall cry aloud and spare not. Yesterday I wrote to Mr. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania road, for transportation for self and wife to and

from the encampment, and a good time may be confidently looked forward to if Mr. Boyd should send same as requested in my esteemed favor of late date.

In speaking to the farmers of the United States I feel some freedom and some sympathetic interest, for by birth and nature's selection I am a farmer, having passed my earlier years on a farm, and now in my declining days, "when the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder is in the shock," I am again encouraging the horny grown and betokening manual toil in the field.

Literature with me has been merely a fad, an incident, as it were. Farming has been my joy, my life, my boon, my outing, my vacation, my dream and my religion. While I have flown to the pen in my hours of idleness and when cast down, my life work has been to cross the sheep corral with the horse chestnut, and thus produce a clotheshorse that would give general satisfaction.

It is therefore with no newly awakened intelligence that I approach agricultural questions, but with the courage and vigor of an 8-pound and 6-ounce brain that has thought rapidly upon these subjects while other brains were seeking good society, where they could avoid thought.

It is not a newborn thought, with a limber neck and long clothes, that I introduce to your notice to-day, but mature and well-seasoned judgment upon those matters which so closely interest the farming millions of America.

As we farmers are like the horse—patient and intelligent, but yet with a power which if used in our own interests would easily jolt the spine of the professional man and cause him to sit up in the middle of the road and exclaim bitterly, "Why was I?"

The question before us is, "Why do farmers eat canned vegetables?" One reason, I opine, is that they "come from the store." But is that a cogent reason? Should we eat an inferior article of food at a high price in order to be metropolitan and assume an air of reckless gentry and ground feed which so ill becomes us?

Another reason that we eat canned vegetables, I opine again, is that we have been trying to live down an erroneous impression noticeable for many years among the gay and goddess but well clad residents of the city.

Why don't we have a billiard table and orchestra in the barn, so that our boys can be happy at home and not seek to become rouses and debauchees? They also ask us why we do not get a pair of bright red mules and raise a flock of nice red mules for the busy mart.

Most every one feels free to advise the farmer, and every little while some man who has amassed eighty-four dollars in trade comes out on the farm with a case of ginger ale, and also one of hay fever, bringing with him, too, a little red covered book to how to amuse the soil so that it will laugh in the autumn with abundance.

Now he will be seen trying to live a large mortgage by means of a green mosquito net, but with ill success. The farmer obtains more such advice and examples than anybody else. Those who fear that they may not succeed as rickpicks in town still know that they can succeed on the farm if the worst comes to the worst.

Even the man who picks up the stubs of costly cigars in front of the Authors' club by means of a gold headed cane with a bird in the end says himself, "How I pity the people!"

Tray birds! If I fail at this the clover scented fields are awaiting me. Negotium est negotium! I may at least buy a cow and raise virus for vaccinating purposes on the farm.

Upon the sore eyed beggar who haunts the busy markets says over and over again his wife, his wife inspiring breath: "I am not at the bottom yet. I still live in town. If I fail mentally I may still be a farmer."

But is there no way by which we as farmers may at least get a percentage of the vegetables that grow on the face of the earth? How pity the people," says Mr. T. Greiner, "who from choice or necessity are confirmed eaters of hog, and the murderous monotony of whose scroufulous diet is not broken or offset by the gratifying changes which the home garden affords!"

How I pity the sad eyed housewife with her question on her lips, "What shall I cook for breakfast, for dinner, for supper?"

The feller took two or three draws at his pipe, and then says, kind of slow and thoughtful, like a man that is far away from home and sort of lonesome-like, "You have saw," he says, "how the gum is made, I hope you will be able to reduce the expense by another year, so that I will feel it less."

We should not give up too easily in trying to raise vegetables. Canned corn is better than nothing, but corn grown on the place is far better. So it is with all other truck.

An acre will produce a large family in winter and produce to sell. I could not sell any this year; but next year, if I can raise a few extra vegetables and sell them at what they have cost me this year, I will buy a billiard table and fit up a dive in the barn, so that the boys will not yearn to leave the farm.

I realize that we should take more care to have our vegetables early. The earlier you can have your vegetables ready in the spring the more notice they will attract. I surmised this myself this season, but my cold frame was a shade too cold, I presume.

At least when my vegetables were ready for the market they were not exciting. Again I erred in selecting the site for my garden. I chose it because it had a good view of Mount Pisgah, and in doing so forgot to choose a place that was arable.

Arability is one of the most charming qualities a garden can possess. I tried pork and lard pie give us the "American complexion," and heavy of hot bread helps to bring out its beauties. It is no disgrace to be a peasant, but it is a disgrace to endow our children with the pork habit and the pork complexion in a land where the sun and soil and rain invite us to grow and eat other things.

Sale pork over and over and over again drives the farmer led to steal apples in youth and in maturer years to run for congress. Rancid bacon, impure lard and heavy hot bread generation after generation produce the dyspepsias and disturbers of a nation—the Sockless Simpsons and the Witless Watsons of their time.

According to statistics taken in Illinois in 1888, only 17 per cent of the farmers had strawberry patches. Pork and patent medicines play into each other's hands on the farm, and the boy who ought to be a young giant at twenty is a pallid, scrawny and unhappy old man.

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FANCIES FOR THE FAIR.

An Unprejudiced View of the Seaside Lodging—The Seashore Chicken.

Grand Example of Longevity by the Seashore—Mountain Milk—Pie, Is it Misjudged?

Special to the Colonist.

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MAGNIFICENT COAL FIELDS.

The Discoveries on Grahame Island are Said to be the Richest on the Coast.

Return of the Survey Party, After Long Months of Hard, Continuous Work.

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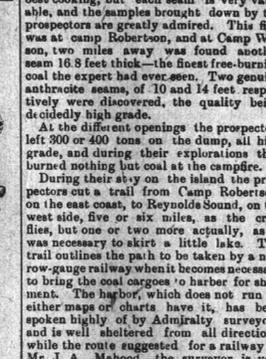
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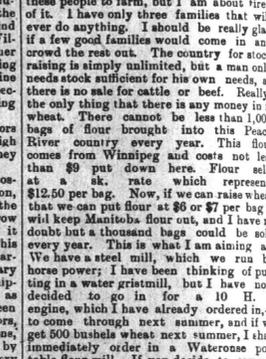
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MS & C. HATTERS, JOHNSON ST.

bluffs in succession. In 1894, we saw a few acres in the very centre of the river...

Orange Society Notes. The final arrangements for the Orange Society's picnic have not yet been made...

A Son of St. George Passes Away. The brethren of the Sons of St. George, in this city, and those of Milton Lodge...

Cedar Hill Entertainment. Although autumn is generally supposed to cover numerous defects, it can be honestly said that the entertainment given in the church school rooms at Cedar Hill on Thursday evening exceeded it not, though the performers were amateurs in the first degree.

NAVIGATING THE SKENA. The question is now satisfactorily disposed of, the Caladonia being a success.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

A Young Victorian Loses His Life While out Shooting at Shawanigan Lake.

A Dog the Cause of the Fatality—The Account Given by Mr. Martingale.

Mr. Martingale, of No. 49 Third street, last night reported to the police the particulars of an accidental death at Shawanigan Lake, yesterday.

The New Telegraph Leased. The New Telegraph hotel, the property of Mr. Astor, has been leased to Mr. Martingale, who will open it in the near future.

The Mountain Chief Case. Nothing can be done with the case of the aged sailing schooner the Mountain Chief until the arrival of H. M. S. Daphne from the north.

Coroner's Inquest. Coroner Hasell yesterday held an inquest on the remains of the late Samuel Harrop, who died suddenly at his farm just east of Perry, C. Lorne, K. Wallace, Thos. Lumsden, E. A. Young and Joseph Kenny.

Orange Society Notes. The final arrangements for the Orange Society's picnic have not yet been made, but will be known on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst.

A Son of St. George Passes Away. The brethren of the Sons of St. George, in this city, and those of Milton Lodge in particular, learn with regret of the death of their esteemed member, the late Mr. John A. Brown, who passed away, after an illness of more than 12 months' duration, during the whole period receiving the care of the Brotherlyhood.

LAST OF THE SEASON. The Steamer Queen Brings a Delightful Party of Excursionists Back From Alaska.

Glaciers Which Have Never Yet Been Visited by White Men—A Mock Trial.

The steamer Queen arrived down from Alaska last evening, with a large number of delighted excursionists, who took in the last trip of the season to the Northern waters, where are to be seen the greatest of nature's wonders.

NAVIGATING THE SKENA. The question is now satisfactorily disposed of, the Caladonia being a success. News came in by the Islander that the steamer Caladonia, operated by the Hudson Bay Company on the Skeena river, has had a most successful season, and proved beyond a doubt that this river may henceforth be reckoned among the navigable streams of British Columbia.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Big Blaze at Vancouver—The B. C. Iron Works Gone Up in Flames.

Preparing for Operations at the Hatcheries—British Columbia Lumber For Australia.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 1.—When the Islander steamed around Brockton Point this morning at 4:30, her crew noticed the entire incinerator brilliantly illuminated, and a moment later were started to find the B. C. Iron Works in flames, but it was several minutes after 5 before they heard the first fire alarm rung out over the city.

WESTMINSTER, Sept. 1.—Another vessel to lumber for Australia has been chartered by the Brunette Mills, and is expected to arrive about the end of the month.

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admitted that Ari, was ably disowned by both affirmative and negative, but resulted in favor of the latter.

Placer mining on Hall creek is giving rise to local excitement, and every day men are pouring in, looking for gold.

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Old Clum (CUT PLUG.) OLD CHUM (PLUG.)

No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity as this same popular as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

Dr. Ritchie's MONTREAL.

Children always Enjoy It. SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.

G. BYRNES, AUCTIONEER. Will offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION At his office in Victoria, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, Next At 12 o'clock noon.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. In the matter of the estate of William Smith, deceased, intestate.

INVERTAVISH NURSERY. G. A. McTAVISH, Proprietor. Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Trees

TEACHER WANTED. For Yale Public School, qualified as second class A or B. Salary \$80 per month.

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY

As to the Mental Condition of Thaddeus Harper Before and After the Accident.

The Chief Factor in the Celebrated Case of Harper vs. Cameron.

The full text of Mr. Justice Crease's judgment in the case of Harper vs. Cameron has been given in the Colonist, concluding in yesterday's issue.

Dr. Davie's Evidence.—He examined Thaddeus Harper at St. Joseph's hospital with Dr. Helmecken just after the accident in July, 1884, and thus describes the wound. He had a wound over his brain. Had also a part of his jaw broken and all the front teeth. I recollect that particularly, because of the trouble at the time he had in getting and keeping them in place.

Q. Was the brain affected? A. Well, the man came down in charge of a keeper—a man who really had to look after him as he would look after a child. In fact, when I saw Harper at the time, he was insane. Of course I got the history that he was so long unconscious and that when he recovered, or when he did speak, he was incoherent, and that he was incoherent in the brain of Mr. Harper, I think his brain was injured by this kick which he had inflicted upon him; there must have been either some slight lesion of the brain tissue, or some interference with the circulation. These are some of the sort of things I should have expected to find if I looked at his brain.

Q. As to the effect on the man's mind, recollect that medical men think that insanity depends upon absolute structural disease of the brain itself. We do not think that a matter of mind. It is a peculiarity in the conformation or condition of the brain itself. I am speaking of the functions of the brain. Of course, man's mind and intellect are part of the functions of the brain. I found the man absolutely unrecognizable, devoid of sense, and he continued in that state. I may state Dr. Helmecken was almost always with me, and we were together, for some reason or other, because he had important interests—we were both concerned in the case.

Q. Supposing that theory to be correct, that his brain had suffered concussion, whatever it was, would it not be a rational disease—what would be the ordinary course of events?

A. I can tell you what the course of events was with him. He remained absolutely insane—absolutely incapable of taking care of himself in any way, shape, or form, for several weeks; was just as insane as a person could be. He was not violent, but talked rubbish, and really had no connected ideas in his head. I do not think I heard things possible. Had no reason—was absolutely insane without a doubt. After that, I can't tell you the exact length of time during which I saw him, but he gradually improved, became more rational, and in the end left the hospital, still under his keeper; remained in Victoria some little time, and after that slipped away, I believe, on country again, with this man still in charge of him.

Q. Can you form an opinion of the probability of his total recovery within any reasonable time?

A. Well, I have seen him several times since, not in professional way, but I did see him afterwards though. I forgot about that. Three or four times after that he came down to show me the condition of his teeth, to go to the dentist about making plates. He came and saw me every three or four months for a little while, so that I did see him pretty often afterwards.

