

CABLE LETTER.

A Lancashire Cotton Lock-out Not Likely—The Life Guards to be Sent Abroad.

Turkey's Land Force to be Augmented—Serious Cattle Disease in Sweden.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The impression is growing in Lancashire that the threatened strike of the cotton spinners will be averted. It is asserted that negotiations looking to the arbitration of the questions in dispute were investigated by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners upon finding little disposition among the members of the federation to adopt a lockout in view of the improved condition of the market. The whole trouble in Lancashire appears to lie in the fact that the United States and India cotton spinning has so increased that there is no employment for all the Lancashire spindles.

China has granted the request of Russia that she be allowed to establish consulates in Central China and Mongolia. The establishment of the consulates will be Russia's desire to push trade in competing with the British.

The London Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: "The Pope has acceded to the request of a deputation of Italian Cardinals that he will not appoint sufficient foreign Cardinals to risk the election of an Italian Pope."

The affairs of the Salvation army are being thoroughly investigated by the Earl of Onslow and other members of the committee appointed for the purpose, the committee having in view the General Booth's "Distant England" project.

According to the Times correspondent, in Constantinople, advances, the land force will be greatly strengthened. Various improvements are suggested, including the adoption of the Standard states that the Vedemosti declares that Russia must take every means to frustrate the Sultan's adoption of General Fremont's tactics.

The new Austrian and Hungarian gold coins will be issued from the mint on Wednesday next. The minting of coins has been going on for some time on a large scale. The coins of the two countries have different devices. Those of Austria bear the head of Francis Joseph and the Imperial Crown, while those of Hungary bear the head of Francis II. The latter is turning out ten thousand twenty-crown pieces daily.

It is stated by the Standard's Budapest correspondent that the Emperor Francis Joseph has withdrawn his promise to join a hunting party in Godollo this Fall and again in the spring. The same correspondent also says that it is declared by a high court official that the Emperor is determined to put down opposition to Count Apponyi for the Hungarian premiership and that he will not consent to the resignation of any member of the Ministry cabinet.

Inquiries made here show that English insurance companies will suffer severely by the fire in Milwaukee. The London and Liverpool, and Globe and the London and Lancashire Companies will be the heaviest losers. Details of the fire are anxiously awaited here.

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The Executive committee of the Master Spinners' Association met at Montreal on Monday and adopted a resolution in sarcastic terms reflecting on the well-meant meddling of the Mayors of Liverpool and Manchester in the dispute on the merits, of which the parties, including the arbitrator, judges. It baffles the efforts of the most interested municipalities to bring the dispute between the masters and operatives to a settlement, and it is feared that the gigantic lockout which has been impending in cotton, is inevitable.

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Time they spent together like birds of a feather, and Eliza again disappeared. Her husband led her erring feet back to virtue's path and once more she promised to be his. Time they spent together like birds of a feather, and when at length she fled to Chicago, Schoolcraft, grown tired of his frequent honey-moons, and apparently thinking his wife was beyond saving,

gave up the feverish chase. He alleges in his petition that Eliza is living in the World's Fair city with one Ruhmer, known as "Wild West Bill," and that they pass their hours and Eliza Schoolcraft has been ordained as a minister of the Church of England, and does not want any more bother on account of Eliza. There was no defence to the suit, and the court granted a rule nisi.

IS IT CHOLERA? A Very Suspicious Case in a Vessel Just Arrived from an Infected Port.

PORT TOWNSEND, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—A case which is strongly suspicious of cholera appeared here to-day, upon the arrival of the American bark Cowlitz, Captain Miller. The Cowlitz sailed from Taku, China, a cholera infected port, but could not show clearance papers to the customs officials. Upon being boarded by Health Officer Bowen and the crew list failed to answer the roll-call, and the fact was developed that two deaths had occurred at sea. The bunks of the deceased had been tampered with and the chief had been threatened. The Health Officer's suspicions were immediately aroused and the vessel was ordered into quarantine, and will be detained five days to await developments.

The Norwegian bark Fortuna, Thomas Mickelson master, 70 days from Melbourne, arrived to-day, and reports that on September 12 Fritz Johnson, sailor, fell overboard and was drowned.

HARD PASSAGES. Vessels Arriving at San Francisco Report Fearful Weather—Sailors Down with Scoury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The Health Officer's boat was kept busy this morning. Besides the regular routine work sick sailors had to be brought from the ships. Lars Peterson was taken from the Norwegian bark Car. He was very bad with scoury, which he developed after the ship had been four days at sea. W. Smith was taken from the British bark Blairholme. He was also down with scoury. It broke on him while the ship was attempting to round the Horn. St. Caswell was taken from the British ship Glenogil, having broken his hip bone during the voyage from Newcastle, Australia. All three men were sent to the marine hospital. The Car and the Blairholme were the only ships to meet the Horn. The former was 179 days making the voyage from Glasgow with 2,400 tons of coal, and the latter 191 days making the run from Hamburg. The latter was given up and large sums were paid to insure, until the ship Lindore's Abbey got in on the 25th inst., and reported her as battling with adverse winds off Cape Horn. In July last the Car met with success in gales that nearly sent her to the bottom. She was sixty days in making from 50° in the Atlantic to 50° in the Pacific, and during the trip her entire suit of sails was torn to shreds. Her fore and main-top-gallant masts were by the board and the cargo shifted. The men had a terrible time of it. What with the intense cold and constant storms. Inquiries made here show that English insurance companies will suffer severely by the fire in Milwaukee. The London and Liverpool, and Globe and the London and Lancashire Companies will be the heaviest losers. Details of the fire are anxiously awaited here.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Hon. Mr. Davis Pressing the Claims of This Province Upon the Dominion.

Demands Made in Great Britain That Canadian Cattle be Scheduled.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—Hon. Mr. Tupper, in conversation to-day, said he was greatly pleased with the indefatigable manner in which Collector Miles had endeavored to secure all the facts in connection with the Russian seizures.

The Toronto Globe favors the transfer of the Intercolonial Railway to the Canadian Pacific, with a pledge that the company will not exact higher rates than at present.

An impression prevails here that Parliament will be asked to sanction an annual subsidy of three quarters of a million to the Canadian Pacific for a fast Atlantic service.

Collector Bowen has been authorized by Hon. Mr. Tupper to hand the Russian prize by her registered owner, leaving the claimant to obtain his remedy at law.

Hon. Mr. Davis strongly endorsing the efforts of the British Columbia members put forth last session with a view to securing an appropriation to improve the Fraser, Cowlitz and Kooklik rivers, with a view to preventing the origin of the great overland. The Health Officer's suspicions were immediately aroused and the vessel was ordered into quarantine, and will be detained five days to await developments.

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who executed Birchall and others, to conduct the execution of Slavin, the Cornwall murderer, on December 16th.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 27.—A. Johnson, of Hamilton, and P. A. Bartlett of St. Paul, Minn., were arrested here yesterday on a charge of smuggling opium into the United States.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—Major-General Herbert is reported to have said that it is extremely unlikely that the garrison now at Halifax will be withdrawn, a design attributed to Mr. Gladstone by a recent dispatch. The Major-General advances a number of reasons for maintaining his belief. It is extremely unlikely, in his opinion, that in the short space of three months during which the Gladstone Government has been in power, such an all-important movement would be undertaken. Then again, relying as it does on the Atlantic gateway to the new transcontinental route, which is even now being used for the transportation of imperial forces, the maintenance of a garrison is almost a matter of military necessity.

