

TEA... R. H. JAMIESON... 33 FORT STREET.

THE GLOBE

TEA... R. H. JAMIESON... 33 FORT ST., NEW YORK.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1891.

VOLUME XXXIII, NO. 47.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Dangerous Naval Experiments at Portsmouth—The Utility of the Torpedo Boat Lessened.

The Elections in Ireland—Both Parties Alert and Confident—Lively Times Expected.

Chilian Affairs.

VALPARAISO, CHILI, Oct. 21.—The Spanish legation continues to afford shelter to five political refugees, despite the manifest desire of the junta that they be turned over to its custody.

Spain's minister has been, and is now, acting in accord with Mr. Egan, who has made material and positive evidence before the provisional committee of foreign affairs referring to the case of the political refugees in the American legation after the elections determine who is to be Balmaceda's successor.

Minister's Threatened.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 21.—The Kailun, a secret society, has caused the walls of Ho Chee, a large city in the province of Hoo Ren, on the Yang-Tze-Kiang, to be placarded with posters announcing that all missionaries will be executed.

A Distinguished Scientist Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Phillip Carpenter, F.R.S., the distinguished scientist, died to-day, aged 39 years.

Railway Accidents in France.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The French Cabinet, to-day, decided to reject the proposition of the Senate to establish a rate of 25 francs on imported salt meats.

Public Sentiment Adverse.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The opposition of the agricultural classes to the admission of American port threatens to block the removal of the restriction of the Sunk, either directly or indirectly, by raising the tariff to a figure almost prohibitory.

Old Games.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—Patezuels, the notorious bandit, was overtaken in the woods near Colon, today, by soldiers and a posse of citizens, and shot.

Lightning's Deadly Work.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—A farmer, named Stellmacher, with his son and daughter, were instantly killed by lightning during a severe storm, to-day.

Of Great Value in Time of War.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The most dangerous experiment ever witnessed at Portsmouth, where dangerous experiments are of almost daily occurrence, was effected to-day, under the auspices of the admiralty officers.

The Anti-Parnellite Nominations.

DUBLIN, Oct. 22.—In consequence of the vigorous and aggressive disposition displayed by the Parnellites, in having already placed John E. Redmond in the field to contest the seat in the House of Commons for Cork, made vacant by the death of Mr. Parnell, the anti-Parnellites have determined to nominate to contest a candidate to oppose Mr. Redmond, instead of awaiting the meeting of the convention, which is set for Tuesday of next week.

An Abortive Attempt.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A Buenos Ayres dispatch reports an abortive attempt at revolution in Paraguay. The government acted promptly, and the rebels were suppressed with little difficulty.

The Thames Rising.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—At Windsor the Thames rose four inches, flooding the meadows, a portion of the race course, and the play fields of Eton college. Miles of Home park and the Egham meads were also submerged.

The Floods in England.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Dispatches from every portion of Great Britain are arriving here, to-day, all telling of the vastly increasing floods. It is feared that the damage consequent upon the submerging of property will aggregate an enormous sum.

Investigating the Dilke Case.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Sir Charles Dilke, being now a standing candidate for Parliament, and seeking restoration to political life, arouses more than ever the hostility of the Conformist Liberals, who insist that his case is worse than Baccelli's.

There was much excitement among the spectators, and, though Lieut. Sturdee's views had been disproved, his bravery and that of his companions was highly praised.

The Australian Fleet.

MELBOURNE, VIC., Oct. 22.—The new Australian fleet is being received with enthusiasm everywhere, and universal satisfaction is expressed by all with the vessels, both as to structure and equipment.

Overpopulation and McKinley.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The Vulcan Iron Co. of Duisberg, which has branches elsewhere, and is one of the most important in Europe, declared, to-day, at a meeting of the directors, that the German iron industry was the lowest on record within several years.

Armed with Carbines.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The police of Berlin are to be armed with carbines in addition to the revolvers now in use.

Reducing the Output.

VIENNA, Oct. 22.—The output of the rifle factory at Steyer is being gradually reduced, and the employes are being dismissed.

Russian Retaliation.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—A sensation was caused on the Bourse in Berlin, on Tuesday, by a leading broker, who had been making extensive purchases of Russian Rouble notes, suddenly demanding immediate delivery of these securities.

The Parnellites are Pleased.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Parnellites profess to be greatly elated with the results as shown by an extensive canvass of Cork.

The Smallpox in Quebec.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—Three more cases of smallpox are located in the immediate neighborhood of the cases previously reported.

An Incurable Paralysis.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 22.—A lady, Newmarket, who was confined to her bed here for 21 years, for being the Salvation Army barracks and Jubilee church in 1870, has been pardoned by the Governor-General, as he is dying of consumption.

Their Friends at Work.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—A petition is being circulated here for signatures, praying the Minister of Justice to pardon Talbot and Naezelo, the detectives serving a term in St. Vicens de Paul penitentiary, for robbing the Grand Trunk R. R.

Principles not Counted.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—John Dillon said at the Wexford Convention to-day that John Redmond stood no chance of being elected for Cork, unless the Tories should withdraw their candidate to support Redmond.

The London Divorce Courts.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—In the term of court about to open there are 207 divorce cases on the docket.

Blaine is Well.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.—Secretary Blaine was met this morning at Young's hotel, and, in the course of a conversation, he remarked that he had enjoyed four months of absolute rest, something that he had not had for many years.

The Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Money closed at 3 per cent, the lowest rate. The highest rate was 3 1/2. Exchange closed steady.

Mrs. George Bendis.

MRS. GEO. BENDIS, of Oak, Ont., writes to ask permission, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, for it is a sure cure for all summer complaints. We advise without it the house. Fowler's Wild Strawberry Price, 50c.

Wood, is now a fugitive from justice, having defrauded Portsmouth inn-keeper by means of bogus cheques.

Chapman Will Give the Globe Abundant Opportunity to Prove Its Charges.

Behring's Sea Commissioners Banqueted—The Agnes McDonald Sails for Victoria.

From Our Own Correspondent.

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Oil on the Ocean—The Steamer Edam Abandoned at Sea.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The steamer Tallahassee, of the Ocean Steamship Company, which has just arrived at this port from Savannah, Ga., was the vessel which took into Savannah, last Thursday morning, seven men, who had been taken from the wrecked schooner Wapella.

Victims of a Heavy Accident.

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Toronto's Census.

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In Favor of Annexation.

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Bradstreet's Report.

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WESTMINSTER.

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Nemah, the Chilcutis murderer, in the provincial penitentiary here, under sentence to be hanged on the 29th inst., has been resupplied.

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Free Falls.

HAVE great faith in Dundock Block Bitter, as a blood purifier. I have taken three bottles, and feel like a new man. It is a grand medicine. Ida Anderson, Toronto, Ont.

separate indictments against the officers of the Louisiana lottery. Among the list are: George Searcy, Paul Conrad, president, and Joseph P. Hornum, secretary.

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A "FOSSIL" DISCUSSED.