Q. What was your opinion of him?

A. Well, I never thought myself that the man was thoroughly sensible. I do not think he had recovered his reason entirely. In fact he had not.

Q. As to his capacity for business matters?

A. I will tell you what I think about the man. I think at the time when I ceased to attend to him professionally, he was capable of going into Frank Campbell's and buying three or four cigars and paying the proper amount for them, but I do not think he was capable of entering into any large business transaction, or of thinking out any large transaction or properly weighing the circumstances and surroundings of any large transaction. As to the effects of lunacy. Sometimes those whom lunacy affected disturb those in whom they had a great deal of confidence; it is not at all an uncommon occurrence.

Q. Is it a common occurrence for a man who was a prudent, cautious man prior to his mind being affected—after the injury to his brain, to develop speculative tendencies and rashness generally?

A. I cannot say that question. It may have any possible effect on his mind. It may make a man exactly the opposite of what he was—one who has been philanthropic as a neighbor as possible, and may do exactly the reverse; might make him throw away his money across James Bay bridge into the water. I cannot tell what it will do. Anything. Anything under the sun. It frequently produces a radical change in a man's method of doing things on everything—that is insanity. So that such a change as this does undoubtedly impress itself upon those who meet him in every day life. In some cases a man may appear to his ordinary acquaintances as being all right—and again you touch upon some particular topic, and he becomes as mad as a March hare. He may be all right in almost everything, or he may be all right in nothing. He may be resting in a great many things without being positively insane. He may be generally well-minded, and that might happen as the result of an accident. A man may be weak of intellect, and have his memory impaired for ever.

Q. Did you see him in 1887?

A. I could not tell you. Q. When have you seen him since? A. I spoke to him two or three days ago. Q. Do you think he had then entirely recovered? A. When I meet a person, I make an examination, and form an opinion while conversing with a man. I do not decide. When a medical man sees a patient or sees any one, he is bound to dissect his mind. He is bound to make up his mind whether he is in his senses or not—whether he is sane or not.

Q. How have you seen him? A. I met him repeatedly, and have seen him walk, and handle himself—and I have formed an opinion as to whether he is sane or not, from the way he acts. Yes, I must say that ever since I have seen Mr. Harper (in July, 1884) whenever I have seen him, I have gone through the same mental process. I have

thought to myself, "Well, how far has this man recovered?" and I have formed my own opinion. I have answered the question to myself.

Q. You may answer the question to us. Now, when you saw him and looked at him, what opinion did you form upon his case?

A. My opinion was that he mentally was an entirely different man from what he had been before the accident; that he is so at this day, and probably will remain so.

When cross-examined by Mr. Wilson, the learned doctor said: Yes, it is quite possible I may be wrong in this case. If you could cite to me a number of instances in which he had entered into large transactions that were profitable and good business transactions, which you think might shake my opinion a little, I answer, "No, I don't know that I would, I have told you already that I don't think the man is capable of forming a judgment about anything requiring more than the most ordinary effort."

Q. But if I show you that he had? A. He might, by a duke, have bought the best mine on the face of the earth for four bits; it would be by a fluke, and not by process of reasoning. My own opinion is this, that although he might occasionally conclude some bargain which would be thoroughly sensible, and turn out well, yet, I think if you take the case of that man since he met with that accident, you would find him characterized by incessant mental imbalance. Some of his acts, or two of them, might be the acts of a sane person, and might turn out well.

Q. Is the character of the disease which you fancy to have been connected with one in which the process of recuperation will go on regularly?

A. To tell you the truth, my opinion is that once you alter any tissue of the body, or any of the organs of the body, by any means, I don't think myself the thing ever recovers itself.

Q. Might he not so far recover himself as to be able to conduct a business transaction properly?

A. Oh, he might have become perfectly sane. Q. There may have been intervals of weeks, days or hours in which he was perfectly sane, may there not? A. All I judge by is the man's mental condition, when I absolutely saw the man myself and when I got into talk with him. As I told you before, as long as my professional attention continued on Mr. Harper, he was absolutely insane and at other times since that time; I do not consider that he was the same man mentally that he was before the accident. What he was between those times I do not know. He may have stood on his head the whole time for all I know.

Q. And may have been perfectly competent to transact business?

A. I have to judge by what I saw, and my own opinion is, my own impression was, that the man's mind was thoroughly unwhipped, that it remained unwhipped, and that he was unwhipped at the present day, and, judging from the past, I imagine it will remain unwhipped until the end; but, perhaps, not more so than lots more of us. No, I do not think I can say that he was sane, and that he ceased my medical attendance on him for years. I could not tell you how many years; a great many years.

Q. From what you know of him was Mr. Harper ever sane for five minutes in court? Of the past, I mean?

A. As regards what happened to him? Q. Yes. A. Most decidedly not; couldn't give any intelligible answer to the question of the accident. No; nor of what happened subsequent to the accident.

Q. Do you mean to tell me that that man's mental condition is such that he could not do any business for the last three or four years?

A. I cannot speak as to the last three or four years. I have no doubt he knows all about that. Q. Do you think his mental condition is such that he would know all about his transactions antecedent to the accident?

A. I cannot tell you. You know that accident and mental disease have the most extraordinary conditions as that, after a person may meet with an accident, and the whole of his antecedent life will be an absolute blank to him, and he will recollect nothing. Cases have occurred, where a person may meet with an accident, and after a short time, he will recollect all that happened in his second period, and recollect all that happened in the first. So that when you see a man in such a condition, you ask me about something I do not know very much about.

Q. You cannot tell me whether his mental condition within the last three or four years was such as to enable him to remember his business transactions antecedent to the injury?

with instance at the time I attended him with Dr. Davie.

Q. Anything wrong with the skull do you know?

A. Oh well, the blow was here (the jaw) or possibly near it anyhow. On one side I think, the left side.

Q. Would that affect the brain?

A. Well, my kick of a horse or shock of that sort, is likely to affect the brain—very likely indeed. I have no reason to suppose otherwise; the blow did affect the brain. In fact the two were coincident. So long as he remained there and so long as I saw him, he was insane.

Q. When did you see him after?

A. Don't recollect about dates, but I know I saw him after and he was still what we call "soff." He was not in his proper mind.

Q. Have you seen him many times since?

A. I saw him several times since, generally about Goddard's or the butchers shops or somewhere, but I never had any great conversation with him. I saw him about six months ago, perhaps less. He used to come to my office of a morning, occasionally, and talk about what happened long ago; he did not recollect, he was beginning to recollect, and all that sort of thing.

Q. How was his mind then?

A. Well I could not say he had not recovered his previous injury.

Q. You spoke of seeing him six months ago. Have you seen him often, before that and after the accident?

A. I cannot tell you how often I have seen him before. When he was in town I used to meet him in the street. I was not intimate with him at all. During all the time I have met him I consider him more or less insane.

Q. You can form an opinion, I suppose, from the nature of the accident and the way the man conducted himself. You saw him here and have seen him since. You say that you have seen him in a sensible state of mind since the accident?

A. No, I have not; I cannot say I have ever considered him perfectly sane.

Q. You have met him; can you say the number of times that he was in a sensible state of mind since the accident?

A. Oh I have met him a number of times in town, in various places. Of course he would talk a little you know. He seemed to be foolish, silly.

Q. Did you say that the brother was alleged to be insane?

Q. I believe Mr. Harper has been insane, and is not much better.

Q. What I understand you to say is, you believe him to be incapable of reason?

A. I do. Re-examined by Mr. Richards.

Q. You say he had recovered disease?

A. Yes, he first consulted me about that in 1881, at Victoria.

Q. When again did that?

A. In 1882, I think. I was in Victoria at the time.

Q. What effect has that disease on a man's brain?

A. Well, if that was continued—ill treatment—it is well known to produce softening of the brain.

Q. Connected with that the accident—with a blow on the brain that he got—what effect would that have, do you think?

A. Well, no medical man can say definitely and positively that man is cured of secondary syphilis.

Q. That would have the effect of making him insane?

A. Yes, I am giving my own opinion.

Dr. Ernest B. C. Huntington, for 13 years practicing in B. C. first knew Thaddeus Harper in 1875. Attended him from 1880 to 1882 when he was at Yale, in 1880. He consulted me at Victoria, where I was on a visit, in the District at night, 1881, 1882, or 1883.

A. I had a convulsive fit in the District when we were sitting round the fire in 1883, probably.

I considered him suffering from tertiary syphilis at the time, the cause of the attack. That is a venereal disease. The form of disease was tertiary syphilis, which is called "gummas on the covering of the brain." And these increase in size and naturally, by the growth of the disease, they interfere with its motion, and you may have paralysis, convulsions, or complete loss of consciousness. It was, that caused the fit. The effect in the course of time it would cause ultimately (if without any improvement) to leave a man in a state of imbecility or paralysis or both. It depends on the portion of the brain it presses on. It may cause loss of speech, for example, or sight. You could not see his case, I prescribed for him. I did not see him for some time after this.

Q. What effect would these particles growing about his intellect, his senses?

Q. Would a clot like that produce paralysis?

A. Yes, it would. It would depend on what part of the brain it was. I could not open Mr. Harper and examine his brain, but from the symptoms and everything else I concluded the clot was over the right lobe; he was injured there. In the base of the brain it would (certainly) produce paralysis. Where the injury was, my opinion is, a clot would not produce paralysis. I say it is possible it would be absorbed—that is, that the other blood vessels would take the clot all back. The shock to the brain might have been so great that it would produce insanity and the insanity continue.

Q. Did he tell you the effects were any worse immediately after than at the time you saw him?

A. Yes; he thought he was getting very much better. He told me of the great loss of blood. He lost over a gallon of blood, which I consider very serious thing.

Q. Could you give me any idea, what weight you would put upon his getting fat, as an element you would say he is insane?

A. Well, in his case, knowing him as I have done previously to the injury, knowing his physical condition and so on, and since knowing the whole thing—I would place quite a considerable weight upon it. You mean this man is entirely insane?

A. I believe Mr. Harper has been insane, and is not much better.

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A. Well, no medical man can say definitely and positively that man is cured of secondary syphilis.

Q. As to his capacity to engage in ordinary business of every day life?

A. That is a relative word. I think he would be quite capable of going and hiring a horse and paying for it and properly, but I don't think he would be able to do any business where it would require foresight or thought in planning.

I don't think he could value a farm property. I think in all his transactions his mind would be very unreliable. It would be of a dementia, that anything else. It is very apt to be permanent, it depends on the cause.

Q. Might it not be that form of dementia which enables a man to have intervals where he is situated very seriously, content, in your opinion, to transact business?

A. I didn't think so. I paid no attention to his treatment. You see, he did not really try to cure himself. That was the trouble.

Q. You have told us in your opinion that Harper has been a lunatic?

A. Yes, I think so. Q. Would this interfere with his capacity to give evidence in court?

A. I think that his evidence might not be trustworthy. It might not be connected, possibly.

Q. And his memory good?

A. I don't think his memory would be reliable.

Q. If I were to show you that it was, what would you think? What effect would it have on your opinion? It is intended to be complete with the most modern improvements of every kind, with a daily capacity greater than any mill on the Pacific. It is situated so that the expenditure in connection with the erection of the new mill will be in the neighborhood of half a million dollars. Work on this is to be commenced during the winter, so that the mill will be ready for next season's extensive operations.

Plans have already been prepared for the new company, for work will be when completed, one of the finest, if not the best sawmills on the Coast. It is intended to be complete with the most modern improvements of every kind, with a daily capacity greater than any mill on the Pacific. It is situated so that the expenditure in connection with the erection of the new mill will be in the neighborhood of half a million dollars. Work on this is to be commenced during the winter, so that the mill will be ready for next season's extensive operations.

Henry P. Drumm, P. A. Paulson and Henry Allan, of Tacoma, who are the representatives of the syndicate, have been in the city for a few days past, and left for home last evening, by the City of Kingston.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S GRIMSEY. A Genuine Camp Meeting Ground to be Secured by the Methodists.

At the annual Methodist District meeting, held at Nanaimo a few weeks ago, the idea of arranging for a camp meeting ground, similar to that of Grimsey, Ontario, was discussed at considerable length, the result being that Rev. J. H. White, Rev. Coverdale Watson, Rev. A. E. Greene, of Wellington, N. S. Wales, J. E. McMillan and W. H. Bone were appointed a committee to thoroughly talk the matter over, and if they found it advisable, select a site and report at a special district meeting, to be called for that purpose.

