

THE DAILY TIMES

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, W.M. TEMPLEMAN Manager

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, September 8, 1893.

MR. GOSNELL'S REPORT.

On Monday the Times reproduced an Ottawa dispatch which quoted from a letter written by R. E. Gosnell to Census Commissioner Johnson to the effect that the returns as revised at Premier Davies's instance "are the best evidence of the most absolute accuracy of the census taking in British Columbia, as well as of the enumeration of the Indian department, and considering the number and wide distribution of the Indian tribes, I think it wonderful that the two enumerations agree so closely."

Now as the Colonist and the World had been preaching about the "inaccuracy of the census" the Times formed the opinion that Mr. Gosnell's letter would be interesting reading for the two organs. No doubt it was; and there is also much interest in contemplating the ways in which the two organs have profited by it.

"In compliance with your request I herewith submit what appears to me to throw some light on the mystery of the census figures. The confusion arises undoubtedly from the department of agriculture at Ottawa mixing up two things which are entirely distinct, viz, the returns of the Indian department and those of the Dominion census of 1891."

"In taking the census the Indian department, Indians given as not under agents are estimated at 11,700. In conversation with Mr. Vowell, Indian commissioner, he states that these Indians belong to the Yukon country, where the enumerators of British Columbia did not reach, and hence, instead of being included in the 98,173 total population, an inference based on the supposition that the census enumerators covered the whole area of British Columbia, which is not the case."

"In Cariboo the enumerators did not go farther than Chilcotin, and in Westminister district the country covered, the population of which makes up the total of 10,177, classed in the census as 'Coast,' was from the head of Howe Sound on the Mainland side (and the islands belonging thereto) to Alaska, including Queen Charlotte islands, along the Naas and Skeena rivers, and in the Omineca country, and on the Sticken rivers the enumerators did not go, or could not go without taking a very long time."

"The only possible way to arrive at the Indian population, from the Dominion census, would be to go over the census schedules and pick out the Indians as enumerated. This could be done by the commissioners, the nationality or race being indicated pretty clearly in several ways. First by the name, and second by the birthplace of the individual, and of father and mother. An almost absolutely correct statement could be arrived at in this way by those acquainted with the schedules, or, in fact, by the department. The Chinese could be separated in the same way."

approximately the number of whites on the Mainland and Island respectively, then it is clear that 100,000 should be taken as the total population and not 98,173."

Readers of the Colonist who are also readers of other papers must have been very much amused when they found that Mr. Gosnell told Mr. Davies just what Mr. Brown had told him in the house, and what the Times had told him on several occasions. The error in regard to the Indian population was pointed out to the government so often that the ministers could not have been really deceived as to the relative numbers of the white population on Mainland and Island. Mr. Brown and Mr. Gosnell had no better sources of information than the ministers had if the latter had chosen to make use of them, but it suited their purpose better to go away and elicit those misleading telegrams from Mr. Lowe in order that they might bamboozle their followers in the house and out of it.

"It will be remembered that when the census returns for British Columbia were found to be inaccurate, our government applied to the Ottawa authorities to set their rights. A revision of the enumerators' sheets was asked for, and the reply was received that this would be done if the attendant expenses were paid by this province. Having no alternative, the assurance was given that these would be met, and the subsequent action of the Dominion authorities in collecting the amount is understood not to have been marked by the nicest delicacy. Now, however, that it has been conclusively proved that the bureau so bungled the returns as to give the island 2,241 more whites than the Mainland, and that this was only discovered through overhauling the returns, surely it is only fair to demand that the cost of the revision be returned. We believe that our government would be perfectly within our rights in claiming that the results have shown that the census is grossly inaccurate, that it cannot be relied on, and that, in fact, it is not worth the paper it is written on. It is just possible that the other provinces of the Dominion—if they requested a revision—would discover as many mistakes as have come to light in British Columbia. It would, in fact, be an injustice to ask them, under such circumstances, to pay for the errors of servants of the federal government. We do not know that this aspect of the question has forced itself upon the minds of the executive at Victoria, but we have no doubt that, once the issue of the contention is recognized, they will move in the matter and be met in the proper spirit."

After the government has proved, at the cost of so much trouble and money, that the census was accurate, and that the source of error lay between itself and Mr. Lowe, the World calmly asserts that "the bureau so bungled the returns as to give the Island 2,241 more whites than the Mainland." The Vancouver organ is either alarmingly stupid or phenomenally impudent—perhaps both. The province will have to pay the expense of that revision at Ottawa, and it will find also that it has got absolutely nothing for it—that the government has carelessly wasted more of its good money. The revision leaves the subject just where Mr. Brown's analysis and Mr. Gosnell's report in May left it. True, the organs pretend to believe that the provincial subsidy will be increased by some \$10,000 on account of the discovery that some 12,000 Indians reported by the Indian department were not included in the census. As we have already pointed out, the subsidy is based on the decennial census, and not the Indian department's returns. If the provincial government can convince the Dominion government that the latter should be taken into account, good and well; but there is no way of forcing it to do so. In the meantime the organs are not quite wise in raising up hopes that are only too likely to be dashed to the ground. Let them consider the following Ottawa dispatch of the 28th inst. to the Winnipeg Free Press, and they may see fit to be more cautious:

"British Columbia will claim an increased subsidy of nearly \$10,000 on the ground that while the census returns give the Indian population of the province as 23,293, the departmental blue book places the Indians at 34,939. In the departmental report, however, the population is approximate, and it is not likely the provincial contention will be admitted."

A PREJUDICED CRITIC. A few days ago a Chinaman of this city was sentenced by Magistrate Macrae to two months imprisonment for chasing a small white boy, knife in hand. The Chinaman had been tormented while fishing by a number of white boys, but the particular boy whose life was threatened had not taken part in the reprehensible pastime. The Winnipeg Free Press seizes on this incident as a text for a very queer homily, in which this particular Chinaman is represented as a suffering, persecuted individual, the victim of the white man's prejudice. Our prairie contemporary first offers its readers a jumble of rare absurdities by way of "explaining" the Chinese question on the coast, from which it appears that here "the prejudice against the Chinese takes the form of bullying in some instances, of malicious persecution in others, and of angry representations to parliament to keep them out of the country." Now the very direct falsehoods in this statement will be passed over as the result of ignorance, for when the Free Press further on confesses in this fashion, "It may be that our experience of the Chinese does not entirely qualify us to appreciate

all sides and aspects of the question as understood on the coast," it quite correctly indicates the cause of its mistakes. But our Manitoba friend can hardly be excused on the ground of ignorance when it talks as follows:

"The youngster who had been 'assaulted' by a Chinaman who wanted to fish in peace, and who does not seem to have done more than to have frightened away his tormentors, happened not to be one of them was an accident for which the Chinaman can scarcely be held responsible. If the case had been that of a white man the charge would have been dismissed and the youngster admonished to keep out of mischief and harm's way. The fact that he was a Chinaman and a laborer is an invitation for every youngster in Victoria to torment a Chinaman whenever he may be, fishing or at worship. It is not British justice; and the man who is weak or malicious enough to allow the bench to bend to these wretched prejudices does not know what British justice is and is consequently unfit to administer it. It has been the proud boast of Britons that all men are equal in the eye of the law, and we must keep it that way."

It may be the fact that in Winnipeg a fisherman would be allowed to run amuck among a lot of children with a formidable knife in his hand, his conduct being excused on the ground that they had tormented him. We should require more testimony than the Free Press' unsupported word for that, however. As to Victoria, we are perfectly clear that no such lawlessness will be allowed on the part of either Chinaman or white man. The Free Press is all astray when it assumes that the decision would have been different in the case of a white man annoyed by Chinese children. If the Free Press were not so ready to draw on its imagination and had a mind more open to facts it could easily find plenty of testimony to show that the law protects the Chinaman and white man alike. Our contemporary's knowledge of British justice seems to be entirely too theoretical.

HIGHER, IF REQUIRED.

Sir John Thompson, when interviewed at Ottawa, said in regard to tariff matters: "We have no idea of adopting the notion that the industries of the country should be completely sacrificed to the doctrines of the opposition in favor of a tariff professedly based on requirements only." This looks like a euphemistic way of saying that the government will not abandon to any extent the policy of high protection and favoritism to manufacturers. On a recent occasion Finance Minister Foster spoke a little more decidedly on this subject as follows: "The Conservative trade policy was firmly based, for the present at least, and although there had been changes in the broad principle of protection—that principle was that the tariff should be so levied that at the same time it raised the revenue it should foster and maintain the industries. If it required 50 per cent. to maintain our industries that would be put on." The Liberals are surely much obliged to Mr. Foster for this frank declaration that the government will raise duties instead of lowering them if it deems this necessary in order to "maintain our industries"—that is, if manufacturers wish to have this done. The utterances of the premier and Mr. Foster indicate what measure of tariff reform the government is likely to execute.

Commenting on the finance minister's statement and its bearing on the ministry's previous professions of anxiety to "lop the moldering branch" the Montreal Herald says: "A people which had been already fooled many times suffered rather from apprehension than this last promise would also be broken. The taxpayers have been engaged for the better part of a year in anxious scrutiny on the conduct of the government in this vital matter. They have seen much to convince them of the insincerity of the government and will not now be surprised to learn from the lips of the minister who has had most to say in the publication of the bulging records of Conservative policy changes that the government policy of tariff reform is subservient to the government policy of protection, that the government esteems the selfish interests of a few who have already enjoyed an exclusion of all of prosperity that Canada can boast, more highly than the simple merits of the many who have produced that prosperity, but have hitherto enjoyed few of its sweets. In a place in which Mr. Foster's investigation of the workings of the tariff has been prosecuted within a few weeks, they have heard him say that investigation has confirmed the government in its determination to uphold protection to all else. They have heard him say that that tariff reform to which the government stands pledged will have for its object not the relief of the people, but the continued preference of the manufacturers. This determination must force honest tariff reformers of whatever political stripe into a position which they would hardly choose to occupy. The Liberals have long since adopted the inevitable. They have seen that the guild of manufacturers, blind to the satisfactory and honest profits that it must reap from its enterprise under a revenue tariff, is determined upon a perpetration of its unholy compact with the government upon the continued maintenance of its unjust privileges. They have been forced unwillingly to a choice between the manufacturers and the vastly outnumbering consumers, and they have declared for the consumers. The advocacy of the principle of a revenue tariff is not open to misunderstanding. They contemplate no upheaval of the industries of the country, but they are determined upon the equalization of liberties. They have determined that no man shall be allowed to grow rich and wax fat at the expense

of his neighbors. They have determined that if Canada is to be as prosperous as she should be, her prosperity shall be enjoyed in proportion, if not equal shares, by all her children. Choice between two such policies should not be hard. On the one hand stands all that springs from the innate selfishness of man, on the other all that is fair, all that gives to every man in the country a chance."

The Dominion government is asking the courts to tell whether it has the power to intervene in behalf of the Manitoba Catholics in respect of the school law. In the meantime the Orange wing is busily instructing the government to keep its hands off the Manitoba legislation. Clarke Wallace has done this in some of his speeches, and now the Orange Sentinel, the official organ of the order, comes forth in this style:

"The article in the Sentinel, in which the position of the grand lodge on the Manitoba school question was referred to, has agitated our French contemporary La Minerve. This agitation is chiefly due to our statement that the grand lodge, when he practically decided upon the Manitoba act would not be disallowed, spoke not only as an Orangeman but as a member of the cabinet as well. The Sentinel can only reiterate what it has already said, that the government at Ottawa attempts to interfere with the Greenway act M. W. Bro. Wallace will have no option, after his declaration at the Sanit, but to retire from his present office, and every loyal member will support him. Sir John Thompson and his colleagues know this, and because they possess this knowledge we refuse to believe that he will take a course that can, only result in their political destruction."

Mr. Gosnell's report, it seems, was quoted wrongly in the Colonist, which this morning offers a correction. As Mr. Gosnell's meaning was considerably changed by the omission of a few words, it is only right that his statement should be given correctly. It is as follows: "In Cariboo the enumerators did not go farther than Chilcotin country, and in New Westminster district the country covered, the population of which makes up the total of 10,177, classed in the census as 'coast,' was from the head of Howe Sound on the Mainland side (and the islands belonging thereto) to Alaska, including Queen Charlotte Islands; along the Naas and Skeena rivers, and in the Omineca mining country, and on the Sticken river (400 population). Further the enumerators did not go or could not go without fitting out an expedition at great cost and taking a very long time."

The Colonist says we "quoted approvingly" that Ottawa dispatch indicating that the demand for an increased per capita subsidy for this province is not likely to be conceded. That is a mistake. We quoted neither approvingly or disapprovingly, but solely for the purpose of showing what Ottawa feeling on the subject is. As to the source of the dispatch, we strongly suspect that its author and the Colonist's own Ottawa correspondent are one and the same person.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Globe mentions a report to the effect that Sir Hector Langevin is to be appointed lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, as a sort of offset to R. S. White's appointment as customs collector at Montreal, to which the Blues object. This rumor, like others in connection with Sir Hector's rehabilitation in politics, lacks probability. It seems altogether likely that A. W. Ross will be the next governor of Manitoba and C. H. Mackintosh of the Northwest Territories.

There is a local bye-election in Brandon, Manitoba, and the opposition candidate, Mr. Macdonald, is said to have secured the naturalization of a Chinese resident for the purpose of getting him on the voters' list. This celestial gentleman is alleged to be the pioneer Chinese voter in Canada, and Mr. Macdonald has therefore acquired rare distinction by getting him on the list.

A young man, a school teacher in the Rainy River country, arrived in the city Monday on a decidedly unusual mission. He makes no attempt to conceal the object of his trip; in fact, he has been seeking the advice of two or three clergymen of the city and has also interviewed the guests at the hotel where he is staying on the subject. This whole trouble is that he wants a wife. He is receiving a salary of \$500 a year, but the only people he has to associate with are Indians and rough backwoodsmen, and his refined soul revolts at the idea of taking one of the dusky maidens to wife, hence his trip to civilization, where he hopes to prevail on some cultured daughter of white parentage to share his solitary lot. The young man is undoubtedly serious in his mission, and as he has communicated his desires to the police any young lady matrimonially inclined can send in her application to the police station and run her chances of being made happy for life.—Winnipeg Free Press.

St. Stephen, N. B., Courier: If the Courier's information is correct, Canada has lost nothing by the delimitation of the boundary in Passamaquoddy Bay, between this country and the United States. The commissioners finished their work on Saturday last and the result of it is that the four weirs in Lubo Narrows, which have been claimed by the Americans for 50 years, are left on the Canadian side. Cochrane's ledge, and the ownership of which was disputed, has been, with the exception of a very small corner, declared to belong to this country. One satisfactory feature of the work of the commissioners is that there can be no dispute in the future as to the exact position of the boundary line from West Quoddy to Joe's Point. Not only are portions of the course marked by prominent buoys, but permanent marks have been fixed at different points on the land along the river, from the position of which the line can be easily fixed in case the buoys should be moved or any dispute arise in future. The satisfactory conclusion of this work will be a cause of gratification for both governments and for the people who dwell along the shores of the St. Croix.

A MANITOWAN EXPERIENCE.

AN INTERESTING STORY FROM THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE.

A Sufferer from Kidney Troubles and Dyspepsia Tells How He Found a Cure—His Advice to Others.

Recently while a reporter of the Times was in Dr. Fleming & Sons' drug establishment a customer came in and asked for a package of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This incident turned the conversation to this now world-known remedy, and the reporter asked whether he had ever used it. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the remarkable remedy they are credited with being. The reply was given with no uncertain sound. "We have used," said a member of the firm, "during the past year more Pink Pills by far than any other proprietary medicine. The demand is largely increasing, and from what we hear the results have been very beneficial to those using them. Indeed, if you call upon Mr. William Cooper, who resides on 13th street, you will probably get the particulars of a very interesting case."

"The Times reporter felt that he would not only be giving his readers an interesting story, but might be the means of pointing out to some other sufferer the road to renewed health by securing the details of Mr. Cooper's case. With that end in view he called upon Mr. Cooper, for me, and I will not be disappointed. I was given a hearty welcome. I have not the slightest objection," said Mr. Cooper, "to bearing public testimony to the great merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Indeed, I believe it a duty on the part of those who experience such benefit as I have done, to make known as widely as possible the virtues of this most remarkable remedy. For many years I suffered intensely from kidney troubles and dyspepsia, and only those who have been similarly afflicted can understand how great a burden life is at times. I tried all or nearly all of the remedies said to be a cure for those troubles, but in no case did I get more than temporary relief, and when a recurrence of the trouble came it seemed to be with greater intensity than before. I suffered so long that I despaired of ever being cured, and felt that even temporary relief was not worth striving for. I was continually depressed in spirits and sometimes could not help wishing myself dead. But now, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, all that is changed, and, despite my years, I feel as light hearted as a school boy. I was first induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through reading the accounts of the many marvelous cures that have appeared in the newspapers. I felt that if these wonderful pills had done so much for others that there must be hope for me, and I was not disappointed. I had not taken them long before I felt a change for the better. It was not the feeling of temporary relief I had experienced before; my whole system seemed stronger and better. You may be sure I continued the use of Pink Pills, and the result is I am to-day a well man. My troubles have entirely left me, and I have now much better health and strength than I have enjoyed for years before. You can therefore understand the feelings of gratitude I have for Dr. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I earnestly hope other sufferers will profit by my experience. I have recommended the Pink Pills to many others, and always with good results. I can tell you of one man whose body was covered with foul, mattery sores who used Pink Pills and whose skin is now as clear and fresh as a child's. You may safely say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a great medicine, and that their virtues cannot be too widely known."

Mr. Cooper, whose statement is given above, is one of Brandon's most highly esteemed citizens, and his story may be implicitly relied upon by any under whose notice it may come.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and blood restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, the after effects of the grippe, influenza, and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excess of any kind.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark. They are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers extra inducements for large quantities and whose name is not on the list of dealers is to be regarded as a defrauder and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form, intended to deceive. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

These pills are manufactured by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., from either address at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

A RATTLER IN A RUNAWAY.

Got Mixed in the Hind Wheels and Slashed Through the Air.