To THE EDITOR:—A letter appeared in this morning's paper signed, no doubt, appropriately, "Fossil," which should not be allowed to pass without a reply. The fossil who wrote that letter is, without doubt, one of the signers of the petition to the government, which, in one part, instructs the "boodle" in connection with the letting of the sewer-pipe contracts. It is pleasing to see that Major Dupont disclaims having any connection with this statement, and the same is perhaps true of others whose names were attached to the first request to the government. However, it is with "Fossil's" statements that I have to deal. Some of the petitioners, without doubt, have done a great deal towards bringing about Victoria's present prosperity, but there are some among them, and these, too, very rich men, who cannot be congratulated on their reputation in this respect. They cannot point to a single industry which they have brought, or aided in bringing, into existence. They cannot point to a block of buildings which they have erected which are a credit and an ornament to the city, and, at the same time, a good revenue-producing investment. They cannot furnish proof that they have been liberal in aiding the charitable institutions to secure buildings wherein to minister to the wants of the sick and infirm. In fact they cannot boast of a single instance which would cause them to be remembered in any sense by the community a month after they have been returned to the earth, or which they now own to large a share. The building up of industries, the erection of business blocks, of hotels, of the charitable buildings, the prosecution of any enterprise calculated to benefit Victoria, are not put down to their credit, but, in most cases, to the enterprise and generosity of the poorer, but more energetic and brainy men of the town. It is true some of them have loaned money to enterprising individuals struggling business men and manufacturers, and have leased their property at so much per front foot, that buildings might be erected; but they generally have a strong string to every dollar, and they are slow to let it go. There is one man among them who will long be remembered by Victorians, not in pleasant memory though, and that is the individual who laid streets as sinners as a snake fence, and so narrow that it will cost this city thousands and tens of thousands to repair this folly. "Fossil" reads the city a homily on the manner of city government and assessors, at the work of the assessors. Now, I question very much if "Fossil" understands what he is writing about. It is an easy matter to string a lot of phrases together, perhaps suggested by a wrong interpretation of some ancient work on political economy. The calls upon the city finances for improvements during the past few years have been exceptionally heavy, because of the remarkable strikes it has been making. I will grant that much of the money that has been spent might have been disbursed to better advantage under ordinary circumstances. But the circumstances have been extraordinary, and it would require the most sagacious and far-seeing men to have looked into the future, and foreseen and prepared for contingencies such as have arisen. I fully believe the Mayor and Board of Aldermen have dealt honestly and fairly by the city, and if errors have been committed, it has been one altogether to a desire to fairly deal by all, and furnish everyone with the requisites of city life. No doubt "Fossil" has side-walks and roads to their houses, water service and other necessities, so it is not "Fossil" in their eyes that the new districts which have been built up should be similarly supplied—districts out of the sale of which "Fossil" and his friends have become rich. "Fossil" naturally grumbles about the assessment. Why could not the city await the time when he had sold all his vacant land at the highest figures, before raising it? To-day it is doubtful if "Fossil" and his co-fossils would take the assessors' valuation for a single foot of any land they possess. "Fossil" asks "What new industries on a large scale, except that of sealing, and one or two saw factories, have been initiated during the past few years?" Surely this particular "Fossil" has been on a very back shelf. Have not flouring and oatmeal mills on a large scale been established; foundries, machine shops, pottery works, and a large array of small factories, while existing industries have doubled and tripled their capacity? Has "Fossil" ever taken a ride in the electric cars? and does he not consider that a large industry? Have not the salmon industry, the coal industry, the lumber industry, doubled and quadrupled within the past few years? I wonder if "Fossil" has a single dollar in any one of these many industries, which have built up the country and made him and his friends fossils independently rich? I doubt it. He may hold a mortgage, at half its value and high interest, on some one of them. No, "Fossil," you are out of the fight, and you had best occupy your time and mind in preparing for the final crumble, instead of carping and criticizing in your ancient way at energetic and enterprising citizens. "Fossil" finds fault with muddy streets, and he wants things nice and clean, and he don't want any taxes. Muddy streets are caused by the large traffic that there is now over them. You cannot have a clean city without making sewers, and "Fossil" in order to lay the pipes. And "it costs double to live here to what it does in highly civilized England," and the taxation is ruinous. With the transportation facilities to England are excellent now and the fare cheap, and I don't believe Victoria would miss "Fossil" very much, anyhow. Human fossils are of little use or ornament in a progressive city like Victoria, and they simply weary progressive men by their eternal kicking, growling and snarling. They are always an obstruction to every proposed improvement. "They never will be missed."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

To THE EDITOR:—I observed in a recent issue of your evening contemporary a short article having reference to the "caucus" work now provided by the school trustees of this city. As the "caucus" is peculiarly an institution of party government, one naturally wonders why it should be necessary that our city School Board should have recourse to it. One would suppose there was no party there—that all were in the same boat, working for the common good of education. Such would not, however, appear to be the case; for in the party list known as the "Blackleg-coated Phil" is, I know, as one would suppose, between the Government members and the civic members of the Board. For instance, one of the Government appointees (now commonly known as the "Blackleg-coated Phil") is, I am led to believe, the ring-leader not only in caucus, but in every movement hostile to the educational department which he is supposed to represent on the Board. The result of the last caucus being very freely dis-

E. M. JOHNSON,

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC

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

FOR SALE:

AN IMPROVED ESTATE—480 acres more or less; 250 acres cleared; nine miles of fencing dividing the property into suitable fields. The character of the land is about 250 acres alluvial deposit, with clay subsoil; 80 acres alder, maple, cedar and balsam, vegetable deposit, clay subsoil; 150 acres level park-like land, some pine woods, etc., etc.

Two Trout Streams run through the property, mill site and cataract on each running from a beautiful lake. There are several springs on the property.

Part of the property is suitable for townsite subdivision. Coal is known to exist on the property, also Fuller's earth and Terra Cotta Clay.

Garden and two orchards, about 200 fruit trees.

Sawmill complete, water power, in full running order; capacity 12,000 feet per diem, leased for two years at \$400 per acre and \$50 per thousand stumpage.

Two-storey dwelling, 10 rooms.

Dwelling house, 4 rooms, stables, hay loft, etc.

- Blacksmith's shop building, used as a stable. Cottage used by mill hands. Barn, 100x24; sheds all around same for sheep and stalls for cattle. Fowl house and enclosures: wash house and wool shed. Root house, turkey house, tool house, extra chicken shed, carriage house and stables, stalls for four horses and space for four carriages; hay loft 60x20, etc. Cottage of three rooms, well finished. Railway siding to the property, one hour's journey from Victoria. The fishing and shooting are good. Distance from Salt water about four miles. The whole property is well watered, with good roads and gates on the land. Heavy crops have been raised. The climate is all that can be desired, and the neighborhood is settling up with a most desirable class of settlers. To Gentlemen Farmers this property offers an opportunity seldom met with. For cards to view, price, terms and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

TO LET.

- 8-Room House, bath, hot and cold water; Churchway, close to town; \$25 per month. 7-Room House, 1 1/2 Acres, Stables, etc., \$22.50 per month. 9-Room House, North Park St. \$18 per month. 6-Room House, New, Niagara St., bath, hot and cold water, etc., \$20 per month.

E. M. JOHNSON, Corner of Broughton and Government Streets, Victoria, B.C.

passed, and I am led to believe that some of its results will be found to be highly prejudicial to the interests of education in this city. If I am, correctly informed, some of their latest doings will set place them in a very favorable light before the public when properly understood.

I shall be agreeably surprised if the Minister of Education finds the new City Trustee system to work better than the old, as I believe in so far as Victoria is concerned. Victoria, Oct. 24, 1891.

THE CROFTER QUESTION. No. 2.

To THE EDITOR:—When the offer of the Imperial government, in 1887-88, agreeing to a loan of \$150,000 to carry into effect this proposed colonization from the congested districts of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland was submitted for ratification to the government of British Columbia, it was found that the conditions of the loan were too onerous to be accepted. A modified scheme, therefore, was submitted to the Imperial treasury, recommending a reduced rate of interest and an easier system of repayments.

In the meantime a select committee of the House of Commons on colonization was appointed "to inquire into various schemes which have been proposed to Her Majesty's government to facilitate emigration from the congested districts of the United Kingdom to the British Colonies or elsewhere; to examine into the results of any schemes which have received practical trial in recent years, and to report generally whether, in their opinion, it is desirable that further facilities should be given to promote emigration; and if so, upon the means and the conditions under which such emigration can be best carried out, and the quarters to which it can most advantageously be directed."

From the preamble laid down it is evident that the committee (21 members) had an extensive field to investigate. The British Columbia scheme was made a portion of the whole, rendering it necessary that it should be reported on before anything further could be done in reference to the loan. The committee did not get its working order until 1889, when nine witnesses were examined, of whom I was one. As the committee's work was not completed when the House adjourned, no report was made. It was again appointed in 1890, when forty witnesses were examined. The committee again rose without reporting, not having completed the work laid out for them. In January 1891 (this year) they were again re-appointed, and examined five witnesses. They concluded their enquiries and submitted their report to Parliament on the 17th of March.