The committee has had a meeting for the purpose of organization and discussion, and after instructing the individual members to be on the look out for a suitable site, was adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

Since that time several favorable locations have been visited, and it is probable that some definite steps will be taken in the near future. The idea is to have some track of from 5 to 10 acres or more, located not less than five miles from the city. A portion of this tract will be set aside for camp meeting purposes, and the remainder occupied by cottages and other accommodations for those who wish to spend the summer season away from the city. A series of meetings will be held in accordance with the practice at such places in the past. Similar grounds elsewhere have proved a great success, and those who have the matter in hand have no doubt but that it would be equally so here.

Salvation Army Celebration. LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Salvation Army at Eastbourne is preparing to hold an immense parade to-morrow, to celebrate the repeal of the law prohibiting processions with band accompaniment in that borough. The repeal goes in force to-morrow.

THE DEAL CLOSED.

The Tacoma Syndicate Has Arranged to Take Over the Sayward Mill Property.

Plans Prepared for the Erection of the Finest Sawmill on the Coast.

The negotiations which have been in progress since last May, for the purchase of the Sayward mill property and timber limits by a Tacoma syndicate, have at last been finally terminated, and all the arrangements have now been made for the transfer to the American capitalists of the property. The minor details have not yet been arranged.

The preliminary arrangement made in May, when the bargain was practically made, was secured by the deposit of \$10,000, which was to be forfeited should the deal not be completed within a certain specified time. The exact price at which the purchase was made, is stated to be somewhere between \$325,000 and \$350,000. As soon as inventories, etc., are completed, and the papers drawn up, the balance of the money will be paid. This will be in course of a few days, and then the new company will take charge.

Plans have already been prepared for the new company, for work will be when completed, one of the finest, if not the best sawmills on the Coast. It is intended to be complete with the most modern improvements of every kind, with a daily capacity greater than any mill on the Pacific. It is situated so that the expenditure in connection with the erection of the new mill will be in the neighborhood of half a million dollars. Work on this is to be commenced during the winter, so that the mill will be ready for next season's extensive operations.

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To Jerusalem by Rail. LONDON, Aug. 31.—A railway train has arrived in Jerusalem from Jaffa, the railway between the two places having been completed.

Escapes of Prisoners. BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Schmidt escaped a week ago from the prison at Rothwell, had on only a shirt, and a pair of trousers, and a pair of shoes. He was unable to beg or steal.

Great Musical. BERLIN, Sept. 5.—in the Grand Ducal Opera, and the most celebrated orchestra in Germany, overwork. He is said to be fatigued. Parisians are in a confused thicket as to the war office upon the utmost cleanliness.

Falling Off. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—returns of the Volga is a deficit of over a mill the falling off of the Volga. One company roubles.

City Destroyed. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—from a fire at night destroyed by fire. Four left without shelter a dition.

An Errand. LONDON, Sept. 4.—of Austria has excited her sanity by beginning under the direction of Knapp. She is eating great quantities of food and going with the life of what Parson "treatment," and hence Austria has not even this bit of quackery, the quackery of her own hands and walks in the garden.

Loyalty to Russia. Sept. 5.—rived at St. Petersburg. The Russian

CHOLERA.

Hon. James G. That Traffic Close.

The Mortality of Fifty Per Cent.

QUARANTINE. N. Y. cases of cholera have been on the crew of the steamer which, that of Otto Wilhelm Quast, 19 yr. Zimnek, 23 years old. Three new cases are steamer Regia, and Bus, aged 54. The Pjeok, 60 years old, years old, both steers, three victims are men who were stricken with cholera.

She was discovered on the Normal ferry to Hoffman, and was at once removed to a hospital. BANGOR, Maine, Sept. recently expressed to the duty of the Govt. of the cholera, danger and Congress at stake. An attempt was made to secure an interview with it failed. Mr. Blodgett is clear and his substance is to close the "old country," Ca States, to everybody the malls, and citizens should, and to admit fact precaution. His not and cannot be compared with the always held this case on no other, save for life, and he thinks that may cause loss of matters can be easily

from the old world ke and a discontinuance of traffic across the would have the best of a right to examine towns of fruit, and the power to so order that there be no trade St. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—Rially reported as 1,79 that day, 3,812, nearly 50 per cent. ported in St. Petersburg. St. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—entered their journey unentered their journey receive about Public health. Sept. 5.—best method of disinfecting is to use a solution of from cholera here, years cases.

BURNED ALIVE. St. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—A passenger vessel from the steamer Marat Nevada and Adriatic. American lines will on the steamship India.

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Advertisement for 'Eyesight Saved' and 'Wald Baking Powder'. The ad features a portrait of a man and text describing the benefits of the baking powder, including its purity and power. It also mentions 'Hood's Sarsaparilla' and 'Wald's Baking Powder' as 'ABSOLUTELY PURE'.

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SH CAMPBELL'S GRIMSBY.

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To Jerusalem by Rail.

Aug. 31.—A railway train has been to Jerusalem by rail, the rail- between the two places having been

Dwellers Acquainted.

Aug. 31.—The jury, yesterday, a verdict of not guilty in the case de Mores, and also acquitted Masse and M. Guern, the Marquis and Captain Pasiade and M. de de a second time were indicted for in the killing of Capt. Mayer.

Resight Saved

Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled to thoroughly purify the blood and give needed strength. Read this: "My boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, leaving him very weak and with blood poisoning which cost him his eyes. His eyes became inflamed, his sufferings were intense, and for 7 weeks he could not even open his eyes. I took the Eye and Ear Infirmary, but their did him no good. I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and in 10 days his eyes were cured. I know it saved his eyes and his life." ARBIE E. BLACKBURN, Washington St., Boston, Mass.

18 PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, action, cure headache and indigestion.

Gov't Report, Aug. 27, 1892.

aking powder PURE

CHOLERA ALARMS.

Hon. James G. Blaine Declares That Traffic Must be Closed.

The Mortality of Russia Equal to Fifty Per Cent. of the Cases.

QUARANTINE, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Three new cases of cholera have been developed among the crew of the steamer Normanna, one of which, that of Otto Engle, proved fatal. Wilhelm Quast, 19 years old, and Theo. Zimzack, 23 years old, are the names of the other men down with the dreaded disease. Three new cases are also reported from the steamer Rugia, and one death, Johanna Busch, aged 54. The patients are Joseph Pjecosk, 80 years old, and Hendrick, five years old, both steamer passengers. These three victims are members of the families who were stricken with the disease on the passage over. The health officers report no new cases on the Moravia. One child died on Zernbura Island, to-day, from the cholera. She was discovered among the passengers of the Normanna, who were transferred to Hoffman Island for disinfection, and was at once removed Swinburne Island.

BANGOR, Maine, Sept. 5.—Mr. Blaine has recently expressed a friend his views on the duty of the Government in the matter of the cholera disinfection. The President and Congress should at once undertake an attempt was made, to-night, to secure an interview with him on the subject, but it failed. Mr. Blaine merely said the duty is clear and that the President and Congress should at once undertake an attempt was made, to-night, to secure an interview with him on the subject, but it failed. Mr. Blaine merely said the duty is clear and that the President and Congress should at once undertake

Against Oleomargarine. LONDON, Sept. 4.—An agitation has been started here against Hamburg oleomargarine, because by the new process 20 per cent of it consists of water, and water from the Elbe at that. The cholera fright is utilized in the agitation, and people are warned that cholera germs may be least every place of Hamburg oleomargarine that they use.

Trades Union Congress. LONDON, Sept. 4.—The trades unionist congress, which will be opened in Glasgow to-morrow, evokes much less interest than did the last one. The most important subject in the programme is the eight-hour day, and that an eight-hour resolution in local option form will be passed is a foregone conclusion. It is expected that the vote will be cast in favor of the introduction of the eight-hour day in all trades throughout the country. The principal contest of the congress will be the secretaryship of the parliamentary committee. The two candidates for the place are the notorious Kerr Harrier, M.P., and Charles Fenwick, M.P. Harrier is not especially popular. He irritated the congress in 1891 that he escaped expulsion nearly 50 per cent. Forty deaths were reported in St. Petersburg yesterday, and 108 new cases. Four hundred ladies have volunteered their services as nurses. Paid nurses receive about a rouble per day. Public health officers delivered as to the best methods of disinfection.

HAVE, Sept. 5.—There were nine deaths from cholera here, yesterday, and seven new cases.

BRENOIS AYRES, Sept. 5.—A quarantine of forty days has been declared at Buenos Ayres against vessels from English ports. LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Anchor Line has given up carrying passengers. The General, Gunder and White Star together will carry steamer passengers only on the steamships Marabou, Samaria, Atlas, Nevada and Adria. The Indian and the American lines will continue to emigrate on the steamship Indiana on Saturday.

CABLE NEWS.

Escape of a Convict. BERLIN, Sept. 4.—A convict named Schmidt escaped a week ago from the prison at Rothwell, in Wurtemberg. He had on only a shirt, as he left his bed in the absence of attendants to run away. The police hunted him for five days without success. Yesterday he re-entered the infirmary by stealth, and was found in bed, still wearing the shirt in which he ran away. He explained that he returned because he was unable to beg or steal clothes.

Great Musical Director's Crisis. BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Felix Motz, Director in the Grand Opera House in Carlsruhe, and the most celebrated leader of orchestras in Germany, has gone crazy from overwork. He held at Breuth during the festival. Parisians at the asylum where he is confined think he will recover after a long rest.

The Kaiser's Cholera Remedy. BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The Kaiser has resisted all the pressure brought to bear on him to give up the military manoeuvres at Metz on account of the cholera. The Kaiser answered all enquiries and arguments with the assertion that the cholera is likely to break out among troops less than anywhere else, and he proposes to keep the men busy in order to prevent them thinking about the plague. The Kaiser, however, is fastidious to the war office upon the enforcement of the utmost cleanliness among the troops.

Falling Off in Traffic. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.—The monthly returns of the Volga line of steamers show a deficit of over a million roubles, owing to the falling off of traffic on account of cholera. One company alone loses 300,000 roubles.

City Destroyed by Fire. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.—A despatch from Vilna reports the city of Mladzola destroyed by fire. Four thousand people are left without shelter and in a destitute condition.

An Erratic Empress. LONDON, Sept. 4.—The erratic Empress of Austria has excited fresh doubts as to her sanity by beginning to take treatment under the direction of Parson Skepp. She is eating rye bread, drinking great quantities of water, abstaining from meat and going without coverts. This mode of life is what Parson Skepp calls "natural treatment," and hence he is known through out Austria as the "Nature Doctor." His most remarkable theory is that going barefoot cures nervousness. The Empress of Austria has not yet hesitated to swallow this bit of quackery, and daily, before breakfast, she removes her shoes and stockings and walks in the damp grass of the garden.

Loyalty to the Republic. PARIS, Sept. 5.—President Carnot arrived at Aix-les-Bains at 2 o'clock on Friday. The Russian Ambassador, Baron

CAPITAL NOTES.

No Steerage Passengers to be Admitted Except British and Scandinavians.

Labor Day & Public Holiday—The Uninspired Ottawa "Citizen" on the Premier.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 5.—In connection with the cholera scare, the Government has assurance, to-day, from the Allan, Beaver and Dominion lines, that they will accept no steerage passengers for Canada except British and Scandinavians. The department has cabled Sir Charles Tupper to have the British Consul at Dieppe informed that if Russian Jews embark for Canada to avoid the U. S. regulations, the vessels bringing them will be detained the twenty-one days required by the American regulations. The Postmaster-General has also, for some days, enforced an order requiring the fumigation of the mails from New York. The impression prevails here that Canada suffers a greater danger from the United States than any other quarter, and that the American regulations on the Canadian frontier are absurd. The Citizen (Conservative) publishes an editorial this morning stating that the clear inference from Mr. Abbott's statement respecting his honor and which he will retire from the premiership at an early date. It nominates Sir John Thompson as his successor, and says he is the only man available. It is further stated that the Citizen is not officially inspired, but is simply rehashing current talk. The Premier's health is improving. Hereafter no registers of shipping will be supplied to customs officers. Despatch bags from foreign governments to the Consuls-Generals in Canada will be forwarded direct to their destination hereafter without interference by the customs. It is being labor day in Ottawa it is a public holiday.

OTTAWA, Sept. 6.—The Minister of Marine has informed the COLONIST representative that Captain Gaudin was completely exonerated from all blame in the Quadra accident. The court of enquiry clearly demonstrated that the chart was incorrect. Captain Gaudin took all the necessary precautions. An Order-in-Council will shortly be passed exonerating him as agent of the Marine Department in Victoria.