Jim Savage, of Larne, is not afraid of snakes when they keep their places on the ground, but he draws the line at rattlers which take extraordinary means of getting into a buggy. Jim was in Newark last night, and his story about a snake which he met between Charlottetown and Butler one day last week, he said:

"I was driving down the road with the old man alongside in a side-bar buggy with team of colts when I saw a big yellow and black rattler sliding down the hillside, where they had been quarrying granite to build the dam. It was plain to me that the snake was going to cross the road. It is pretty dry weather up there, and all of the snakes are getting down to water as fast as they can. Now there is a little superstitious notion about rattlers, and I might have been reared in Missouri, and my mother always had an idea that it was bad luck if a snake crossed the road in front of a person. A snake crossed the road in front of me one day and she died within a month. It made an impression on me, and I have always tried to get ahead of every snake since then.

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It is announced that Sir John Thompson and some of his colleagues will make a political stump tour through western Ontario this fall. Evidently there is a fear that the campaign of education carried on by the Liberals has only too good prospects of success. What will Sir John and the other ministers tell the people of Ontario in order to prevent them going away after the Grit heresy? The quotations we have lately made from Thompson's and Foster's utterances would seem to supply an answer. They will talk about the danger of "sacrificing Canadian industries" by the lowering of duties. Perhaps the finance minister will even repeat his New Brunswick declaration, that the government is ready to raise the duties if it deems such further protection necessary. The chief organ of the party follows in the same line. A week ago the Empire said: "Practical men cannot afford to theorize on so vital a matter as this. Competition to-day is far keener than it was fifteen years ago. The great manufacturers of England are being driven out of many of the markets of the world by foreign competitors. They cannot hold their own market. Twenty years ago they would have laughed at such a prediction. Canadian manufacturers would necessarily be driven to the wall by the immense aggregations of capital which now control manufacturing in the States, and what the opposition propose is, out of a mere whim and theory, to subject our people to the stress and strain of a competition that is to have no countervailing compensation. True, the Ottawa convention also declared for reciprocity with the States. Who supposes they can get it? The terms so far stated from Washington are impossible. If the men now in power there are more reasonable than their predecessors they have given no hint of any change of base." This simple amount to a revival of the old plan of the story of the Americans being ready to swamp Canada with cheap goods and crush out all our manufacturers. This protectionist dodge has surely been overworked in the past, and can hardly be expected to prove successful once again.

A MUDDLING ORGAN.
The Vancouver organ of the government, through either stupidity or perversity, or both, persists in placing the census question in a wrong light, though the facts are quite clear and their connection is easily understood. The government, in order to afford itself an excuse for delaying redistribution, obtained from Deputy Minister Lowe at Ottawa a statement in regard to the population, which statement was represented as being based on the census. Mr. Lowe's summary was all wrong, wherefore the government and its organs joined in a howl about the "inaccuracy of the census." Mr. Brown, Mr. Gosnell and three opposition and independent papers pointed out that the error lay in Mr. Lowe's mixing up the census and Indian department figures. The government ordered that costly revision at Ottawa, with the result of showing that the opposition contention was right and that the original summing up of the census returns was correct. In short, the revision has not established any "inaccuracy in the census" or in any way justified the position of the government. The World asks us why in his case the Victoria city council and board of trade wanted a special census of this city. Surely the answer is plain to any person of ordinary intelligence. A totally new census is an entirely different thing from a revision of the figures of the old one. It is quite possible that if the government had taken a new census for the whole province it might have succeeded in showing that the old one was inaccurate; but as matters stand it has not succeeded in doing anything of the kind. We have no doubt the World understands quite well that the government was all along trading on Mr. Lowe's mistake, and that now it is wilfully endeavoring to keep its readers misinformed in order to help the government out.

Sir John Thompson should visit Welland on his Ontario tour. The Welland Tribune reports that the Robert Misener farm, 140 acres of good land, with good buildings thereon, was offered for sale under the hammer the other day and failed to call forth a single bidder. Before the good old N. P. came into force a good round sum was refused for the farm; now it begs in vain for a bidder.

The Tories do not look kindly upon Premier Fielding's intervention in federal politics, and their objections will not be lessened on account of the quality of his work. In his recent speech at St. John Mr. Fielding quoted Sir John Thompson's remark that the heaviest duties were paid on the luxuries used by the rich people, such as jewelry, wines, silks, cigars, tobaccos, etc., and said such remarks were burlesque. The speaker then treated the audience to an object lesson to show the absurdity of Premier Thompson's assertions. He opened a parcel of dry goods and held up a piece of union carpet, costing in England 28 cents, on which the duty was 33 per cent; following it up with pieces of different English clothes used by the poorer classes, on which the duty ranged from 35 to 85 per cent, and also pieces

of finer cloths used by rich people, on which the duty was only 20 per cent. All of the above goods under the Mackenzie regime had only 17 1/2 per cent. duty. He traced \$100 worth of goods from the time it left England until it went into the hands of consumers, showing that under 17 1/2 per cent. duty it would cost \$180, while under the present duty the same goods would be \$250.

Some Conservative correspondent at Ottawa lately busied himself with concocting a story that an alliance had been formed by the Liberals and the McCarthys, whereby these parties jointly undertook to fight the government at the next election. Of course the story is a ridiculous one and would impose on very few. As the Globe points out, the year is evidently intended for Quebec consumption; for had it been intended to frighten Ontario people the alliance would have been reported as formed between Laurier and the Pope or the general of the Jesuits.

NANAIMO.
Nanaimo, Sept. 7.—The New V.C. Co. have closed Protection Island shaft until there is an improvement in the coal trade. One shaft has also been knocked off from No. 5 shaft, and in future only two shafts will be worked there.

The shipment of coal to foreign ports for the past month are as follows: New V. C. Co., 32,467 tons; Wellington, 21,140 tons; Union, 15,625 tons; total, 69,232 tons.

Large parties of hunters went out this morning on a grouse hunting expedition. There seems to be a scarcity of birds this season.

John Dignan has posted \$50 with the Free Press as a deposit to row Hans over the three-mile course for a \$340 stake.

The mischievous urchin is still pilfering private orchards. In many instances he has entirely stripped the trees.

T. Kitchen of the Nanaimo Realty left town a couple of weeks ago for Victoria and now many anxious enquiries are being made for him.

Bishop Perrin instituted a branch of the Church of England's temperance society in St. Paul's Institute last evening.

Nanaimo, Sept. 2.—Two young men, Isaac Storey and Horace Tyler, were out yesterday taking part in the opening of the grouse season. They had not gone far when they sat down at the back of the cemetery to talk of previous exploits. Tyler was relating of a wonderful shot he had once made, and in raising his gun to go through the manoeuvre it went off and the bullet struck young Storey in the left thigh, shattering the bone. Dr. Walken, amputated the leg.

IN FAR DISTANT SAMOA.
Scenes in the Late War Between the Rival Monarchs.

(Correspondence of the Examiner.)
Apia, Aug. 8.—When the Alameda stopped here at Apia on her last down trip to Sydney, the passengers had an opportunity for most unusual sight-seeing. Instead of the mid-eyed Samoan walking hand-in-hand, or groupings of shabby-looking natives to watch the strangers, the visitors saw bands of armed men with blacked faces parading the streets to the music of a bugle and drum. None of the Samoans can play the bugle, but they manage to make very savage and crackle noises on that martial instrument. Occasionally a penny whistle piped up with "The British Grenadiers," or "Marching Through Georgia," and the drum was at all times well managed. It was late in the afternoon when the Alameda left, her passengers, from one busy port of civilization to another, giving hardly a thought to this island so far removed from all the world.

Out on Mullinu the king sat on the veranda of the president's house, and according to the old Samoan custom the heads were placed before him. From the word of royal commendation, "Mali Toa," employed on such occasions, comes the royal name. It is said that the king was a tall, thin, and a tall, thin, and ordered them at once to be returned to the enemy. But it is always customary to send back the enemies' heads after they have been laid at the feet of the victorious chief.

The women of Samoa will avenge their murdered sisters. These women have great influence and biting tongues, and their weapon is ridicule. I think I see now the pretty girls pretending to hold their heads on as they pass any relative, however distant, of these men. There would be less than ten girls that will go down in their families and shame their descendants.

There are many stories of the women in this battle of Vaitele. One pulled her husband from a hole where he was hiding and shamed him to fight. One rushed in when she saw her father fall, and snatching his gun fought over his body to save his head and succeeded in dragging him away.

The most distinguished taupo or village man on Laupaea's side was Suga (pronounced "Su-ga"), a young girl, who accompanied Seumana, the high chief of Apia, into battle, carrying his gun and axe. She was a great favorite with the American naval officers who were in exile here for so many weary months after the Samoan war.

When we saw him and his men they were sanguine and full of ardor and excitement. Poor fellows! Many a proud head we saw that day encircled with a wreath of flowers and garlands, and crowned with hibiscus flowers was laid low or brought in as a trophy to the king.

It was late at night on the 8th of July that we heard that there had been a battle. A new war had been kindled, and as the place proposed is all that is needed there should be no difficulty in raising the necessary capital. A. R. Johnston is the principal promoter, so the new undertaking is already assured. The fact is, Vancouver has not been permanently lowered to \$1, the steamer City of Nanaimo being the first to make the announcement.

INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE.
The Week's News From the Upper Country Districts.

RAILWAY AND ROAD PROGRESS.
Busy Times on the Kaslo and Slocan Nakusp Road to go on—Golden Hospital Contract—Thunder Hill Mines.

The J. C. Steen interest in the saw and planing mills at Revelstoke will be sold to Frank Robinson.

M. S. Davys has discovered a bed of clay within a mile of Nelson, from which he says an excellent fire brick can be manufactured.

The engine for the Nakusp & Slocan railway has not yet been brought down from Revelstoke. Six flat cars, however, were sent up from Robson.

The newly erected telegraph line between New Denver and Kaslo is down in about fifty places. The damage was caused by fires and falling trees.

"Jack" Watson is back from a prospecting trip through the Duncan river country. He does not seem to be very enthusiastic over some of the gold finds made in that country last winter.

The dividend for the second half year of one of the banks doing business in Nelson is likely to be less than that for the first half, owing to the wearing out of carpets in the manager's office at Nelson.

The hotel men of Nelson complain that whiskey peddlers are getting in their work along the line of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway. The attention of the authorities has been called to the matter, but without any action being taken.

Reports come from Donald, in East Kootenay, of the discovery of an 80-foot ledge in Bush river district. The find is about fifty miles distant from Donald, and can be reached either from that place or from Beaver station. The ledge is too high.

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The strike of rollers at Pillow, Hersey
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The men have returned to work.

The Dominion Cotton Mills are building
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additions to their plant. The
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SILVER AND GALENA.

Week's News Gleanings of the Kootenay Mining Region.

GOOD NEWS FOR KASLO PEOPLE

Probability of Railway Construction—Trout Lake City Visited by the Collector—Reports From the Various Claims.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Trout Lake City, B. C., Aug. 26.—Several new strikes have been reported during the week, notably one by Tom Edgington of a vein which assays 1,050 ounces of silver to the ton of ore.

J. Sutherland and his partner are planning mining on the Lardreau, but do not appear to have started yet.

L. Cagne starts next week for the Lardreau, where he intends to do some of the old digging for gold.

He has been very busy for some days at the forge making derrick-hooks, drills and other appliances.

J. W. Haskins has left this district for the Big Bend, where he will seek for auriferous quartz.

J. Hansen and J. Kinman left yesterday for Revelstoke, having completed their contracts in Trout Lake City.

John Kirkup, government agent for this district, arrived in Revelstoke to-morrow for the Healey creek trail.

Cook and Hamilton's new hotel will be open in a few days.

A deep and settled fog descended upon the community last Sunday. It was caused by the advent of H. N. Revolstoke upon a collecting party.

The various rails of exit from the town now need repair and the attention of the municipal authorities is hereby directed to the matter.

Mr. Councillor directed to Revelstoke the following day, carrying with him the sympathy of the sorrowing population, who spell him on his homeward way with the well known song, "God be with you till we meet again."

One of our local politicians has since drafted a bill which he calls "an act to provide for the permanent execution of bill collectors."

A. H. Harrison is getting a monster charcoal pit burnt, his extensive assay business requiring the consumption of a large quantity of that article.

Owing to the protracted spell of dry weather the danger of fire in the bush is becoming formidable. The surface soil, being mainly composed of rotted wood, and covered with a smouldering mat of moss, or even weeds, to burst unexpectedly into flame whenever a breeze springs up. Persons camping by the trail should be careful to extinguish their fires before leaving them.

Nelson Miner.

R. E. Lemon has erected the first custom house warehouses in Nelson.

Operations are being made to ship 1,000 tons of ore from the Washington.

The vein has been struck again on the Idaho and that property is looking well.

Bill Springer has brought in several grey-copper specimens from his find on Sloan Lake.

George Hughes continues to ship ore from the Montrose Chief and storing it for "better days."

J. A. Garland of Calgary is reported to have purchased a \$10,000 interest in the Snow Bird mine, giving \$15,000 for the same.

For some time past R. E. Lemon has been busy with his spare moments in figuring out plans and specifications for an ore stack that would meet with the approval of the mining men.

Thinking that he had solved the problem, he placed a trial order for 5,000 sacks. The speed with which the traditional hot cakes faded away was not in it with the manner in which those sacks disappeared.

The wires were soon tickled for 20,000 more, built on the same model. These are all ready practically placed, one individual order for 15,000 having been received. The sacks are of Canadian manufacture.

Miners who have seen the sacks say they are the best thing in the line which they have ever handled.

Maxwell Stevenson, a prominent attorney of Philadelphia, the owner of the Highlander mineral property at Ainsworth, speaking of the future development of his property, informed a Spokane newspaper man to this extent: "This property was surveyed last week and application made for a crown grant. The next step will be to secure depth. I wish to drive a new tunnel 500 feet below the present level, or about 700 feet above the level of the lake. Then we will probably put in a rope tramway to deliver the ore to the boats. When this is done ore can be delivered on board the boat at a cost of ten cents per ton at the outside. There is plenty of good ore at Ainsworth, and it is certain to make a fortune for the greater number of us. It is a concentrator. I was surprised at the progress the northern part of the country has made during the past year."

The rolling echoes that came down the lake on Thursday evening were not caused by distant peals of thunder, as some supposed. They were caused by some gentle whispirings of joy let off by the citizens of Kaslo. On Thursday afternoon William Bailie, the secretary of the Kaslo-Slocan railroad company, received a cipher dispatch which when translated caused all the joy and mirth. It was to the effect that a contract had been let for the grading of the road as far as Bear Lake, and that a large force of men will be put on at once so as to push the work through before the coming of winter. When this news was made public the people gathered in feelings of joy and gave vent to their feelings in rounds of cheering. The evening bouffes were lighted and other demonstrations of public feeling made manifest. No particulars regarding the details of the new departure could be learned, but it is to be hoped that it is true in substance, and if so Kaslo is to be heartily congratulated.

(Kaslo-Slocan Examiner.)

The Miner, published at Nelson, has been enlarged to a six-page paper.

The Wellington brought in a shipment of 18 tons of ore this week and will continue a weekly output from now on.

A regular epidemic, occasioned by hot weather and impure water, is raging in Kaslo. A board of health is badly needed.

Witewater basin has another gold strike to its credit. A gold claim was

located there this week assaying \$404 in gold.

Last Saturday a contract to transport 1,000 tons of ore to Kaslo was let to L. C. Gillman by the owners of the Washington mine.

It is reported that the Golden Eagle, on the upper Duncan, is turning out to be a disappointment to the sanguine owners of that much talked of property.

From Mr. Le Marcell we learn that if nothing serious intervenes to prevent fulfilling present intentions a \$4,800 outfit will soon be running between Kaslo and Three Forks.

The Episcopalians of Kaslo have agreed to subscribe \$30 a month to Rev. Mr. Akehurst's salary, and Church of England services will be held here every other week with Nelson.

D. B. Bogle came down from Selkirk this week and reports everything lively in the vicinity of Trout Lake, and a number of big galena strikes made recently on Healey creek.

Last Thursday, the 17th, the last of the victims of the Freddie Lee snow-slide, E. H. Switzen, was found. The slide took place on the 4th of January last, and the snow will not altogether disappear this season.

A number of claim owners have settled down to taking out ore, with the intention of transporting it on sledges after snow falls, as it can be handled much cheaper than by the pack-horse and wagon method now in vogue.

The cost of shipping the last consignment of ore from the Bon Ton to Tacoma, with smelter charges, duty, etc., amounted in all to \$99.50 per ton, comprised as follows: Freight charges from the mine to Kaslo, \$30 per ton; sampling, \$1.20 per ton; freight from Kaslo to Tacoma, \$10 per ton; duty, 43 cent per ton; lead, per ton, \$13; smelter charges, Tacoma, \$21 per ton; discount on lead, \$8 per ton; discount on silver, \$15 per ton; total, \$99.50. The probable returns will be about \$290 per ton, leaving a profit of \$190.50.

VERNON AND VICINITY.

The Condition of Affairs in the Fertile Okanagan.

(Vernon News.)

Blue grouse seems to be more plentiful this year than any other kind of small game. Rev. Mr. Wood one day this week shot one which weighed 3 3/4 pounds.

Haying is about over. A little rain just now would be very acceptable.

Price Ellison has begun threshing. He is the first in the valley as far as we know who has begun to thresh this year's crop.

On Tuesday evening at the Coldstream Hotel Mr. Neil Thompson and Miss Blackburn, two of the most popular members of Kelowna's society, were married.

Thomas Elliott, supreme grand president of the S. G. L. of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, will arrive in Vernon about the third week in September to open a lodge here. There are a sufficient number of members of that order in town to warrant his doing so.

Mrs. Mitchell has disposed of her dressmaking and millinery business to Miss Gentry.

Gilbert Couvrette and Napoleon Besette, jr., have given out a contract for draining what is known as the Lawson meadow near Blue Springs. Considerable ditching will be done, thereby bringing into cultivation a large tract of land, the extent of what has been heretofore an inaccessible meadow.

Quite a curiosity was to be seen at the ranch of J. Williams last week, consisting of a deer—a doe—with five legs. The fifth or abnormal limb grew from the spine near the hip and hung down the left side. It was about eighteen inches long and perfectly shaped to the form of a hind leg. Unfortunately, Mr. Williams skinned the animal, severing the superfluous limb from the body, and in the practical operation of "making meat" paid no regard to the wonderful freak of nature. If the animal had had twenty legs instead of one hanging from its back, they would all have been served alike. It's most Mr. W. was after.

On Sunday last Constable Norris made a rather important arrest at Lumby. The individual was a man named Henderson, who was wanted for cattle stealing on the other side. The arrest was made on a warrant under the extradition act, sworn out by the sheriff of Douglas county, Washington, for the larceny of 25 head of cattle. Sheriff Valentine was here about ten days ago, but failed to find any trace of his man.