HALIFAX, Oct. 27.—The naval authorities have received a telegram from London that H.M.S. Blake, the largest warship in the world—except the twin ship, will visit New York, representing Great Britain at the World's Fair. The ship is commanded by Captain Blake is the flag-ship of the North American station.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—Lieut.-Colonel Bentinck, a relative of the Duke of Portland, is here on his way to the coast, along with Baron Heckeren Wassenaar, of Holland. He says that farming in the old country is in a very unprosperous condition, and that he is selling for a sack of 240 pounds; land and cattle being also proportionately cheap. They came to Canada principally to see the ranches.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—The Corn Exchange to-day appointed delegates to meet delegates of the Toronto Board of Trade to fix grain standards for Ontario and Quebec for export via New York and Boston.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Oct. 28.—The British Government has donated \$720,000 for the relief of sufferers by the recent great fire here.

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—A number of the journeying failures in this city have gone on strike because the masters have refused to compel the women in their employ to join the Union.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 28.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred at Mr. Clendenning's mill, at six o'clock this morning, completely demolishing the mill and most of the machinery. The explosion was caused by a boiler on the top of the boiler only a few minutes before, was called up stairs, and thus saved his life. So great was the force of the explosion that pieces of the boiler were found 100 yards away.

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AT REST.

Mrs. Harrison Finally Interred at Her Old Indiana Home.

Sympathy with the President—His Acknowledgment—A Touching Speech.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—The funeral train bearing the remains of Mrs. Harrison, arrived here yesterday morning at 9:30. All along the route, after daylight, as all the stations, people gathered to see the train when the train came to a stop, and all stood reverently and with bowed heads as the solemn cortege emerged from the station and took place in the waiting cars. The Presbyterian church, in which the funeral services were held, was beautifully decorated with garlands and flowers, in black and white, relieved here and there with loops of amaranth, white chrysanthemums and potted plants placed on each side of the pulpit, and a floral offering laid upon the choir rail. The President's pew was draped in black and was used for the service.

The services were extremely simple. As the coffin was carried up the aisle and deposited in front of the chancel the organ played softly. Then the choir sang, "Lead, Kindly Light." Dr. Haines offered a short invocation and read a selection from scripture. As the casket was lowered into the vault, Dr. Haines offered another touching prayer, and then, in a voice of deep pathos, he spoke a word of consolation and comfort with the assurance of the sympathy of the entire nation, and exhorted the bereaved to turn to God and wait patiently for Him.

At the conclusion of the sermon the venerable Dr. Hyde prayed, commending the mourners, especially the chief magistrate, to the tender mercies of a merciful and loving Father. The choir then sang a hymn and the services were then closed with a benediction. The cortege took up its line of march to Crown Hill cemetery. As the casket was lowered into the vault, 5,000 people were gathered. The grave was lined with cedars and chrysanthemums. At 2 p. m. the coffin was lowered into its last resting place. The services were very brief. Dr. Haines read a touching prayer, and then, in a voice of deep pathos, he spoke a word of consolation and comfort with the assurance of the sympathy of the entire nation, and exhorted the bereaved to turn to God and wait patiently for Him.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1892.

A PECULIAR CRITICISM.

The Times undertakes to lecture the Colonist for making what it calls an "unfair and unjust" report of part of the proceedings of the Royal Commission. When we turned to its columns to see what it regarded as "unfair and unjust" we, to our surprise, found that the version of the Times agrees in almost every particular with our own report. In order to show that the Times accuses the Colonist of doing what the Colonist reports did not do, we will put our contemporary's criticism and the Colonist report side by side:

Times Criticism. Colonist Report. The article was headed "This report had never been in circulation" and was made public, but and read as if the Com. Dr. Hasell had a copy of the report. The Colonist had not. The fact was, the Com. Commissioners looked at the report, demurred, over the document, and decided not to refer to it. The Colonist Executive could do nothing to require that the report be issued, but the Colonist did not do so. The Colonist report, however, is a fair and accurate account of the proceedings of the Royal Commission. The Colonist report is a fair and accurate account of the proceedings of the Royal Commission. The Colonist report is a fair and accurate account of the proceedings of the Royal Commission.

Afterwards, when the Deputy Attorney-General urged that Dr. Hasell's report be received as evidence, Sir Matthew Begbie is reported to have interrupted him and said: "We have already sufficient evidence before us to show that the Government were perfectly justified in stepping in and issuing the proclamation they did, removing the power from the hands of the Municipal Council." The "insufficient evidence" here alluded to could not have referred to Dr. Hasell's report, which the Commissioners had just decided to reject as evidence. It no doubt referred to the evidence which the Commission had heard previous to Dr. Hasell's getting upon the stand. When next the Times takes upon itself to condemn a Colonist report it would be as well if it took a little care to see that its condemnation did not prove that the Colonist did not deserve censure.

HASTY CONCLUSIONS.

An instance of the readiness with which some people jump at conclusions is given in a recent number of an Eastern paper. The editor, hearing that the name of the new Minister of the Interior is "Daly," and that those who are intimate with him call him "Tom," jumped to the conclusion that Tom Daly must be an Irishman; and having guessed so cleverly he guessed again, and made up his mind that being an Irishman he must be a Roman Catholic. Having got so far as this he went a little further and evolved out of his inner consciousness the theory that the Government placed this Irish Catholic in office in order to please the Catholics of the Dominion and to make themselves solid with the electors of that denomination. This is a fine structure of hasty conclusions and ingenious guesses tumbled about the unfortunate editor's ears like a house of cards when he found that the Minister of the Interior is not a Catholic but a Protestant, and that he was appointed not because of the religion he professed but because he was the best man available for the position. It is not likely that the smart editor will correct the mistake which the sound of the Minister of the Interior's name caused him to make, and many of the readers of his paper will believe, for some time to come, that the Minister of the Interior is a Catholic, and that he was appointed to that office through the influence of the Catholic Archbishop of Manitoba.

A PERSONAL ISSUE.

The election contest in the State of Washington is of the Estatus order. The personal character of the candidates for the governorship seems to be the only question that the partisans on both sides think worth discussing. The personal history of both Mr. McGraw and Mr. Sively from their earliest years is scrutinized to find matter to bring against them. According to the description given of the men by their respective opponents they are utterly unfit to be elected by decent men of any post of trust. If what they say is true, or at all near the truth, whichever way the election in that State goes, it will have for the head of its executive a man without character and without principle. Whether the majority is for Sively or for McGraw the state will have no reason to be proud of its Governor. In fact, when we read the Seattle newspapers we are puzzled to think how such men as the candidates are described to be got into a position to be selected as candidates for so high an office as that of Governor. If the men are what they are described to be, it is a reproach to the whole community that they stand high enough in the public esteem to be selected as candidates for the position of janitor of a public building.

A GROWING TRADE.