The following quotation from the report shows how the commissioners view British Columbia and its colonization scheme. It says: "The proposals of British Columbia have much to recommend them. Under an order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in 1888, Mr. Begg was appointed a commissioner to submit to Her Majesty's Government a scheme under which, experimentally, an advance of \$150,000 would be made by the Treasury, at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent (but the interest for the first five years to be added to the capital sum) until repayment by the Government of British Columbia, who would guarantee the repayment of principal and interest. With the funds, etc., provided, it is proposed to take out gradually 1,250 families, and to settle them on locations variously suited for agriculture, fruit culture, etc. fishing and other industries. Mr. Begg's negotiation advanced so far that in 1888 the Treasury were apparently willing to grant the sum asked, but on more onerous conditions, which the Colonial Government did not assent to by the Treasury. This appointment of the committee of 1888, threw this and other schemes into abeyance and the commissioner has been ever since in a state of expectancy of its judgment on his project."

"That project presents the rare recommendation that it demands from the public purse, or from local funds, no assistance beyond the Imperial loan, the repayment of which is guaranteed by a solvent and promising province, which seems to possess ample resources for the settlement of a large population. In the respects of climate and sea-board, it is well suited for the reception of a class accustomed both to land and sea pursuits. In many particulars the requisite machinery is incomplete, but your committee see no reason to doubt that the enterprise of the Colonial Government would soon supply what is deficient, aware as they would be, that the success of their undertaking would depend upon their very first shipments of emigrants being well selected and well provided for in every way. Your committee think that in no way could the object, recognized as necessary, be obtained with less outlay or risk to the national exchequer; and they can conceive of many considerations on which the colonization of British Columbia, by a maritime population, would appear to be desirable in the interests of the British Empire. They do not think that by any one scheme the adequate relief of the congested districts can be obtained; and they recommend the offer of the Government of British Columbia to the early and favorable consideration of Her Majesty's Government and Parliament."

ALEX. BEOG, C.C. for B.C. Oct. 23rd, 1891.

THE DROWNING ACCIDENT.

To THE EDITOR:—Will you allow me space in your valuable paper for the true account of the sad drowning accident at Plumper Pass, from the survivor, as there are some that have heard he was to blame. On Sunday evening, the three took a young man, who had been visiting them, home to Galians Island, and on their returning a squall struck the boat and upset it. Two could not swim, and Mr. Collinson, a very powerful swimmer, put them both on the boat, and he himself swam behind, to try and get her ashore, but as the man was in the boat he could not right her. He then dived under and tried to free the mast, but only succeeded in breaking the slip. He then cheered his companions, and told them everything would be all right; but, unfortunately, the boat was caught in a whirl, and sank again, and one of the poor fellows, W. Smith, could not reach her again. Collinson, in the meantime, was casting Jack to the boat, and put him on four different times until, at last, poor Fred Jack succumbed. By this time Collinson had been swimming about two hours, trying to save his companions, and he then got on the boat himself, and only by a miracle was saved, as he was picked up insensible. W. M. ROSSON. Plumper Pass, Oct. 24, 1891.

A SUGGESTION.

To THE EDITOR:—The concerts on Monday and Tuesday evenings will prove musical treats. Perhaps it would not be amiss to suggest that those people who think it the correct thing to converse and comment during the rendition of the finest numbers will confer a favor by staying away, or by bringing a dog with them. MUSICAL.

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aniel Ruttle to enter his
office of the Local Regis-
trary of Justice at Perth,
in the 30th day of Septem-
ber, 1891, an order was
made of the High Court of
Justice of the County of
Perth, in which is set out
the claim of Mary Ann Rut-
tle, in the said Province of
Ontario, is the said Town-
ship of Drummond, in the
said Province of Ontario,
to the Plaintiff and the
said Ruttle respectively, and
in the said writ of summons
it is set out that the said
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CANADIAN NEWS.

Merrier Expected to Shortly Appeal to the People of Quebec Province.

McGregory Will Seek Re-Election—Gunpowder Causes Death—Went Down in the Gale.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—Perley, chief engineer of the Public Works Department, still remains in a serious condition. The latest bulletin states that there is no change for the better.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—The Mounted Police department are advised that Constables Alexander and Ryan, of the mounted police, when out on the 10th patrolling for whiskey, south of Macleod, were fired upon by a party of blue Indians. The policemen returned the fire. Constable Alexander received a slight wound, and one hostile threw up his arms and fell, when the other Indians fled. The dusky warrior is fatally injured. The Minister of State is holding an investigation. It is thought the Indians had been on a cattle-stealing expedition, as fresh blood was found in their possession.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—In the criminal court, Saturday, application was made to have the case of Connolly against McGregor and Murphy brought to trial. Judge Ross said he could not grant the application unless the defendants appear in court; delay was granted until November 2nd, when the two defendants will put in an appearance.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—Paquet produced before the Royal Commission, Saturday, a letter he received from Premier Mercier, while the latter was in Paris, asking that \$5,000 be sent to him. Paquet did not care about reading the whole of the letter, and handed it to the judge, who after taking a note of its contents, stated that as the letter was a private one, they could not authorize the reading of the whole of it and then read a portion.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—La Patrie says that having no chance to get satisfaction from the Governor-General, Premier Mercier should denounce before the Imperial Government the unconstitutional acts of the alleged representative of the Crown at Quebec, and that it would be wise to do this before Angers adds some new misdeeds to those he has already perpetrated.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—Capt. Donnelly of the Kinairdian, in the hold of his vessel, Saturday, when a load of wood was dumped down upon him, without warning. He was killed instantly.

WINDSOR, Oct. 26.—David Dunlop, injured in the railway accident near Brandon, died Friday morning. He was the third victim.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—Monsieur O'Brien, domestic prelate of the Pope, who brought the beretta to Cardinal Taschereau, says he is certain the great Pope has no intention of leaving Rome. The Italian Government has declared the Vatican government property, and the Pope an Italian subject.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—A. M. Burgess is to be chief clerk of the Interior Department. The question of his position in the department, and also of Clerk Nelson's case, are to be brought up in the House next session.

BRIEF, MAN., Oct. 26.—Two boys, aged three and five, sons of Robt. Newham, who is employed on the railway here, were burned to death this afternoon. During his temporary absence from the house the boys secured a flask of gunpowder and in some way exploded it. Before assistance arrived both were badly burned, and lived only a few hours.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—United States cattle dealers are still after Canadian cattle. Gould, of Boston, an extensive dealer, is at present in Ontario, and has succeeded in buying quite a number of cattle for shipment.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—The Mail's Montreal correspondent says: The general opinion is that the province is on the eve of another general election. Everything points in that direction. Paquet's barbed statement has brought what everybody was anticipating immediately nearer. The special commission is expected to finish its work in the course of another week, and then it is expected that the Lieut.-Governor will act. The only course left to Mercier will be to appeal to the province, and one of the most bitter struggles of recent years is imminent.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—United States cattle dealers are still after Canadian cattle. Gould, of Boston, an extensive dealer, is at present in Ontario, and has succeeded in buying quite a number of cattle for shipment.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—The exact nature of the award made in the dispute between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific railway, respecting the mountain section of the railway, which was built by

Underdonk's firm for the Dominion Government, was made public to-day. This company presented claims which amounted to nearly \$15,000,000. The arbitrators heard an immense amount of evidence and made several visits to the localities in which defects of construction are alleged to exist, and their conclusion is that \$7,970,000 will have to be spent by the Government on these five sections to bring the railway up to the standard stipulation in the syndicated agreement of 1880.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—It is now said that Thos. McGregor will be a candidate for re-election in Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—Before the Royal Commission, this morning, the evidence of Ernest Paquet was continued. He was examined by Judge Jette. Among other things it was learned from Paquet that Premier Mercier received \$10,000 in all through the intervention of the witness. Paquet also stated that he had made \$5,000 by another transaction. Judge Jette would like to know what he had not included this last sum sent to Mercier in his personal account, and the reply was that it was entirely foreign to the Balaes Chalmers business. Paquet denied that he had ever intended to receive \$100,000 with anybody. The money was absolutely his own to dispose of as he wished.