Mr. Walbran, chief astronomer of the Interior Department, has been appointed Canadian Commissioner to define the limit of the Alaska boundary. Mr. Mendenhall will be United States Commissioner. The first meeting will be held at Ottawa, after which the commission will proceed to the Pacific. The Hattie Mand, a United States fishing schooner, has been seized in the Bay of Fundy for an infraction of the fishery laws. She will be libeled in the Admiralty Court with a view to her sale.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 4.—A merchant of this city, to spite the Banco Londres of Mexico, recently put up signs in his office to the effect that he refused to receive the concern's bank bills. The result was a run on the bank, which, however, was promptly met. Many of the depositors entertained fears as to the stability of the United States money market, and a bank meeting all the demands made on it, and confidence was restored yesterday. The bank paid out over \$500,000 to-day, but only \$1,000,000 of withdrawn deposits were returned.

The Car and the Famit Troubles. LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Vienna correspondent of the News says: The Car is displeased at the recent conflict in the Panin country between Russians and Afghans, which resulted in the American of Afghanistan appealing to the Indian Government to aid him against the Russians, has wired instructions to Colonel Yanoff, commander of the Russian forces in the Panin country, to honorably avoid any adventures which would be likely to provoke England.

A Distressful Hot Wave. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—A heat wave is reported in and around Kiev. The mercury reached 42 degrees reaumus. Much distress is caused by the excessive temperature.

Germany's Military Bill. LONDON, Sept. 5.—A Berlin correspondent says he believes Chancellor Von Caprivi will introduce a military bill in Parliament early in 1893 to raise the sum of 70,000,000 marks, required for the army, by increased taxation on beer and tobacco. The Chancellor will not attempt to ask for a raise in import duties on them and will forbid the domestic cultivation of tobacco. The Chancellor will not attempt to ask for a raise in import duties on them and will forbid the domestic cultivation of tobacco.

The Works Closed. WOLFEGBERG, Aug. 31.—The Upper Forest Tin Plate Company, near Swansea, has announced the intention of closing its works. This will result in throwing 2,000 hands out of employment. Owing to the deep distress prevailing among hundreds of families in this section, through means of a livelihood being cut off, relief funds have been opened and measures have been adopted to assist the impoverished people.

Expensive Cotton Crop. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 15.—For the year ending Sept. 1, Egypt's cotton crop amounts to 4,570,000 cwts, the yield being 15 per cent over that of the preceding year, which is the highest record. Next season it is expected to fully equal this, but the market value of cotton is so low that there may be a deficit of 200,000 cwts. Twenty thousand bales have been exported to America.

Irish Butter in Portugal. LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Lisbon correspondent of the Times says: Sir George Peter, British Minister to Portugal, has addressed two protests to the Government against the customs officials' imposition of the high oleomargarine tariff upon Irish butter, on the ground that analysis proved that the butter was pure. Twenty-two Cork had analyzed and certified it to be pure. The collection of this tariff practically stops the importation of Irish butter, and allows French butter to flood the market. The export of Irish butter to Portugal formerly amounted in value to \$100,000 yearly.

AMERICAN NEWS.

St. Mary's Canal Traffic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Reports received as to the collection of tolls on the Sault Ste. Marie (St. Mary's Falls) canal, under the President's proclamation, seem to indicate that Canadian vessels are holding back waiting to see what action the Canadian Government will take in the way of refunding the tolls imposed by the United States. Thus far the Canadian authorities have not given the slightest indication of any purpose to fulfil the expectations entertained of the United States, and grain steamers are leaving Montreal only half loaded. On the first day of the enforcement of the proclamation, only one vessel out of sixty-two which passed through was a Canadian. The next day three vessels out of fifty-two were Canadian, one of them being a Canadian Pacific liner. The number is now increasing every day, and the amount of tolls collected is proportionately greater.

Australian Ferns for Chicago. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The ferns, that New South Wales has contributed to the World's Fair have been lying at the oceanic dock. To-day they were placed in a special car and hurried away to Chicago where they are to be transplanted. They are in the very best of condition and it is confidently expected they will thrive in their American home and become magnificent specimens before the world is invited to inspect them next year. There are 79 plants in the collection, and as many of them are veritable rarities, it is supposed they will be highly prized. The aggregate weight is about 30 tons.

Whittier Seriously Ill. HAMPTON FALLS, N.H., Sept. 5.—John G. Whittier is lying critically ill at the home of Miss Gove, in Hampton Falls, and his condition is such that the gravest apprehensions are entertained. Whittier, on Monday, suffered a disturbance of the bowels, and while medical assistance was immediately called, no apprehensions were felt. Yesterday morning an alarming change was manifested in his condition, and he was unable to take any nourishment. In the evening finds him exceedingly weak, and the doctors give little hope of recovery. He has but little use of his right arm, can swallow or articulate only with great difficulty, and is unable to raise any head. At midnight there is no change in Mr. Whittier's condition.

Eric's Labor Day. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Labor Day is being generally observed in San Francisco. The weather is perfect; the parade took place shortly after 10 o'clock, this morning. Twenty-nine unions were represented, and there were about 5,000 men in line. Literary exercises were held in the afternoon.

The California Robber Murders. VISALIA, Cal., Sept. 3.—News has been received here to-day that Sontag and Evans stayed yesterday afternoon at the house of Supervisor Ellis, 21 miles north-east of Visalia. They made Ellis furnish meals, threatened to kill him for joining in the hunt after them, and finally left on horseback in the evening, coming west, taking Ellis' horse and cart. The sheriff traced them to Churchill Post Office, 14 miles from here, where the trail was lost at the cross roads. It is supposed they came to Ellis' house in Visalia during the night, as the neighbors say two men were there before daylight this morning and took two horses.

Tennessee Mining Troubles. HARRISBURG, Tenn., Sept. 5.—The Harri-men Rifles left, last night, for Oliver Springs, under orders from General Cerner. The miners are again threatening on account of the convicta. Some bush whacking has been going on for several days, and several men have been killed. W. W. Reid Gruchy, the sharpshooter, captured here, was held for murder in the first degree without bond. The soldiers say he is the man who killed Smith, and the military men are very bitter toward him.

Resignation of an American Schooner. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Capt. Coulson, of the revenue cutter Rush, reports to the Treasury Department that he put Lieut. Dodge in charge of the American schooner Lydia, which is in Behring Sea, for having infected ships last night. All the sailors taken to Sitka, Alaska. Lieut. Dodge reports his arrival at Sitka, August 1, and that he turned the Lydia over to the Collector of the Alaska Elections.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 5.—The biennial election for State officers and Constitutional amendments is progressing very quietly and a much smaller vote than usual is being polled. Reports from Pine Bluff, from Fort Smith, Texarkana and other points throughout the State, show that the voting slow and without excitement. The negro vote has fallen greatly and is attributed to the negroes' lack of knowledge of the Australian ballot system. Much surprise is expressed over the small showing made by the People's party. The Democrats are rolling in, and are making money in some cases through local reasons are ascribed by the Republicans as against the People's party.

Labor Day at Chicago. CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The opening event of Labor Day was a street parade, which took place this morning. It was made up of nearly 100,000 workmen, nearly fifty thousand of them being in full uniform. An early start was made in order to get through in time for this afternoon's celebration at Ogden's Grove and Starbuckers' park. The entire procession was divided into twelve parts, each under the command of a mounted marshal. Every trade in the parade is supplied to their respective ranks there were 116 marshals, 92 of them mounted. The two chiefs had a staff of six each. These 116 officers commanded 45,000 men in line. The bricklayers' union made the procession. This organization alone turned out 5,200 men.

THE CHOLEERA.

New York Takes Stringent Measures—Proposals to Send Back Cholera Ships.

Hamburg Doing Her Utmost to Stay the Plague—Spain Puts on Quarantine.

HAMBURG, Sept. 6.—Cholera reports from here have been exaggerated beyond a doubt, but the situation is nevertheless serious. Authentic and reliable statistics are hardly obtainable. There is, however, no doubt that the authorities, to-day, reported to the hospital 449 patients, and that the deaths have numbered 158. Besides these many are under treatment at the present time at private residences and many funerals take place that are never reported to the authorities. From all that can be learned there are about 600 new cases daily, and over 200 deaths. Most of the bodies are buried in trenches outside the city, which is six miles out of town. Both hospitals are full, and numerous barracks are being utilized to relieve the regular hospitals. Hamburg was in no way prepared for what appeared inevitable, and suffered in consequence. The sick are conveyed to the hospital in coaches, with seats turned over, while the dead are transported in old furniture vans and bakers' wagons. The whole matter of cholera, which is the subject of the cholera commission of the senate and the police, although there are also private citizens who are attending to the disinfecting of houses where cholera cases have occurred, local authorities call upon them for their inability to do this. Over a dozen gymnasia have been converted into disinfecting establishments. The bedding of the cholera patients is burned in the fields around the city. Notices are posted on all street corners, warning the public against the use of unboiled water, the supply of which is obtained from the river Elbe, in many cases, and from wells, which are the most cases occurred among the poorer classes, but now the wealthy are attacked and the suburbs are especially afflicted. All the summer resorts on the Baltic Sea, and especially the islands, have been closed. Deaths in prisons and lunatic asylums are disproportionately numerous. The various banks have resolved to prolong the payment of bills now due till October. The lines to business have been interrupted, and estimated at 200 million marks. Numerous prayer meetings are being held in various districts to implore divine assistance. Relief committees have been formed in every ward of the city.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—In consequence of the cholera in the harbor of New York, it has been ordered that all persons arriving from New York shall be placed under three days' observation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Dock Commissioner Cram said to-day: "These cholera ships should be at once sent back to where they came from. Germany won't allow us to be infected ports to enter her harbors, and several English ports have refused to allow vessels from infected ports to remain. It is our duty to liberally shipped to this country from Hamburg, some of them from Russia, too, when the cholera was prevalent in Hamburg, and when the fact was known, I have no sympathy with a steamship company capable of this. When the Bohemia left Hamburg there were three or four hundred cases of cholera in that city." "To lessen the danger from cholera that might be caused by attempts to board infected ships in the lower bay, or to land on the islands, two ocean tugs, having on board seven policemen in charge of a sergeant, steamed in a circle around the three infected ships last night. All the sailors, with the exception of the sergeant, were picked from the police boat patrol squad, which, to a man, volunteered for duty."

STATUTE OF COLUMBUS. The Colonial Figure which is to be presented by the Italians of New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Italian transport Garigliano, bearing Columbus' statue, the gift of the Italians of New York to this city, arrived at quarantine this morning. The monument is in the Garigliano's hold, packed in 170 parts. The Garigliano is commanded by Chevalier G. R. Rogger, of the Italian navy, and is boarded by the Garibaldi, of the Royal Italian marine, the young son of General Giuseppe Garibaldi, the hero of Italian liberty. The monument will be taken, together with the 75 feet high, 14-foot statue of Columbus stands upon a column of red granite, 27 feet high, which rests upon a large pedestal. The material of which the entire monument is composed was selected with a view to striking color effects. It will be erected in Central park, in this city. Great preparations have been made here for the reception of the monument, an event much looked forward to by the Italian residents of this city.

HARRISON'S ACCEPTANCE. A Few Points in His Formal Letter Acknowledging the Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—President Harrison's letter accepting the Republican nomination for the office of President of the United States was handed to the Committee on the subject of the nomination, and the re-election policy, and is mostly a review of the work of the Fifty-first Congress. In regard to the reciprocity policy the President makes a long statement advocating the formation of trade relations between the nations of Central and South America, San Domingo, the Spanish and British West India Islands, and with Germany and Australia.

Lambton Conservative Picnic. PETROLIA, Sept. 6.—The East Lambton Liberal-Conservative association picnic was held here to-day. At 10 a.m. a special train arrived with Hon. Messrs. Thompson, Foster, Hogg, Conroy and O'Brien, who were met at the depot by a committee and driven through the principal streets, after which they proceeded to Edwards' grove, where several of the visitors addressed the assembly.

ALLAN LINER AGROUND. HAMPTON, Sept. 4.—By being granted a bonus of \$275,000 to the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway company was carried here, yesterday.

Sir John Ross on His Journey. WINNIPEG, Sept. 5.—General Sir John Ross, commander of the British forces in North America, passed through the city, yesterday, en route to the Pacific coast. He was accompanied by his aide-de-camp and wife.

ALLAN LINER AGROUND. QUEBEC, Sept. 6.—The Allan line steamship Crossian, while proceeding to Montreal, went aground 16 miles west of here. They expect her to come off at high tide.

FROM MONTREAL.

Local Health Authorities Thoroughly Aroused—Tracking along Atlantic and North Western.