Commercial Bulletin No. 5, issued by the Department of Finance, Ottawa, treats of the trade in horses, present and prospective, between Great Britain and Canada. We learn from that that the number of horses exported from the Dominion to the British market has increased wonderfully within the last two years. In 1890, only 120 horses were sent from Canada to Great Britain, in 1891, the number was 1,222, and in 1892, it was 1,369. We learn from the Bulletin that there is ample room for the expansion of this trade. The total importation of horses into Great Britain was, in 1891, 21,692, valued at \$2,103,604. There is nothing to hinder Canada from getting a fair share of this trade. All that the British buyer wants is a good horse—the kind of horse that suits him—he does not

care a button where it comes from. He is an exacting purchaser it is true, but he is ready to pay a good price for a good animal. And the price rises very rapidly in proportion to the degree of goodness. Horses of all kinds are now wanted in Great Britain. The British buyer has to go to foreign countries for carriage horses, cab-horses, horses for railway work, omnibus and tramway horses, and the heaviest kind of draught horses. Horses of all these classes, provided they are of a good strain and sound in wind, limb and eye-sight, find a ready market at all times, in Great Britain. The conclusion we have come to after a rather careful perusal of the Bulletin is that the British horse dealers do not find it so easy as one would imagine to get from abroad the twenty-one thousand odd horses they need every year. What constitutes a good horse in the English market may be seen from the following extract from a letter to Sir Charles Tupper from Mr. Walter G. Boswell, M.R.C.V.S., G.O.V.C.:

A ready market is to be found for carriage horses, cobs for riding, cobs for driving, cobs for harness, vanners and cart horses, provided that in the case of the carriage animals they show good quality and good action, cobs for riding require to be up to weight and good walkers; cobs for driving must be sharp, quick, and have plenty of knee action; horses for harness also require to be sharp and quick on their feet; vanners and cart horses require to have size and weight, short legs and plenty of bone below the knee, good feet, free from sidebones and not flat. Such animals as are of high price, as being able to stand the London stonies. Mr. John Down, Dominion agent at Bristol, gives in very few words what are, in his opinion, the qualities of a horse which can be readily sold in England for a fair price:

What is required, he says, is the sizable, symmetrical, up-standing, true-actioned, well-balanced animal, which will bear himself gaily and go in good form. Any one who is so fortunate as to breed such an animal, standing not less than 15.2 or 15.3 hands high, and possessing such qualities, can readily dispose of him at remunerative figures. The prices of horses vary, and vary very much, as we have already indicated, according to quality and, perhaps, to taste. Carriage horses from 15-2 to 16 hands high, and from five to six years old, sell for prices ranging from \$20 to \$150. One dealer gives the prices for hunters from 40 to 400 guineas, and harness horses from 30 to 300 guineas. The usual price for cab horses is from \$30 to \$35. As much as \$90 to \$100 is paid for heavy draught horses, and cart horses from \$35 to \$50 each. The average price of an omnibus horse is \$36, and it must weigh from 1450 to 1600 pounds. For heavy draught the Percheron is not now used in England, and even the Clydesdale has gone out of fashion. The draught horse, most in request is the Shire horse.

The character of the Canadian horse in England, as far as we can make out, is as yet only fair. Some very good horses have been sent across, but there seems to be too large a proportion of poor ones. It is folly to think of sending any but first-class horses to England. And to get such horses great care must be taken in breeding. "Blood will tell" in horses even more than it will in men. Canadian farmers do not, as a rule, set enough value on breed, but until they do they need not think of raising horses for the English market. First-class horses can be raised in every province of the Dominion. The climate from one side of the continent to the other is favorable to horses. So there is nothing to hinder (except want of care and want of knowledge) Canadian raising the best horses in the world.

APATHY AND INDIFFERENCE.

Extreme party men in the United States complain sadly of the indifference and even apathy exhibited by the electors. There seems to be no enthusiasm on either side. It is feared by the partisans on both sides, that very many will not think it worth their while to go to the polls, and that, consequently, an election which, if every one did his best for his party's candidate, must be an exceedingly close one, will be lost by the want of interest of a large proportion of the electorate. The Oregonian, which is on the Republican side, laments this indifference feelingly. It says:

There is no telling what a general feeling of apathy would cost him (Harrison). His Indian would not be confined to a single state or to a few electoral votes. The result of a general failure of Republicans to vote, would be more than a close election, with a margin small enough to make the few popular electors votes to throw the election into the House of Representatives. If Harrison should not be elected by a considerable majority, it is probable that Cleveland's vote will be large enough to keep the election out of the House. The apathy that lost Harrison New York would take Indiana and Connecticut with it and might carry some other Republican states to Cleveland. The extraordinary confusion which the deals with the third party has introduced into Western State politics, if reinforced by such general lethargy on the part of the Republicans as Cleveland would be likely to give the Democrats as many votes in those states as the People's party. The probability is, therefore, that the choice of President will be made, one way or the other, in the popular election two weeks from today. If the Republicans come out and vote, Harrison will be chosen. The only thing he has to fear is apathy and indifference.

It appears to us that the Oregonian attaches too much importance to the lethargy of the Republicans, for if all we read is true, it is set off by the apathy of the Democrats. Besides, there is another element in the contest of which our Portland contemporary takes no account. This is the "bar." It is said that Republicans in New York and elsewhere are placing great confidence in the influence of money. They have, it is asserted, an enormous election fund, and are buying the electors right and left. In a close election, we are told, a

little money goes a great way, for it is only necessary to buy up a comparatively few voters. If, then, the State of New York is as closely divided as the politicians say, the party with the longest purse—and that is admitted to be the Republican—can easily buy the majority requisite. The uncertainty of the elections is, indeed, something remarkable. So close is the contest and so doubtful the issue, that none but the most reckless partisans, in whom no one places any confidence, is rash enough to venture a prediction.

FOLLED.

The Times is hard to please. Its Thursday's issue contained an article lecturing us for giving "an unfair and unjust" report of part of the proceedings of the Royal Commission. We showed from our own columns that the Colonist reporter did not do what the Times accused him of doing. We quoted enough of the Colonist report and our contemporary's criticism to show that there was no ground for the Times' impertinent lecture. Yet our contemporary is not satisfied. The gravamen of our reporter's offence was that he represented that the Commissioners had adopted Dr. Hasell's Report. We showed that he did nothing of the kind. That was all that was necessary to do. We cut the ground from under the casting intermeddler's feet. We were not at all concerned about the strictures which the Chief Justice was said to have made, but we are free to confess we were annoyed at the mean and spiteful attempt of the Times to use its version of them to injure the Colonist reporter and the Colonist newspaper. We do not think that the attempt has been a very brilliant success.

VACCINATION.

Our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Wm. Greig, is pleased because we have treated the disbelievers in vaccination with common civility. We cannot see that there is any extraordinary merit, when discussing vaccination or any other subject, in being courteous to an opponent who deserves courtesy. Besides, we have learned in our pilgrimage through this weary world not to form our estimate of a man's intelligence, ability or honesty, from his opinions with respect to either religion or medicine. "Our correspondent takes exception to the statement made by us that 'there is a larger proportion of believers in vaccination among highly intellectual men and women than there is among those who know little and have not learned to estimate the value of evidence.'" We supposed that among English-speaking people, at any rate, such a proposition was self-evident. As far as our experience goes, we should say that the percentage of educated English-speaking persons who do not believe in vaccination is very small indeed. So much is this the case that the educated anti-vaccinationist is regarded by his class as a sort of intellectual and social monstrosity and, as our correspondent himself complains, is not sure among people who seldom commit gross breaches of good manners of being treated with ordinary politeness. This, of itself, is a sign that vaccination is now accepted without question by the class of persons who may be presumed best able to form an intelligent opinion on its merits. Among less intelligent people, the man who proclaims his disbelief in vaccination, does not incur any odium. He is superior mind, indeed, as a man of superior mind, and of more than ordinary independence of thought. He is not dubbed by the uneducated as either a "crank" or a "fool," and he finds comparatively little difficulty in making converts among them.

What our correspondent says about the ability to weigh evidence is well worthy of consideration, particularly in a discussion as to the efficacy of vaccination. "If," he says, "I had a case to try, I should go to Sir Matthew Begbie, who is a judge of large and varied experience. I should not stop Thomas or Richard or Henry in the street and submit the case to him for his consideration." This is sound common sense, and should be acted upon in this matter of vaccination. The intelligent enquirer after truth about vaccination will apply to the very best authorities within his reach, the Sir Matthew Begbies of the medical profession, and not listen to what Tom, Dick and Harry, who can know very little about vaccination, have to say on the subject. And with regard to a point of law, for instance, we are very much inclined to suspect that our correspondent himself would pay very little attention to the opinion of a street corner lawyer no matter how oratorically he might lay down the law. And it is at all more easy to get at the truth with regard to vaccination than to be able to pour a sound legal opinion on a point in dispute between two neighbors? We are obliged to our correspondent for his illustration. Tom, Dick and Harry without special education, long training and much experience are no better physicians than they are lawyers.