The case came up for hearing on Monday, but when the sheriff returned from Revelstoke on Tuesday the prisoner consented to return to Washington without any further trouble. Mr. Norris deserves great credit for this arrest.

The prisoner is a desperate fellow, who pulled his gun on the sheriff on the other side when the sheriff attempted to arrest him, thereby escaping. Mr. Norris only had a rough description of the prisoner, and it was supposed that he was in Calgary or some part of the Northwest Territories. It is thought that the prisoner is the head of a gang of cattle thieves who have been infesting Douglas county, Washington.

The Oldest Trees.

The Somer Cypress of Lombardy is, I believe, the oldest tree of which there is any authentic record. It is known to have been in existence in 42 B. C.

There are, however, many trees for which a vastly greater antiquity is claimed. The Senegal baobabs—some of them—are said to be 5,000 years old.

The bo tree of Anandhapura, in Ceylon, is perhaps the oldest specimen of another very long-lived species; it is held sacred upon the ground, and it sprang from a branch of the identical tree under which Buddha reclined for seven years while undergoing his hypothesis.

The oak is well known to be a long-liver, and there are specimens still standing in Palestine of which the tradition goes that they grew out of Cain's staff. The hawthorn, again, sometimes lives to be very old; there is said to be one inside Cawdor castle of an "immortal age."

The cedars of Lebanon may also be mentioned, and there are, according to Dean Stanley, still eight of the olives of Gethsemane standing, whose gnarled trunks and scanty foliage will always be regarded as the most affecting of the sacred memorials in and about Jerusalem.

—Notes and Queries.

You don't know how much better you will feel if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will drive off that tired feeling and make you strong.

SIR JNO. THOMPSON'S RETURN

A Rather Tame Reception Awaited Him at the Capital.

A CONTRAST WITH FORMER EVENTS.

Talk About the Sealing Award.—The Nature of the Arrangements.—Sir John Speaks about the Tariff and its Probable Treatment.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—Sir John Thompson is in Ottawa. He arrived here at noon today by the Canada Atlantic railway, and was accorded a political reception at Alexandria and a civic welcome in Ottawa. There was a small attendance at the affairs, but this may partly be accounted for by the fact that it was not generally expected that the premier would return before Monday. To us in Ottawa, who have seen so many successful political demonstrations go up in a moment's notice in connection with the rule of the late Sir John Macdonald, we are probably apt to expect a more imposing show. When but a few weeks ago we saw thousands of their own accord to meet the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier at the same depot and make the air ring with the hurrahs and the cheering, we naturally expected that in this Conservative city of Ottawa there would have been more than two or three hundred people attracted to the station to welcome the premier on his return, more especially when an unlimited number of free carriages and a brass band were engaged by the corporation to make the affair a success. A majority of the council, headed by the mayor, was present. The address was very tame and the reply was commonplace. Sir John Macdonald would have said something to enthrone even if it was only a good story, from the way he would have told it—and a Wilfrid Laurier would have pointed to Ottawa as the "Washington of the North" which would have made Grits and Tories alike bubble over with enthusiasm. But there is a coldness around Sir John Thompson which always fails to attract. It is getting more apparent every day.

The premier talks freely about the award, although he said little about it in his address to the corporation beyond that it was just and fair to all parties concerned.

Asked as to why he dissented from Lord Hannen as to the features of the regulations, Sir John replied that he did, but he was bound to say that Lord Hannen from first to last exhibited the strongest determination that Canada should obtain the award, and that the legal questions and as to the regulations, and that he was not in the slightest degree moved by the persistent effort which was made from beginning to end to divide British from Canadian interests in this matter.

Sir John, continuing, said: "The more important points of the discussion other than those which appear on the face of the report of the tribunal, will be set forth in the protocols which will be made public before many weeks by the authority of the tribunal itself. The propositions will be there recorded and each separate dissent entered. Among the resolutions will be one which authorizes an arbitrator to forward to the secretary of the tribunal a list of the vessels to be sealed on the 1st of January next, indicating the reasons which influenced his judgment. But of course the award is final and this cannot change it, but it will show what the arbitrators in the minority dissented from."

"What features of the regulations caused you to dissent from your colleague, Lord Hannen, and withhold your consent to their adoption?"

"I dissented from the regulations as a whole because they were ill adapted to the preservation of the seal race and in some particulars unnecessarily severe against the industry of pelagic sealing as conducted by both the United States and Canada. The sixty mile zone around the islands I considered too extensive and injurious to pelagic sealing on account of the difficulty of ascertaining the locality of the vessels. During the sealing season fogs are very prevalent, and the vessels in order to give safe passage to a much greater distance than that prescribed. This, I thought, was likely to occasion some hardship to the sealers, although as regards the catch of seals, if the great mass of evidence is to be relied upon, no great reduction of catch would be effected by the sixty mile zone, as the greater proportion of sealing is done outside of that limit. The close season is not such as I should have desired or considered equitable for the purpose of protecting the seal race. It leaves open to the pelagic sealer the months of January, February, March and April, and statistics derived from the logs of sealing vessels show that the catch is very considerable during these months. It represents one-fourth of the entire catch of the Pacific Ocean outside of Behring Sea. During these months the seals, especially the females, are proceeding northwards towards Behring Sea along the coast from San Francisco towards and beyond Vancouver Island. These female seals are almost without exception gravid, that is in pup, at that time, and I bound for the Pribyloff Islands, where they give birth to their young, within the first fifteen days after arrival. The catch of these early months of the year is, therefore, the catch of gravid females. As regards Behring Sea, the seals enter that sea about July 1st, and the restrictions on the sealers are not so stringent as they have been during the last eight years being declared the only salvation of Canada, commercial and financial identification with the United States."

"The idea has been expressed that the Conservative party at the next session of parliament will carry out a certain measure of tariff reform. The independent Conservative papers take this view. Is there anything in the idea?"

"My ability during the great financial crisis in the United States," he replied, "has been the subject of great comment and congratulation among our friends in Great Britain and France. I suppose it would be hardly possible to show a more striking object lesson illustrating the necessity of Canada retaining completely the control of her financial and commercial affairs and illustrating the calamity Canada would have had to undergo if we had adopted the policy which the opposition have for the last eight years been declaring the only salvation of Canada, commercial and financial identification with the United States."

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firearms may not be so injurious to pelagic sealing as has been supposed. By far the larger number of hunters employed on the vessels are Indians, who are very skilful in the use of the spear, and the recovery of the seal after being struck by the Indian hunter's spear is almost certain. There are more than 1,000 Indians on the Pacific coast skilled in the use of these weapons. My notion about the close time was that even if regulations so very restrictive were necessary, it would have been better to have allowed pelagic sealing after the 1st of July and to have restricted the business during the early months of the year. In that case, of course, the sealing would practically be confined to Behring Sea, and we could have avoided on the one hand the destruction of female seals with pup, because all the seals would be taken in July, August and September outside of the zones around the islands would have been seals delivered of their young in so far as the female catch is concerned, and on the other hand the sealers would have been spared the inconvenience of their season being broken in two as it is now by the months of May, June and July being closed.

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10 Cases New Fall Clothing

JUST TO HAND. LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES.

B. Williams & Co.,

CLOTHIERS & HATTERS, 97 Johnson St.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Monday's Evening Times.

Jewish New Year. The Jewish new year commences next Sunday evening at sundown. The usual services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Philo. Pews and seats for the holidays can be obtained from the officers.

Sworn in. Anton Henderson and W. A. Robertson, the newly elected aldermen for North Ward, were today sworn in by Mr. Justice Walkem. The ceremony was not at all interesting being as formal as usual.

Want Deferred Payments. There is a petition to the mayor and council in relation asking that the tax for health purposes which was six mills, be levied in three equal payments, as follows: This year, two mills; 1894, two mills; 1895, two mills. The whole six mills, or \$90,000, would in this way be paid in two years from now.

Excursionists Return. The steamer Yosemite returned from Vancouver about 2 o'clock Sunday morning with a party of excursionists, who spent Saturday in the Terminal City. The steamer Jean, which went to Seattle on Saturday, did not return until yesterday afternoon. She remained at Seattle until 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The trip was a very pleasant one.

Kindergarten. A novel and interesting entertainment entitled "The Happy Family," under the leadership of Alex. Moir will be given by the children of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church Sabbath school on the evening of Tuesday, 19th inst., in the Public Hall, Craigflower road, Victoria, West, as a result of complete training by Mr. Moir, assisted by Alex. Semple and Miss Semple, a very interesting entertainment is assured.

No Fall Pack on the Columbia. The rumor that all the canneries on the Columbia river are to pack fall fish is erroneous. In the first place there are not sufficient fall fish coming in the river to make such a thing possible, and the next important consideration is the money to pack with. Some canneries that would like to run have not the means at their command.—Cathlamet Gazette.

Return of the Queen. The steamship Queen arrived from Alaska yesterday and left last night for the Sound. She brought down a large number of miners and prospectors who have been out all summer, and also a number of tourists who went up for the trip. The Queen will return here tomorrow and load the San Francisco freight discharged by the Mogul. She will then leave for that port, probably to remain there for the winter.

Ordained as Presbyter. At the Church of Our Lord, Reformed Episcopal, yesterday morning, G. Clement King was ordained a presbyter of the church by Rt. Rev. Bishop Ordie. The ordination was witnessed by the full congregation, and was followed by Holy Communion. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock Rev. King delivered an address to the young people of the church. There was a good attendance and the address was very interesting.

Did He Owe Rent. Major Wilkins is plaintiff and W. Hall defendant in an assault charge to be heard in the police court Tuesday morning. The trouble is said to have originated out of Hall attempting to remove his trunks out of Wilkins's room. Wilkins alleged that Hall owed rent. Hall denied the allegation. After a dispute in which the assault is said to have been committed Hall took away the trunks. There will probably be a counter-charge.

Funeral of W. A. Steele. The members of Victoria lodge, I. O. O. F., and Victoria lodge, A. O. U. W., yesterday attended the funeral of the late William A. Steele, which took place from Oddfellows' hall. The chaplain of Victoria lodge, I. O. O. F., conducted services at the hall. The funeral was largely attended by other friends of the deceased. The pallbearers were F. Carne, Jr., H. Morrison, A. J. Cagle, S. Shoen, H. Waller, W. H. Huxtable, T. J. Partridge and Jas. Doughty.

I. O. G. T. Reception. A reception is to be tendered to the members of the grand lodge, I. O. G. T., in the Victoria theatre to-morrow evening. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock by Mayor Beaven. There will be a musical programme.

Addresses will be given. Following is the musical part of the programme: Piano solo, Mr. Burnett; solo, H. Firth; solo, Miss Duffy; solo, Rev. H. Webb; solo, Mr. Russell; solo, J. G. Brown; duet, Messrs. J. G. Brown and H. Firth. Admission is free.

The Contractors Meet. Two prominent contractors met each other Saturday afternoon and passed the time of day. They entered into conversation and the conversation drifted from one topic to another till it landed them against a snag. The snag was in the shape of a certain contract about which the city council has been having a lively time. Each contractor thought that he should have had the job and alleged that his brother had done "crooked" work in the matter of tendering, and one of the gentlemen told the other that he "stood in" with certain aldermen. This charge was indignantly repudiated, and the voices of the now quarrelsome individuals were raised to a highest pitch. They were standing near the B. C. Cattle Co.'s store, Government street, and their loud talking and gesticulations attracted the attention of the purchasers of meat, and involuntarily the butchers laid down their saws and knives to see what was the matter. One of the belligerents saw that they were attracting attention and moved on to Yates street, the other following. Here they began again, and matters might have ended seriously had not a noble alderman came to the rescue.

SUICIDE ON THE MOGUL.

Dr. Forbes the Ship's Surgeon Kills Himself at Foo Chow.

HE ADOPTED TWO SURE METHODS

First He Took Laudanum and Then He Cut His Throat—The Steamer Arrived Here Yesterday—She Was a Big Freight But Few Passengers.

When the Northern Pacific steamship Mogul, which arrived here yesterday from Yokohama, was at Foo Chow, China, a terrible tragedy was enacted aboard, Dr. Forbes, the ship's doctor, committed suicide. He had been drinking and was evidently crazed from the effects of the liquor. He sought the privacy of his state room and first took a big dose of laudanum. That was evidently not speedy enough to suit his desire, so he took his razor and slashed at his throat, making several ghastly wounds, which, however, did not prove fatal immediately. Forbes' plight when found was a frightful one. He was nearly unconscious from the effects of the poison and his bunk was soaked with the blood which streamed from his lacerated neck. Every possible effort was made to save his life, but no good resulted. He revived for a time, but died four hours from the time he took the poison. The body was buried at Foo Chow, Forbes joined the ship at Hong Kong and made two trips to Victoria on her. He was liked by all of the officers of the ship. He was an Irishman by birth and had all the genial qualities of his countrymen. He was about 50 years of age. His family connections are not known.

The Mogul had a very pleasant trip across the Pacific, making the trip from Yokohama in 14 days. She was on the outer wharf at 8 o'clock, and the steamer Earl was soon alongside to land Dr. MacNaughton Jones, quarantine officer. Everybody was well aboard, and the ship was given a clean bill of health. A landing was then made at the Victoria wharf. Aside from the suicide aboard, the facts of which are given above, and a very exciting chase, which the second and third officers had from Kobe in another steamer to keep from getting left, the officers had but little to report. The ship brought a cargo of 2,900 tons of freight, made up of tea and other merchandise. She also brought 75 steerage passengers, about half of whom were Japanese and the others Chinese, and 5 cabin passengers. The Victoria and the Earl, which were in port, which amounted in all to about 425 tons, was discharged here yesterday. Very few of the passengers landed here. The ship left for the Sound last evening at 7 o'clock in charge of Pilot W. G. Gatter. The Mogul did not sight any sealers on the way across.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY SURVEY. Return of Mr. Driscoll, a Member of the Canadian Party. A. Driscoll, a member of the Canadian-Alaska survey party, returned from the north yesterday afternoon on the steamer Queen. Before the parties left it was decided that a Canadian surveyor should accompany each American party and that an American surveyor should accompany each Canadian party. Mr. Driscoll was chosen to accompany Mr. Ogden's American party. The work was to survey the boundary from the coast to the ten-league boundary, which the Americans claim is the proper boundary. The Canadians claim that the treaty between Great Britain and Russia gave the latter only that portion of Southern Alaska between the coast and a range of mountains which lie between the coast and the ten-league boundary. The Canadian party were engaged in taking a photo-topographic survey of the country to prove that a range of mountains exists between the coast and the ten-league boundary.

Mr. Ogden's party, accompanied by Mr. Driscoll, first ascended the Taku river as far as the ten-league boundary and planted their stakes. They did the same on the Unuk and Stecken rivers. On the latter some trouble was experienced with the freshets washing away stakes, which had to be replaced. Both the Americans and Canadians completed all they intended to do this year, although their work was delayed by the weather. There was not, however, a great deal of rain. The work done extends from Behen canal to Juneau. Next year the parties will explore and survey the country from Juneau to the coast to Mt. St. Elias. This will complete the survey, and the leaders of the parties will be ready to present their reports to respective governments. Of course, Mr. Driscoll is not prepared to say which contention is right, the Canadian or American, but he does say that there is a great many mountain peaks between the coast and the ten-league boundary.

The trip was not what we, who are used to surveying, would call a rough one," said Mr. Driscoll, "but I guess many of the young fellows who have never been out before thought it was. There were no serious accidents outside of a few axe cuts. The members of the Canadian party will be down on the steamer City of Topeka and Thistle. The Americans were waiting for their ships to call for them." The photo-topographic system of surveying Mr. Driscoll considers a great success in a mountainous country.

A SPLENDID WELCOME. Bishop Lemmens Given Public Receptions at the Home of His Childhood. His Lordship Bishop Lemmens arrived at the home of his parents in Belgium on August 2. The day was declared a public holiday on his account and he was given a grand reception, in which all of the inhabitants took part. The streets, city hall, and all public buildings were decorated with flags and evergreens in his honor. On August 5th the anniversary of his consecration as Bishop of Vancouver Island, he celebrated pontifical high mass in the town which is his birthplace.

He was assisted by 25 of the priests of the neighborhood. Later the same day he was serenaded by the city band, and the day closed with a fine display of fireworks. Bishop Lemmens returned to the home of his childhood after an absence of many years. He left there as a young man to come to the far west of Canada as a missionary and returned a bishop. The many people in Victoria in all sects who claim him as a friend will feel gratified at the flattering reception tendered him. It is not known definitely when he will return to Victoria.

TEMPORARILY CLOSED. Effect of the Silver Market on the Thunder Hill Mine. A meeting of the directors of the Thunder Hill Mining Company was held this morning to consider a report from Mr. Hansen, the engineer in charge. The machinery was erected by Mr. Hansen, and his report dealt with the question of putting in amalgam plants for catching the gold. The mine has been closed for some time, and it is necessary to make some changes in the machinery. The report is being considered by the directors.

The state of the silver market has, it is said, something to do with the closing of the mine, and the fact that amalgam plants erected. P. Mercier, who has been in charge of the outside work at the mine, told a Times representative to-day he believed there is enough gold in the ore to pay the company to run their plant.

An Empress Due. The Empress of China is expected to-morrow morning from Yokohama. The local officials of the C. P. R. have been apprised that Archduke Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary is aboard with his suite and will leave the vessel at Victoria. An official welcome will be given the Archduke. The Vancouver officials of the C. P. R. are here to meet the steamship.

Pack on the Skeena. Thomas McNish, inspector of fisheries on the Skeena river, reports the pack this year by canneries situated there to be as follows: Inverness, 6,000 cases; North P. M., 4th cases; Aberdeen, 6,700 cases; British American, 7,400 cases; R. Cunningham & Sons, 8,065 cases; Royal Canadian, 9,500 cases; Standard, 7,373 cases; Balmoral, 6,373 cases; total, 59,011 cases. This is only about half the pack of last year, and the season on the whole on the Skeena is looked upon as a failure. The Lowe inlet cannery has put up 8,753 cases and the Gardner inlet cannery 7,100 cases, and are still working.

The Australian Line. Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, minister of trade and commerce, has been commissioned by the Dominion government to confer with the governments in Australia in regard to Australian-Canadian trade matters. He will leave Ottawa for the coast this week, intending to catch the Ward and which he intended to depart on the 18th. Mr. Bowell will spend a few days conferring with the local boards of trade before the steamer starts. In an interview at Ottawa, on the eve of his departure for England, Mr. Huddart said he expected Queensland to subsidize his line to the value of £10,000 a year. In the event of this being refused the steamers will not call at Queensland ports. Mr. Huddart also counts on a New Zealand subsidy, and if all his expectations are fulfilled he will establish a subsidiary line between New Zealand and Sydney. The Miowera and Warrimoo would be used for that route, three new and larger vessels being built for the main line between Sydney and British Columbia.