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.—Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, has entered action here against the Toronto Globe for libel, in stating that he offered to sell the management of the Conservative party to the Liberals, during the recent crisis.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—Justice Cimon was married at Basille, to-day, to Miss Stella Langvin, daughter of Sir Hector. The ceremony was performed by Monsignor Dangevin, Archbishop of Leltopolis and uncle of the bride.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—The Board of Management of the Methodist Women's Missionary Society, to their annual meeting yesterday, considered the question of mission work in British Columbia, and decided to memorialize the government to take some action with a view to giving missionaries power to exert great influence or control over the parents of Indian children in the schools.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—The Mail's Montreal correspondent says that the belief in the probability of an early election in this province is strengthened by a special despatch from Quebec, which says Premier Mercier expresses the opinion that there will be an election. Boucherville, it is understood, will be called to Ottawa, while Angers will be called to Ottawa, to be replaced at Spencerwood by Sir Adolph Caron.

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TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

The Green Isle Again Torn by Political Differences—Healy's Dismal Forebodings.

Blood Flows Freely at an Election Meeting—Dillon and O'Brien Mobbed by Parnellites.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—It was justly transpired that Boulanger was terribly addicted to the morphine habit. Most of the dramatic incidents of his life were passed while under the influence of hypodermic injections. It is also ascertained that Madame Bonnemain was a victim of the drug.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Great floods have occurred in the streams fed by the mountains towards the Eastern Pyrenees. Many valleys have been inundated and crops and buildings washed away.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.—A message from Peking says: The Chinese Government has decided to send a part of the Pechili garrison to restore and maintain order in the disturbed locality. This resolution was reached with great reluctance, as the Pechili troops are especially depended upon for the protection of Peking and the adjoining provinces. The Chinese Government has become convinced, however, that there is no danger of a renewal of the old Tsinin rebellion, and vigorous action will be necessary to prevent the movement from becoming formidable.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 284 to 210, has rejected a motion to suppress the French Embassy at the Vatican.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Times, referring to the Baltimore affair at Valparaiso, says: "It is clear that a brutal outrage was committed and that the Washington City Government has a good practical case to make against the Chilean Government. It is not yet clear how far the Chilean Government has gone in not yet come when such demand could be made in hot blood and based upon incomplete information. It is not for a great and powerful nation like the United States to be so easily provoked by a small, weak, and poor neighbor. Arguing that Chile is overrunning from a regime of bad government, the attack on the Baltimore sailors may be regarded as an insane act in the States by the Chilean Government. It is not to be expected that the Chilean Government will find to enhance the difficulties of a government which already has a hard enough time to maintain law and order."

LONDON, Oct. 25.—It was learned to-day that the village of Birigen, in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, has been almost wiped out by fire. The flames were fanned by a gale and the local fire department could do nothing to check the progress of the conflagration. Nearly all business places and residences were utterly destroyed in a brief space of time. The Victoria and Wilderstein hotels were the only structures of consequence left in a ruinous state. The inhabitants of the village of Birigen are in a pitiful condition, and relief parties have started for the scene.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—John Dillon addressed a demonstration of workmen at Dundalk yesterday, and made a flattering appeal for their support. He dilated upon the stupidity of trying to quarrel with England after all the trouble and time that has been occupied in securing her friendship. It was a terrible thing to ask a man to make his steadily dwindling population to break with England at the risk of retaining home rule another decade. If this policy is permitted to spread, before two years the population of the North will be as scanty as that of the South, and he as they were fifteen years ago, when every man was for himself.

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The departure of the cruiser Boston coincided with the demand made in looked upon as proceeding. The English are inclined to take up the defense of Chili, where their interests lie. The Globe remarks that in the present condition of Chili the provisional government is hardly more responsible for the actions of the mob Valparaiso than the Washington government considered itself for the lynching of the Italian.

The St. James Gazette reports that the United States is not blameless in the matter. It was an insult to appoint as their representative at Valparaiso Patrick Egan, who applied the methods of the Irish league to diplomacy. President Harrison should not be surprised if Chili should ask for his recall before complying with the American demand for satisfaction.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the United States seem to be rather in a hurry in their demand for compensation. President Harrison's dictum is like the vaporing of old world jingo. The States can well afford to be patient without detriment to their rights or dignity.

Don't Want a Rupture. PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 284 to 210, has rejected a motion to suppress the French Embassy at the Vatican.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1891.

SYMPATHETIC.

Has the organ of the Opposition a vestige of political principle? It would seem that it has not. Its policy is obstinate, reasonable, pig-headed opposition. The first article of its creed is "The Government cannot do anything but what it pleases, and its rule of action is "Oppose the Government, no matter what it does."

Until yesterday it condemned the Hon. Mr. Chapleau as a boodling politician, and censured the Government for allowing him to remain in office. It expatiated on the pitiful scandals and scouted the idea that Mr. Chapleau had no connection with them. There is a rumor abroad that Mr. Chapleau will not be a member of the reorganized Government, and instantly the Times sympathizes with the minister, whose translation to the department of Railways and Canals the Empire opposes. Instead of commending the Premier for having the firmness and the courage to deny a powerful politician whom it condemns as untrustworthy the promotion he seeks, it evidently rejoices in the prospect that the Government cannot abate him so easily as it imagines. It would be delighted to see Mr. Chapleau, whom it has denounced time and again, giving Mr. Abbott trouble because he will not promote him to a position of great responsibility and influence. Our contemporary seems to have an inkling of the utter want of principle it displays, and to excuse itself it asserts that "as far as political cleanliness is concerned he (Mr. Chapleau) may retort on the Ontario men, that he is as good as the rest of the Ministry."

The Times says this at a time when it does not know who are to compose the Ministry. But if every one of its members was as pure as it is possible for a man to be, the Times would not hesitate to declare that it was composed of boodlers, actual and possible. It never hesitates to publish a column against a prominent opponent, if it can do so safely. But its inconsistency in this matter is so conspicuous that it must be seen by the most bigoted partisan. It condemned Mr. Chapleau as unfaithful, and when it believes that Mr. Abbott will not give him a seat in the re-constituted Cabinet, it sneers and sneers, and sympathizes with the Minister who is, as it believes, so rejected.

IRISH FACTIONS.

The factions in Ireland are fighting. Their political contests seem to be a series of disgraceful row. Appeals to the shillalah are made much more frequently than appeals to reason. This is very unfortunate. It is important that the Irish people should conduct their elections in a rational and seemly way, for, by being turbulent and by resorting to physical force to accomplish their ends, they are convincing the people of Great Britain that what their enemies say of them is true, namely, that they are not competent to govern themselves.

The elections in Ireland are on Irish issues, and they are being managed exclusively by Irishmen. If they cannot conduct them in an orderly way they will greatly prejudice the cause of Home Rule in the eyes of the electors of England and Scotland.

The British Liberals say that Home Rule for Ireland is still the principal plank in their platform. It is, therefore, of the first importance that the Home Rulers should do nothing to give their opponents in England a handle against them. The enemies of Home Rule are, no doubt, delighted to see a split in the Home Rule party, and to hear the Home Rulers abuse and denounce each other. They know that a party divided against itself can make no headway, and will be sure, if its divisions are not soon healed, to go to pieces. To divide the Home Rule party and to lessen its influence, in England and Scotland, particularly, is what the enemies of Home Rule have been trying to do for a long time, but without the slightest success. But it is now seen that the Home Rulers themselves are in a fair way to do what their enemies, striving as they were, found to be impossible. A few of the Irish party see this, and are, consequently, doing their best to make peace, but the greater number seem to be blind to the consequences that must ensue if they keep on quarrelling and fighting among themselves.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Mr. Blaine seems to have recovered his health. He is again taking an active part in public affairs. He has written a letter to help Major McKinley in the Ohio contest. He had declared that there was nothing in the McKinley bill to give the farmers of the United States a new market for a single bushel of wheat or a single barrel of pork. This utterance of his was being used against Mr. McKinley by his opponents. Mr. Blaine, as soon as he found that this was the case, wrote a letter saying that he had said this of the tariff before the reciprocity clauses were added to it, but that the tariff as it is, does open new markets to the farmers of the Republic.