We are a little surprised that our correspondent, who, we supposed, was discussing the efficacy of vaccination, should refer us to a list of persons who are opposed, not to vaccination per se, but to compulsory vaccination, which is a widely different thing. As our readers know, there are very many persons who are believers in vaccination for themselves and their families, who are opposed to compelling their neighbors to be vaccinated. For anything that the list shows to the contrary, every person whose name is upon it may be a firm believer in the efficacy of vaccination. As a proof, therefore, that intelligent and well educated men are unbelievers in vaccination the list enclosed in our correspondent's letter is not worth anything at all. It is not evidence.

A PROTEST.

We publish a letter of protest from Drs. Dickson and Watson, of Cowichan, in another column. These gentlemen complain of the conduct of Dr. Davie in going to Cowichan to vaccinate persons resident in that district gratuitously, as if it were offensive to them personally. Professional etiquette is, in the opinion of many, a thing that "no fellow can understand"; but how Dr. Davie violated that peculiar code by going to Cowichan in his private capacity and at his own expense, to vaccinate his old neighbors and their children, is beyond the comprehension of the unprofessional public. Dr. Davie met the Cowichan physicians at the station, and spoke to them in a friendly way. His business there was well known; the medical gentlemen made no protest at the time; but, after Dr. Davie has returned to the city, and has signified his intention to go back to Cowichan, they enter their protest and complain of his "gross discourtesy" in an "ordinary newspaper."

We cannot say that we sympathize in the slightest degree with the protesting and complaining physicians. Dr. Davie did them no harm professionally when there was a case of smallpox in Cowichan in going among the people in whom he naturally takes an interest, to do what he could to prevent the spread of the disease. Neither should they feel offended at his bringing with him a physician of whose professional ability and zeal he has a high opinion. We are not surprised that the Times should infer from the protest that Dr. Davie is a "dangerous man to be vested with authority" for it is ready to say supremely foolish things about any one who bears the name of Davie, but we are surprised that the Drs. Dickson and Watson should take offence when no offence was intended, and still more surprised that they

should give public expression to their feelings. The public will, we venture to say, come to the conclusion that if Dr. Davie never does any thing more "dangerous" and more discourteous, than to take a trip to the country to vaccinate without fee or reward some one hundred and twenty persons, he may be regarded, Dr. Milne notwithstanding, as quite a safe person to vest with authority.

FROM COWICHAN DOCTORS.

TO THE EDITOR:—We, the undersigned medical practitioners resident and practicing in the district of Cowichan, desire to enter an emphatic protest against the action of the Provincial Health Officer (Dr. Davie) in the matter of public vaccination in this district. In the absence of any purely professional organ in which to publish this protest, we are reluctantly obliged to avail ourselves of the ordinary newspaper. During the last three months, and from the time when smallpox became prevalent at Victoria, we have endeavored at very considerable inconvenience and without pecuniary advantage to ourselves, to meet the requirements of the district in the matter of public vaccination, and despite the fact that we have been much hampered by the difficulty of obtaining a supply of reliable lymph from the Provincial authorities at Victoria, we have vaccinated and re-vaccinated a large number of persons of all ages. As regards the fee for the operation, we were followed precisely by the lines adopted in Victoria, reducing our fee to \$1 for those who were in a position to pay it, and acting gratuitously in many cases. A case of smallpox has occurred at Shovelton, near Maple Bay, about four miles from Duncan's, and is at present under the care of Dr. Dickson, the duly appointed Municipal Health Officer, who has isolated the case and established a quarantine. On Saturday afternoon, the 22nd inst., notices were posted at Duncan's and messages sent through the district announcing that Dr. Davie would attend at Duncan's on Sunday to vaccinate gratuitously every person who might attend, thereby implying that the local practitioners had not done their duty in that respect, or were ignorant of that small branch of their profession. This was without any communication with the local health officer.

We, the undersigned, were present to meet the Provincial Health Officer. He brought with him a considerable supply of lymph in glass tubes, which to our surprise he appeared to consider a new method which we were hardly competent to use! With very few exceptions, the persons present were in the habit of employing one of our party to draw the lymph, and attend, and some of them expressed their desire to be vaccinated by us. Despite our presence there, Dr. Davie proceeded to operate himself, and when applied to by one of us for a small supply of lymph with which to vaccinate a family, he positively refused and insisted that they should come there for himself to vaccinate. Having vaccinated a large number of persons, he proceeded to instruct the local police constable in the art of vaccination and then appointed him public vaccinator and inspector of vaccinations, directing him to report to him on the result of Sunday's work.

As if to further depreciate us, the local practitioners, Dr. Davie has this day caused notices to be posted throughout the district in glass tubes, which to our surprise he appeared to consider a new method which we were hardly competent to use! With very few exceptions, the persons present were in the habit of employing one of our party to draw the lymph, and attend, and some of them expressed their desire to be vaccinated by us. Despite our presence there, Dr. Davie proceeded to operate himself, and when applied to by one of us for a small supply of lymph with which to vaccinate a family, he positively refused and insisted that they should come there for himself to vaccinate. Having vaccinated a large number of persons, he proceeded to instruct the local police constable in the art of vaccination and then appointed him public vaccinator and inspector of vaccinations, directing him to report to him on the result of Sunday's work.

We are decidedly of opinion that for a permanent arrangement every ward school should be made large enough to give accommodation to every child of school age in the ward, and a few more. The ward schools should all be graded, and made feeders of the High School. The city covers a great deal of ground and a single Central school is inconvenient in many ways. The schools should be so situated that no child would have very far to walk. Too long a walk is not good for the little ones, and the older children could be far better employed, both before and after school hours, than rambling about the streets. We trust that the Trustees will use their influence and authority to improve the ward schools and have them well equipped and supplied with the best teachers that can be procured.

The only school that need be in a central situation is the High school. The pupils who attend it are from all quarters of the city, and if some of them have a good distance to walk they will be none the worse for the exercise. The time is not far distant when the whole school system of the city will need alteration and improvement. The matter is of the first importance and should not be neglected.

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The only school that need be in a central situation is the High school. The pupils who attend it are from all quarters of the city, and if some of them have a good distance to walk they will be none the worse for the exercise. The time is not far distant when the whole school system of the city will need alteration and improvement. The matter is of the first importance and should not be neglected.

TO THE EDITOR:—Your editorial article under the above heading offers the first really serious statement of the case for the vaccinators which has been presented since the question was first mooted here. As we have some of us, and in the name of the non-conformists, thank you for your moderation and courtesy. It is as gratifying as it is unusual to have it admitted that one is not necessarily a fool because he does not believe in the efficacy of vaccination. A careful reading of the article, however, shows that much of it is based on inadequate or erroneous grounds, and if you will allow me I shall proceed to give good and sufficient reasons for thinking so. The first remark I shall quote are: "Those believers are not among the ignorant and uneducated." There is a larger proportion of highly intellectual men and women than there is among those who know little, and have not learned to estimate the value of evidence.

I respectfully challenge these statements. As to the weighing of evidence: If I had a case to try I should go to Sir Matthew Begbie, who is a judge of large and varied experience; I should not stop Thomas or Richard or Henry in the street and submit the facts to him for his consideration. Even if the entire population of Canada believed in vaccination, that would be of fact of not the slightest value, unless it were also shown that they knew something of the subject. Success in the Church, Law, or Commerce alone does not give a man any standing when a special subject is under consideration for discussion. Now, with regard to vaccination, it must be admitted that the general public is in a state of the most complete ignorance. How many people in Victoria, for instance, know that the original source of vaccine lymph was in the greasy heels of diseased horses, and that calf lymph does not originate in the calf? How many people know that oxpeckers is peculiar to cows, and never occurs in bulls or calves? If smallpox attacked only women, and neither men nor children, we should have an analogous case.