City Coffers Filled. The police reaped quite a harvest of Indian drunks Saturday and Sunday. Louis Fraser, Tom-Thompson, Sumas, and Jack all had whiskey in their possession when arrested. The Indians were intoxicated. They had come down from the west coast and were going to the American side for the hop picking season. They were supplied by John Boyce and E. De Grand. The Indians were each fined \$25 and costs. Boyce was sentenced to four months and De Grand to two months for supplying the liquor. There were several other Indians who were arrested on similar charges, but were released before the court sat, having put up bail deposit, which was forfeited, as they did not appear. De Grand was charged with assaulting Geo. Chapman Aug. 1st last. Boyd left Victoria after the summons was issued, but returned a few days ago and was arrested on a bench warrant. He was fined \$10 and costs, pleading guilty to the charge. This was the first time that Henry Wilkinson pleaded guilty to riding in the city bounds faster than six miles an hour and was fined \$2 and costs.

Early Steamboating. John H. Scott, steward of the Jean, visited Seattle on Saturday with the excursion. Speaking to a P. I. reporter about steamboating on the Sound in the early days, he gave the following reminiscences: "I was also on the steamer Olympia, since changed into the Princess Louise by the British Columbia company. She was owned by George Wright, and there was a business enough on the Sound for her. The Wrights also owned the mail contract. Capt. Starr came out here in '69 and built a boat. He had considerable influence at Portland and got the mail contract. Then his boat and the Olympia had a great race from Victoria to Seattle, and there was a two-second difference in their time. Wright told Starr to buy him off or he would force him (Starr) out of the business. So Starr paid Wright \$2,000 a month and he took the Olympia to San Francisco went into business there, and was again bought out for \$2,000 a month. The company took the Olympia to the Hawaiian islands and was the third time bought out for \$2,000 a month. This made \$6,000 a month that Wright got out of his boat. He laid her up at San Francisco and afterwards brought her to British Columbia and sold her to the Hudson Bay Company, and the name was changed to the Princess Louise."

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—The Fire Insurance Policy act of 1893 will come into effect on November 1st.

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—At the firemen's entertainment Saturday week there will be a fire hall engine.

—C. H. B. Potts of Nanaimo and Miss G. M. Williams were married in England on August 10.

—There were 40 deaths during August, mostly of little children. There were 26 births and 13 marriages.

—A. C. Trainor, an old resident of the city, has taken over the New York dining parlors and will in future run them.

—It is now proposed to have the police wear bicycles. Why not make it tricycles and give the drunks a chance, too?

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—The tramway company are now running cars through from Spring Ridge to the city, and will in future run them on the route making 15-minute trips. They pass at the Government and Broughton streets switch.

—A number of hunters left for points along the E. & N. railway this morning to make an onslaught upon grouse, which may be killed now, the close season having expired yesterday. The game is reported to be quite plentiful in several localities.

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—Seventeen hundred books were taken out at the public library during August.

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—The doctor's residence at William Head will have telephonic communication with the city.

—Mrs. Robt. Johnson of Black Point, Halifax County, N. S., seeks the whereabouts of her son.

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—Chief Deasy of the fire department has summoned Yang, Chinese gardener, of New Hambley, for setting fire to rubbish placed at permit. The case will be heard in the police court Monday morning. A vigilant eye is being kept on offenders against this by-law, as rubbish fires, owing to the recent hot spell, are very dangerous.

(From Monday's Daily.)

—The grand council of the Y.M.I. meets to-day in Marysville, Cal.

—Any one living in Port Angeles prior to July 1st can obtain work from the city.

—Sunday afternoon there was a brush fire on either side of the Mount Tolmie road. No damage.

—There was a well-attended children's service at St. Saviour's church yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—The McCoskie fire was outside the city limits and the chief of the fire department has nothing to do with an enquiry.

—The case against Yang, the Chinese gardener of Mr. Hamilton, charged with burning rubbish without a permit has been adjourned till Tuesday morning.

—A volume of Vancouver's Voyages was taken some days ago from the gate at No. 10, Bixler street, and an advertisement elsewhere asks for its return.

—Aubrey George, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Baxter died on Saturday night. The funeral took place to-day. Gertrude Edith, the infant daughter of William Brown was also buried this afternoon.

—The funeral of Timothy Reilly will take place from Thos. Store's undertaking establishment, 90 Johnson street, at 8:50 a.m. to-morrow, and from the R. C. Cathedral at 9 o'clock. Deceased was

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—Chief Deasy

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, September 8, 1893. MR. DAVIE IN CARIBOO.

The Hon. Theodore Davie—Premier and Attorney-General, as the organ, with muchunction, is pleased to describe him—left Victoria on Sunday morning for Cariboo. The visit has a two-fold object. Ostensibly, Mr. Davie is wanted in Cariboo to attend to the law business of the crown; in reality his presence, at a time when the election of a member of the legislature is to be held, is required to reconcile the conflicting claims of friendly candidates and to ensure the success of a supporter's cause. The zeal of the Premier is commendable. As the leader of a government representing a minority, he sees that it is necessary if he is to remain in power, to hold the vantage ground he now occupies in the outlying and thinly populated constituencies. It would be a serious blow were Cariboo to return an Opposition candidate, or even an Independent, which is an Oppositionist in thin disguise. The Premier has none of the qualities of leadership, save pertinacity of purpose and fighting proclivities of a decidedly ferocious character. These are not very high qualifications, it is true, but they are better than none at all. Were Mr. Davie not a "fighter" he would not have gone to Cariboo. The leaders of both parties have been content hitherto to confine their efforts to the narrow precincts of their own parishes, with the result that to-day there is no organization of their "followers," no cohesion or unity of action. Provincial politics have degenerated into local rivalries, subordinated only, at the by-elections in rural constituencies, to the general demand for increased appropriations from the Provincial treasury.

We are not finding fault with Mr. Davie for visiting Kootenay and Cariboo in the capacity of a missionary. Leading politicians of the other two parties might follow his example with advantage to the province. The old plan of giving attention only to the cities won the Opposition side a majority of the people, but the government, by "cultivating" the small boroughs, retained a majority of the constituencies. We think, therefore, that it is unfortunate that an Opposition speaker did not accompany Mr. Davie in his electioneering tour, for it is absurd to suppose that the Premier will place the political issues fairly before the electors. Besides, if the Opposition cause is worth fighting for, and we believe it is, it should be fought for in every constituency in the province.

ALD. BAKER RESIGNS.

After practically disfranchising the ward which elected him for some time, Ald. Baker has at last resigned as an alderman. It is stated that Mr. Baker will divest himself of his interest in the Adams contract and seek re-election, but it will be a serious reflection on the electors of the ward if they should allow a man to be elected who, while occupying a seat in the council, supplied large quantities of brick to another carrying on a contract with the corporation to construct a sewer. We often hear comparisons between American officials and those of our own country to the disparagement of the former. Recently a councillor in Spokane, Washington, was arrested for being interested in a sewer contract with that city. Here in Victoria Mr. Baker has the audacity to again seek to become a member of the council.

Mr. Baker should bear in mind that if he is disqualified and obliged to resign, the fact of re-election will not relieve him from the pecuniary penalties he may have incurred by voting and sitting in the council since he began to supply bricks to the sewer contractor, Mr. Adams. Any ratepayer can put the law in motion.

Some aldermen consider that Messrs. Coughlan & Mayo did wrong in moving to unseat disqualified aldermen; but we are convinced that all right-thinking citizens will say that they have done the city a service in exposing the whole matter to the public.

CONSERVATIVE ALARM.

We observed a couple of letters in the Colonist of recent date from alarmed Conservatives, urging organization of the party before the general election, which will come within the next two years. Reading between the lines one could not help feeling that the writers—who are probably office-holders or pap-receivers—are beginning to realize that the current of public opinion in British Columbia has turned in favor of the Liberal cause. There are signs everywhere—in the columns of the Conservative press and wherever men discuss public affairs—that a great Liberal renaissance is at hand. The Conservative party, since the death of Sir John Macdonald, has been going to pieces, slowly but surely. Its policy of high taxation is in disfavor in every province of the Dominion. The corruption of its leaders, as shown by the scandals of the last two years, has alarmed honest Conservatives, and we see in the defection of able men like McCarthy the certain signs of an impending disruption. Instead of organizing to assist the cause of a party that ought to be destroyed, the Conservatives of British Columbia should combine to "turn the rascals out," were they ten. The charter has not broken down, as some seem to suppose. On the contrary, it is working to-day with an almost perfect success. A city

province and the dominion than the policy of Mr. Mackenzie. They never believed in the protective tariff. But the railway issue has been dead for a decade—the robber tariff, like the poor, we have always with us. The next election will be fought on the policy of the Liberal party, which has declared for taxation for revenue only. The talisman of a successful name has been lost to the Tories forever. The cry of the "old flag" will not again blind the people. The square issue must be faced—the policy of high taxation on the one hand or of low taxation on the other. On that issue there is no doubt as to where the people of British Columbia will stand. They are too unit in favor of the policy enunciated by Mr. Laurier at the Ottawa convention. Why then should the Tories organize at all? To re-elect Col. Prior and Mr. Earle? Is it not more incumbent upon the Liberals to consider the welfare of our country and band themselves together in an organization that will be powerful enough to give effect to the views of the people? Honest Conservatives will assist them. The office-holders, the wire-pullers, the electioneering agents who fleece the government candidates, will still stick to their idols, it is true, but they are a miserable minority in comparison to the respectable men who give their support to the government candidates, blindly it is true, but disinterestedly. The Times is in favor of the organization of a Liberal Association, with a broad, patriotic platform, on which the business men, the farmers, the workmen and the professional men can find common standing ground. With such an organization in existence, a Liberal triumph, all along the line, in Victoria, Vancouver, Yale, New Westminster and Burrard, is assured.

THE PEOPLE AT FAULT, NOT THE SYSTEM. If there is any fault in our municipal system—if the aldermen elected last year to govern Victoria are not representative of the people, or if boodling or what is very near to it is beginning to obtain a foothold where only the highest integrity should be found—it is because the people as a whole do not take enough interest in civic affairs. The system is all right if wisely and honestly administered. Only the other day we heard a Government street property owner declaiming against the law that permitted men possessing real estate worth only \$500 over incumbrances to sit as members of our city council. He would, he said, increase the property qualification to \$5,000, when only citizens who had "something to lose," and who, consequently, would be deterred from increasing taxation, would be eligible for election. A mistake that our friend makes is in believing that the possession of real estate to the value of \$5,000 qualifies a man personally for government, while the less fortunate individual, who owns houses and lands to the value of \$500 only, is unfitted to discharge the duties of an alderman. This is a piece of ancient torism which crops up whenever civic business is supposed to be getting into a tangle, and especially when the rate of taxation is increased or the pinch of hard times makes the payment of taxes more difficult than usual. The possession of money does not give a man brains.

Municipal reform is a subject which has been much discussed in the pages of British and American publications during the last two years. Among the latest contributions is one in the September Forum on the experiences of Brooklyn, N. Y., under a reformed system. Municipal politics in many of the large cities of the United States had brought to the front the boodlers and party bosses, all of whom were not poor men, and as a result enormous corruption prevailed. Brooklyn was one of the first cities to adopt a reform, and for years that city's charter has been looked upon as a model one. Its mayor is vested with almost absolute power and is responsible for the government of the city. The head of the finance department (called the comptroller) and the auditor are elected, but the heads of all other departments are appointed by the mayor, who can suspend any official pending an investigation. He has also the right of veto, subject to a two-thirds majority. This new ordinance came into force in January, 1882, simultaneously with the election of an excellent mayor, who had the courage and integrity to administer the law in the spirit in which it had been conceived. For four years, up to 1886, the administration of the charter was in thorough harmony with the charter itself, and all over the United States Brooklyn had the reputation of being a model city. Their case indifferent and worse than indifferent mayors, and to-day this writer in the Forum feels compelled to defend the system against the charge of failure and to explain the decay in the municipal respectability of the city. He says:

"In the interest of political science at large, it is important that there be not drawn a false conclusion as to the working of the capital feature of the charter of Brooklyn. For that feature is of the first importance in the progress of municipal reform; it is probably an essential condition of the reform. The praises of the charter of Brooklyn, which were so unstinted when Seth Lowe was mayor, are no less deserved to-day than they were then. The charter has not broken down, as some seem to suppose. On the contrary, it is working to-day with an almost perfect success. A city

is not administered by its charter, but by its mayor and other officers under its charter, which, except as they use it quite uselessly. In such a paper instrument the power for harm which, under its charter, is possessed by the chief magistrate unworthily subservient to secret and dangerous influence. In that demonstration is made perfectly plain the corresponding power for good under the charter which belongs to a chief magistrate who will not betray the authority confided in him in trust. It is the merit of the present charter of Brooklyn that it enables its citizens with almost entire certainty to fix the place of official responsibility for bad administration, to single out the guilty, and, if they will, to reform the administration and punish the culprit easily and promptly. Among a free and intelligent people surely no higher praise can be awarded to the mere framework of government."

As a contemporary, the Winnipeg Free Press, says, "any system of municipal government will answer if honestly administered." The Brooklyn system, which gives almost autocratic power to the mayor, will be successful just as long as the mayor is honest and competent. In short, it comes to this, that no matter what system prevails, it still remains for the people to do their duty by placing men in office who are able and honest, it matters very little whether they are poor or rich. A wise autocrat, like the first mayor of Brooklyn under the new charter, will administer public affairs in the best interest of the community, but can a city obtain a wise autocrat always? The failure of Brooklyn is evidence that mistakes will be made, and when, as in the case under that city's charter, extraordinary power is placed in incompetent hands, the worst may be expected.

DANGEROUS AND DISGRACEFUL. Public dissatisfaction with the condition of Government street, owing to the continual presence of hacks and carriages for hire on that thoroughfare, and the very unpleasant consequences that result therefrom, is daily becoming greater. The press has repeatedly drawn attention to this matter, but the only notice taken of these protests was one feeble but ineffectual attempt to cleanse the street of its slopping accumulations. Since that time, several weeks ago, nothing worth mentioning has been done to purify the spot; it has relapsed into its former condition of offensiveness to the olfactory and visual organs of all who traverse the street. If it be true that "cleanliness is next to godliness," strangers who visit Victoria and behold Government street reeking in all its glory, must carry away desperately poor impressions of this city's moral condition. If there is one evil in Victoria that calls aloud for remedial measures it is the equine cess pits on Government and Yates streets. The people have the abominable odors of it thrust under their noses every hour of the day; they complain, but nothing is done. The condition of the soil underlying the upper stratum on this street must be frightful. The liquid filth is not all, or nearly all, dried up by the sun, or absorbed into the surrounding atmosphere. A great part of it permeates the soil; saturates it for a considerable depth. Dangerous germs of disease are bred, fostered, set free to do their work of evil. There can be no gainsaying the fact that these inimical conditions have their effect upon public health. Flagrant violations of the commonest rules of hygiene, not to mention public decency, carry their own punishment. The city authorities are responsible for the protection of public health, and in tolerating for an hour the noxious "midden," for it is nothing else, on the main street of this city they are assuming grave responsibilities. "There is something rotten in the state" when month after month, year after year, so gross a blemish upon the city's reputation, and so grave a menace to public health, is allowed to exist. Ald. Anton Henderson, who was lately elected to the council board, has here an opportunity to render the city a benefit of a most substantial kind. He has an opportunity to be instrumental in sweeping away this nuisance calls for great public spirit, magnanimity and a willingness to make secondary in importance private to public interest. What a chance for Ald. Henderson. It is said that the smaller municipalities should, in so far as circumstances warrant, follow the example of the larger in matters concerning the proper management of the city. This same cab stand nuisance has engaged the attention of the corporations of the best governed cities in the world—Birmingham and Glasgow for example. In these towns the hacks and cabs are relegated to some street near the great thoroughfares, but not so near as to interfere in the slightest degree with general traffic. The spot where they stand is paved with square granite blocks, the cleaning of which takes place regularly every day, and is an easy matter. Everybody knows where the cab stand is, and there is no difficulty in obtaining a carriage.

The Brantford Courier says that Toronto is the worst governed city municipality in Canada. Possibly, but the Brantford scribe has no authority to speak for British Columbia cities.

Discussing the proposed changes in the department of marine and fisheries, the British Columbia Commercial Journal concludes by saying: "British Columbia has had too much Tupper, too

much Smith and too much Wilnot, and the fervent prayer of all its people is: 'From all such, good Lord deliver us!' It scarcely need be said that the marine and fisheries people must pay more attention to the requirements of this province than has been their custom."

ENCOURAGING RESULTS. An Expert Speaks About Harvest and Hop Possibilities. Professor Saunders, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farms, was in town yesterday accompanied by Mrs. Saunders. They returned to Vancouver last evening, it being Professor Saunders' intention to visit the hop fields of Washington State and observe the process of culture and the manner of gathering and shipping the product.

In an interview with a representative of the Times yesterday afternoon, Professor Saunders said he had come through from Ottawa by easy stages, visiting the farming districts of the Northwest and Manitoba. The experimental farms at Brandon, Edmonton and Calgary were found in capital condition, the crops being excellent in every respect. Everything throughout the great Canadian wheat belt was looking well. The grain was not sown from the Northwest—in fact, the best outlook in several years. So much of the grain has been cut that the crop is practically safe; harvesting is almost over. There had been two days' frost, but this was not disastrous in its results. The railway companies had provided ample transportation facilities, and there is now plenty of accommodation for the storage of grain in the many elevators lately erected, so that there will be no difficulty in handling this year's crop.

After leaving Calgary Professor Saunders visited Agassiz, and found everything there blooming. A most interesting experiment in hop cultivation had been made at Agassiz. Two hop yards, comprising fifty acres of some of the best land on the farm, have been set apart for the raising of hops, and Professor Saunders said the crop was the finest he had seen anywhere. The experiment showed the great possibilities residing in this year's crop. He thought that when the people of British Columbia fully realized the importance of this industry the province could soon outstrip any competitor, because soil, climate, and other conditions were all so favorable. The average yield from a hop patch in the province was astonishing; 1,000 to 1,200 pounds an acre was not at all extravagant. Of course the culture of hops requires patient care, intelligent work and some capital, but the best results, but no more than any cereal crop requires. Professor Saunders was confident that hop growing was destined to become one of British Columbia's important industries, and with the great facilities for export that are now being developed by the Antipodes and the facilities of transport to the Orient there could be no doubt that the hop grower had every circumstance to encourage him in his endeavors. Professor Saunders will remain some time among the great hop fields of Washington and collect data which will be of use in fostering the industry in Canada.