The publication of this letter is taken as a sign that Mr. Blaine is in the field as a candidate for the Presidency. Many say that it was written for this very purpose. At present it is not clear whether the impression that Mr. Blaine is not averse to being the bearer of the standard of the Republican Party in the coming Presidential contest. The only Republican candidates who are now looked upon as probable are Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine. The indications are that Mr. Blaine is the favorite. Mr. Harrison seemed, a little while ago, to have raised himself in the

estimation of the American people, but his increased popularity was not of long continuance. As soon as there was a chance of Mr. Blaine coming to the front against the Harrison stock went down. It is pretty low just now, and there does not seem to be much chance of its rising again. If Mr. Blaine's health keeps good, Mr. Harrison's chance of a second nomination will be very slim. If, however, Mr. Blaine is incapacitated for active work upon any cause, the President will not have, in his own party, a single competitor who is at all popular.

Mr. Cleveland still appears to be the only Democratic candidate possible. There is not at this moment any other in sight. He grows in popularity as time advances, and it is evident that he is the only Democrat that the Republicans fear as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Cleveland's views on the tariff have been accepted by his party, but his opinions on the silver coinage question, though regarded as sound by the intelligent men of the Eastern States, are not looked upon with favor by the Farmers Alliance politicians and the Democrats of the West. The Democrats are accused of having on this question one policy for the East and another for the West, but although it is said that Mr. Cleveland is more careful than he used to be with respect to what he says about silver no one openly accuses him of having changed his ground on that question. The ex-President has taken part in the New York State election with the view, it is said, of ingratiating himself with the Tammany Hall politicians. This move of his friends look upon as a false move. Mr. Cleveland has nothing in common with the Tammany Hall crowd, and he may calculate upon their opposition let him do what he may. His wisest plan, they say, is for him to keep on as he began; to remain true to his principles, and to look to enlightened and independent men for support.

RELIGIOUS CRITICISM.

Dr. Pierson, an American clergyman, filed Mr. Spurgeon's sermon in the Tabernacle last Sunday. It might be supposed that the good Doctor would have something to say to the congregation about themselves, their own spiritual life and their own sins and shortcomings. And very likely he had, but like a great many other people in this world, good and bad indifferent, the preacher could not mind his own business and confine his criticisms and his exhortations to what concerned the denomination to which he and his hearers belonged. He could not resist the temptation to run down his and their neighbors. It is so very comfortable to think that we are better than some people that we know. That we are superior to their superstitious notions, and are not addicted to their practices. The generation that thanks the Lord that it is not as other men are is still in the land of the living. It is as vigorous to-day as it was two thousand years ago, and quite as ready to look down upon the stupid and depraved people who do not think and act as it does.

Dr. Pierson, knowing that he was talking to Baptists, who do not set much value upon what they call the aesthetics of religion, commented severely on the people who decorate their churches with flowers and candles and crucifixes, whose clergy wear robes of antiquated pattern, and whose way of worship is ceremonial. His indignation against ritualists and ritualism waxed warm as he proceeded, and his zeal against forms and ceremonies caused him to use language which is reported to be "extravagant." Some of those who heard him disapproved of this onslaught of the American divine on the ritualists, who had done neither him nor the people who heard him any harm.

But Dr. Pierson only did publicly, and perhaps, a little offensively, what many presume every day. They are scandalized by what people who differ with them in opinion and practice on religious matters say and do, and they cannot help denouncing what they do not approve, and perhaps do not very well understand. Yet, after all, what business is it of theirs what decries their neighbors believe, or what ceremonies they practice. It may be to them inconceivable how it is that sensible and pious persons set so high a value upon forms and ceremonies which they look upon as meaningless, and perhaps hurtful. But it is undeniable that good men and women are ritualists. There are among the high church clergy far abler and more learned men than Dr. Pierson; and harder workers and more self-sacrificing men, than some of them are not to be found in any Church or any body of Christians. These are facts known to and cheerfully admitted by non-conformists and low churchmen. If then a man can be a devout Christian and a ritualist, what is the good, or where is the sense, of making a fuss about his ritualism? Why not let him indulge his taste in church ornamentation and ceremonial to his heart's content in peace? Why worry about him at all? If he is good and useful, let him be good and useful in his own way.

It is very likely that if a contentions, censorious, uncharitable, sharp-tongued high-churchman were to place the non-ritualist Christians under the magnifying glass of intolerance, he would see as much to find fault with and to condemn as Dr. Pierson and his like do when they complete the high church people. As a matter of fact ritualists are accused of doing this very thing. It is said that they are, in their way, as censorious as narrow, and as harsh in their judgments of those who do not agree with them, as are the most bigotted of their opponents and contempters. They are, indeed, accused of cherishing a sort of ecclesiastical superciliousness which is as far removed as possible from the fraternal spirit of Christianity. Many among them cannot mind their own affairs or refrain from sneering at those

whose opinions and practices are different from their own. The spirit exhibited by Dr. Pierson in Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle assumes many forms and is hateful in them all. Self-righteousness and spiritual pride have done much harm and are doing much harm in the world. If every one in religious matters, as it is universally allowed to be right in secular affairs, looks well after his own business and refrains from meddling in the concerns of his neighbors there would be a much better feeling among the denominations than has existed heretofore, and the people outside the churches would look upon the people inside the churches with far more respect than they do. It is significant that sounds of dissent and disapproval were heard in the tabernacle even while Dr. Pierson was declaiming against the ritualists.

A LEARNED POLITICIAN.

The world knows Mr. Ignatius Donnelly as a laborious author, who, with great ingenuity, tried to prove that Lord Bacon was the author of the plays and poems generally attributed to William Shakespeare. But it appears that the learned and talented Ignatius has played in his day many parts in the world's drama. One of them is that of an United States politician. If the evidence adduced in a court of law of the neighboring Republic in the case of Donnelly vs. the Pioneer Press is to be believed, Mr. Donnelly resembles the great man he admires so much in other respects than in possessing great ability. That evidence shows that he practised some of the arts for which a certain class of American politicians have become remarkable. Col. King wrote that Mr. Donnelly, as a politician, was by no means a pattern of parity. Of course it is quite possible that the gallant Colonel's testimony may not be strictly accurate, but if he tells anything like the truth the gifted author, both as a giver of bribes and a taker of bribes, may take a high place in the noble army of boodlers. He may not be like his great model, "The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind," but it must be allowed that no one outside the United States would take him for a pattern of political purity.

A TEMPTIBLE COURSE.

We waited with some curiosity to see what reply the Toronto Globe would make to the Hon. Mr. Chapleau's prompt and emphatic denial of its statement, that he, last session, had offered to join the Liberal Party, taking with him all the followers he could muster. The Globe's assertion was unqualified, and Mr. Chapleau gave it the lie direct. Has the Globe hastened to prove the truth of its statement? Has it given the name of the person, who acted as intermediary; has it named the place where the offer was made, and has it stated the terms in which it was couched? People who have anything like correct ideas of honor, must have believed that the Globe, when it made this serious charge in such specific terms, would have been prepared to substantiate it at a moment's notice. An honorable journalist, before he published the statement, would have exacted from his informant a pledge that he would give his name and every particular connected with the charge as soon as a contradiction appeared and proof was required. Was the Globe prepared to do this? Did it hasten to show the world that, when it made a charge so seriously affecting the character of a public man and, by consequence, his political prospects, it was ready to prove any assertion it had made? Nothing of the kind. It does not produce one single fact or name or date in proof of its accusation. It does not attempt to uphold its character for truthfulness. It is willing to remain under the imputation of being a liar and a false accuser for an indefinite period longer. This is what it says:

Mr. Chapleau denies the statement of the Globe that he offered through an intermediary to desert to the Opposition last session. Nevertheless, the charge is true. It is a matter which cannot very well be settled by controversy at long range. The House is the place for testing out an assertion and Mr. Chapleau's counter-assertion, for those who have a direct knowledge of the circumstances will be face to face. Next session, therefore, should Mr. Chapleau still be in the humor, let him state his case in the presence of the Liberal members, and he will get his answer—namely, that besides aiding in the impeachment of Sir Hector, he did offer through an intermediary to cross the floor with all the followers he could muster, and that the Liberal members declined to have anything to do with him. Such shuffling as this is most disgusting. If the matter is one that cannot very well be settled by controversy at long range, why was the controversy opened at long range? Every fair minded man must see that the Globe is bound in honor and honesty either to make good its charge through the medium in which it was made, or to confess its inability to prove its truth.