There are certainly believers among all classes, but as the larger proportion of the population of civilized countries are orthodox in their religious and political opinions, and as the larger proportion of believers in vaccination are among the uneducated, and as an important point is that the opposition to the Jennerian rite proceeds wholly from educated people, and the more intelligent of the working class. Do we ever hear of the drunkard and the criminal objecting to vaccination? As I shall say nothing I am not prepared

to prove, I enclose a list of the office bearers of the London Anti-Compulsory Society. If after looking over these names and addresses of ladies and gentlemen, not a few of whom have "handles" to their names, and more of them have significant letters of the alphabet after their names: if you think these are likely to be persons who know little and have not learned to estimate the value of evidence," I shall humbly apologize for troubling you on the subject. A notable feature, as you will notice, is the number of Fellows of the Statistical Society who are among the officers. There are more among the rank and file.

I must further protest against the statement, frequently repeated in many quarters, that anti-vaccinators are men who do not quote your article again—"have not studied the subject at all deeply." This is pure assumption, and is quite unfounded. The opposition of most men to vaccination is born of knowledge, not of ignorance. In nearly every instance the attention is first aroused by the more or less disastrous consequences of the operation in the family of one's self, or friend, or neighbor. Suspicion is followed by enquiry, and another anti-vaccinator is invariably developed. Apart from this, however, how can you suppose, for example, "have not studied the subject at all deeply"? Your columns are, of course, open to a free discussion. I am willing to enter the lists three months ago, and if I can be shown to be ignorant to the extent of which I shall promptly retire into the obscurity from which I have lately, and much against my will, emerged. This is not idle conceit on my part. Three months ago, three weeks ago—possibly could have induced me to issue such a challenge. Our course has been forced upon my friends and myself by the prospect of compulsion in the immediate future, but I have not my hands to the plow we shall not withdraw them. My letter is already too long and I have not yet dealt with my very good friends, the doctors. If I will, I will, with your permission, return to the charge to-morrow. Wm. GREGG.

INVALIDS

Gain rapidly in health and strength by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine contains the most valuable and pure blood substitutes rich and pure blood for the impoverished fluid left in the veins after fevers and other wasting sickness. It improves the appetite and tones up the system, so that convalescents soon become active and vigorous. To relieve that tired feeling, depression of spirits, and nervous debility, no other medicine produces the speedily and permanent effect of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. F. O. Loring, Brockton, Mass., writes: "I am confident that anyone suffering from the effects of nervous depression, and lassitude, will be cured."

By Using

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for I have taken it, and speak from experience. "In the summer of 1888, I was cured of nervous debility by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Mrs. L. B. Benoit, 6 Middle st., Pawtucket, R.I. "Several years ago I was in a debilitated condition. Other remedies having failed, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was greatly benefited. As a Spring medicine, I consider it invaluable."—Mrs. L. S. Winchester, Holden, Mass.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25¢; six bottles, \$1.00.

INGERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO., OF CANADA, LTD.

General Mining and Quarrying Machinery, Full stock of Rock Drills and Duplicate parts always on hand.

WM. GORDON, Agent for B. C.

OFFICE: GALEN BLOOM, P.O. Box 787, 424 Government St., V.I. orla. oct8-24-92-12-19

CASH PAID FOR DEERSKINS

J. FOSCOVITZ & SONS. 16 Fort St., below Bank of British Columbia, O.C.W.K.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for license to prospect for coal on 640 acres of land on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District, beginning at south-west corner of Section 24, Township 19; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of beginning.

JAMES MITCHELL, Victoria, B. C., October 1st, 1892.

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H. E. PARRISH, Victoria, B. C., October 1st, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, Limited Liability, have deposited with the Registrar of Public Works at Ottawa a plan and description of the site and location of the factory to be constructed by the said company upon the front lot of Section 14, Block 1, Harbour Esplanade, City of Victoria, British Columbia, and that a duplicate of such plan and description has been deposited in the office of the Registrar General of Titles at Victoria aforesaid, and that the said Company has applied to the Governor in Council for approval thereof in accordance with the provisions of the Chapter section of the Statute in that behalf made. Dated at Victoria this 6th day of July, A. D. 1892.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Cheapest and Quickest Route to the Old Country.

From Montreal Nov. 5th
Parisian do Nov. 12th
Crosian do Nov. 19th
Dominion do Nov. 26th
Yankee do Nov. 3rd
Toronto do Nov. 10th
From New York
State of Nebraska do Nov. 11th
Siberian do Nov. 18th
Sri Lanka do Nov. 25th
Teutonic do Nov. 2nd
Cabin—\$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, upwards.
Intermediate—\$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, upwards.
Passenger tickets through to all ports in rates to all ports of the Dominion, continuing, per cent. and round on road trip tickets.
Ocean Line steamers sail every Wednesday, on Saturday and every Wednesday.
For particulars apply to
W. B. DENNISON, Government St., Victoria.
Or to GEO. MEL. BROWN, D.P.A., Vancouver.

INVERTAVISH NURSERY.

G. A. McTAVISH, Proprietor.

Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Trees

Or any other Garden Requisites, send for my Catalogue.

HEALTHY PLANTS, FRESH SEEDS, FINE TREES.

Everything of the Best. Remember the Address, 13-W Invertavish Nursery, Victoria, B.C.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

POOR MAN'S FRIEND

Dr. Roberts' OINTMENT

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an efficient remedy for Wounds, SKIN DISEASES, Glandular Swellings, Chills, Scorbute Eruptions, Itchy Skin, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Rosacea, etc.

Dr. ROBERTS' ALTERNATIVE PILLS

FOR A LEB BLOOD and SKIN. SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scrofula Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; SKIN DISEASES, they are very effective in the cure of that form of SKIN DISEASES, skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the hands and feet in all cases of disease. They may be taken at all times without contraindication. Sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 1s. and 2s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England. m7b

EDUCATION OFFICE, Victoria, 29th April, 1892.

WHEREAS, the Council of Public Instruction is empowered, under the "Public School Act," to create School Districts, in addition to those already existing, and to define the boundaries thereof, and from time to time to alter the boundaries of existing Districts; it is hereby notified that the Council has been pleased to create the following tract to be a School District, under the title of "Galliano School District":

All that tract of land known as Galliano Island, in the straits between Sections 11 and 12, extending westward and eastward to the sea-shore. Also, that the Council has been pleased to alter and re-define the boundaries of Mayne Island School District, as follows: All that tract of land known as Mayne Island. Also, that the Council has been pleased to alter and re-define the boundaries of Vesuvius School District,

AN STEAMSHIPS

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Best and Quickest Route to the Old Country.

Table with shipping routes: From Montreal, St. Louis, New York, etc. Destinations include London, Liverpool, etc.

McTAVISH NURSERY.

McTAVISH, Proprietor.

If You Want—Plants, Shrubs, Trees—any other Garden Requisites, send for my Catalogue.

THE LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT on the Pacific Coast.

FRUIT PLANTS, FINE SEEDS, FINE TREES, etc.

McTAVISH, Inverloch Nursery, Victoria, B.C.

USE 100 YEARS.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT is a valuable remedy for various ailments including rheumatism, neuralgia, and skin diseases.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERNATIVE PILLS

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERNATIVE PILLS are used for various ailments including cholera, dysentery, and other tropical diseases.

Price and availability information for the pills.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Notice regarding school districts and educational matters.