Early Advent of Crofter Settlers—Well Known Lachine Rapids' Pilot Dead.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

MONTREAL, Sept. 5.—The cholera excitement, as far as Montreal is concerned, has died out. The local health authorities are keeping a vigilant watch on all incoming vessels, and the city is being gradually put in a sanitary condition. The captain of the Thorndale, which passed quarantine without reporting, has been ordered by the Collector of Customs to leave port as soon as possible, the Department of Agriculture having ordered her to be sent back to quarantine. The steamer Cremon, which has been detained for a week at the Grosses Isle quarantine station, arrived here, yesterday, after the Health Officer had inspected the vessel and reported that she was in a clean condition. The railway representatives went on board and arranged for the transportation of her passengers. Most of them went to Chicago and the West. Twenty-five are going to Winnipeg. T. G. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway, who is head of the company in the absence of President Galt, is expected to leave Montreal on track laying will be commenced in the course of a month or two on the Atlantic and North Western railway, the company's new route to Georgian Bay. The new route shortens the distance between Montreal and Lake Huron by several hours. This afternoon seven Chinese of this city are under arrest on a charge of having smuggled opium. In their rooms the officers found about \$450 worth of opium which had been sent from Vancouver by express. Major Clarke, one of the promoters of the C.P.R. immigration scheme, came by the Parisian. In conversation he said he expected that the first shipment of fifty families would reach this side in the early spring. Baptiste, in Iroquois Thalakole, a car- rier, who died at Caughnawaga, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the age of 82. He had been ill for some years, though he ran the Lachine rapids for many years. He was the first Indian to run the mill boat down the rapids. Death was caused by dropsy. The C.P.R. traffic receipts for the week ending August 31 were \$580,000, for the same week last year \$544,000. The President of the Hebrew Benevolent Society has received a letter from the secretary of the Russo-Jewish committee, of London, England, amounting that no more Jewish emigrants would be sent to Canada this year. MONTREAL, Sept. 6.—The White Squadron was performed here by a New York opera troupe. In it there is a congress of admirals representing all nations. When the American Admiral, with a squad bearing the stars and stripes, appeared, the audience in the gallery hissed him, and when he appeared before the curtain with the other actors to acknowledge the applause missiles were thrown at him. The stars and stripes displayed with other flags in front of the theatre were pulled down and destroyed. The hauling down of the flag is stated to have been a fake concocted by the manager of the theatre. The White Squadron company. Detective Green, who is working up the case on behalf of the proprietor of the theatre, states that he has an affidavit from one man saying he was paid to haul down the flag. Local post-office authorities are fully alive to the danger of infection reaching here through the mails, and have arranged to have all the French mails which arrive here via New York fumigated. His view, the order requiring the steamship Thorndale to return to quarantine has been revoked, the Health Officer of Montreal has adopted regulations prohibiting immigrants or their effects from coming into the province; also the landing of boats from cholera infected districts, on a basis on which the boats are broken out. The president of the Hebrew Benevolent Society has received a letter from the secretary of the Russo-Jewish committee of London, England, stating that no more Jewish emigrants will be sent to Canada this year. The Chinese who were placed under arrest on charge of having smuggled opium in their rooms, were released to-day.

TRANSPORTING IMMIGRANTS.

Special Precautions to Prevent Disease from Immigrants Landing at Canadian Ports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The following telegram was received here to-day: SALT LAKE MARIE, Mich., Sept. 5. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, Sept. 1892, to B. H. Schell, Esq., Eastern Inspector, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.: DEAR SIR,—Referring to your memorandum of suggestions. Under existing regulations in this country and the United States, European immigrants will not be permitted to land at any point until every precaution has been taken to prevent them from spreading cholera. In addition to the precaution taken by the Government, it is our intention to fumigate, under the supervision of our medical officers, the baggage of such immigrants in the compartments that we are providing at our stations for that purpose. Further than this we shall act upon the suggestions contained in your letter, namely, that all such immigrants landing at Canadian ports and destined to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., will be placed in a car by themselves, the car will be attached to the end of the train and all persons, except the trainmen, will be refused access to it. The baggage of such passengers will be loaded on a separate car, which will be disinfected by telegraph upon the departure of each train of the number of passengers on board of that class. No immigrants will be sent by boat from Owen Sound. (Signed) T. G. SHAUGHNESSY, Vice-President.

I have the honor to suggest that like regulations be secured on all roads entering the States. Immigrant Inspector.

"TRUTHS" REVEALED.

Henry Labouchere Will Tell All He Knows, and Possibly More.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Henry Labouchere proposes to again direct attention to some of the more entertaining incidents relative to the formation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet. One object of this further publication of state secrets will be to "prove the truth of the assertions which Labouchere has made upon the subject of the Queen's refusal to be annoyed by the Queen, who is known to be exceedingly sensitive as to the whole affair, and especially so concerning the report that she urged upon Lord Rosebery the necessity of not giving his resignation. The Lord Rosebery intended to ignore this report and is said to have consulted Mr. Gladstone to do so. The Queen, however, wrote to the Premier insisting that the denial should be made. Labouchere, as the political bad boy, chuckles in his sleeve over the muss he is making. He smells battle, and despite the fact that his vacation time has come he means to defend, in his journal, all the assertions that he has made. Truth is awaited with exceptionally keen interest, as it is expected to contain revelations not less piquant than those which have given such an immense sale to the last two editions.

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1892

THE HOLIDAYS OVER

The public schools were opened yesterday after the unusually long holiday. We do not believe that it was at all too long. Children are not all brains. They are composite beings, and the other parts of their makeup need exercise and nourishment as well as their minds.

THE CITY OF IT

We are grieved to see that the Times is disposed to repudiate the very best thing that ever appeared in its editorial columns. On the 11th of July, when the smallpox was making the most alarming headway unchecked, our contemporary said:

"The present is a time when a wise autocrat, who feared no man, cared for no expense and looked upon every obstacle as a straw in his path, would be of incalculable value to the city. We do not wish to magnify the danger, but at the same time it would be more criminal to minimize it."

STATE SOCIALISM

State socialism, as far as railroad management is concerned, has been a complete failure in this Dominion. Government roads have been badly managed. So far from paying interest on the cost of their construction, they have not paid working expenses. More has, for a long time, been expended on the Intercolonial than it has earned, and the little Prince Edward Island Railway has been a drag on the Treasury from the day of its completion.

are the relatives of influential local politicians. This political "influence" plays the very mischief with a Government railroad. It ties the hands of the managers, and it makes the employees careless and independent. The man who knows that he will not be dismissed for carelessness or neglect is not apt to pay as much attention to his orders, or to be as prompt and exact in carrying them out as if he knew that it depended on the way in which he did his duty whether or not he kept his situation.

This sort of thing has not been confined to Canada. In New South Wales there are Government roads which were run on political lines. The consequences which this money was lost on them. The Government determined to run their roads on commercial principles, and sent to England for a man to effect the needed reforms. His name was Eddy. He went to work with a will, but he had a very hard time of it. He made enemies in all directions, who malign him without limit and without scruple. A commission was appointed to investigate the charges brought against him, which, as might be expected, found that they were without foundation. This is what the able writer in the Times on "The Colonies," says about the political management of railroads in New South Wales:

Mr. Eddy went out from England as an expert to manage the railroads of the colony on business principles. Were he to write a full and true account of the condition in which he found the management of the New South Wales railroads after their administration as part of the political machine, of the difficulties he encountered in his gigantic task of reducing the staff to reasonable dimensions and of introducing order and economy in the management, he would probably perhaps the most useful lesson which could be furnished to the advocates of State Socialism of the consequences of their system, all the more instructive because it would not be necessary for him to point to bring charges of personal misconduct against any individual. The system alone was sufficient to produce the results actually produced. The responsible Minister was bombarded with applications for posts on the railway from every part of the country. Each applicant was considered, and at each applicant in such cases always is considered, that whoever else was refused, his application must be granted, and the inevitable result followed, until at length the result became so great that a complete reform was forced on the Government, and Mr. Eddy was appointed to inaugurate the system of non-political management. It is easy to see that Mr. Eddy's task was no light one, and that, if he did his duty, he must inevitably incur the hostility of many of those whose interests were bound up with the former system."

Those who are acquainted with the way in which the Intercolonial Railway has been managed in the Dominion by political class of both parties will be able to discern a very strong family resemblance between the political railroads of Australia and the Government roads of Canada.

SOME FACTS

It is complained that the Prohibition Commissioners get a great deal of opinion from those who appear before them to give testimony, but very few facts. It is, indeed, singular to observe the different conclusions that different people arrive at from the same facts. But it is, we should say, the facts themselves that the Commissioners have to deal with, and not the views taken of them by Tom, Dick and Harry. When the Commissioners were in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, they evidently found the same abundance of opinion and the same scarcity of facts that they met with in other parts of the Dominion. They must have felt an unusual interest in the condition of Charlottetown as to the liquor traffic, for the experience of that city has been unique. It had nine years or so of the Scott Act, then a period of absolute free trade in strong drink, and now the traffic is again under regulation. Among others, the Stipendiary Magistrate of the city, Mr. Rowan Fitzgerald, appeared before the Commission. Mr. Fitzgerald is a gentleman of very high character, who, if he is not a total abstainer, is the next thing to it. His testimony bristles with facts. Here is part of it as it is reported in the Charlottetown Examiner:

"Stipendiary Magistrate Fitzgerald said he was appointed in 1875. The Scott Act came into force in 1881. During the nine and a half years that it had been in operation the average number of convictions for drunkenness per month was a fraction over twenty-two; the average convictions each month during the period of free trade was about the same, and during the month of July the convictions under the present regulation numbered seventeen. As things look at present there will be less than that number of convictions this month. In his opinion neither a license law nor Scott Act had any material effect on drunkenness, supply one way or the other. The volume of drunkenness in this city is largely dependent upon some twenty or thirty ruffians. The new liquor law has lessened drunkenness at late hours and unseasonably seasons, and there is a marked improvement in the matter of selling on Sundays. The total amount of fines collected under the Scott Act was \$12,643. There were 384 convictions—245 firsts, 65 seconds, and 51 thirds. Of the whole 123 were actually imprisoned, 46 for one month, 77 for two months. The number of convictions depended largely upon the vigor with which the Act was enforced."

People have often wondered what the condition of a town or other community would be if there were no restrictions whatever on the liquor traffic. As far as the returns of the Police Court can give an idea of that condition, we have it above in the Stipendiary Magistrate Fitzgerald's testimony.

mony. The population of Charlottetown, we may add, is 11,374.

WAGES IN CANADA

Census Bulletin No. 13, issued by the Department of Agriculture, deals with manufactures and wages. Mr. Johnston, Statistician, seems to have a good deal of trouble in arriving at conclusions satisfactory to himself, as to the rate of wages paid by many manufacturers. The returns in some instances sent in by the Commissioners were so defective as to be absurd; and even after having been sent back to be corrected, the schedules had to be still further amended by the compilers of the census. This is what Mr. Johnston says:

"Sometimes whole schedules had to be copied out and sent to the enumerator, because he had neglected to fill in some important column. Where, after exhausting all means, we were unable to procure the actual figures, we either filled in, in the few instances, the average figures for similar establishments in the district, or let those pass, even if obviously inaccurate. This we did so as to avoid doing anything which would seem like raising industries to a paying basis, that according to the figures given to the numerator, were rapidly rushing into bankruptcy."

No doubt the compilers of the census have had their trials, and they seem to be greater in dealing with this matter of wages than usual. We, however, venture to think that the returns have not been very greatly vitiated by the stupidity of enumerators or the cunning and ignorance of those who proposed to give them information. We find by the bulletin that there are in the Dominion 75,768 industrial establishments, 48,748 of which had been running full time during the year ended April, 1891, 12,981 half time, and 14,039 quarter time. From this we learn that 64.3 per cent. of the industrial establishments of the country in that year worked full time, 16.2 per cent. half time, and 18.5 per cent. quarter time. It is necessary to bear these facts in mind when the rate of wages paid comes to be considered.

The number of hands employed in the 75,768 establishments was 367,496, and the total sum paid as wages was \$99,762,441, making the sum received by each employe, old and young, male and female, whether he or she worked whole time or half time, or quarter time, \$272. The average rate of wages was, in 1891, \$233, and the total sum paid as wages in that year was \$89,429,000. These figures show quite a satisfactory increase, both as to the gross sum paid in wages and the amount paid to each employe. The increase of the number of employes in ten years is 112,561, in the sum paid in wages \$40,333,441, and in the rate of wages 16 per cent. The Dominion Statistician makes the increase in the rate of wages fully one-fifth all round.