Several very interesting individual or private experiments, if it is not too late now to describe them, have been made in hop growing in the province. One gentleman whose ranch is at Aldergrove, on the Fraser, secured wonderful results, and made enough hard cash out of the "experiment" to prove to him that he was on the right track. Over and above the financial result, there was the gratifying assurance, sent from the eastern consumers, that the hops were the finest they had ever used.

What no Fellow Can Find Out. Four men may eat green fruit with impunity, but a fifth may try the experiment and an hour or so later be tied up in knots with cramps and dysentery. Who could find out the cause of these things no fellow can find out, and consequently all should take time by the forelock and prepare for such an attack by keeping on hand a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain-Expeller, which is a safe, quick and infallible cure for diarrhoea, cholera, cramps, or indeed, any disorder of the stomach. This excellent medicine can be bought at any reputable drug store. New Size.

VERNON VIEWS.

The Sale of the Commonage—The Farmers a Want Mill—High Land Rent. (From our own Correspondent.) Vernon, B. C., Sept. 4.—Residents of Okanagan are not unmindful of your efforts to have the commonage near Vernon thrown open to settlement, but it seems now that the movement is doomed to failure. The government announces its sale by public auction on 12th prox., in 40-acre tracts, to the highest bidder. As no requirements of settlement or improvement are demanded, it is safe to predict that every choice tract will be bought up by non-residents and the balance not sold at all. How this will injure to the "public benefit" (as definitely promised by Mr. Vernon) we are at a loss to determine. Extensive tracts in the interior are reserved from sale, and as these include some of the best grazing land we can only imagine that the whole scheme is in the interest of capitalists and stockmen. It will be interesting to note—and we will see that you are fully informed—what officials and government friends on the coast obtain rumors of purchasers ready to buy the head of the government coming up to his purchasing bid. Mr. St. John's remark (Times, Sept. 1st, page 14) that "land monopoly was the curse of the west and his government was determined to do away with the evil" by "taxing the monopolist out of existence," which must refer to the Minister and Commissioner of Lands and Works do not pull together by any means.

Mr. Price Ellison is busy threshing and hauling his grain to Enderby mill. The yield is about the average, with slightly increased acreage, but the price, \$16 per ton, is discouraging. It is very certain that the farmers will put up a grist mill at Vernon in time for next year's crops, as it will be a paying investment and will keep the immense sums now paid for flour and feed at home, instead of in the pockets of a non-resident firm as now. The project was agitated last spring, but action was deferred until too late this year; the dissatisfaction even at last year's price of \$24 being a cause of ill-feeling between grower and miller. A site and power is offered and a bonus from the city council assured.

Owing to dissensions among the officials of the agricultural society—about which an unavailing scandal is about to be ventilated—no show will be held this year in the Okanagan. The race meeting, however, will be held the first week in October, over \$700 already being subscribed for prizes. Several of Calgary's flyers will be present, as well as from Kamloops, Nicola and the south. Posters will shortly be out.

Vernon's "knickerbocker" club is likely to die a-borning. The large building erected as its quarters, rear of the government house, has not been taken over from the contractor; it is suggested that the caravansary be used as a hospital. Messrs. Stuart & Harber, the founders of the Vernon News, will shortly re-enter the publishing field. Mr. Stuart being now on route from the old country where he has spent the last 12 months recuperating. The job printing business of W. J. Harber at Vernon will be merged in the new concern.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—John Austin, postmaster at Agua Caliente, Sonoma county, was arrested to-day for opening other persons' letters, and also detaining them in his office instead of delivering when called for by owners.

New York, Sept. 5.—A special from Washington to the Daily American says that the president will ask congress to authorize the coinage of silver billion in the treasury. This amounts to \$22,000,000. The coinage of this would be sufficient to make the deficit that now threatens the treasury.

London, Cal., Sept. 6.—Quite a heavy shock of earthquake was felt here this morning about 8:15. It lasted about 4 seconds. The vibration was east and west.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Cornelius Vandenberg's two sons arrived last night to spend a week at the fair. During their stay here they will live in their private car.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 6.—The tenth annual St. Louis exposition was opened to-day with impressive ceremonies, and will continue until October 21. The present exhibition is the most elaborate and extensive that has been held since the series was inaugurated, and in connection with the illuminations and other attractions of the grounds, the celebration is expected to be no mean rival of the World's Fair.

Laporte, Ind., Sept. 6.—Bishop Noyes to-day convened the annual meeting of the Northwest Indiana conference of the Methodist church. Besides the transaction of routine business, the gathering will be addressed by many speakers of national reputation, and plans will be laid for an energetic campaign of home missionary work during the coming year.

Among the celebrities already present at the Chicago Exposition are: Mr. J. P. Morgan, Dr. J. C. Hartzell of Cincinnati and Dr. H. Moore, editor of the Western Christian Advocate.

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San Francisco, Sept. 5.—Claus Spreckels starts east to-morrow, first going to Chicago and thence to Washington city. In an interview to-day he states that he intends to do all he can in Washington city against annexation at present. He is in favor of a protectorate which might ultimately lead to annexation.

Jersey City, Sept. 5.—Bacteriological examination having proved that Mrs. Josephine Smith did not die of Asiatic cholera, Crowe's case stands the only one so far known in the city. The quarantine was raised at midnight. No new suspects or developments. It is unknown where Crowe contracted his fatal attack, but the disease is genuine.

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Cowichan and Salt Spring Island Agricultural Society Annual Exhibition Will be held in the Society's Grounds. AT DUNCAN'S SATURDAY, September 23, 1893. For the Display of Agricultural Produce. Stock, etc., etc. W. H. ELKINGTON, President. ALEX. RHYTH, Secretary.

AMERICAN DOCTORS

Opening of the Pan American Medical Congress To-Day.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S WELCOME

Received by the Medicos With Unbounded Enthusiasm.

Many Stand Up to Get a Better Look at Him—He Looks the Picture of Health—Only a Tooth-Pulling After All—The Garracota Explosion.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The Pan American medical congress began its four-day session to-day in Albaugh's opera house. Dr. William Pepper, of Philadelphia, occupied the chair, and from 800 to 1000 doctors were present.

Reviewed the Cadets. West Point, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The crown prince of Japan, who is travelling incognito under the title of Count Michimi, arrived at West Point this morning.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—U. S. District Judge Morrow has overruled the demurrer of Wm. Olsen, owner of the schooner Louise Olsen, to the indictment charging him with smuggling Chinese into the United States.

President Cleveland's Jaw. New York, Sept. 5.—E. C. Benedict in an interview confirmed the statement that an operation was performed on the president's jaw on board Mr. Benedict's yacht Oneida, while the latter was cruising in Long Island Sound.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—The Hawaiian sailing steamer Alexander arrived here yesterday, sixteen days out from Copper Island. She has been away seven months and a half at the Japan sailing grounds.

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REFUSED TO ADVANCE

Bank of England Declines a Loan to the India Office.

THE AMOUNT OVER THREE MILLIONS

Intended for the Reinvigoration of Indian Currency.

Another Bank Supplies the Cash—Seventeen Persons Drowned in Rotterdam Harbor—Panic in a Belgian Theatre—Another Death From Cholera at Hull.

London, Sept. 5.—The financial news is in a state of confusion. The Bank of England has refused to lend £3,500,000 to the India office, a banking firm has offered to advance £3,000,000 to help the Indian government for sale and exchange up to £1 and 3/4d.

TOBY OBSTRUCTION.

Fails to Prevent the Government Carrying Forward Business.

London, Sept. 4.—The Earl of Rosebery, secretary of state for foreign affairs, was questioned by Baron Langington in the house of lords to-day as to the report that France was over-ruling Siam in the negotiations at Bangkok.

One More Cholera Death.

London, Sept. 5.—There was one death from cholera at Hull last night.

Seventeen Drowned.

Rotterdam, Sept. 5.—Twenty-five persons on a lighter in the harbor, while watching a fire near the quay on Sunday, ran to one side of the craft, capsizing it. Seventeen were drowned.

Panic in a Theatre.

Brussels, Sept. 5.—During a panic caused by the drapery of the proscenium boxes and the stage curtain taking fire in the Eden theatre at Ostend last evening, the audience fled in confusion.

Terrible Railway Disaster.

Aurora, Ill., Sept. 5.—The Big Four freight, an hour behind time, crashed into the Indianaapolis express at Batavia, Ind., early this morning.

Clark Wallace Again.

London, Ont., Sept. 5.—One hundred of the city guards of Cleveland, Ohio, intended to visit this city on Sept. 12th and give an exhibition drill.

AMERICAN MONEY MARKET.

Much Brighter Outlook in all Lines on Wall Street.

New York, Sept. 5.—Irregularity marked the course of prices at the stock exchange during the first hours of business. The opening was rather ragged, some stocks showing advances, others a serious decline.

British Grain Trade.

London, Sept. 4.—The Mark Lane Express says to-day in its weekly review of the grain trade: "The latest estimates confirm the opinion that six and a half million quarters will be the utmost wheat production of the United Kingdom."

Napoleon's Grand Nephew Dead.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 4.—Jerome Bonaparte died at his summer home, Pridge Crossing, at 5:30 o'clock last night.

Rough on Rotter.

Warren, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Warren Smith was arrested at Niles, Mich., on Saturday upon a charge of embezzlement.

Emin Pasha Certainly Dead.

London, Sept. 4.—Rev. Mr. Swan, a missionary, who has just returned from Ujiji, on the east shore of Lake Tanganyika, says it is impossible to doubt that Emin Pasha is dead.

No Money for Deportation.

Los Angeles, Sept. 5.—In the United States district court, Judge Ross, in the matter of Chung Shung Yuen, a Chinese man arrested under section 6 of the act, gave his decision to the following effect: "That although he had received official information from the United States government that there were no funds to execute the Geary law, so far as the same provides for the deportation of Chinamen who have not procured cer-

GEARY'S CHINESE ACT

No Doubt Now That It Will be Enforced by the Americans.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SANCTIONS IT

Father of the Bill Personally Assured by the Executive.

Money Now in the Treasury to be Used—When That is Exhausted More Will be Provided—What a Missionary Says About Its Effect on China—Outlaw Evans' Trial.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The administration has fully determined to enforce the Geary Chinese Exclusion Act. There is no longer any doubt on this point.

China Will Retaliate.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—Hunter Corbett of Chesapeake, China, who has been a missionary for 30 years, and is now on his way back to China after a visit to the World's Fair, says concerning the effect of the Geary law in China: "The Chinese are only waiting to see whether or not this country intends to enforce the law."

Outlaw Evans' Trial.

Fresno, Cal., Sept. 6.—The case of the People v. Charles Evans has been set for trial on October 30th. Evans is to be tried for the murder of Wilson and McGinnis at Young's cabin last September.

Collision in the Straits.

Port Townsend, Sept. 6.—The bark Bonanza and the schooner Excelsior collided in the straits near Port Angeles at 1 o'clock this morning.

Serious Shooting Scrape.

St. Andrew's, Que., Sept. 6.—With several bullets lodged in his side, one in the arm and a badly bruised face, Frank Bryerton, Sr., lies in the convalescent hospital here for his recovery.

Death of Banker Farquhar.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 6.—The death occurred this morning at Brookden, Hants county, of James Farquhar, senior member of the banking and insurance firm of Farquhar, Forrest & Co., after a short illness. He was 73.

Duty on Malaga Grapes.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Yesterday witnessed the beginning of the hearings by the ways and means committee of representatives of protected industries preparatory to framing the new tariff bill.

Runners of War From Hayti.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 6.—Recent dispatches from Hayti say there are rumors of another revolution among the persons suspected of being connected with the last movement.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, Sept. 6.

Steps had been warned that if there be any uprising they will be seized and shot. A number of foreign residents, suspected of aiding the conspirators, were warned that they will be expelled unless they change their course of action.

BEHRING SEA PATROL.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—Steamer Berta, Captain Hay, sailed at 9 o'clock this morning for Ounalaska, carrying supplies and naval orders for the Behring Sea fleet.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—The Pan-American Medical Congress began its labors in earnest this morning. The work being divided up into 22 departments.

TALLY ON HIS EAR.

London, Sept. 6.—Something of a sensation has been caused, especially among the Welsh members of parliament, by the publication of a letter from Mr. Gladstone in which the premier says that he cannot pledge himself to single bills, referring particularly to the Welsh disestablishment bill.

APPROPRIATED THEIR THUNDER.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Owing to the critical state of affairs in the financial world, the convention of the American Bankers' Association, which was to have been opened in this city to-day, has been indefinitely postponed.

MITCHELL'S STUDY LOYALTY.

Montreal, Sept. 6.—The Gazette to-day editorially commented on Hon. Peter Mitchell's interview in the Boston Globe, saying: "His patriotism has never been questioned, and he has never hesitated to set a good example to all Canadians in proclaiming his reasons for his study loyalty was occasioned by the first courageous words of Mr. Mitchell with respect to Canada's trade relations."

SPILLED THE CIRCUS.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 6.—About 1 o'clock this morning Sells & Renfrow's circus train was wrecked about one mile east of Grass Valley, on the Nevada county narrow gauge railroad.

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YOUNG HAMBROUGH'S DEATH.

London, Sept. 4.—Public interest in the case of young Hambrough, the son of a major in the British army, has been renewed by the examining of his body at Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

PEARY'S EXPEDITION.

St. Johns, Nfld., Sept. 5.—Lieutenant Peary's Arctic exploring expedition arrived here to-day. She left Peary with his party all well at the head of Bowdoin Bay, North Greenland, Aug. 20th.

SWAN TALKS ABOUT EMIN.

London, Sept. 5.—Rev. A. J. Swan, the Ujiji missionary, who yesterday made public an account of Emin Pasha's death, said in an interview this morning: "I am unable to give all the actual incidents of Dr. Emin's death."

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, September 8, 1893.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Sanitary Officer Murray has reported to the council that he notified a dairyman in the northern part of the city that his cows would not be permitted to drink water from the natural drains on the streets or elsewhere.

It has been suggested that the opinion of the health officer should be obtained on the proposal to use the surface drains for sewers. The suggestion should not be necessary, for the aldermen are supposed to know that official opinion already.

WILL THEY DO IT?

Whether the remarks made by Ald. Belyea at the meeting of the city council last evening expressed the opinion of the board we cannot say; but that his strong denunciation of the Government street hack nuisance meets with the warm approval of the public we confidently believe.

Government street is in a most abominable condition—that is the only word to express it. It happened to be along there the other day when the watering cart was going past, and I venture to say there is no stable in the city which gives forth a more offensive odor.

These are facts patent to everybody who passes along Government street at any time of the day. The thoroughfare simply reeks of ammonia and the gross, fetid odors of the stable. One cannot escape them in the stores or offices on that street; the air is impregnated with them, and business is seriously affected by such a condition of affairs.

Free coinage means, says the New York World, the extension to every holder of bullion of the privilege of having it coined for him at the mint without charge into full legal tender money.

Free coinage means, says the New York World, the extension to every holder of bullion of the privilege of having it coined for him at the mint without charge into full legal tender money. The holder of gold bullion has that privilege now. The free coinage advocates desire that it shall be extended to the holders of silver bullion also.

THE PROTECTED ZONE. The Colonist, we believe, is still of the opinion that the regulations of the Paris Arbitration would have force over the protected zone of sixty miles around the

Pribiloff islands; and, hence, if over territorial waters; they would also have effect on the islands. We imagine that our neighbor stands alone in this interpreting the treaty. The Montreal Star, in the course of an article, not remarkable, it is true, for a clear understanding of the effect of the prohibitory regulations upon British Columbia sealers, refers to the point as follows:

A point commonly made against the "treaty" is that it does not regulate the slaughter of the seals on the Pribiloff islands, as we would certainly like it to have done. But these islands are a part of the territory of the United States; and, consequently, the treatment of seals while there came no more within the scope of the arbitration, than the whole question of seal protection would have done if the American claim of property in the seals had been allowed.

NORTH WARD ELECTION.

The nomination of a successor to ex-Ald. Baker will be held on Monday next, at noon, in the city hall. If more than one candidate is nominated voting will take place on Thursday, 14th inst. The returning officer will be W. K. Bull, a veteran at the work.

Montreal Herald: British Columbia has suffered much under its heaven sent rulers, but a very considerable portion of its people appears to hope that it may be possible to dispel the popular conviction that a Conservative government cannot be beaten. Such a hope is worth cherishing. Liberalism in British Columbia and the country at large has much to gain if it will pluck up its courage and try to defeat the Conservative party.

Free coinage means, says the New York World, the extension to every holder of bullion of the privilege of having it coined for him at the mint without charge into full legal tender money. The holder of gold bullion has that privilege now. The free coinage advocates desire that it shall be extended to the holders of silver bullion also.

A political meeting was held at Soda Creek on Tuesday evening, which was addressed by Messrs. Davie, Kitchen, Johnston and Murphy, the last two being candidates. The Colonist's special correspondent—very likely Mr. Davie himself—says the premier demolished Kitchen and vindicated the government's action on public matters.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Sept. 5.—On Saturday a man had in his company his son, a child of about 7, in one of the saloons on Victoria Crescent. The little fellow was quite drunk. The parent of the child was charged with neglecting his duty as a parent, and the child was committed to the workhouse.

Nanaimo, Sept. 6.—Anthony Peters, proprietor of the Royal restaurant, was up before Magistrate Panta on a charge of selling beer without a license and also with an infringement of the Sunday Closing act. Peters made no attempt to plead his innocence, as he knew the case was conclusive, so he asked the magistrate to deal leniently with him.

THE PROTECTED ZONE. The Colonist, we believe, is still of the opinion that the regulations of the Paris Arbitration would have force over the protected zone of sixty miles around the

among them, so that a hard match is thus assured. A. R. Heyland is to be asked to give the council a distinct proposition as to the cost of a re-survey of the city, the registrar having refused to register titles on certain property in the city owing to a discrepancy in the lines.

Nanaimo, Sept. 7.—Vancouver Island presbytery opened in St. Andrew's church at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. Rev. D. A. McRae (Nanaimo) was elected moderator for the ensuing year. The announcement of the death of Rev. St. Jamieson was deeply regretted.