REASONS for the Council of Public Instruction.

Discussion of public instruction and school council decisions.

AN Old Friend in a New Role.

Article about Charles E. Mallett, a Democrat candidate for the legislature.

FOUND DEAD.

Report of a body found on board the schooner Venture.

CONSUMPTION.

Advertisement for a remedy for consumption (tuberculosis).

ORIENTAL HOTEL, VICTORIA.

Advertisement for the Oriental Hotel, mentioning dates May 14 & 16.

Advertisement for a medical treatment for various ailments.

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THE CITY.

In This Gloomy Climate.

Blackberries, ripe and juicy, were picked for the second time this year, yesterday, on the McNeill estate, Foul Bay.

Haynes-Carter.

In Victoria yesterday, Rt. Rev. Bishop Crige performed the marriage ceremony uniting Mr. Albert E. Haynes, of this city, and Miss Winifred Carter, of Croysden, England.

Squamish Municipality.

Yesterday's Gazette contains the letters patent incorporating Squamish Municipality. The nomination of reeve and five councillors will take place at the residence of Mr. Thomas Reed, on November 12, the election, if one be necessary, following a week later.

New Companies.

The incorporation of the Industrial Loan & Trust company, of Vancouver, and of the Williams British Columbia Directory company, of Victoria, is announced in the issue of the Gazette. The capital stock of the latter is \$25,000, and the incorporators are R. T. Williams, Sydney Aspland, W. H. Bainbridge and W. H. Ellis.

Committed to the Grave.

The remains of the late John Buckett were yesterday conveyed for interment to Ross Bay cemetery. The funeral was attended by the undertaker at 2:45 p. m., and by the time it reached Christ Church Cathedral there were in attendance nearly all the employees of the C. P. N. company now in port, besides many other close friends.

A Serious Fall.

Fireman Chris Johnson, on the Cariboo and Fly, sustained quite a serious injury yesterday by falling through the hatchway, a distance of seven feet. When picked up he was covered with blood, which flowed profusely from cuts on the head, chiefly from the forehead and temple.

At Cedar Hill.

There was a big gathering at Cedar Hill yesterday, the attractions being a harvest festival, presentation of an address to Bishop Hills, a sale of work by the Ladies' Guild, and an excellent program of music—all in St. Luke's church and school-house. Buses left at regular intervals from the city during the day well laden with visitors to the church on the hill, and it returned last night with a very pleased crowd.

To Clean Chinatown.

The sanitary officer is attending to the matter of attempting to better the condition of affairs in Chinatown. He will have the garbage moved and a general cleaning up commenced at once. Measurements of the sleeping quarters will be made, and a trial had at keeping the number of occupants down to the statutory limit. It is conceded by the Sanitary committee that the COLONIST has done good work in bringing the state of affairs in Chinatown to light. They had no idea of the filth that existed in some quarters. "Ald. Hall" spoke in feeling terms of the smells back of the City Hall, and the Commissioner has since this was right under the noses of those who should attend to such matters.

Did Not Find the Treasure.

J. B. Winchester, who gained undesirable notoriety by his connection with the schooner Eliza Edwards about three months ago, returned to Santa Barbara yesterday from a cruise in the Pacific, and was interviewed, stating that it was private business and that too much had already been said regarding the trip. He asserted that he had not visited the island, and that the hidden treasure. Ex-Mayor P. J. Jarver, who, it is reported, accompanied Dr. Winchester on his trip, has not yet returned, but it is stated that he is in Los Angeles. It was ascertained that the vessel left the Eliza Edwards at Panama and took the steamer for San Diego. The result of the trip to Cocos Island is unknown, but it is supposed to have been unsuccessful.

An Old Friend in a New Role.

Charles E. Mallett, Democrat candidate for the Legislature from Port Angeles, is a guest of the Northern Hotel. His politics is absorbing almost the entire attention of people up our way," said he. "Business is very quiet, although our two saw mills are kept busy and there is a great local demand for lumber. This is occasioned by the large number of settlers on the government reserve at our place, the law giving settlers who have made improvements on their lots before the appraisement is completed the privilege of buying the land. The appraisers were appointed a short time ago, and settlers are consequently in a hurry to get their improvements completed before the appraisement is made. We have in our local platform a demand for an appropriation from Congress to make a harbor at the mouth of the Quillayute river. This is a magnificent country. There are large prairies of the most fertile soil, and the timber is the heaviest in the State. The prairie lands are all taken up and almost all the available good timber land also, notwithstanding the fact that the people of that section have not a single mill. What our people need more than anything else is a road from Port Angeles into the Quillayute country. Everything has now to be packed over a trail in and out. And yet the settlers in that region value their land at \$80 an acre, and even do not want to sell at that figure. There was some talk about a railroad being built up to Port Angeles from Gray's Harbor, which would give us terminal rates for our produce and merchandise. As it is, our shingle mills have to pay 10 cents per 1,000 freight to Tacoma, which is a serious disadvantage to that industry."—Post-Intelligencer.

FOUND DEAD.

The Body of Capt. Shaw Found on Board the Schooner Venture.

Yesterday afternoon some one notified a city police officer that there was a dead man on the schooner Venture. The officer informed the provincial police, and Officer Hunter put out in a boat late in the afternoon to verify the rumor. The fog was so thick that some time was expended in finding the schooner, and it had grown dark that a search was impossible without a light, which he did not have.

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THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Interesting Evidence Given Yesterday as to Some of the Cases of Smallpox.

The Royal Commission on epidemic diseases held another session yesterday, beginning shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning. The first witness called was Dr. R. L. Fraser, who told what he knew about the Albert Head Quarantine Station. He said he had paid it four visits, one on the 8th, one on the 10th, one on the 12th and one on the 15th. On his first visit he had made an examination of each of the patients, and on his return to the city had made a written report to Dr. Milne with a list of the articles required. When he went down the second time he found that some of the things had been supplied, and the other things came down afterwards. Up to the time of his third visit, Mr. Poole, the superintendent of the station, simply in charge and then, owing to some disagreements amongst the patients, Mr. Poole had declined to see any longer, and a nurse, Harrison, was appointed to take care of the patients, and last visit, witness had again made an examination and this time had reported to Dr. Milne under whose instructions he was acting, that he was very much satisfied with Harrison, but there was no one else available and there was no help for it.

COQUILIAM CASE CONCLUDED.

The Taking of Evidence Practically Closed—Papers to Be Arranged, and Forwarded.

Attempts to Influence Witnesses—"The Henrietta" and "Winifred" Cases Taken Up.

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THE CITY.

Thanksgiving Cheer.

The ladies of the James Bay Methodist church announce a Thanksgiving dinner for the evening of November 3.

Take Your Choice.

Mr. George Gluvern was picking both strawberries and raspberries in his garden on Fourth Street, yesterday. The fruit is fully formed, and of fine flavor.

Drafting Errors.

Sheriff McMinn has drafted panels of grand and petit jurors on November 4. These will appear before Mr. Justice Drake on November 18 for instructions.

A Farewell Address.

On the conclusion of to-morrow morning's service the congregation of Christ Church Cathedral will present a farewell address and testimonial to His Lordship Bishop Hills.

Will Have a Dance.

The members of the Ancient Order of Foresters have held a special meeting and named a committee to arrange for a social dance, the date for which has not yet been fixed.

Delicious Grapes.

Mr. J. D. Bryant, of Saanich, left a sample of delicious grapes at the office yesterday, grown at his farm. They are a demonstration of what might be done to supply the home market if care was taken to cultivate the fruit of the vine.

The Uniform Rank Bill.

Preparations for the social dance to be given by the Uniform Rank K. of P., are progressing nicely. The Knights are doing their best to have every possible arrangement made for the occasion, which is one of the most successful social events of the season.