Some of the details given in the bulletin are quite interesting. We are told that there are 3,273 hands employed in manufacturing agricultural implements, that they received, last year, \$1,649,521 as wages, and that each hand earned \$498. It is satisfactory to know that by far the greater number of the machine factories worked full time. The average rate of wages paid to the hands who worked all the year round was \$495. In the cotton mills of the Dominion, there were 2,495 operatives, 1,045 men and 1,450 women and children. This makes 42 per cent. men and 58 per cent. women and children. In 1881, the proportion of women and children in the cotton factories was much greater than it is now. It is a pity that the statistician does not inform us as to the age of the children employed in the cotton factories. The average rate of wages paid in those factories was \$280. In 1881, it was \$227. An increase of 23 per cent in the rate of wages speaks well for this industry.

Very few would suppose that more hands are employed in the flour and grist mills of the Dominion than in its cotton factories. But such is the fact. The difference in favor of the flour mills is nearly one thousand, the figures being, respectively, 3,442 and 2,495. The average wages of a flour mill hand is \$390. But in mills working full time the average is \$430, the aggregate sum paid in them being \$1,271,854. There are in the foundries and machine shops of the Dominion 6,161 employes, receiving as wages \$2,590,660, equal to \$400 per employe. In 1881 the average wages was \$372. Full time employes received an average of \$411 last year. The boot and shoe industry gives employment to 4,400 hands of whom 3,878 worked full time. The average wages of full timers was \$333, and the average for all employed was \$304. In 1881 the average was \$263. Here we have an increase of over 15 per cent. We find in the bulletin the following list of industries, in which the remuneration of the employes has been increased since 1881:

Table with 2 columns: Industry and per cent. increase. Includes Cotton mill operatives (31%), Agricultural implement makers (38%), Foundry and machine men (12%), Boot and shoe makers (15%), Cabinet and furniture (15%), Flour and grist mill (12%), Blacksmithing (13%).

In only one of the ten industries of which particulars have been given has the rate of wages been stationary, and in only one has it become lower. Confectioners and bakers receive no more pay than they did ten years ago, and the remuneration received by brick and tile makers has lowered in that period four per cent. The showing made by the census is encouraging. If the figures are correct the wages in the ten instances have increased over 17 per cent. We see that higher wages are paid in the west than in the east. In Ontario, as might be expected, there is the greatest variety of industries, there being in that province 357 different kinds of industries. In 1881 there were only 139. In British Columbia there were 75 in 1891 against 51 in 1881.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Mineral Developments in the Interior—Preparing for an Indian Convocation at Kamloops.

Extensive Orders for White Salmon—The Columbian Hotel's Quarantine Claim.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 5.—A Council meeting was held, to-night. The Columbian Hotel claims \$163 for quarantine.

A portion of the site of the lately destroyed B. C. Foundry is to be expropriated for the extension of Westminster avenue to the inlet.

The market gardeners have interviewed the Council, asking that all peddling be stopped. A by-law will, no doubt, be passed to that effect; at all events, there is a disposition to legislate in favor of white men in their relations with Chinamen.

St. George's, Vancouver, has sold out his drug business there, and will locate in Vancouver, following the same line here. Mr. Seymour is owner of a comfortable fortune, and already owns property in this city.

The house of Moses Nichols was burned to the ground at one o'clock this morning by a lamp going wrong that was left burning in the hall. The family escaped in their night shirts with their lives, leaving their worldly possessions to the flames.

The Board of Trade met this evening and endorsed the resolution of the Dewdney Council to the Dominion Government, praying for the better protection of the banks of the Fraser River.

WESTMINSTER, Sept. 5.—The first large order for white salmon to be filled on the Fraser River is being packed at J. H. Todd & Son's Richmond Cannery. The quantity to be canned is 700 cases, and is destined, it is learned, for the continent.

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WESTMINSTER, Sept. 6.—Fisheries Inspector McNab has returned from studying the habits of the salmon in their breeding streams emptying into Harrison Lake. He found the streams almost choked with sockeyes and spring salmon, while, in other

streams, only a few miles distant, not a salmon was to be found. Notwithstanding the small run, this season, fish are very numerous on the surrounding grounds.

Mr. Gray, lawyer of this city has patented a machine to stick stamps on letters. It works like a charm.

The snag-boat Samson has been employed removing snags from the channel in the North Arm. Captain Robinson says that the channel is now perfectly clear of snags as far as Richmond Bridge.

Mr. Durrant, accountant of the Bank of British Columbia, who is to join the benefits very shortly, was banquetted this evening at the Wilson hotel by his many friends.

Arrived, steamer Empress. REVELSTOCK. (From the Kootenay Star.) S. Mason, of San Francisco, has bought a one-third interest in the Consolation Gold mine at Big Bend for \$500, the other partners being Messrs. A. Hunter and Geo. Laforme.

Mr. McDonald of Calgary, who represents the famous Lonsdale mining firm of Smith & Brigham, has been interviewed on his return home from an extended business trip in East and West Kootenay, a week of which was spent in Revelstoke, says:

"While in Revelstoke, the country is bright with hope and anticipation, everyone is living in hope and anticipation of a bright future. After the mineral wealth of this country has been exhibited at the World's Fair, English and American capital will turn its attention to the Kootenay mining district."

Jewett & Haig, mining and estate brokers, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Haig will carry on business at Revelstoke as before, and Mr. Jewett will continue at Nelson.

W. H. Conroy, of the steamer Lytton, but more recently of the Columbia, left for the Old Country early last week, after an absence of nine years.

J. M. Kelle, M.P.E. for West Kootenay, arrived a few days ago from the coast yesterday, and will go down river with a party of prospectors who are going into the Lardcan. Mr. Kelle goes as far as the North-east Arm.

There has been very little stir at Nakusp during the week. Everything seems to be waiting on the wagon road. Judge Fitz-stubs and Mr. Hodgins, chief government engineer, arrived from Nelson on Wednesday, and went on to examine the trail and send in the specifications for the wagon road as soon as possible. Mr. Fitzstubs is of opinion that the work will go on now with all possible speed, and that the road will be open for traffic in about two months' time.

PLUMPER'S PASS, Sept. 5.—The shooting season opened with a fine bright morning and plenty of sportsmen on hand. A good day's sport was indulged in and a large number of grouse and prairie chickens fell victims to the sure line of the snark shot who have long been waiting for this opportunity of "getting in" their work and helping the "blushing honors upon themselves."

Mr. J. Bodine has gone to Saturna Island where he intends remaining for the next few months. Mr. and Mrs. W. Robson, of this place, were among the passengers on Thursday morning's boat for Victoria.

The partnership hitherto existing between Messrs. Stone, Winstanley and Shields, of Galiano Island, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Stone having sold all his interest in the two latter gentlemen. Mr. Stone will, on Friday next, leave for the Kootenay district where he has property and is interested in mining. He has scribbled a deal of his time while here to help forward the welfare of the island.

Messrs. Smith & Anderson, of Tacoma, paid this place a flying visit on Wednesday morning last on their way up to Westminster, but intend returning in some three weeks time to make a better acquaintance with the place.

Mr. W. H. Mawdsley, J.P., of this place, made a business call to Westminster, on Wednesday morning last, returning on Saturday.

Work on the Galiano public roads commences to-morrow. The season for dog fish will commence in three weeks, and it is expected a great many will be following in that pursuit. Mr. Harry Eoger, from Nanaimo, is here, and is getting ready to indulge in the sport when it begins, and is making his "rendezvous" at Campbell's Bay. Harry is an old-timer here, landing of this fish from California '88, at the time that the Fraser river excitement, and may be considered one of the "oldest inhabitants."

BARKERVILLE. BARKERVILLE, Aug. 29.—Neil Campbell, well-known to every pioneer miner of Cariboo, died here, yesterday, aged 54. He was, at the time of his death, manager of

ers, and all hope that outside buyers may be induced to operate in Vernon.

A series of sports and grand dances are to be held at Lytton, on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 7 and 8. The object to be promoted is the establishment of a reading room and library in Lytton.

A convocation of the Indians of this district will be held the last of September. The bands that will take part in it are the Spallumcheen, Shuswap, (North and South Thompson), Okanagan, the Thompsons, (Lytton and North Bend), some from Nicola, and part of the Squamish band from the coast. It is expected that 500 to 600 Indians will begin to arrive on Sept. 26, and on the 28th the gathering will open and continue till Monday, October 3. A series of sermons and religious instruction will be given.

The fruit of the Thompson river valley is becoming so well known that it does not have to seek a market. Mr. W. J. Epper has received unsolicited orders for his large crop of apples, pears and plums, from Donald, Banff, Canmore and other stations as far east as Calgary. He estimates his yield at 30 tons.

The Rev. J. K. Smith, D. D., late of San Francisco, arrived at Kamloops on Friday morning. By arrangement of the Columbia Presbytery, he is to take charge of the Presbyterian Church here, during September and October.

Judge Vowell, Indian Commissioner for British Columbia, left, this week, on an official visit to the Indians of Fort Steele and vicinity. He will be accompanied by Messrs. Byrnes and Windermere, and from there on horseback to Fort Steele. This trip will occupy two weeks.

KASLO CITY, Aug. 29.—A mass meeting was held in the schoolhouse, this evening, to receive a report from a committee which had been appointed for the purpose of building a thirty-mile road, wagon road, from Kaslo City to the Steepbank, and the steamers running from this city to Bonner's Ferry, during the entire winter, and so keep the people in touch with the outer world all the year, as they never have been before.

The committee reported as follows: 1. That they had prepared a contract, which was read, with Mr. E. C. Coy to build and complete the road on or before the 31st of October. 2. That they had prepared a specification of the work, also read.

3. That they had prepared a special form of note binding each contributor to pay his promised subscription. This, too, was read to the meeting. The committee recommended: 1. That a committee of four, viz: Messrs. Buchanan, Green, Mahoney, and Watson, sign the contract with Mr. Coy, and supervise the work, and take it over when completed. 2. That Messrs. Watson and Lee be requested to collect the signatures to the promissory notes.

Enthusiastic speeches were delivered by Messrs. Buchanan, Kane, Hennessey (one of the Noble Five), Green, Coy and others. The company's engineer also spoke strongly in support of the project. It was then moved by Mr. Hennessey, seconded by Mr. Horrocks, and unanimously resolved that the whole of the proceedings be approved and carried out forthwith.

The building was packed and crowded all round, the windows being opened to allow all to hear, and the air was so pure and amid the wildest feeling of success and pleasure at the great step taken. The collectors of the notes commenced at once to carry out their instructions, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour.

THE MISSION. (News-Advertiser Correspondence.) Large quantities of plums and apples are being in and being dealt with by Mr. Desbrisay and Messrs. York & Co. Both firms are shipping regularly large quantities. The crop in this neighborhood has been heavy, and, no doubt, in a few years, when the young trees begin to bear, this must become a noted fruit centre.

The weather has continued very favorable for clearing, and great progress has been made both on the Timberlake and Fraser estates towards the preparation of the various lots being cleared for fall planting. A serious accident occurred to Mr. Parker Royer whilst engaged in blasting logs for Mr. John Molan, the cart containing the powder exploding in his hand and setting fire to his clothing. Fortunately assistance was at hand, and the flames were extinguished, or his injuries must have been fatal.

PLUMPER'S PASS. PLUMPER'S PASS, Sept. 5.—The shooting season opened with a fine bright morning and plenty of sportsmen on hand. A good day's sport was indulged in and a large number of grouse and prairie chickens fell victims to the sure line of the snark shot who have long been waiting for this opportunity of "getting in" their work and helping the "blushing honors upon themselves."

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the Yellow Jack, Williams Creek, and had also considerable interest in valuable properties. He came west in 1852, arriving in Cariboo from California in 1862.

GOLDEN. (From the Era.) A. J. Colquhoun, of the Gold & Silver Recovery Syndicate, Ltd., returned on Sunday from his business trip to the Coast cities, and reports that the McArthur Forrest process is much talked of in those regions.

Mr. W. C. Slade, of the firm of Slade & Wallinger, came back from Calgary on Monday, combining business with pleasure. The mining development in the McMurdo basin, under the financial management of the Messrs. Woods and practical care of Mr. P. Lambright, is turning out well, and exceeds the most sanguine expectations. It is probable that work on Canal Flat will be commenced at an early date.

The Duchess will, from August 31, leave Golden at 7 a.m. instead of 12.30 p.m., on account of the falling of the Columbia, and this week we have had a slight snow fall on the distant heights.

Very early on Sunday morning last the shack belonging to Mr. Tom Haggarty, and situated near the Golden saloon, was seen to be in flames. Every effort was made to save the building, but to no effect; this by a stamp mill, which was stored there for convenience, was utterly destroyed.