At the request of the Rev. P. McF. Macleod, the first business taken up was the matter of his resignation from the pastorate charge of St. Andrew's, Victoria. The clerk of session, Rev. D. MacRae, read several papers in reference to the matter. Rev. Mr. Macleod referred to the resolution adopted by the managers of St. Andrew's church, in which his resignation was called for. Mr. Macleod said a resolution so urgent should never have been adopted, unless the pastor had been guilty of gross immorality.

Mr. Henderson was the next to speak. He thought that Mr. Macleod's preaching in the theatre most improper. He also objected to his putting another man in his place, yet demanding payment of his salary as usual. Mr. Macleod had stated he had asked no one to attend his meeting, and that he had asked Mr. Henderson had been told by a lady that Mr. Macleod had asked her to join his new church.

NEW WESTMINSTER. The British people now understand that a war with France is for them an actual possibility, and that it may be begun at any time. The French raid on Siam involved a possible war with England as a consequence, and it appears as if the readiness of the French to enter upon such a contest may render it a welcome thing hereafter.

After a long and heated discussion, the Northampton town council have decided to allow a memorial to be erected to the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh in Abington square, one of the chief open places in the borough, says the London Times. The statue will be erected in terra cotta, and will be executed in terra cotta, and will represent Mr. Bradlaugh in the attitude of speaking. The pedestal will contain the following inscription:

THE NEXT GREAT WAR. Britain and France Rapidly Becoming Hostile to Each Other. FRANCE AND RUSSIA EAGER FOR WAR. The Russian expects soon to be able to fight Europe—Bitter French Feeling Against Britain.

There will be great times on the sea if England is drawn into a contest in which France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia and the United States are engaged. The French comparison between the dominating strength of the various nations was effected by grouping the ships in typical squadrons, consisting generally of 3 battleships, 2 cruisers, 1 torpedo cruiser and 6 torpedo boats.

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FRANCE AND RUSSIA EAGER FOR WAR

The Russian expects soon to be able to fight Europe—Bitter French Feeling Against Britain.

(Correspondence Boston Herald.)

Two years ago, while returning from Europe, I fell in with a most intelligent English gentleman, Sir Edward Jenkinson, who said to me that he thought a war between France and Britain more to be feared than between France and Germany or between France and Italy.

The extraordinary policy of the French government towards Siam has recently attracted the attention of the world. It is admitted to be a policy of unprovoked and inexorable aggression. Lord Rosebery, the British minister of foreign affairs, has said that, at the moment when the Siamese government acceded to the tremendous demands of the French, war was more imminent between England and France than it had been for 75 years.

There have been frequent discussions as to the value of the Italian soldiers. When they get their opportunity to square accounts with the French it will not be necessary to discuss their military qualities. The Italians will fight the French to-day with a fiery zeal that even the Germans would scarcely equal.

The English have gone forward fearfully in their policy of building up their trade with every other part of the world, but they have not gone out of their way to interfere with or offend the French. The English are angry and hostile, but they have not gone out of their way to interfere with or offend the French.

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This may not be an absolutely accurate method of comparison, but it roughly shows how the two sides would stand in the event of such a contest as is now threatened. But the sinking of the Victoria and a number of other facts raise some doubts as to whether the English naval authority is really as great as its number would indicate.

The French will spend this year over \$55,000,000 on their navy. That great sum is an item in the vast system of expenditure upon which they have entered. Their annual manoeuvres, which have just taken place, have been carried on upon a tremendous scale. In the Mediterranean the active squadron, formed in three divisions, comprised 29 battleship cruisers and torpedo-catchers, while there was a reserve squadron of 17 vessels—46 in all.

But the significant feature of this cold-blooded massacre in southern France is that the government troops were not far away. The frightful maltreatment of the laborers might have been prevented, because they were penned up in a factory for hours before they "ran their lives" and were shot and mangled to death as if they had been so many wild animals. The event shows that the desire of the willingness to kill an Italian is too strong in France for the government to attempt to repress it on the eve of a general election.

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many, of course, that French hatred is always chiefly directed against England. It was hoped that before this time the Russian alliance would have enabled the war of revenge to be begun.

The recent course of events in France makes it more probable than ever that when war comes, as it must come for nothing else will satisfy either France or Russia—all the great nations of Europe will be brought into it, and that Russia will fight out her quarrels with Germany and Austria and England at the same time that France is trying to settle her scores with Germany and Italy and England.

If it were the deliberate and almost universal desire of the French people to solidify the rest of Europe against them, while making sure of the support of Russia, they could not more effectively attain that result than by what they have been doing of late.

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purposed to give a very good account of itself in the event of war, yet what reason is there to suppose that it could prevail against the tremendous odds which would be opposed to it?

France, indeed, would have not the slightest chance of winning a campaign either on sea or on land, if it were not for Russia, the great barbarous power, which seeks an outlet at Constantinople, and thinks the suppression of France as a warlike power would make it impossible for a Russian warship ever to pass through the Bosphorus.

The Russian military authorities believe it is only a question of time when they will be able to fight all western Europe single-handed. They know that at present they are in many ways inferior to the nations to the westward, but they are working all the time to perfect themselves, and they expect to make up their army after army from the inexhaustible east, if they do not prevail in their first campaign.

So many changes have been made in the Russian army and so much hard work has been done that the officers are really anxious for a war in order to test the value of their training. The czar were to put the question to a vote in the army the decision would be almost unanimous in favor of war, and the march on Austria and Germany would begin immediately. It is the personal will and wish of the czar alone that stands between Europe and this vast catastrophe of a general European war at this moment.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Sept. 5.—Matters in the east end school continue in a muddle. Three trustees who met installed R. Fraser, from the west end school, in place of R. Sparling, whose certificate was suspended. Trustee Brown yesterday morning took the pupils from Sparling's room to the third room, and in the afternoon directed Mr. Dougan, of the third room, to take charge of the head department. The department has been appealed to, but has declined to interfere.

The Austrian residents will present Amalake Ferdinand with an address. Governor Moresby took a two day trip around English Bay and the Gulf of Georgia after whiskey smugglers, but found none. The market loan by-law of New Westminster was defeated yesterday by 42 and a by-law to have a special audit passed by 76 majority.

The Westminister council will petition the government to change the number of the local battery of artillery from No. 1 to No. 2, as theirs is the oldest in the province. The Langley people are organizing to select delegates to the Kamloops political convention.

Vancouver, Sept. 6.—The steamer Premier did not arrive this morning till after the departure of the train. Rev. O. S. Nostengrand, a friend of the two Swedish missionaries massacred near Hankow, is here, on his way to the Chicago religious parliament, where he will take with him as possible the union of the United States and European powers for protection of missionaries in China.

Four candidates are writing for license to practice medicine. Nine candidates for the salmon fight New Westminster over the C. P. R. today for the east. Archduke Ferdinand and party will stay here till Friday, then go to Okanagan Falls, where they will be met by the way of Revelstoke or the Yellowstone Park. San Francisco will not be visited.

Vancouver, Sept. 7.—Drs. Watson, Victoria, McPhillips, Vancouver; Pool and Mackenzie, Vancouver, have passed the medical examination. The schooner Beatrice returned this morning from Copper Island. She caught 39 seals after leaving Hakodate, making 1,350 for the season. The highest catch at Copper Island was that of the Agnes Macdonald, 194. Captain Terrence reports six schooners seized by the Russians. The last was the Annie Seymour, and the season's catch of 900 seals aboard.

The New Westminster Rugby football club has been organized, with R. J. Hickman, president, and E. O. Malins secretary-treasurer. John P. Walker of this town claims to have invented a steamship propeller which will increase speed from one to three knots.

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PROGRESSION V

Suggestive Business

HOW, WHEN AND WHY

Disposition and Interest in Ink-A-The Scientific Business.

Written for the Times by J. R. Doctor. In presenting this series of articles on business development, I am not only interested in the truth of the matter, but I am also interested in the best business men of the country. Five parts of this series of articles are now published, and you have the opportunity to see it, and I believe it is the best business men of the country.

There is a reason why you have the opportunity to see it, and I believe it is the best business men of the country. There is a reason why you have the opportunity to see it, and I believe it is the best business men of the country. There is a reason why you have the opportunity to see it, and I believe it is the best business men of the country.

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PROGRESSION VS. DEPRESSION

Suggestive Suggestions of Profitable Business Bringing.

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE

Disposition and Indisposition to Use Printer's Ink—A Cure for Hard Times—The Scientific Character of the Business.

Written for the Times by Nathl. C. Fowler, Jr., Doctor of Publicity.

In presenting this, the first of the series of articles on general publicity and business development, it is best for me to formally state that I have no interest in this paper or in any other paper, and that I am neither directly or indirectly connected with any medium of advertising.

What you think is so is practically nearer so than that which is really so. He who thinks he is successful generally is successful.

In every ailment, physical, mental or business depression, something is generally the matter, but imagination magnifies that matter to hundreds of diameters.

When there is slight excuse for business depression, and money becomes tight, because each individual makes it tight by locking up everything he has, demanding payment from debtors and refusing to pay creditors, there is reason for depression, but there is no reason for this reason.

In nine cases out of ten business owes its depression to the depressed thoughts of depressed men, who imagine they are depressed because they think they are depressed.

How long would a steamboat captain have his job who banked his fires and slowed down during a storm? The successful navigator crowds on steam, not an unsafe amount, but enough to keep his vessel moving as rapidly in storm as in calm, and sometimes more rapidly.

There is equilibrium in motion. Equilibrium is safety. Most business men, as soon as they find business dull, refuse to look at the cause, and simply work themselves up into a frenzy of depression, cut expenses in every way, talk hard times, show hard times in their faces, give a hard-time appearance to the store, and get exactly what they expect—no trade.

The progressive merchant arranges his counters more attractively, piles his goods higher than usual, decorates his windows, burns more gas, brushes up everything, puts a new sign on the outside, looks animated, diffuses enthusiasm into every clerk, advertises more extensively and gets the bulk of the business.

There are selling seasons, and there always will be, but people wear out clothes and shoes as much in dull times as in flush, and the dull-time stomach will have its accustomed food anyway.

There are few men who punish their stomachs for the sins of their fathers. People eat about the same, and all the time. There may be a light economy in their eating, but still they eat.

Men may not buy as much furniture in dull times, nor a good many other things which they expect to buy by necessities, and perishable luxuries, for their stomachs must be filled and their bodies clothed.

The majority of men in dull times feel the want of those things which they think they cannot have, more keenly than during the season when they can afford to have what they want; therefore they see a great many things they think they want because they think they can't have them.

In hard times they select many new articles, to be purchased when times change, and the progressive man, who presents his goods prominently before the public when they think they can't afford to have them, is the man who will sell the bulk of those things when the times become better; and times always do become better.

The leading magazines are filled with advertisements of every kind, and the quantity is unperceivable, whether the times be flush or bad.

The local dailies, and the local weeklies, contain almost as much advertising in dull times as in flush, because the old fogies pull out and the progressive men increase their space.

The statement I make, that dull times offer an unusually good opportunity for general local trade-pushing and advertising I back with the experience of many years, and the positive knowledge of hundreds, if not thousands, of advertisers who never think of cutting publicity expenses during dull times, and who advertise the public when they think they can't afford to have what they want; therefore they see a great many things they think they want because they think they can't have them.

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times are hard everywhere except at your store.

We Trust

All good Victorians. These are times when folk don't have much money—We've plenty of stock—credit enough to buy more—We give credit to respectable everybody—hard pan prices just the same.

The above is an introduction, to be followed by a description of goods, not more than two or three articles at a time. The advertisement can occupy any space, the larger the better. It would look well in double column.

BUY NOW

A word with you—If you've money or credit, use it to buy everything you need or may need during the next year—You save from 15 to 30 per cent. Money's scarce—we make big sacrifices because we want money to word to careful saving folk like you is sufficient.

The above advertisement is of general form, to be followed by brief descriptive matter.

Hard Time Honesty.

Let's talk together. Have you any cash? Let us have it. We'll pay you for it by sending you anything for one half our usual price. We're hard up—not going to talk simply can't get money. Take advantage of us, if you have money—we'll give you the biggest interest on it.

The above advertisement is a genuine, honest, hard-time advertisement, which will be appreciated by everybody. Describe matter should follow it.

You need a Decent HAT

You need it now. Don't spoil your credit by a seedy top piece—look like properly if you would have folk think you are prosperous. We have a straw hat for \$1.00. It's a hat—sold it at \$1.65—a handsome hat—this is the best. You can get it for 72 cents—Why?—None of your business—you got the hat, we lose the rest.

The above advertisement can apply to almost any article, substituting that article for the hat, and slightly changing the reading matter to meet it.

TRAGEDY AT ANGELES.

Dr. I. R. Herrick Shot by Judge Samuel P. Carusi.

Port Angeles, Sept. 5.—Dr. I. R. Herrick was shot and probably fatally injured at 2 o'clock this afternoon by Judge Samuel P. Carusi, Judge Carusi is police justice and Dr. Herrick ex-city physician and health officer. Until quite recently the two have been inseparable friends, but recently there has been an estrangement, which led up to today's shooting.

It appears that some time ago a woman of the town appropriated some funds not her own, and taking the same to Dr. Herrick, desired to deposit them or loan them to him. Not knowing where the money came from, the doctor accepted the trust. Soon the theft of the woman was discovered, and she was about to be arrested for the misappropriation or theft, and not having the money stated that it was in the hands of Dr. Herrick. He was called upon for the money, which he had in the hands of Dr. Herrick. He was threatened with arrest. At this time the doctor was engaged to marry a most excellent lady, Mrs. Blackwood, who, hearing of his misfortune and believing him to be the innocent victim of unfortunate circumstances, took her diamond ring to her mutual friend Judge Carusi and requested that he procure a loan sufficient to aid the doctor in his trouble. This Judge did, borrowing the money of C. P. Brown, concealing the name of the owner of the ring from Mr. Brown when the loan was made, and the source of the money from the doctor. When it was delivered to him the doctor was much affected by the kindness, and promised to repay the money in a few days. This he failed to do, and was then reproached by the judge for his conduct. It was announced some two weeks ago that the doctor and Mrs. Blackwood were about to be married. At this time Judge Carusi attempted to dissuade the lady from the alliance and said derogatory things regarding the character of the doctor, which were of course repeated to him. Nevertheless the marriage occurred some ten days ago.

Yesterday Mrs. Judge Carusi started to call upon Mrs. Judge McClinton. Mrs. Herrick was already there making a call, and as Mrs. Carusi neared the home Mrs. Herrick left, refusing to meet Mrs. Carusi. This offended the lady, and after she returned home she sent Mrs. Dr. Herrick the following note, the circumstances have arisen which render it imperative to return all existing evidences of former friendship between Mrs. I. R. Herrick and herself.

Monday, Sept. 1893. Accompanying this note were a few small presents which had been given Mrs. Carusi by Mrs. Herrick, formerly Mrs. Blackwood. This note seemed to worry the doctor very much, and he talked excitedly to one or two of his friends about it, and at last saw Judge Carusi on the streets. The judge says he had no anticipation of any trouble until he came face to face with the doctor, first once, with an oath and an epithet, saying, "You son of a bitch, I am going to kill you," struck the judge on the forehead a little inward from the left eye with a wrench, cutting his cash about three inches long. This was followed by another blow in the same place, penetrating to the skull. Although the judge is a powerful man, weighing 280 pounds, he asserts that the blows struck him, and that he believes his life to be in danger, but, remembering that he had a revolver, drew it and fired. It appears, however, that just before the firing that S. D. Maxwell grabbed the doctor about the arms and the doctor fired at his shoulder, as he has between the two. Judge Carusi says he has no remembrance of Maxwell being present. The ball entered the doctor's right breast and ranged downward, which rendered his effects, but was helped away. Judge Carusi was staggering as he was grabbed by bystanders.

At this writing Dr. Herrick is in the private office of Drs. A. B. Lull, Lewis, Fritzsche and Willson, and Judge Carusi is prostrated at his residence under the care of Dr. Strober. He is badly wounded, and it will be many days before he will be able to get out. It is conjectured by the physicians in charge that Dr. Herrick will not recover, and his life is but a few hours, as internal hemorrhage has set in. A reporter was immediately—upon the ground, and as soon as the doctor was carried to Dr. Lull's office he begged his brother physicians to save his life so he could kill the judge, but at this writing though conscious he realizes he cannot recover and beseeches his attendants to give him morphine that he may die easy. Mrs. Herrick, the bride of ten days, is prostrated with grief, as is Mrs. Carusi. The unfortunate affair is much deplored by all citizens, although but few condemn Carusi, which is regarded as that of self-defense. Dr. Herrick has made an ante-mortem statement, but it contains no further facts than that Judge Carusi fired the fatal shot. His physicians refuse to permit his name to be reviewed. His friends claim that Carusi sought to humiliate and disgrace him until he was driven to this act of desperation.

DRAINAGE MUDDLE ENDED

Spring Ridge Contract Finally Awarded to Coughlan & Mayo.

THE RIGHT TO SO ACT QUESTIONED

Victoria & Sidney Railway Company Ask for Arbitration on the Right of Way Across the City's Land at Elk Lake.

The resolution of Ald. McKillochan rescinding the action of the council in awarding the Spring Ridge contract to H. H. McDonald & Co. and awarding it to Coughlan & Mayo was taken up and passed at the meeting of the council last evening. Besides that a considerable amount of business was transacted. The mayor and Ald. Belyea, McKillochan, Styles, Bragg, Henderson, Mann and Robertson were present.

Alderman W. A. Robertson opened the meeting by rising to a question of privilege. He said he had received a notice upon which nothing was said as to what the meeting was for. The word "special" might as well have been crossed out. He regarded it as an insult to the aldermen, saying that they had a right to know what the meeting was for. The practice of so acting upon the part of the mayor was irregular.

Mayor Beaven replied that it was not a special meeting, but a meeting called by him under the statute. It was perfectly regular.

The finance committee presented a report recommending the payment of \$282 out of the surface drainage fund. It took the usual course. The same committee presented a report favoring the appropriation of \$643 out of the general revenue. Of that amount \$600 was for the balance due the provincial government for teachers' salaries up to June 30. It was favorably acted upon.

The order of the court was read again, and Ald. Mann said he questioned the right of the council to do anything in the matter.

Ald. Belyea repeated that the order referred simply to the H. H. McDonald & Co. contract. The vote had been declared illegal and therefore void, and he believed the council could not legally award the contract even to H. H. McDonald & Co.