It happens that the statement is of such a nature as to be as easily proved in the columns of the Globe as in the House of Commons. There need be no controversy about it. It relates to matters of fact, not of opinion. If Mr. Chapleau made the offer, it must have been by some one to some one. A half a dozen lines from either the maker of the offer or the receiver of the offer, if he is a man of good character who can be believed, will be quite sufficient to convince the public that the Globe has good grounds for the statement it has made. As it has failed to produce one word of evidence in support of what it has published to the world, the fair presumption is that it cannot do so, and that its confident assertions are based upon such unsubstantial rumor or some lie invented by an unprincipled partisan. But Mr. Chapleau, we by our Ottawa telegram, is not going to wait until the Globe gets some one to fight its battles on the floor of the House of Commons. He has taken measures to compel it to prove its accusations in a court of law, or take the consequences of being unable to do so.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The English newspapers, without exception contain eulogistic notices of the late Leader of the House of Commons. Mr. Smith appears to have been literally a man without an enemy, but he was by no means a man without character. He was not hated because he was not worth hating—as is sometimes the case with the man who is everybody's friend—but because he gave no one reason to hate him. The Daily News, which is the leading English Liberal newspaper, says that "He never could have made a serious enemy. This, however, would have been a weakly tribute of praise if that were all. He made friends among those who were most strongly and consistently opposed to his political party." The kindness of his nature and the gentleness of his manners won for him the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. The Daily Telegraph says of him, "He was, by heart and nature, and training, a loyal, dutiful and devoted gentleman, faithful to friends, indulgent to antagonists, gifted richly, if not brilliantly, with judgment, prudence, courage, and strong English sense." The Standard says that "No ill-natured word can be cited against him, no malevolent act, and no intriguing purpose. He seemed to think, as a matter of course, that a man of honor can neither give nor do anything in Parliament, or on the platform, which he would not say or do in his own house, or under the roof of a friend." This is very high praise, indeed, and gives us a good idea of the innate nobility of the man. There are very few men in public life, either in Europe or America, of which this can be said. Politicians, as a rule, have one mode of manners for society and another for public life. It often happens that the man who appears to be a perfect gentleman in his own home or in a friend's house, is little better than a ruffian on the public platform and in the Legislative chamber. And it would be well if this difference stopped at manners and did not extend to morals. Every one knows that there are two many men who will stop at the price of a monthly magazine, and of it she has already made a financial success. The titled editor writes more than 15,000 words for his magazine each month, and writes well. Her pen stimulated the interest of her husband, and now the Earl of Aberdeen is sub-editor and publisher of the magazine, taking charge of all the copy of each number, and dealing with the printer and the publisher. The little nine-year-old daughter of the Aberdeen household became interested in her mother's editorial work, and to satisfy her ambition, Lord Aberdeen started a separate little periodical for his daughter. This is known as "Wee Willie Winkie" named, not for Kipling's story, but for Miller's famous ballad. The little 16-page magazine for children now comes out promptly each month. The editorship of Wee Willie Winkie, aged nine, and a more cleverly made up paper one can scarcely imagine. Lady Aberdeen only casually assists her daughter in her role as editor, and as she now has a household full of children, she is busily engaged in preparing "copy" to send over to her next number. I could not help being impressed as well as amused.—E. W. Bok in Buffalo Courier.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Canadian Gazette, of the 8th inst. contains an excellent interview with the Hon. Mr. Turner, in which that gentleman places this province in its true light before the British public. He shows that its progress has been great and rapid, and that its resources are being steadily developed. Mr. Turner's plain and vigorous statements cannot but produce a good effect in the Mother Country. We see that his figures have been already reproduced in the Toronto Empire.

The Vancouver World says that "Victorians are disaffected with the service of the O.P.N. Co's steamers and are agitating for a change." This is not true. Victorians are not dissatisfied with the service of the O.P.N. Co's steamers, and they are not agitating for a change. They know that the Company has the interests of Victoria as much at heart as they have themselves. They know, too, that whenever they want steamboat accommodation, and wherever it is needed it is ready to supply it to the full extent of its ability. Victorians are also well convinced that the Company will not require any urging to make changes for the better in its service as soon as circumstances justify their being made.

A TITLED LITERARY FAMILY.

The Countess of Aberdeen, now in this country, is perhaps the most literary inclined of any of the titled women of England. About two years ago she started an association for the uplifting of the English working girls, and to spread her cause, she began the publication of a monthly magazine. She called it Onward and Upward, and of it she has already made a financial success. The titled editor writes more than 15,000 words for her magazine each month, and writes well. Her pen stimulated the interest of her husband, and now the Earl of Aberdeen is sub-editor and publisher of the magazine, taking charge of all the copy of each number, and dealing with the printer and the publisher. The little nine-year-old daughter of the Aberdeen household became interested in her mother's editorial work, and to satisfy her ambition, Lord Aberdeen started a separate little periodical for his daughter. This is known as "Wee Willie Winkie" named, not for Kipling's story, but for Miller's famous ballad. The little 16-page magazine for children now comes out promptly each month. The editorship of Wee Willie Winkie, aged nine, and a more cleverly made up paper one can scarcely imagine. Lady Aberdeen only casually assists her daughter in her role as editor, and as she now has a household full of children, she is busily engaged in preparing "copy" to send over to her next number. I could not help being impressed as well as amused.—E. W. Bok in Buffalo Courier.

THE CROFTER QUESTION—NO. 3.

TO THE EDITOR:—In the report of the Select Committee of Colonization to the British Parliament, as quoted in the Standard, reference to the settlement of fishermen on the western frontier of British Columbia, that, "in many particulars, the machinery is incomplete." So far, the initiatory steps only have been taken. An outline of the proposed colonization project, however, has been submitted to the Executive of this Province, which, when carried into effect, will be found to be as complete as could be desired under the circumstances. The Home Government were placed in possession of the facts by the evidence given before the Select Committee. Since their report was laid before the House of Commons a number of pertinent inquiries had to be made for the information and satisfaction of the Imperial Treasury. When it became known in Great Britain that this emigration to British Columbia was contemplated, hurried applications were made to join the ranks. But as the success of the undertaking depends on the suitability of the colonists, and their integrity in carrying out their agreements, the most stringent scrutiny and careful selection must be made. The real difficulty will be to decide who to reject. The Government of British Columbia are doubtless anxious, in the interests of the public, to see every section of the province developed and become prosperous; but, from the topography of the country, containing, as it does, such a large proportion of rugged and mountainous surface, this is no easy task. It comes, however, within the scope of the deep-sea fisheries and contingent industries, to utilize much of the outlying waste coast lands by converting them into the homes of an industrious, hardy and law-abiding population, who will, by their labor, increase the trade of the province, and by making permanent improvements in their villages and on their homesteads greatly increase the value of lands which at present are of no value. 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THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE CRICKET CLUB WILL BE HELD TUESDAY EVENING... The chair was occupied by Mr. W. H. Howland, and Mr. E. Hornby, forwards.

THE SUCCESSFUL HOSPITAL... Charitable and Generous Friends of the Homeopathic Hospital... In the parlour of Association Hall gathered, last evening, many of Toronto's best known citizens. These ladies and gentlemen were interested in the welfare of the Toronto Homeopathic Hospital.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Hanlan and Stephenson Preparing for the Great Race on Saturday.

The Toronto Man Still Willing to Accommodate Westminster's Pet.

THE CAR... Only another day and Victorians will have the privilege and pleasure of seeing a really good boat race—the match in shells between Hanlan and Stephenson, to be rowed on the Shawigan Lake course next Saturday.

SHAWIGAN LAKE, B. C., Oct. 28.—Stephenson had a six mile walk before breakfast; he rowed over the course on Shawigan Lake, making from 38 to 28 strokes per minute, the perspiration running from his brow, and turning his face into a red form. Several small bets, from \$10 to \$50 were made; the bets run about even.