Owen & Cannon, mining agents, etc., have been granted by the C.P.R. the privilege of free transport of specimens over their line, and the exhibition of any that the miners of East Kootenay may send them, in the Co's windows, King William street, London, Eng.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED LYE. PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Scrubbing, Bleaching, etc. Full particulars on application. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

INGERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO., OF CANADA, LTD., MONTREAL. ROCK DRILLS Air Compressors. General Mining and Quarrying Machinery. Full list of Drills and Duplicate parts always on hand.

W.M. GORDON, Agent for B. C. OFFICE: GALEN BLOCK, P. O. Box 75, 491 GASTROR, St. V. Oria. LAND FOR SALE. Tenders are invited for the purchase of 333 acres (more or less) of land, the property of J. E. Edwards in the Municipality of Coquitlam, being lots 28 and 29, group 1, New Westminster District. For further particulars and conditions apply to the undersigned to whom tenders are to be sent. No tender will be necessarily accepted.

OLD DE GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN. BEGINS FIRST MONTH SECOND MONTH THIRD MONTH. The only remedy in all the world that will effect the magical results hereinafter mentioned.

MAMMOTH GOOSEBERRIES. (Three weighed 4 oz.) D.D. white and black currents, choicest varieties strawberries, all imported from England; outtings and runners for sale. W. H. MAWDSLEY, Mayne Island, B.C.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS. Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. It is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, and reliable substitute for the dangerous and costly drugs of the Dispensary. For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & Co., Victoria, B.C.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. REGULATES THE BOWELS, BILIOUSNESS, Constipation, Biliousness, all Blood Humors, Dryness, Liver Complaint, Scrophulous, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System. WATFORD, ONT. My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken up. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. Mrs. HOFFMANN.

Death Came Early. Robert H. Ward, proprietor of the Hotel on Herald street, died shortly after the dinner table, shortly after the noon yesterday to have been the trouble not known the day before. He was a young man and came to British Columbia in 1870. He was a young man and came to British Columbia in 1870. He was a young man and came to British Columbia in 1870.

Ministerial Assemblies. A meeting of the Ministers of Victoria was held on Sunday. Envelopes were received from the various churches, and the following resolutions were adopted: "That this association

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST. THE CASE OF W. E. BROWN. The Police Court, yesterday, dealt with the case of W. E. Brown, an under the matter had been an entirely different one, and the case was dismissed.

Buried at Rest. The funeral of the late who died on Saturday at the residence of the late Mrs. Brown, was held on Sunday at the Victoria Cemetery. The deceased was the husband of the late Mrs. Brown, and the members of the land lodge turning out in large numbers.

Holland-Ed. At the residence of the late Mrs. Brown, on Sunday, a large number of friends were present at the funeral of the late Mrs. Brown, who died on Saturday at the residence of the late Mrs. Brown.

To Meet the Ministers. The gentlemen interested in the proposed extension of the Victoria Harbour, met on Sunday at the residence of the late Mrs. Brown, to discuss the matter.

An Interesting Case. Mr. Moore, who is here on a visit, has erected a fine building on the corner of the Dallas Hotel, and is conducting a series of experiments with the view of saving the help of washed ashore, which can be utilized in the iodine. So far the experiments are very encouraging.

Fatal Game. Two cases of infraction were tried in the Provincial Court, on Saturday. In one a fine of \$25 was imposed, and in the other a fine of \$100 was imposed. The cases were tried in the Provincial Court, on Saturday.

Moonlight Excursion. The Methodist moonlight excursion was held on Saturday, and was a very successful one. The excursion was held on Saturday, and was a very successful one.

Accidental Death. Officer McNeill had with Mr. Martingale, who was the driver of the car, when the car was struck by a horse, and the driver was killed. The driver was killed, and the car was damaged.

A Big Feast. The Indians of Cape Mudge, in the north of the province, are preparing for a big feast, which will be held in the month of October. The feast will be held in the month of October, and will be a very successful one.

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THE CITY. From the Daily Colonist Sept. 8. A Beautiful Basket. Mr. J. Hutcheon has an exhibition in the Westside window a basket of early peaches...

Could Not Multiply the Points of Controversy; but Urges Their Reiteration. Mr. J. Hutcheon has an exhibition in the Westside window...

THE MCKINLEY TARIFF. Mr. J. Hutcheon has an exhibition in the Westside window a basket of early peaches...

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC. Mr. J. Hutcheon has an exhibition in the Westside window a basket of early peaches...

TO INSPECT THE NANAIMO CORPS. Mr. J. Hutcheon has an exhibition in the Westside window a basket of early peaches...

AT THE PRO-CATHEDRAL. Mr. J. Hutcheon has an exhibition in the Westside window a basket of early peaches...

RECIPROCAL TRADE. Mr. J. Hutcheon has an exhibition in the Westside window a basket of early peaches...

A NATIONAL CURRENCY. Mr. J. Hutcheon has an exhibition in the Westside window a basket of early peaches...

FROM THE NORTHERN WATERS. Mr. J. Hutcheon has an exhibition in the Westside window a basket of early peaches...

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS. Mr. J. Hutcheon has an exhibition in the Westside window a basket of early peaches...

THE REGULAR MEETING. The Council held a lengthy discussion on the Rate of Taxation on Improvements.

AFTER A HARD FIGHT 1-8-8 PER CENT. IS FIXED—THE STEAMER VICTORIA'S PROPOSED RECESSION.

THE TUNNEL COMPLETED. Contractor Leatham has completed the tunnel from the site of the old power-house to the N. E. L. & T. Co. to the bay.

A DOUBLE CEREMONY. The Angel hotel on Langley street, the last evening, the scene of a double ceremony of great interest to those honored with invitations...

A NEW MUNICIPALITY. Messrs. J. C. Armstrong, John Wiggins and Alexander Phillip, from New Westminster, and Messrs. E. Nelson and J. Balfour Kerr, from Vancouver, arrived over the Yosemite, last evening...

REMODELING THE SYSTEM. The Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Co. are now fairly embarked in the work of remodeling their present system...

AT THE PRO-CATHEDRAL. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leopold, of New Westminster, were the passengers by the Kingston, on their wedding trip, last evening...

THE BUSY BEES ENTERTAINMENT. The Busy Bees of St. John's gave the first of their concert entertainments, last night, in St. John's schoolrooms.

THEIR PAT IS DONE. So far as the Albion Iron Works are concerned the re-equipment of the tramway power station can be commenced on Monday...

FROM THE NORTHERN WATERS. H. M. S. Daphne returned yesterday shortly before noon and dropped anchor in Esquimalt harbor.

ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL. Meeting of the Board of Directors—The City's Indebtedness for Smallpox Patients.

VICTORIA COLLEGE. Something About Those Who Have Taken It In Hand, and the Accommodations for Students.

THE HOME AND DOMESTIC ARRANGEMENTS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MISS KITTO, who is already known to a large circle of friends...

PARIS FASHIONS. The Watteau and Empire Styles Will Be Conspicuous This Fall. The outlook for fall fashions shows many picture effects which have been taken from old paintings...

VICTORIA MARKETS. Harvesting Operations Prevent the Incoming of Farm Produce Generally—Good Crop Prospects.

WHEAT IS COMING IN AT PRICES QUOTED. OATS ARE IN GOOD SUPPLY, ALTHOUGH THE OVERCROP OF THE NORTHWEST HAS CEASED TO SHOW UP ON THE LOCAL MARKET.

POTATOES ARE PLentiful, and while the wholesale price fluctuates somewhat, there is no change to note.

FRUITS OF LOCAL GROWTH, as well as imported, are plentiful, and sell cheap. The quality is good.

FISH IS SCARCE. The suspension of operations by the San Juan Fishing Co. tends to make it so.

GAME DOES NOT YET APPEAR IN MARKET, although the season has fairly set in. Appended are the prevailing retail prices:

Table listing market prices for various goods including Flour, Oats, Potatoes, and other commodities.

HOW TO MAKE A CATASTAL TABLE. The "catastal" is called "Lenda itself to household decoration more effectively than almost any other vegetation of this climate."

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS. In these two things put not overmuch faith: A man's honor and woman's silence.

THE FRUIT PRESERVING CO. A meeting of the trustees of the O'Kall & Morris Fruit Preserving Co. was held at the works yesterday afternoon.

HOW TO ARRANGE PHOTOGRAPHS ON A WALL. Don't nail them or paste them up. You will injure the wall and the photographs and will not be able to change the arrangement easily.

THE FRUIT PRESERVING CO. A meeting of the trustees of the O'Kall & Morris Fruit Preserving Co. was held at the works yesterday afternoon.

BE CAREFUL TO PUT A TACK IN FIRMLY at each crossing of the tape. Different colored tapes may be used. Cover space enough to accommodate all your pictures and slip the corners under the tapes.

CONCERNING BACKS. How the Shoulder Blades Betray Age. Backs should be straight. "Young looking isn't she?" "She does look so in the face, and her bonnet is becoming, but I thought by the spread of her back that she wasn't very young."

TO DEFEND THE CITY. Application Made to the Minister of Militia to Establish a Highland Corps. Major-General Herbert gives his Opinion as to the Course to be Adopted.

THE PROJECT WHICH HAS BEEN ON FOOT for a short time past to establish a Highland corps here was, yesterday, discussed freely and fully with the Minister of Militia, and Major-General Herbert.

REMARKS MADE BY SEVERAL OF THE gentlemen present, Major-General Herbert was asked for an expression of opinion. He said that speaking strictly from a military standpoint, and in view of the fact that the amount of money at the disposal of the department was limited, he thought the best and would be served by keeping up the artillery band which was raised in 1871.

AMONG THE STRUGGLING GENIUSES OF THE sunlit plains of far North Dakota is a little dark eyed Boston girl, whose landscape and scenic painting have won her rich encomiums.

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EMPIRE STYLE.

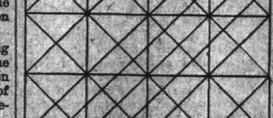


EMMA R. GABY.

care to get the longest stems possible. The them into three strands and tie these strands together in the middle. Spread them so that the tops and ends will be equidistant. Have a small disk of extra stout pasteboard covered with plush and set it firmly to each of the three strands just below the heads of the cattails. Make the center fastening very secure. Decorate with ribbons.

Two American women writers, Kate Sanborn and Marietta Holly, are blessed with an exquisite sense of humor.

Neal these stripes, as many as you need, on your wall and stand the photographs in the slot. Or, if you don't want the pictures in rows, cover that part of the wall which you want to use with a crisscross or lattice work of strong tape, thus:



Be careful to put a tack in firmly at each crossing of the tape. Different colored tapes may be used. Cover space enough to accommodate all your pictures and slip the corners under the tapes.

TO DEFEND THE CITY. Application Made to the Minister of Militia to Establish a Highland Corps. Major-General Herbert gives his Opinion as to the Course to be Adopted.

THE PROJECT WHICH HAS BEEN ON FOOT for a short time past to establish a Highland corps here was, yesterday, discussed freely and fully with the Minister of Militia, and Major-General Herbert.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1892. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. BY W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SARGENT, & CO. COLONIST BUILDINGS, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY. Yearly, Postage Free to any part of Canada...

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING AS DISTINGUISHED FROM EVERYTHING OF RESIDENT CHARACTER...

M. QUAD'S SKETCHES. How \$75,000 Got Out of a Barrel and a Robber Got In.

My Uncle Ben was a singular man—so singular that in this day and age everybody would have called him a crank of the first grade.

I went to live with Uncle Ben when I was fifteen years old. He was then a man of sixty and not over well. I don't know how he had father fixed it up, but I went to "the jail" as a sort of assistant to the old man.

One day, when I had been at "the jail" over a year, some one brought me a letter under the door. It was from Uncle Ben, he purported to be from a man who wanted to buy a piece of land, and who offered such a big price for it that Uncle decided to go to the town, six miles away, and deal with him.

down the bar and shot back the bolts as rapidly as possible. As the door opened a strange man walked in, and his first move was to turn around and make things secure. I had retreated to the other end of the room, and all the light was had by a single candle.

"No coffee or tea?" he gruffly demanded. "No, sir."

"Don't you lie to me, you young wolf! The old man always keeps whisky. Bring me the jug."

"Uncle Ben was not a drinking man, but always kept a little whisky as a medicine. There was about a pint in the jug, and the man poured it out into a basin and drank most of it before he ate a mouthful.

"If you lie to me I'll skin you alive! Where does the old man keep his money?"