A Treat in Store.

Alexander Lodge, No. 116, Sons of England Benevolent Association, announces their second public banquet and entertainment to be held at Etilharmonic Hall on the evening of November 8. The tables will be spread at 7 o'clock, and after dinner a concert programme will be provided.

To Purchase the Carpets.

The Y. L. I. and the Y. M. I. will combine for the purchase of the aisle carpets for the new St. George's Cathedral. It has been thought best to abandon the idea of a joint address of welcome to the visiting prelate and clergy. The Y. L. I. and the Y. M. I. will attend the opening of the cathedral in a body.

A Small Blaze.

There was an alarm of fire turned in by the night watchman at 4:30 yesterday morning. The blaze was located in the copper-smith shop of Mr. Milne on Langley street. The small extinguisher put the fire out in a few minutes. The fire had caught from the stove in the copper-smith shop, and had probably been smouldering all night. The damage done was nominal.

Dr. Milne's Resignation.

Dr. Milne, municipal health officer, has resigned his position for reasons set forth in a letter handed to His Worship the Mayor, a few days ago. The doctor was seen by a COLONIST reporter yesterday, but expressed his unwillingness to speak on the matter, as "the letter would come before the City Council in the evening." No such meeting was, however, read at the Council meeting last night, nor was any allusion made to it.

Measuring Up.

Sanitary Officer Halley, assisted by Policeman Abel, spent some time last night in measuring up the cubic contents of a number of sleeping apartments in Chinatown. Some 89 places in all were measured, and the results are about as follows: On this subject he was more strictly carried out. The numerous visits to Chinatown are beginning to be productive of good, as Mr. Halley reports fewer occupants of the apartments than on previous visits. The police are taking a vigorous crusade will be instituted on those who are breaking the various sanitary by-laws.

Cash Nightly Cracked.

Thursday night W. Jones' cash grocery store, No. 6 Store street, was broken into and tobacco, cigars and cigarettes to the value of about \$200 stolen. The thieves entered by a back window and evidently took their time, emptying sacks of rolled oats and potatoes, in which they presumably stored the plunder. Luckily Mr. Jones had a few dollars in his pocket, and in every good word and word.

The Proposed New Government Buildings.

The President of the Ontario Association of Architects, Mr. S.

From the DAILY COLONIST, Oct. 30. THE CITY. Kennedy-Taylor. Mr. Peter Kennedy and Miss Alice Taylor...

Death of J. Haskilly. Mr. J. Haskilly, a member of Solons lodge, I. O. O. F., Benicia, Cal., died at the Jubilee hospital yesterday of paralysis of the brain...

Two Funerals. The funeral of the late Mr. Kipling takes place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from his former residence on Humboldt street...

A Financial Success. The gross receipts of the recent charity ball and the luncheon following are found to have been over \$1,200...

Expert Testimony. A small amount of additional testimony in the Coquian seizure case was taken in the District parlors last Friday evening...

Probably in Victoria. The police are on the lookout for a young man who is said to have robbed two miners of their watches and money in the Elk hotel at Comox on Thursday evening...

Coroner's Inquest. The coroner's inquest on the remains of the late Captain Alexander Shaw was held yesterday afternoon. Dr. Watt testified that he had held a post mortem examination on the remains...

The Death Notice. The translation of the notice posted on the bulletin board in Chinatown a few days ago is about as follows: 'This is to show that Chin Lin Yung (harley Sing and Yip Hing, the one who interprets) gave evidence in the court, which was against the Chinese...

NOT YET LOCATED. What the Chinese say about the whereabouts of Cheung Sun. Cheung Sun, or some of the Chinamen spell it for some reason of their own, 'Dark Sand,' has not yet made his appearance...

There Yet Not There—Harlow—At home again, Mr. Brandon? Mr. B.—Well, I'm in my house, but madame has had it decorated by two or three decorators...

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL. Imposing Dedication and Consecration Services to be Held To-day. A Building of the Gothic School—The Only One of the Class on the Coast.

On Sunday, October 5, 1890, the foundation stone of St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral was well and truly laid: on Sunday, October 30, 1892 (to-day), the building will be consecrated and dedicated to the worship of God.

The history of the R. C. Church in this city is brief but interesting. From small beginnings great things have been accomplished. Away back in the fifties, Father (now Bishop) Looetens and Father Deyarret called together for public worship the first congregation of Roman Catholics which ever assembled in Victoria honors.

The dedication will take place at 8 o'clock this morning when Rt. Rev. Bishop Looetens, assisted by the clergy, will perform the solemn service. Punctually at the hour named His Lordship will head the procession to the main entrance, where prayers will be offered up, afterwards a tour will be made of the building, and amid the incantations of the clergy, the Bishop will sprinkle the walls with holy water.

ST. ANDREW'S (R.C.) CATHEDRAL. The processions will enter, the clergy chanting the Litany of Saints. Approaching the high altar the Bishop invokes the blessing of God, and then the inside walls are sprinkled as the outer ones, followed by the choir and the altar boys.

At 10 o'clock there will be pontifical high mass, in which the following will take part: Rt. Rev. Bishop Looetens; Archbishop deacon of Mass, Rev. Father Nicolay, V. G., North Carolina; Very Rev. Father Fayard, Superior Oblate Fathers, Westminister; Rev. Father Demanz, Seattle; Rev. Father Nicolay, Rev. Father Leternie and others.

Right Rev. Bishop Lemmens will celebrate high mass, with Rev. Father Fayard as assistant priest. The deacons of honor will be Very Rev. Father Demanz, Seattle; deacon of Mass, Rev. Father Nicolay, sub-deacon, Rev. Father Leternie.

The rich windows at either side of the transept as one enters admiration on entering the Cathedral. Last year there were some cases in which the windows were a reproduction of Bouguere's famous 'Madonna and Child'; that to the left a copy of Hoffman's masterpiece, 'Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane'...

The woodwork is of oak throughout, as are also the seats and altar, and the beauty of the work is highly creditable to the establishment furnishing it—the Selk-Hastie-Keirke Co. The carving, especially of the altars, pulpits, throne, etc., is very artistic, and credit to any cathedral on the continent.

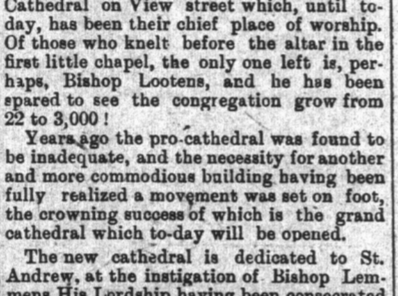
There is comfortable seating accommodation in the body of the church for 1,000 persons, but in case of necessity this can be increased by two or three hundred. The first gallery had seating capacity for about 200, while that overhead, reserved for the choir, is ample in every particular. In this latter connection, however, there is one decided drawback—the want of a good organ. The instrument at present in use is regarded as altogether inadequate and unsuitable for a building of this size, and is the only piece of furniture

THE ROYAL COMMISSION. Evidence Given Yesterday by the Dominion Sanitary Officer, Dr. Macnaughton Jones. Defective Quarantine Regulations Which are Now About to be Altered and Re-Modelled.

The Royal Commission on Epidemic Diseases held another session on Friday, beginning at 10 a.m. and continuing without intermission until 2:45, when an adjournment was made for the day. To-day's session is to commence at 10:30 o'clock and will adjourn at 1:30, so as to allow Dr. Praeger to give his evidence.

Dr. Jones, of H.M.S. Warapite, is to be called this morning to give expert evidence as to vaccination, etc., with particular reference to the laws enforced in England. Dr. Jones is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, and is said to be one of the most competent medical men at present in the province.