After the afternoon he took a four mile row over the three mile course, which has lately been measured. Several sporting men are here from Nanaimo watching the men in their practice, and the oarsmen can hardly make a spurt without some of them haunting them and watching every movement they make.

Hanlan arrived yesterday morning on the 9:30 train from Victoria, bringing with him one racing shell with all the latest improvements, also two pairs of Donahue's oars. He took a spurt about six miles over the course and around the lake and returned to the boat house, rowing about 28 strokes per minute. He expressed his opinion to Mr. Keegan, proprietor of the Shawigan Lake hotel, that he was one of the finest pieces of water he ever rowed on.

Mr. Keegan is doing everything possible to make the oarsmen's visit here very pleasant, and is giving them every attention possible. Hanlan says, "If the invitation I receive here continues, I will not want to leave the lake. I intend to make this place my headquarters while in British Columbia for my training."

This morning he took a row of about six miles, averaging 28 to 30 strokes per minute all the distance; and this afternoon he took a run into the woods and shot a lovely buck, returning to his boat-house he took another spurt over the course. There are plenty of ducks in the lake at present.

HANLAN'S REPLY... "SHAWIGAN LAKE, Oct. 28.—I am prepared to meet McLean, of Westminster, and give him one hundred yards start over the same course as Hanlan, Stephenson and Dutch rowed on Westminster; he to row in the same boat I mean, for I am a coxswain and I in the same, for \$400 a side, just as soon as he deposits the money with A. B. Mackenzie, of New Westminster, as stakeholder, and draws up articles similar to what we have to come off on November 17th."

A SMITH IN A FIGHT... NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 28.—McLean has received a challenge from a man named Smith, of Vancouver, to row a three-mile race on the Fraser. Mr. McLean has accepted the challenge, and went over, tonight, to complete arrangements.

FOOTBALL... CORRIE BLUES VS. CORRIE WHITES... A very evenly contested return match was played between the above rival Corrie College teams yesterday on Beacon Hill. Owing to the allpervasive state of the ground, the play was not at times fast, yet the forwards played together, and, taken as a whole, the teams are fast and promising, and careful daily coaching. The Blues were their usual, deservedly victorious, scoring three goals to their opponents' one.

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 28.—The Vancouver and Westminster Rugby football teams play the first match of the season in this city, on Saturday.

HERE AND THERE... The adjourned meeting of the cricket club will be held next Tuesday evening. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. H. Howland, and Mr. E. Hornby, forwards.

THE SUCCESSFUL HOSPITAL... Charitable and Generous Friends of the Homeopathic Hospital... In the parlour of Association Hall gathered, last evening, many of Toronto's best known citizens. These ladies and gentlemen were interested in the welfare of the Toronto Homeopathic Hospital.

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CHINA'S REVOLUTION.

Programme for the New Administration—Minister Egan's Demands for Explanations.

Chinese Agitation—Feelings Adverse to Foreigners Spreading—The Celestials in California.

PANAMA, Oct. 27.—Chilian advice says: The different political parties who initiated the revolution are making a draft of the programme that is to be observed by the new administration, and which they will all sign, binding themselves to respect it no matter who gains the presidential election.

This programme does not tend to provide a new system of administration. It merely establishes general principles, which, based on liberty, are to be observed by the new political organization, and these principles are: The right of suffrage; the prohibition of any government official who should interfere in the election; absolute independence of the three chief authorities; national submission to the resolutions of the chambers; the right of the president and his ministers; reduction of the ordinary expenses; modification of the foreign debt; conversion of national paper currency into metallic currency; suppression of all unnecessary employments; steady development of railroads; amicable relations with other nations; limitations of the diplomatic service, and the establishment of a commission to investigate the pretensions of the Peruvian provinces taken by Chile in the late international war.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Times, this morning, says, Minister Egan's request for an explanation from Chilean government is natural and proper, but the expression of indignation is a little premature. The account from the American standpoint, leaves it extremely doubtful whether the paid servants of the Chilean government are guilty. Until America is able to prove this she has no right to prefer demands in a blustering and threatening manner. Riots are not unknown under the benign sway of the Washington city government, but they are in a peculiar condition at the present time. During the revolution the ports in the south of Chile were closed against the north, and no produce of any kind was received from the interior. Consequently, large cargoes, principally of flour and hay, were imported here from San Francisco and other foreign ports. More of these articles were received here than could be consumed at the time, and the surplus was stored in warehouses. The Chilean government is now unable to dispose of them. They will suffer heavy losses.

HAMBURG, Oct. 27.—A semi-official correspondent to-day denies the statement that the European powers and the United States intend to take an imperative action against China with a view to stopping the Chinese riots are not fomented by secret societies, but by literary and official classes.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 27.—The anti-foreign movement continues in Hunan province, and among the rebel chiefs are many viceroys, magistrates and generals. The government seems unable to prevent the spread of the uprising and its propaganda against foreigners.

Following is the substance of an important document, which has been displayed on the walls everywhere: "Inhabitants who are anxious of preventing a violation of our country, let us preserve our province, let us defend our territory, let us take up arms and assemble in force. Every great district should furnish 20,000 men; every lesser district 15,000, every small district, 10,000. Let us chase from our province the invading European pig. Having power, money and men, and being brave, let us destroy the enemy. It would be much better to burn their dwellings, churches and mission buildings than confide in the kindness of the European revenue. We will extinguish fire dangerous to Chinese dwellings. Let us stamp on the cattle of Jesus, the heavenly pig. Let us punish the converted Chinese traitors, and let us banish the families of the guilty on the ships of the American fleet."

FRANCO, Cal., Oct. 27.—Opposition to the Chinese in this county, which has a permanent Chinese population of 3,000, has taken a serious turn. The railroad company has discharged some white section men, substituting Chinese. On Saturday night the whole of Chinese in the town of Selma was destroyed by fire, evidently incendiary. More than 100 coolies were made homeless. At Selma, on Saturday night, about fifty workmen visited the China section hands and ordered them to leave by midnight, but the officers interfered. A matter of precaution the Chinese were brought here, and, last night, the house which they had vacated was set on fire. On Saturday morning the streets of Selma were found plastered with posters urging the driving out of Chinese, reciting the fact that within a week twenty white men have been replaced at that point with Chinese by the railroad company, which meant a loss of \$12,000 a year to business and the driving of white men into enforced idleness.

Care for Chopped Heads... DEAR SIR.—I think it is a privilege to recommend Hagar's Yellow Oil as a sure cure for chopped heads, as it is a sure cure. I recommend it to all.—Geo. Ward, Josephine.

Mr. Thirkettle's comic song formed a very pleasant feature of the recent smoking concert of the Sons of St. George.

A STRANGE STORY.

How a Man Who Was Stolen by Indians in Infancy Learned Who He Was.

There is a barber in this city, named Henry Pettit, who has a rare tale of adventure to tell concerning himself, of how he was stolen when four years old by the Indians, and how he finally found his father, says a Crawfordville correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal. Pettit was born in 1838 at the Indian trading post near Port Huron, Mich., where his father had an exchange store and was well patronized by the Indians. In 1842 Turkey Foot, chief of the Indian Creek Indians, got into a difficulty with the father of Pettit, claiming that he had given him a "wildcat" dollar in making change. This was denied by Pettit, who would not take back the money.

The Indian went away mad and vowing that he would get even. The Indian chief, Turkey Foot, was angry, and he and his followers, who were being removed to a reservation near the present city of Sandusky, the Indian at once executed a plan to get revenge on Pettit. The night before Turkey Foot left he stole the boy in Pettit's arms, and he was found out by Pettit's father at a time when he had just entered the house at midnight. Walking lightly across the floor he jerked the sleeping babe from the arms of the mother, who awoke in alarm only to find that her baby was gone. A diligent search failed to find a trace of the missing boy, and he was given up as dead. The Indian took the lad, now four years old, to Ohio, where an old squaw took charge of him.

There was a white man with the tribe named Timothy Crocker, whom the Indians sent back to Port Huron to tell Pettit that his boy had died in Canada. Thus the parents were made to believe that their boy was dead. The lad lived with the Indians until eleven years old, when a man named Howser, of Williamsport, Pa., who was among these Indians, bought the boy for a small consideration and took him back to his home. The boy then learned the barber trade, but as to where the Indians got him he could not remember. He was sent to school at Republic, O., where he received a license to teach.