"I pointed to the barrel, and he walked over to it and uttered a shout of surprise and delight. To make things plain to you, I want to relate what had happened to my uncle. Four men, three of whom were strangers to that locality, had formed a plot to rob him. They had taken possession of an old shanty in the woods a mile away, and one of them had written the letter as a decoy. As he came along on his way to town he was seized and taken to the shanty. By threats of torture they made him reveal the signal.

"But it belongs to Uncle Ben, sir!" I protested, having now but little fear of the man.

"He'll never see a piece of it again!" he chuckled. "He may count himself lucky to get off with his life. What an idiot fool he is to keep a fortune in his house! I expect I'd have been forced to kill him if he had been home."

"If he had been home you wouldn't have got in," I replied.

"Maybe not. Pretty cute old chap, they say. Bring me the rest of that whisky."

I handed it to him and he drank it all. It was good liquor, and the quantity and quality had the effect to soften him up. Few boys of my age are heroic. I was very much frightened at first, but as he grew more rational I gradually recovered my nerve, and by and by I found myself wondering how I could save Uncle Ben's money. I had forgotten to tell you that the man had a knife and a revolver. When he sat down to the table he placed both on the bar, calculating that the right word would have its due effect.

"For the space of half an hour the robber was jolly tight. Then he began to sober up and resume his former demeanor. He ordered me to pull the straw ticks of the beds and empty them, and then to divide the gold into two portions and tie each portion in a tick. He sat looking at me while I worked. When the bundles were made up to his satisfaction he ordered me to drag them to the front door. Drag is the proper word, as it was all I could do to move one along the floor. As I was returning for the second portion the man rose up and looked into the barrel and shook it. A single coin had been left in there, and it rattled about he bent over to feel for it. As I told you before, it was a new barrel, stout and thick. I no sooner caught sight of him with head and shoulders and both arms in the barrel, and his left foot off the floor, than my line of action came to me with the swiftness of lightning. I sprang forward and seized his right leg and exerted all my strength, and it was sufficient to land him in the barrel. His head stuck up to the bottom, while his feet hung up in the air, and no robber was ever in a worse box. His struggles would have upset the barrel had I not been there to prevent. He kicked furiously, but his feet had no limited play, and he had no trouble in avoiding them. I own that I was badly rattled, knowing that he would murder me if he got loose, but still I had no thoughts of giving up. In our struggles we moved the barrel all over the room, and he managed to keep it on and all the time.

What I feared for the first five minutes was that the robber would get hold of his pistol and fire at my legs through the barrel, but as we struggled around I saw that the weapon was jammed fast against the bottom of the barrel, and he had no time to go and return. I made all haste to scoop the gold into the barrel, but before this was accomplished the signal had been repeated several times. Knowing how annoyed Uncle would be, I took

down the clothes line from its peg and five minutes later I had my arms and legs bedded so firmly lashed together that I no longer felt any fear. The work had only been accomplished when I heard Uncle Ben's signal at the door. I had learned caution, as you may suppose, and I called to know who was there. As no answer was made I refused to open. The signal was repeated again and again, and when I kept silence the parties finally betrayed themselves. They were the two men with the horse and wagon.

"John! John! Are you in there?" shouted one as he pounded on the door. "He must be," I heard the other observe.

"Then why doesn't he hear us or open the door? If he didn't succeed in fooling the boy and getting in he'd be trying here somewhere of course. Let's try him again."

"He pounded on the door with a stone and made noise enough to awaken the dead, but I still remained quiet."

"Look here, Bill," said the fellow as he ceased his efforts. "John has played us a scurvy trick. He's got the gold and lit out on his heels."

"If he has he'll hunt him to his death. If he got in, how happens the dog to be locked?"

"Dunno, but there's something wrong somewhere. Let's bust the cussed thing off his hinges."

"The two flung themselves against the door with force, but it was too strong for them. Then they hunted round for a log to use as a battering ram, but could find nothing in the darkness. Finally, puzzled what to make of the situation, they called out to me:

"By Jove! Open the door. If you do, we promise not to hurt you. If you allow us to blow it down with a torpedo, we'll kill you for sure!"

I felt that silence was my strongest weapon, and so it proved. After awhile they became alarmed and made off and I heard nothing more from them. All this time I had kept an eye on the man in the barrel, but he had not moved or cried out. It was about midnight when the two men left. They went back to the shanty, held a whispered consultation with the sentry and after a few minutes the trio rode off toward town. Uncle Ben was bound and gagged, and as soon as he alone began the work of freeing himself. He had a sharp dagger which he used, and believing that he had been robbed he also made for town to report his loss. Three officers started for home with him, and it was daylight when they arrived. When the lashings were cast off and my prisoner was pulled out of the barrel he was dead and stiff. He probably died within the half hour. The fingers of his right hand was clutched a ten dollar gold piece—the coin which had lured him to his death. No one could identify the man, nor was anybody of the others ever arrested. Everybody called me a hero, and I was soon a plenty of people came to look at me and pat me on the back, but I didn't deserve a word of praise. I simply acted on impulse, and I was scared half to death most of the time.

M. QUAD. TO OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Among the thousands who with hail and cheer How few of all have passed, as thou and I, So many milestones by!

We have grown old together; we have seen Our youth and its joys and its pains; Two generations leave us and they go on. We with the third hold way.

Loving and loved, I thought must backward run To those who, one by one, In the great silence and the dark beyond Us, are lying low with farewell.

Unseen, not lost, our grateful memories still And, with the full voiced greeting of new friends, Our living tears must fall.

A tender whisper bids, Linked close in a pathetic brotherhood Of mingled ill and good, Of joy and of grandeur and of shame, Of pain and of gladness and of blame.

A TASTE OF SIBERIA.

How Julius Germand, the Hungarian Exile, Made His Escape to Victoria.

Convicted Without Trial and Banished to the Wilderness—Memories of the Jeanette Party.

From River to River, Onward to the Sea—A Journey of Untold Suffering.

Thirty-seven years ago there was born in the quaint old Hungarian city of Grassweden a boy who, had America been his birthplace, might now be filling a statesman's place, high in the councils of his native land.

"I took this advice, and for many, many months I worked so, wandering over the steppes, a cake of the flour of the birch bark, some reindeer milk and grease for my only food. In the mines I earned 15 kopecks a day, but my bread was seven kopecks a loaf, so I could afford none. All the time though the great secret order helped me, as it does many."

"I was employed by others in the office of a sprawnik (officer), who befriended me, and bought the gold I had washed from the streams. He gave me paper money and forwarded me to Nikolai, only 100 versts from Vladivostok. The same good sprawnik got papers with which I passed safely the officers' posts, and was taken by the steamer to Kobe and Yokohama. And now I am here."

Since Sunday Germand has been staying at the Dominion Hotel. He will try and get work here at his trade, and if unsuccessful will go to San Francisco. All he wants now is to work and live quietly in a free land. He does not seek any assistance.

"It was my trade can make 2,000 roubles a year in Russia," he observes in his own tongue, "scarcely I can make my living in America."

TORONTO TOPICS. Home Rule Demonstration in Honor of Hon. Edward Blake, M. P. (Special to the Colonist.)

Toronto, Sept. 5.—The supporters of Home Rule in this city have decided to tender a reception to Hon. Edward Blake, on Monday, September 19. The Young Men's Liberal Club are to tender a banquet to the distinguished Canadian, but the date has not yet been decided upon.

There is trouble in the Unitarian Church here. One section thinks that Pastor Jackson's views are heretical, while the other, the younger, avers that they are orthodox. The trustees have requested the pastor's resignation, but he declines to furnish it. The matter has been referred to Rev. Mr. Morhouse, of New York.

Abney Winslow, clerk in the Waterworks department, a well-known cricketer, has left the city. It is alleged he has been collecting water rates and applying them to his own uses.

Toronto, Sept. 6.—The formal opening of Toronto's great annual industrial exhibition took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the presence of the mayor, aldermen, and a large assemblage. An address was presented to Lieut. Gov. Kirkpatrick, which was a suitable speech, after which Mrs. Kirkpatrick pressed an electric button which set the entire machinery in the hall in motion.

The exhibition was then dedicated to the memory of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, by the most successful ever held by the association. Stewart, Captain of the Capital Lacrosse team from Ottawa, was arrested here on a charge of common assault on Warbrick, one of the Ontario players, during Saturday's match. Stewart's action caused a free fight on the field, and a posse of police had to interfere to save the Ottawa men from being roughly handled by the spectators.

The executive committee of the Dominion Millers' association met here to-day, and decided to suggest to the government the names of some members of the association for appointment as representatives on the examining board for fitting grain steels. Bishop O'Mahoney is dangerously ill. The dead body of James Brickenden, aged 60, was found in the basement of Wilson's Vinegar Works, after a fire which caused a loss of \$5,000 had been extinguished.

The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe, from London: At the Wellington cattle market to-day, beasts of choice quality fetched 2d. more. Other qualities, however, were quiet, the trade being conducted at Edinburgh. The best quality of Canadian animals made barely the top market price while it was difficult to sell anything rough.

HEALTHY TO THE SEA.

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Heart Disease the Cause. The adjudged inquest on the body of Samuel Harrup was held at the Provincial Police Court, yesterday, before the coroner and the following jury: B. J. Perry, (foreman), C. Lane, H. Kenny, Richard Wallace, E. A. Lang and Thomas Lundsen. Dr. E. C. Cook stated that at a post mortem examination made of the heart and lungs, he found that the heart was in a diseased condition, due to fatty degeneration, and that, in his opinion, the state of the heart was enough to cause death. He did not examine other organs.

E. Harrup, the son of the deceased, said that he saw the deceased alive on Thursday last, between 5:30 and 6:30 p. m.; he was going up by the side of the house with a brushhook in his hand, to put out a fire, which was burning in the brush, about 75 feet from the barn. He seemed to be somewhat distressed at the idea of the fire reaching the barn, in which a quantity of grain was stored. At a quarter to seven, he was brought by his brother, who said that his father was lying in a fit in the yard. He ran up and found the deceased lying on his right side, unconscious and apparently dead, his heart having stopped. He conveyed him to the house with the help of his brother. He did not know of his father's having a weak heart; he had been long troubled with indigestion.

The jury brought in a verdict of death from the heart disease, with the following rider: "We recommend that physicians making post-mortem examinations for the use of coroners inquests be compelled to make a thorough examination of every organ of the person of the deceased."

E. G. PRIOR & CO., (LIMITED LIABILITY), Importers of Iron, Hardware, Agricultural Machinery and Vehicles of All Kinds.

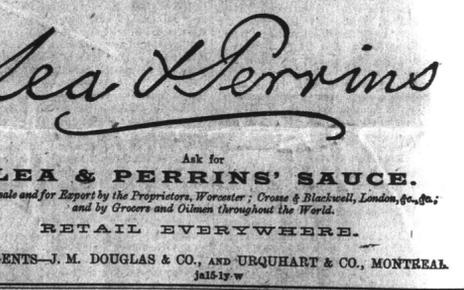
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HOW THEY ENJOY IT. Is a good food for children, supplying as it does the material that forms "Flesh," "Muscle" and "Bone."

SAVED BY BUYING AT A. B. ERSKINE'S COR. GOVERNMENT & JOHNSON. JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. The ORIGINAL and Genuine. bears the Signature, thus:—



THE PACIFIC CABLE. History of the Project—What it is Possible for it to Accomplish.

(From the Canadian Gazette.) At Ottawa, last week, Sir George Dillibee is reported to have testified most emphatically to the value of direct telegraphic communication between Australia and Canada, and his remarks may fairly be taken, we hope, to represent a growing feeling as to the need of a direct cable across the Pacific.

Between Canada and Australia could be submitted for debate. Mr. Sandford Fleming has, however, to some extent, made good this omission. He has issued in pamphlet form an open letter, addressed to Sir John Lubbock, in which he has most usefully embodied some of the leading considerations with respect to the commercial aspects of the subject.

The question, it is needless to say, in no means a new one. It was brought forward by Mr. Sandford Fleming himself at the Colonial Conference of 1887, and though its actual tangible progress since then may have been small, the intervening years have witnessed many developments which strengthen a case already extremely strong. And of these various points the pamphlet under notice usefully reminds us. It is in fact a most valuable contribution to the subject, and one which we are glad to see has been so usefully embodied in a book which will be read by all who are interested in the subject.

Still the fact remains that in 1892, as in 1887, one great field has been left entirely untouched; and the two largest divisions of the Empire, Canada and Australia, though actually separated from each other by only the Pacific Ocean, are telegraphically separated by little more of the whole, and are thus cut off from each other by the more remarkable when it is recollected that

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Barron, Sept. 8. in Berlin yesterday to-day. Yesterday Hospital. Owing

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