Ald. Styles said he would oppose Ald. Bragg's amendment. He too favored the day labor system, but here they had gone too far to retract their steps. The day labor system was getting late, and he believed the work should be let to some one.

Ald. Belyea said that he agreed with Ald. Bragg in the question of haste, but he had no hesitation in saying that he had been here he would not have voted to give it to H. H. McDonald & Co. He was going to vote to award the contract to Coughlan & Mayo. He believed they were able to carry the work out satisfactorily, and then they were the lowest tenderers. As to the two tenders, he had examined them, and he was of the opinion that both were slightly irregular. By the day system he believed that it would cost more than by contract. The city would have to hire a man to look after its interests anyway. The city would also have to pay higher wages to the men, and he did not believe that would go down with the hard-headed citizens of the city. He saw no difficulty ahead of the council. Its duty was plain.

Ald. Mann said the council seemed disposed to proceed in the face of an explicit order of the court. He hoped they were not going into another tangle. He thought it very easy for Ald. Belyea and look down upon the situation now and give his opinion. He said it was a mistake into which the majority had been led. The tender was hard to understand. He did not agree with Ald. Baker in his statement that the taxpayer wanted the cheapest labor. That would mean Chinese labor. He hoped that residents of the city would always be given precedence in securing work on the city contracts.

Ald. Bragg's amendment was lost, the eyes being Ald. Bragg, Henderson and Robertson, and the ones Ald. Belyea, McKillochan, Styles and Mann.

The original motion carried, Ald. McKillochan, Mann, Belyea, Henderson and Styles voting aye and Ald. Robertson and Bragg no.

The mayor brought up the vacancy in the North ward caused by the resignation of James Baker. The nomination will be held on Monday, September 11 and the polling day Thursday, September 14.

Ald. Bragg was granted leave to introduce his redistribution bill.

What Do You Take Medicine For? Because you are sick, and want to get well, of course. That's the common sense. Then remember, that Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

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DR. I. R. HERRICK SHOT BY JUDGE SAMUEL P. CARUSI.

Port Angeles, Sept. 5.—Dr. I. R. Herrick was shot and probably fatally injured at 2 o'clock this afternoon by Judge Samuel P. Carusi, Judge Carusi is police justice and Dr. Herrick ex-city physician and health officer. Until quite recently the two have been inseparable friends, but recently there has been an estrangement, which led up to today's shooting.

It appears that some time ago a woman of the town appropriated some funds not her own, and taking the same to Dr. Herrick, desired to deposit them or loan them to him. Not knowing where the money came from, the doctor accepted the trust. Soon the theft of the woman was discovered, and she was about to be arrested for the misappropriation or theft, and not having the money stated that it was in the hands of Dr. Herrick. He was called upon for the money, which he had in the hands of Dr. Herrick. He was threatened with arrest. At this time the doctor was engaged to marry a most excellent lady, Mrs. Blackwood, who, hearing of his misfortune and believing him to be the innocent victim of unfortunate circumstances, took her diamond ring to her mutual friend Judge Carusi and requested that he procure a loan sufficient to aid the doctor in his trouble. This Judge did, borrowing the money of C. P. Brown, concealing the name of the owner of the ring from Mr. Brown when the loan was made, and the source of the money from the doctor. When it was delivered to him the doctor was much affected by the kindness, and promised to repay the money in a few days. This he failed to do, and was then reproached by the judge for his conduct. It was announced some two weeks ago that the doctor and Mrs. Blackwood were about to be married. At this time Judge Carusi attempted to dissuade the lady from the alliance and said derogatory things regarding the character of the doctor, which were of course repeated to him. Nevertheless the marriage occurred some ten days ago.

Yesterday Mrs. Judge Carusi started to call upon Mrs. Judge McClinton. Mrs. Herrick was already there making a call, and as Mrs. Carusi neared the home Mrs. Herrick left, refusing to meet Mrs. Carusi. This offended the lady, and after she returned home she sent Mrs. Dr. Herrick the following note, the circumstances have arisen which render it imperative to return all existing evidences of former friendship between Mrs. I. R. Herrick and herself.

Monday, Sept. 1893. Accompanying this note were a few small presents which had been given Mrs. Carusi by Mrs. Herrick, formerly Mrs. Blackwood. This note seemed to worry the doctor very much, and he talked excitedly to one or two of his friends about it, and at last saw Judge Carusi on the streets. The judge says he had no anticipation of any trouble until he came face to face with the doctor, first once, with an oath and an epithet, saying, "You son of a bitch, I am going to kill you," struck the judge on the forehead a little inward from the left eye with a wrench, cutting his cash about three inches long. This was followed by another blow in the same place, penetrating to the skull. Although the judge is a powerful man, weighing 280 pounds, he asserts that the blows struck him, and that he believes his life to be in danger, but, remembering that he had a revolver, drew it and fired. It appears, however, that just before the firing that S. D. Maxwell grabbed the doctor about the arms and the doctor fired at his shoulder, as he has between the two. Judge Carusi says he has no remembrance of Maxwell being present. The ball entered the doctor's right breast and ranged downward, which rendered his effects, but was helped away. Judge Carusi was staggering as he was grabbed by bystanders.

At this writing Dr. Herrick is in the private office of Drs. A. B. Lull, Lewis, Fritzsche and Willson, and Judge Carusi is prostrated at his residence under the care of Dr. Strober. He is badly wounded, and it will be many days before he will be able to get out. It is conjectured by the physicians in charge that Dr. Herrick will not recover, and his life is but a few hours, as internal hemorrhage has set in. A reporter was immediately—upon the ground, and as soon as the doctor was carried to Dr. Lull's office he begged his brother physicians to save his life so he could kill the judge, but at this writing though conscious he realizes he cannot recover and beseeches his attendants to give him morphine that he may die easy. Mrs. Herrick, the bride of ten days, is prostrated with grief, as is Mrs. Carusi. The unfortunate affair is much deplored by all citizens, although but few condemn Carusi, which is regarded as that of self-defense. Dr. Herrick has made an ante-mortem statement, but it contains no further facts than that Judge Carusi fired the fatal shot. His physicians refuse to permit his name to be reviewed. His friends claim that Carusi sought to humiliate and disgrace him until he was driven to this act of desperation.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Tuesday's Evening Times.

Contract Awarded. The contract for the new school building in the north ward, according to the plans of W. R. Wilson, were today awarded to J. G. Brown. His tender, \$23,550, was the lowest. Work will be commenced immediately.

Both Agreed to It. One subject was discussed at two meetings held last evening. The board of aldermen decided not to pay the money for the school sites to the trustees until they agreed to deed the property over to the city. The trustees were meeting at the same time, and they decided to deed the property to the city.

A Conference. The council of the B. C. Board of Trade will arrange for a conference with Hon. Mackenzie Bowell upon his arrival in this city. They have a number of matters of interest to the province to bring to his notice. Amongst these is the question of paying the Northern Pacific Steamship Company the seagoing rate for carrying mail to the Orient.

Highland School Opened. The Highland school was formally opened yesterday with a total attendance of 15 pupils and with Miss Fraser in charge. It is expected that the attendance will shortly be increased to nearly double what it is now. The opening of the school will be a great boon to all the neighborhood, for the need was felt for some time. Messrs. Scalf, McClure and Dennis are the trustees.

Death of Mrs. Redgrave. Mrs. Redgrave, wife of Sheriff Redgrave, and one of the pioneers of the province, died this forenoon at the family residence, Donald. The deceased lady was a native of Heaton, Middlesex, Eng., and was married in 1849. She accompanied her husband to British Columbia many years ago, and has been an eye-witness of the many changes that have been wrought in the country during the last 30 years. The friends of Sheriff Redgrave will sympathize with him in his deep affliction.

To Attend the Synod Meeting. Bishop Perrin left this morning for Toronto to attend a special meeting of the Synod of the Church of England in Canada. The meeting is held to discuss the consolidation of the church in Canada. This has been accomplished with the exception of a few dioceses, British Columbia being among the latter. The bishop appointed Rev. G. W. Taylor of St. Boniface, and Dr. Frazer of Nanaimo delegates to the Synod meeting. The bishop will return from Toronto about September 24.

The Umattilla's Narrow Escape. On the last passage of the Umattilla to San Francisco, the British Columbia steamer Barracouta, in a dense fog, through a mistake of signals, nearly ran into the Umattilla. The signal for passing on the port side is one whistle; also the usual signal in a fog is to blow one whistle at frequent intervals. This mistake occurred. One lady fainted when she opened her cabin door and saw the steamer only a few feet distant. Others screamed. The Barracouta passed the stern of the Umattilla, missing her by only a few inches.

Epworth League Officers. At a largely attended meeting of the Epworth League of the Centennial Methodist church the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: Miss McNair, president; Mr. H. G. Hall, vice-president of the Christian Endeavor department; Miss Tranter, religious department; Mr. Henry, literary department; Mr. Johns, social department; Wm. Shakespeare, secretary; Miss Hall, treasurer. On the retirement of Mr. Thomas from the position of president during the last six months a hearty vote of thanks was extended to him for his faithful services, and in response he attributed the growth and success of the league work more to the faithful services of his co-workers than to anything he had done.

HALL GAINS THE DAY.

He Did Not Assault Major Wilkins—A Batch of Drunks. There was another party of Indian drunks in the police court this morning. Jack and Ben, west coast Indians, were each fined \$5 and costs for being drunk. John Indian, aged 22, was fined \$5 for being in possession of an intoxicant. Susan, Kootenai, also had whiskey in her possession. She was on the Indian reservation. Susan said her man had beaten her and sent for the whiskey and that under fear she had obtained it. She showed to the court a broken wrist which she said her man had caused. The court considering the circumstances discharged the prisoner and requested the police to make enquiries about the husband. Major Wilkins charged Wm. Hall with assault. Wilkins was the keeper of a Pandora avenue boarding house and Hall a boarder. August 30 last the alleged assault was committed. Wilkins was selling out his place and Auctioneer Furnival was conducting the sale. Hall asked for his trunks during the sale. Wilkins said that he wanted \$450 room rent and would not let the boxes go. Wilkins then went to talk to the auctioneer and Hall coming up behind him struck him in the back and knocked him into the arms of Auctioneer Furnival. Hall also challenged Wilkins to fight and the disturbance caused a crowd to gather. Later in the day Hall came and took his trunks by force with the aid of an expressman. This was substantially the story as told by Major Wilkins. In cross-examination by S. Percey Mills Wilkins said that Hall had rented the room at \$6 a month and had paid him up to Aug. 6. Hall owed him three weeks rent at the time of the sale. Mr. Mills asked witness if he did not say that Hall was frightened to go back to England for fear of serving seven years. Witness replied that he advised Hall not to go back.

Mr. Mills said that he would give witness same advice as he had given Wilkins. Witness said that he would gladly received in England and told Mr. Mills that he was very insulting. Mr. Mills said he knew what manner of man was the witness. Auctioneer Furnival corroborated the story of Major Wilkins falling into his arms. Under cross-examination witness said that he did not see the fight but heard Wilkins say something about Hall going to England to serve seven years.

THE VICTORIA ARCHDUKE HERE.

Empress of China Arrives—Major Gerard Returns From India. The Royal Mail Steamship Empress of China arrived at the outer wharf at 2.45 this afternoon, after a very pleasant run of 11 days across the Pacific. She had aboard that distinguished traveler Archduke Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary, whose tour about the world has come in for considerable notice during the past two months. He is traveling as Count Artstetten. He is accompanied by Count H. Cham-Martino, Count Wurmbrand-Stuppach, Lieutenant A. S. de la Cerda, I. and R., Austrian navy, and Lieutenant Julius Pronay von Toprona and Blatinzka, who constitute his suite and traveling companions. The party did not land here, but went on to Vancouver. A Times man had a little chat with Lieut. Ceria on the promenade of the Empress. He said: "We regret our inability to remain over here for a while, but our time is limited. We are here later than we had hoped to be. Our stay at Vancouver will be short. The Archduke counts upon five days' hunting in British Columbia, after which we go to California to see San Francisco and the Yosemite valley. We then go to Yellowstone, Chicago, Niagara, Toronto, and finally to New York. We are very pleased to see you. The Archduke is very quiet and unobtrusive and has a cordial dislike for any prominence whatever. He mingled freely among the other passengers during the voyage and took part in all the amusements. He is about the medium height, a decided blonde, and is rather a pleasant, nice-appearing man. Another passenger aboard equally if not more welcome to Victorians was Miss Laura N. Adams who has disposed of the Conservatory of Music to Miss B. N. Sharpe, and will leave probably tomorrow morning for Europe. She will be absent for three years, and will study music at Leipzig, and will visit other European cities noted for their musical seminaries. Miss Adams is devoted to music. Although it has been a life-long study and practice with her and she has a reputation equal to any one in this province, she is ever ready to learn more. Miss Adams' Victoria friends are proud of her attainments and will watch with interest her progress in Leipzig. Miss Sharpe, who succeeds to the management of the Conservatory of Music, is a teacher of ability, both on the piano and of vocal music. She was the pupil of the best masters in America, and has successfully taught in New York and Frederickton, N.B., her native city. She is very highly recommended. Miss Walker will assist in the piano teaching. The teaching staff at the Conservatory will be the same as before, with perhaps some additions.

TO STUDY AT LEIPZIG.

Miss Adams Leaves the Conservatory of Music for Europe. Miss Laura N. Adams has disposed of the Conservatory of Music to Miss B. N. Sharpe, and will leave probably tomorrow morning for Europe. She will be absent for three years, and will study music at Leipzig, and will visit other European cities noted for their musical seminaries. Miss Adams is devoted to music. Although it has been a life-long study and practice with her and she has a reputation equal to any one in this province, she is ever ready to learn more. Miss Adams' Victoria friends are proud of her attainments and will watch with interest her progress in Leipzig. Miss Sharpe, who succeeds to the management of the Conservatory of Music, is a teacher of ability, both on the piano and of vocal music. She was the pupil of the best masters in America, and has successfully taught in New York and Frederickton, N.B., her native city. She is very highly recommended. Miss Walker will assist in the piano teaching. The teaching staff at the Conservatory will be the same as before, with perhaps some additions.

HOW THEY WERE CAUGHT.

Two Small Boys are Said to Have Robbed Parker's Meat Market. In a room in the upper floor of the police station Samuel Sand and Wm. Ramus are in custody. Sand and Ramus are small boys but are charged with a big offense, the burglary of Parker's meat market. The entrance to the store was forced and the theft of property valued at \$80 and \$90 from the safe. The boys were arrested last night by Sergeant Hawton who worked the case up after having been informed of the burglary which took place on Saturday at midnight. The entrance to the meat market was gained through a rear window. The small footmarks in the sawdust of the shop were a clue and upon this Sergeant Hawton worked. He kept his eyes on those youthful gentlemen as they had already a reputation for being more than mischievous. He saw them out shooting with the latest improved patent air gun, he watched them go into candy shops and purchase the choicest French sweetmeats and treat each other to ice cream sodas. He also observed that they discarded their old clothing for newer garments and finally arrested them and charged them with the burglary. The youngsters remained in the police station all last night and to-day and will be brought up for trial before Magistrate Macrae in the police court on Wednesday morning. They do not seem to be put out by their imprisonment. They pass the time by enjoying themselves singing and playing antics.

GRAND LODGE I. O. G. T.

Grand Lodge Meeting Opens Late This Afternoon. The annual meeting of the grand lodge I. O. G. T. did not open until after 3 o'clock this afternoon on account of the late arrival of some of the delegates. Others will not be here until this evening. After the formal opening reports were received from the different officers. This evening the visitors will be tendered a reception at the Victoria theatre. The full list of delegates and the lodge each represents is as follows: Perseverance lodge, No. 1—L. Hall and James Russell. O'ward, No. 2—S. Gough and W. Brown. Cedar Hill, No. 3—R. Landells. Dominion, No. 4—C. B. Nobles and W. W. Forrester. Mount Benson, No. 5—Hugh Munroe. Bateman, No. 6—G. W. Forrester. Mount Pleasant, No. 7—Somenos, No. 9—J. Calvert. Vancouver, No. 10—J. N. Menzies. Richmond, No. 12—A. E. Green. New Era, No. 14—C. E. Bryant. Kamloops, No. 15—D. C. McLaren and J. A. Aikens. Esquimalt, No. 16—Mrs. Aikens. Harmony, No. 18—W. J. Trythall. Nicola Lake, No. 20—A. R. Carrington. Lulu, No. 21—Miss A. Stevens. Matsqui, No. 22—J. DesBrisay. Hatzic, No. 23—R. G. Clark. Cheam, No. 24—A. J. Gabel. Ashcroft, No. 25—James Rollins. Surrey Centre, No. 27—Lila, No. 28—Myrtle Leaf, No. 32—Mrs. G. W. Chaffey. Western Star, No. 23—T. Sampson. Columbia, No. 40—Pride of the Ridge, No. 37—Miss L. Bamfield. Saanich, No. 38—R. J. Irwin. Cowichan, No. 3—D. Ford. Chemainus, No. 40—Vernon, No. 31—J. A. Wood and W. C. Pound. Wellington, No. 43—S. McKenzie, J. Taylor and Miss L. Mounce. Union, No. 45—Mrs. Robson. Port Langley, No. 46—Alexander Tait. Star, No. 48—A. A. King. Model, No. 51—A. A. King. Robson, No. 52—Cobbie Hill, No. 54—P. A. Raymond. District lodge, No. —Mr. Gilchrist. District lodge, No. 2—Mr. Harold. District lodge, No. 3—Mr. Keith.

LAWS INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Justice Walkum heard a number of cases in Chambers today, among which were the following: In the matter of the payment of the 1891 modus vivendi awards for losses sustained by British sailing vessels in Behring Sea. And in the matter of the "Trustees Relief Act." And in the matter of the Eliza Edwards. This matter came before the court in the form of a petition by the Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation (limited), a body corporate of Huddersfield, England, praying that the sum of \$5,807 awarded by the Imperial government to the owners of the Eliza Edwards, and the sum of \$2,500 to the petitioners attached \$700 in the hands of B. Spring on account of ship's indebtedness, and in consideration of the release of the \$700 the owners assigned to the petitioners all sums that might be awarded by the Imperial government to the owners of the Eliza Edwards under the modus vivendi of 1891. This sum is found in the hands of the Pacific Trading Co., and is \$3,897. The case was adjourned till the next sitting. Mr. McPhillips for the petitioners; Mr. Prior for the Pacific Trading Co., and Mr. Helmcken for Milne and Gaudin. Davies v. McMillan—Application of plaintiff for \$882.92, paid by him to defendant on May 10th, 1892, being defendant's taxed costs pursuant to judgment of the Full Court of British Columbia, be repaid to him and that execution issue. Adjoined. Turner v. Prevost et al.—Application of plaintiff to review taxation. Dismissed with costs. Brackman & Ker v. Mawdsley—Application of plaintiff to sign final judgment. Granted. The application of the Bowker Park Co. (limited), the purchasers of the lands under the Bowker Park Act, to be appointed to convey the land to the purchasers, the defendant having refused to execute a conveyance, stands over.