He was there going by the name of Timothy Crocker, and in 1856 he was married to Miss Catherine Eckert, who lived at Delhi, this state, where he purchased a barber shop.

When the war commenced he enlisted in the Ninth Indiana infantry. While this company was with Sherman in the "March to the Sea" and in Alabama "Crocker" was approached by a man who asked him his name. "Crocker" told him, and the man denied it, saying that he was the very counterpart of a Mr. Pettit at Port Huron, Mich.; that he supposed to be the missing son, long since supposed to be dead. The stranger took the name of the town where "Crocker" lived, and told him that when they were closed proof would be presented showing that "Timothy Crocker" was Henry Pettit, the son of Edward Pettit. After the war "Crocker" settled at Westville, near Fort, where he soon heard from the mysterious person who had told him such a strange story while in the army. This was soon followed by a telegram from Edward Pettit, of Port Huron, Mich., saying: "Come at once and lose no time."

"Crocker" went, hardly knowing what to think would be the outcome of his trip. He arrived at Port Huron, and upon stepping from the train he met his father face to face—two men, almost the exact image of each other. There could be no mistaking the fact that one was the father and the other the son. The mother had died many years before.

SPANISH POLITENESS... It seems to consist mostly of Extravagant and Meaningless Phrases. The Spanish lover has a very pretty way of saying: "I throw my self at your feet, senorita." Of course, he does not mean of the kind, explains the Detroit Free Press. The Spanish hostess says to her friends: "Possess yourself of my house, it is all yours," but she does not expect them to take actual possession. The words are the flower of chivalry. But an occasional visitor takes these polite people at their word, and they are too polite to explain the mistake. When Gen. and Mrs. Grant were in Cuba they were invited to dine at the palace of the governor general in Havana. In the evening a ball was given which was attended by the beauty of the city. Among the snorritas was one lady who stood conversing with the American general, and she was superbly dressed, and carried a marvelous fan which had descended to her from her great-grandmother. It was a costly affair of carving, lace and diamonds. Mrs. Grant admired it, upon which the Spanish lady at once handed it to her with the usual remark: "It is yours, madam," with the greatest felicity. Do me the great favor to possess yourself of it," Mrs. Grant was delighted; she warmly thanked the lady and kept the fan, nor would the dismayed snorrita, who had lost an heirloom, permit the mistake to be announced.

Hypnotic Experiments... The chief French surgeons and medical professors have for some time been carefully studying the effects of mesmerism on the human mind. The late Dr. Babinski, clinical surgeon of that establishment, has effected a series of experiments which would seem to open up a new future for medical science. In proving that certain hysterical symptoms could be transferred by aid of the magnet from one patient to another, he has two subjects—a dumb woman afflicted with hysteria and the other a female who was in a state of hypnotic trance. A screen was placed between the two and the hysterical woman put under the influence of a strong magnet. After a few moments she was able to speak, while the one in the hypnotic trance was rendered as dumb as the hysterical woman had been. Luckily for the healthier patients these transformations were only temporary.

MANEATING GIANTS OF SERI.

Stories of a Horrible People Living on an Island in the Great Gulf of California.

"There are one hundred and seventy-four giant cannibals, men and women, living on Seri island, in the Gulf of California, and not sixty miles from the mainland of Mexico," said George G. McNamara, a San Francisco Examiner reporter recently.

"What I say might seem ridiculous, but it is nevertheless a fact, for I have seen some of them during my travels in Mexico. Who their ancestors were or how long they have occupied the island is not known, but they are now becoming extinct."

"I saw three women and one man, and their appearance and manner gave me the impression that they are brutes by nature and brutes in heart and soul. It was just by chance that I saw them, as few of them venture away from the island except to sell the mats and shawls which they make from the skins and feathers of the albattross. They are cunning thieves, but otherwise their minds are dull—in fact, they seem stupefied. They have a vacant stare in their eyes, and, when not serious, an idiotic smile spreads over their faces."

"The island of Seri is about twenty miles long and at places ten miles wide, and I was told no Mexican or white man ever ventures near or attempts to land on it, as they claim the island is their domain and shoot the intruders with poisoned arrows or capture and eat them. They exist on fish and goat meat, which are plentiful. Low houses, built of shrubbery, are their abode. Some live in dugouts, or caves cut into banks. They roam about the island and lead the latest life of any people that I have ever heard of. No one can really tell what their daily routine of living is, but it is a fact that the tribe is dying out, and that it will not be many years before they become extinct."

"Their mode of burial is not known, but it is estimated that where there are now a handful there were several thousands not ten years ago, and if they bury the dead and do not burn the bodies, as cannibals do, the bones of their enormous frames will cover a large area of the island."

"The man I photographed is over seven feet in height. His face was a study when he saw the lens pointed at him, and he could not understand what was being done. He, as are all his race, was superstitious, but we overcame that obstacle by giving him a present of an old pair of trousers, which he immediately tied around his neck. The gentleman standing next to him is about six feet tall, and he had to hold the Indian's hand. An old rag encircled the upper portion of the Indian's limbs, and it was tied around the waist. The blanket is made of albattross skin and feathers. The bow and arrows which he holds are the only weapon they know of or use. His legs from the knee down are not covered. The hat he wears is of straw, and he, as he stands there, is the typical Seri Indian."

"The women wear patched dresses made of cloth which they receive for albattross mats and shawls. They are wrinkled and old, very few girls being among the tribe. The cows on their heads contain broken vessels made of clay."

"They are a wonderful people," continued McNamara, "and no doubt their past history, if revealed, will bring to light facts that relate to the magnificent reign of the Montezumas, or even far beyond the time of Cortez."

CATHEDRAL ARCHITECTURE.

How the Great Church of Rome Was Built of Better.

The cathedral is first found to perfection in the thirteenth century, but it is more elaborate in the fourteenth, says the Philadelphia Ledger. The tenth century was an important epoch in the history of cathedral architecture. The general belief at that time that the end of the world was approaching, and a falling off in building activity is noticed in consequence. After the beginning of the year 1000 A. D. a general sense of relief is shown in the building of new churches. The erection of a church was a convenient means for the expression of thankfulness. The founding of monasteries, especially of the Cistercian order, led, also, to this phenomenal activity. An illustration of this progressive spirit is seen in the tower of Ronen cathedral, which was built of butter. I mean by that that the people of Ronen, by giving up butter in Lent, paid for it from their savings. The sculpture of cathedrals, which was so exquisitely carried out in the middle ages, contained a means for teaching the Bible in days when books were almost unknown. This is well shown in the statues of Christ. At that time it was more than a symbol, it was a sign of the living spirit. Then, too, the cathedral was more than a church and was not merely a religious place. It was the center of learning and of the community. Our modern churches have deteriorated, as in the early days, to mere places of worship.

The March of Science... A curious example of how modern research in bacteriology was foreshadowed long ago is furnished in a report of a recent lecture of Prof. Pearson given in Nature. He there quoted a French traveler visiting England in 1663, who attended a meeting of the Royal academy on May 23 of that year. At this meeting it was reported, among other things, "that the germination of insects does not arise from decay; for the intestines of an animal and other parts which easily corrupt having been placed in a glass closed with cotton wool, so that no fly or other animal could enter, but only the air could penetrate, they had been preserved for six months without maggots or other things being observed." This is almost exactly the experiment of Pasteur in the present generation, except that in the latter experiment not only were insects and "other animals" excluded, but also the microscopic vegetable germs, which were utterly unknown to the earlier experimenter.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni district: Commencing at a post near the mouth of the Alberni River, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east to river, and measuring back of river to commencement, containing 200 acres, more or less. J. SUTTON, Aug. 10th, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni district: Commencing at a post near the mouth of the Alberni River, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east to river, and measuring back of river to commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less. R. K. SUTTON, Aug. 10th, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni district: Commencing at a post on the beach at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east to river, and measuring back of river to commencement, containing 200 acres, more or less. BENJAMIN COOKE, Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. a28-w-2m

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