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SURFACE DRAINS AGAIN.

Various Resolutions Introduced Relative to Them.

DISCUSSION OF DAY LABOR QUESTION

Mr. Belyea Advises the Council to "Go Slow" in Dealing With the Disputed Contracts and They Go Slow-Other Business.

The council sat for three hours last night but succeeded in doing very little business. The first hour and a half was devoted to the reading of long formal reports of the finance committee. A paper on other business was transacted and the resolutions relative to the surface drains came up and long discussions followed. When all the other aldermen had spoken Mr. Belyea would advise them to speak on the question stand over and they would do so.

There were present at the meeting Mayor Beaven, Aldermen Styles, Bragg and McKillop.

Mr. McKillop moved that the minutes of the last meeting be taken as read and adopted.

Mr. Bragg objected to this. The minutes of the last meeting had several previous resolutions and the rule should be continued. The minutes were therefore read.

The reports of W. A. Robertson, Alderman Henderson were received and read.

The finance committee's reports recommending the payment of accounts and the proposition from H. Carmichael and Chimen suspected of being poisoned in April last. At that time the charge was supposed to be excessive officer Carmichael's letters from other professional men to show that the charge was less than usual.

The building inspector was authorized to accept the work done at the Home by Fullerton & McDonald if it is satisfactory.

The school trustees asked for \$7000 to purchase a site for the new south ward school from Charles Wilson, and for a fourth ward school site to be purchased from L. Erb.

Ald. Styles asked if the property had been selected by the city.

Mayor Beaven thought that the sites should be selected by the local improvement corporation of the city.

Ald. McKillop moved that the money be paid to the trustees if the property is decided by the city.

The streets committee recommended that the contract for sprinkling the streets be awarded to C. King at \$4.50 a day. That the request for repairs on Carr street cannot be granted as the work must be done under the local improvement by-law and that the road leading to the old agricultural building be repaired. The report was received and adopted.

The mayor reported that by an order of the Supreme Court the corporation was restrained from proceeding with the Spring Ridge surface drain contract for which was awarded to H. H. McDonald & Co.

Ald. Bragg's motion to authorize the corporation to enter into an agreement with property owners in Work estate to run a surface drain through their property.

Ald. Bragg thought it was necessary to have work on the Work estate drain commenced as soon as possible.

Ald. Styles did not think it would be satisfactory to the residents of Work estate to have the water only to be carried off by the drain. It would be very little good to them if they were not allowed to let their sewerage water run into the drain.

Ald. Bragg said there was a discrepancy in the language used in the by-law and the deed transferring the property, but as the resolution conformed with the deed, he did not think that there would be any trouble.

The motion was adopted.

Ald. McKillop moved, seconded by Ald. Styles, that that portion of a resolution of the council passed on the 9th day of August, 1892, which awarded the Spring Ridge surface drain contract to Messrs. H. H. McDonald & Co., at \$8754, and that portion of a resolution of the council passed on the 14th day of August, 1892, which authorized the city clerk to affix the corporate seal to the contract awarded for the above work to Messrs. H. H. McDonald & Co., be rescinded and annulled; and that the Spring Ridge surface drain be constructed in brick and the contract for the same be herby awarded to Messrs. Coughlan & Mayo at \$8365, and that the city clerk be authorized to affix the corporate seal to the contract.

Ald. Bragg moved in amendment that the surface drain be constructed by day labor.

Ald. Belyea—Are the other fellows going to do the work by night?

Ald. Bragg said when the council awarded the contract to two firms they did what they thought was right. After the manner in which a certain gentleman had pursued the matter, the council action proposed by Ald. McKillop should be carried out. Several members of the board favored day labor, for good reasons. When the contract for the Cook street drain was awarded it was thought the work would be done satisfactorily by day labor and they were employed. The water works department did their work by day labor and it was done well.

Only today, Mayo, the contractor for the James Bay sewer, would not pay a laborer what the contract says should be paid. There were a large number of men who were waiting work and the city had in the bank should take out and use it. The work could be done well and cheaply by the city as it can be done by the contractors. The work for the water works department was done well and cheaply by the city.

Ald. Styles wanted it understood that he did not favor one contractor more than another. He did what he thought was fair and honorable. He had been the first one to advocate day labor but the council thought otherwise and it was decided to do the work by the contract.

The contractors and tenders were called for. The lowest and he favored the lowest men. If the other firm had been in Coughlan & Mayo's position he would have favored them.

Ald. Robertson was satisfied that if the contract was given to Coughlan & Mayo there would be more trouble. If the work could not be done cheaper by day labor he would like to know where the contractors' profits came in. There were many men in the city who were anxious to get work or they would be unable to pay their taxes. Certain regulations were made to bind the contractors, but who enforced the regulations? Nobody.

Ald. Belyea confessed that he did not know much about the question. He had unfortunately missed all the fun that his friends the contractors had been having. Since his return home he had looked into the matter but he was not prepared to vote for either resolution or amendment. The matter had better be left alone while it is being considered by the supreme court. Ald. Baker, Henderson and Munn were absent and the matter had better be left over until more aldermen were present.

Ald. McKillop had tried to do his best for both contractors. The city engineer had stated that Coughlan & Mayo's tender was the lowest, and the lowest tenderer should be awarded the contract. Ald. Bragg contended that the tender of Coughlan & Mayo was not clearly the lowest. Of course the tender could be made to mean almost anything.

Mayor Beaven—But the engineer reported that Coughlan & Mayo's tender was the lowest.

Ald. Styles—Their tender was \$1800 less than the next highest.

Ald. McKillop asked when the case would be heard by the supreme court. The mayor explained that no time had been set for the hearing.

Ald. McKillop—If the court restrained the corporation from proceeding in any way the matter would have to be laid over.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Restraint of Partners' Act to be Introduced to the Legislature.

INTERNATIONAL SHOW AT TASMANIA

English Capitalists Disposed to Erect Cold Storage Warehouses in the Provincial Cities—Landlords' and Tenants' Act Complained of by Merchants.

Several matters of importance were brought up at a meeting of the council of the B. C. Board of Trade, held this morning. There were present: President Plummerfelt, in the chair, and Messrs. J. E. Hall, H. F. Heisterman, G. Leiser, A. L. Belyea, C. E. Renouf and H. E. Connon.

A letter from the Postmaster-General was read. He stated that the government had no objections to the N. P. R. steamers carrying mail from the Orient, but it was a matter for the Oriental countries to deal with.

Mr. H. E. Connon said the matter had evidently been misunderstood. The N. P. R. steamers do carry mail from the Orient, but the company wished to carry mail to the Orient and be paid sea-going rates for it.

The matter will be referred to the department in the way explained by Mr. Connon.

Mr. Gordon Hunter stated that he had been requested by the attorney-general to acknowledge the letter of the board, and to say that the government would introduce a bill at the next session of the legislature providing for the registration of partnerships. Received and filed.

The Sherbrooke and Saginaw boards of Trade promised to lend their aid to encourage trade between Canada and Australia.

The San Francisco chamber of commerce asked the board to cooperate with them in their endeavor to have the Nicaragua canal constructed. The letter was acknowledged and the secretary was instructed to notify the board of the result of the construction of the canal.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C. His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:—As requested by your worship, I beg to submit the following report on the construction and use of the surface drains now being laid.

The primary object of these drains is to provide an outlet for water which would stagnate in natural depressions on the ground, and also to carry off water that would accumulate in the street gutters.

The contracts being executed by Mr. F. Adams and Messrs. Harrison and Walker comprise the Cook and View street drains, the South street drain, the street between the Cook and View streets, the drainage from all of which is proposed to convey into the outfall sewer, situated on South street, through which will be discharged at Clover Point, providing no sewers are yet laid down to allow only so much of the storm water to empty into the main sewer as will not overtax its capacity for carrying off sewage until the population of the city is far greater than is present. Ultimately it is intended to extend the Cook street drain to discharge into the gulf at the end of that street. Along Cook street, from South street to View, and along View street, west of Cook street, sewers are laid and most of the houses are connected therewith. On the lines of the North Pacific coast between the North and South streets, via Johnson street, Mr. Dooley's property, South Pandora and Comstock streets, and between Cook street and View street, via View street and the school reserve, no sewers are yet laid down.

The drain through the school reserve replaces a wooden box drain that has become rotten and useless, and to which number of houses were connected. The connection between the sewer and the house connection with the drain is to be permitted temporarily until such time as sewers can be provided, or the sewage from the houses is to be allowed to run into open gutters and find its way into drains through catch basins or gully traps, and so continue the nuisance at present existing, of whether direct house connection is to be permitted with the surface drains or not, provision for occasionally flushing them in the dry season will necessarily be made, in order to keep them clean and in good working order. These drains are constructed of material and on scientific principles equal in all respects to sewers, proper inspection and ventilation being provided for by means of manholes and ventilators.

With regard to the surface drains that discharge elsewhere than into the Cook street drain, the least sewerage matter introduced into them the better, and drains from the houses to be connected therewith, but until sewers proper are constructed, and they are urgently needed, it will be impossible to prevent sewage from house drains that discharge into the gutters and box drains from entering the surface drains. In the separate system of sewerage which has been adopted the surface drains are to be connected with the main sewer, but until the other part of the system is complete they will carry off sewage from houses that is not disposed of by the sewerage. In order to have the open property sewer and the separate part of the system should be complete or satisfactory results cannot be obtained.

All of which is respectfully submitted. E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

Ald. McKillop said that many people had the idea that the surface drains would gather sewerage matter and deposit it, where it would endanger public health. This was not the intention, and could be as well built as the sewers and would be used temporarily for carrying off sewage. Of course water closets would not be connected with the drains.

Mayor Beaven suggested that the city barristers be asked for their opinion. The money had been borrowed for surface drains and the ratepayers had refused to vote money for sewers.

Ald. Belyea said that if the drains were used for sewers it would be a long time before the city had sewers. Those people whose houses were connected with the drains would say that was good enough sewerage for them. Besides this he did not think the city could legally use the drains for sewers.

Ald. Bragg thought it would be all right to use the drain for a sewer. In fact he thought the drains were better than the sewers.

Ald. Robertson did not think there would be any trouble if the drains were properly constructed. Of course there would probably be an injunction.

Ald. Belyea moved that the resolution be referred to the city barristers. This motion was adopted.

The city engineer reported that Mr. Adams, the contractor for the Cook street surface drain, had agreed to pay his laborers weekly.

James Baker tendered his resignation as alderman for north ward.

The council adjourned at 11 o'clock.

London, Sept. 4.—The Times says that the friction between the English and the followers of Section is growing rapidly on one point of dispute, as to whether the American parliamentary fund can be rightly applied to the relief of tenants.

AMONG THE ART TREASURES

Famous Pictures by Celebrated Painters—Canadian Exhibitors.

ELIZABETH THOMPSON'S "ROLL CALL"

The Original "Bubbles," "The Harvest Moon," "Lingering Autumn" and Other Great Paintings—The Human Nature of Russian Youth.

(From our own Correspondent.)

In Richard's "Old Ocean's Grey and Melancholy Waste" nothing but a wide expanse of sea is to be seen. But as we look the whole canvas seems to be moving, so life-like are the waves. We look and listen; the busy, jostling crowd around is forgotten, and in the distance we can hear the gentle lapping of the incoming wave upon the sand, and then the low, faint gurgle as the spent water rolls back over the pebbles. It is very real. In the British section are representative pictures by Sir Frederick Leighton, Albert Gooden and David Murray. The chief Canadian exhibitors are: C. Ahrens, Toronto; F. M. Bell-Smith, Toronto; W. Brynner, Montreal; H. De Forest, St. John; E. Dyonnet, Montreal; J. Franchère, Montreal; O. Jacobs, Toronto; O. Ledue, St. Hilaire; O. Pinkey, Quebec, and C. Schreiber, Ontario. In the British section are old Windsor tapestries exhibited with the approval of Her Majesty. Here also are two fine statues. The one represents Henry Irving as Hamlet; the other is Morpheus, the dreamy god, with his hands lazily uplifted above his head. I defy any one to look at it for 25 minutes without yawning. Twenty minutes' contemplation of it will cure the most pronounced case of insomnia. In the whole British section the only battle scene is Elizabeth Thompson's "Roll Call," lent by the Queen. The coloring is very somber, as for the steel engraving we so often see of it are faithful color copies. It is a grand picture. After looking at it for half an hour or more I seemed to have the expression of the different faces firmly fixed in my mental vision, and might close my eyes at will and conjure up that row of earnest faces as each soldier fell into line. Here, too, is another old favorite, no less a personage than Milton's "Bubbles," kindly loaned by the Pease Soap Co. The sweet little upturned face, the broken flowerpot, the soap suds bowl and the vanishing bubble look quite familiar. I had heard once that the little chap who sat as model for "Bubbles" had four or five "sisters" to finish with school fellows who would persist in hailing him as "Bubbles" on the king's highway, against his express wish, thereby wounding the budding dignity of 13. I never saw him, but I thought that the existing law should be modified. They supplied furniture for a house, and as soon as it was inside the door it could be held for all back rent.

Mr. Hall—Why should landlords have any rights in their buildings? They were good for nothing until they were occupied and furnished. For every one landlord who was "bilked" 100 merchants were "bilked."

Ald. Belyea explained that the landlords' rights had been abolished in Ontario. The landlords could now only seize furniture or contents of a building for three months' rent. Any more rent owing had to be collected in the ordinary way. The law at present in force in British Columbia is the same as one that prevailed in England about 100 years ago. The Ontario act could be taken in its entirety for British Columbia.

Mr. E. Leiser told of several cases that had come under his notice. At Westminster some time ago he had to pay the rent that a previous tenant owed. Another time a farmer who drove a number of sheep into a shed for which rent was due, had a box of sheep in the matter of the provincial government.

It was decided to post the names of delinquents in the secretary's office.

The meeting adjourned at noon.

IMPROVING BRITISH RETURNS.

London Commerce says: "Anyone who is disposed to take an optimistic view of the trade returns which we publish fully tabulated in another column, will find matter for reflection in the following statement. There are no serious deficiencies to chronicle, and for this, looking at the figures for the last few months, we have much to be thankful. Imports are within a mere trifle of the level of the year 1891, and the exports slightly in excess. Making a comparison, therefore, with last year, we find that the shrinkage reached its lowest point in May, since then there has been an improvement. But the real test is satisfactory; that the downward trend is checked, and the worst feature is the decrease in textile exports. These, for the seven months ending July 31, show a loss of over £2,500,000. The next thing to bring about a concrete improvement is the export of iron and steel. The decrease in exports of textile manufactures is susceptible of abundant explanation. It is silver. The cotton manufacturers of Lancashire have had to compete with the products of Indian factories working under a monetary system which practically gives them a protection against English imports of about 33-1/3 per cent. When we look at the balance of trade, however, we find all comparison cheaper than anything we can command, there is small wonder that our exports to India have not fallen to a very low ebb. The other items which are included in the balance have nearly all their special interest to those connected with foreign trade, but the general drift of the movement is more hopeful than they have been of late."

MUSIC'S CHARM.

An elaborate study of the influence of music on man and animals has been made by Professor J. M. Dogiel, of the University of Kazan, Russia. The action on the human heart was made evident by means of the plethysmograph, an apparatus which the music is made in a glass cylinder due to changes in the blood pressure. The music was played on a gramophone which draws a line upon a revolving drum. Melody of different kinds gave an influence on the nervous system, the muscles and the circulation of the blood. The results in the development of business in all the principal cities of the world are increasing the commercial importance of the cities, and they enhance their value as

REINDER IN ALASKA.

The Experiment for Propagating Them is Being Successfully Completed.

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Out of 170 reindeer brought from Siberia last year and placed in Alaska, 11 died during the year just closed. Eighty-eight fawns were dropped and 79 of them lived. Under the direction of Mr. Jackson, while north the reindeer station or Bear made a number of trips across Behring straits and barked for 37 more animals, which were safely landed in Alaska.

Mr. Jackson said, "to the fact that this was the first winter, and a very severe one it was, that the reindeer had spent in their new home, the government felt a great deal of anxiety to know how they passed through and how they were on the Alaskan moose. Of the 70 landed last year but 11 died, and these from bruises and severe injury received while transporting them to their new home. None of the deaths can be attributed to the winter. They are in the best conditions which surround them. The herd was left in the charge of two white men and four Siberian herders, assisted by several Alaskan young men, who are learning the business."

"The question of food did not create the least anxiety. The Arctic moss was so abundant that the herders never had to take their charge to a distance from the village greater than two miles during the winter. They are at a station on the harbor of Port Clarence, the nearest American harbor to the Siberian coast."

"During last spring there was an addition to the herd of 88 fawns, and of the 100 that were bred and now give promise of doing well."

"Before leaving Northwest Alaska I made a number of trips across Behring Sea in the month of July and brought over 37 reindeer in the Bear. The winter up in the Arctic was an unusually severe one and the reindeer cutter experienced much difficulty from the ice. We encountered at first heavy fogs down south as far as St. Mathew's island in the Behring Sea. This was about the 16th of June, when we were steering our way to the northward. From that time on through June and July the cutter met heavy ice floes in every direction. Behring straits were full of ice and the Bear had to pick her way carefully while crossing and recrossing. Two or three of the important stations on the Siberian coast we could not get into on account of the blockade of ice."

"So far there has been no utilization of reindeer milk or meat for food. Experiments will, however, be continued till the herd will be of such proportions that it can be generally used."

"We buy the reindeer from the Siberian villagers by barter. The natives of that part of Siberia do not know anything about money or its value and there is none there of any kind. The reindeer west about \$5 each in barter, and in exchange for them the government gives lead, tobacco, powder, shot, calico, axes, fox traps, knives and numerous things pleasing to their fancy."

"I consider now that the problem has passed the experimental stage and that it is only a question of time and money. It is the intention ultimately of the government to cover the whole frozen region of Alaska with reindeer."

Speaking of Siberia Mr. Jackson stated that during the four years in which he had visited the coast he had never seen a Russian or civilized man on the coast.

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