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Macnaughton Jones, was the first witness called yesterday. After giving the preliminary information as to his position, the Doctor identified the Dominion Quarantine instructions which were produced, and stated the sections of the various orders-in-council under which he was acting.

When the question of smallpox was brought up for discussion Dr. Jones stated that he would consider it an endemic disease in British Columbia. This fact was stated in the first edition of a standard work by Dr. Aikens, published on October 12, 1858.

In reference to the cases of smallpox which had come in from the C. P. R. steamer from the Orient, Dr. Jones said the first case was last December on the Empress of Japan, a lady named Mrs. Livingston who was reported as having had smallpox at Vancouver.

A Great Loss.—Mrs. Goodluck—'I don't believe I ever missed anyone as I do Mrs. Hitone.' Mrs. Dasher—'I didn't know that you were acquainted with her.' Mrs. Goodluck—'I was, exactly, but we had the same washerwoman and we were always exchanging handkerchiefs for a long time.'

THE CANADIAN WESTERN. Instructions Received to Immediately Form Survey Parties for Locating the Line. Stock of the Construction Company Withdrawn Here—All Subscribed in Chicago.

Telegrams have been received from Mr. Frank Bakeman, trustee of the Canadian Western Railway Co., Chicago, ordering the withdrawal of stock subscriptions here, as all stock had been subscribed for the construction company in Chicago.

It is so learned that instructions have been received to immediately form a location survey party, so that work may begin at the earliest possible date.

If nothing serious intervenes, Mr. Bakeman and a party of Chicago capitalists and railroad men who have interested themselves in the project, will start for Victoria about the middle of November. Energetic prosecution of the work of building the line may be looked for from that date.

Sketch From Real Life of Interest to Telegraph Operators. New York Sun. It was a little railway station far back in the country, but less than 200 miles from New York, where two roads crossed each other.

The old timer pricked up his ears instantly. He knew that the operator at M— was his chief at the other end of the wire beyond P— to hear. So he had asked the young woman to ground the wire and send his secret into the earth after it had reached her ears.

'I'll be over on No. 7, Jo,' chattered the sounder. 'I'll expect you,' she ticked back. 'Good-by. Don't forget to take ground off.' 'Jo, oh, oh,' finally rattled the sounder to attract the attention of the chief. 'No. 7 on time. M—'

The young woman smiled and settled herself beside her instrument to repeat 'Mn's' report for him, if the chief should accidentally have let it slip. She always did it for the young man who had given the ring to her, as he reported the train just as it pulled out of his station and then caught it on the fly.

Promptly on time the engineer of No. 7 whistled for the crossing at P—. The three passengers gathered up their traps and went out upon the platform. The young woman stood just within the doorway. The train pulled slowly into the station. The conductor jumped off quickly. He had a sad expression upon his face. The young woman hurried out and gave the signal to the engine, and the train pulled away, leaving two train hands behind with the stretcher.

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CALEBMAN-LOCAL AND TRAVELLING. Wanted to sell nursery stock for the old established Fonthill Nurseries, comprising 70 acres first-class hardy stock; new specialties; previous experience not essential; good pay; steady work; quiet life. Apply to J. W. GILBERT, Office of the Victoria & British Columbia branch office, 15 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

The Celebrated French Cure, APHRODITINE. Warranted to cure. It is sold on a positive GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous debility, a general disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from and after excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium or through Indigestion, etc. The French Cure is the only medicine of the kind which is guaranteed to cure any form of nervous debility, a general disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from and after excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium or through Indigestion, etc.

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION. A successful medicine used over 30 years in the treatment of all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc. It is a powerful medicine, and is guaranteed to cure any form of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sciatica, etc.

HAGYARD'S "YELLOW OIL". Cures Rheumatism. Freeman's Worm Powders. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. In the matter of the estate of William Smith, deceased, intestate. AND In the matter of the "Official Administrators Act." Dated the 3rd day of August, A.D. 1892.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned trading as HOOSON, TAYLOR & CO. at Saturna Island, B. C., as quarry proprietors has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, G. G. Taylor retiring from the firm.

MAMMOTH GOOSEBERRIES. (Three weighed 4 oz.) Red, white and black currants, choice fruit, with the di-acidic blend, all imported from England; outtings and runners for sale. W. H. M. WIDLEY, B.C.

See B. T. Special to the COLONIST. FANCIES FOR The Modern Middle-agedness of the Newspaper. A Man Thanks the that He is Womans. New York, Oct. when there is nothing in the world, no Col anticipate, depreciate, divorce case with scand elections, no "bottle, death,"—nothing that into three column lead earnest efforts of liter to occupy half a page season has arrived, as every year, then with appears, that splendid handsome, and still pl more marry? No on right answer yet, but very much. American newspapers jeer, although they think so very much of first place they can't do that the race is back race of man—because nessed the Columbian sibly believe that. The miles of man, young handsome, and still pl Then again the A has great resources; tinned story by som there is the collection and sentimental, and inevitable fashion art- oosophical reflections, man's manner of getti man during the Sp which are all the pec the American newsp inevitable fashion art- receipts for apple frit matter and this vas there seems little ne newspaper to toy with queries as "Is marri Why don't men ma occupy the English ally season." But the subject is even the comprehens paper can't let it alone. The English newsp comprehensive; it is not descend to such anecdotes and cooker not to poetry, this be ring-pond—the mark editor. As it is so fastidio comprehensive; it suffe want of something to is a generally much "th how to speak. dicament it asks "Why and starts the corres- trats visibly with the dence that comes roll. Well now there is reason to ask the que admit a fascination. It brings all sorts of and also has its hum handled properly. I never read the plain and the condescend- ings of men for not how my head in stid- ones a feeling of fe that I am not a wom Fanny being talke were an article for w lutely no demand, a man's must be ma reading the manly plains that as an useful enough.

See Our Overcoats, Pea Jackets, Mackintoshes, Melissa and Rigby Waterproofs, Winter Suits, Etc. B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 JOHNSON STREET.

WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. PURE POWDERED 100% YE. PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. For use in any quantity. For making Breads, Cakes, Pastry, etc. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

650 FOR A CHICKEN. create an interest in the breeding of high-poultry. I will award a special prize of cash to the person raising the best white out Rock chicken hatched from eggs of the male.

Celebrated French Cure, APHRODITINE or money guaranteed. IS SOLD ON POSITIVE GUARANTEE. To cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the genital organs, whether arising from the AFTER.

THE APHRODITINE CO. WES IN BRANCH, PORTLAND, OR. OCHRAH & MUNN, DRUGGISTS, Corner of Douglas and Yates streets, Victoria. Sole Agents for Victoria.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL. Cures Rheumatism. Woman's Worm Powders. Pleasant to take. Contain their own active, serene and effective matter of worms in Children or Adults.

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MAMMOTH GOOSEBERRIES. (Three weighed 4 oz.) ED, white and black currants, choicest varieties strawberries, raspberries, English; cuttings and runners for sale.

FANCIES FOR THE FAIR. The Modern Middle-The Comprehensive of the American Newspaper.

A Man Thanks the God of Destiny that He is Not a Woman. NEW YORK, Oct., 1892.—Certainly when there is nothing exciting going on in the world, no Columbian Parade to anticipate, depreciate, and criticize, no divorce case with scandalous incidents, no elections, no "battle, murder or sudden death,"—nothing that can be swollen out into three column leaders, or by the most earnest efforts of literary padding made to occupy half a page,—when this dull season has arrived, as it does inevitably every year, then with amusing regularity appears that splendid riddle "Why don't men marry?"

Very much. American newspapers touch on the subject, although they have not one word to say for it. In the place they can't please as the English do that the race is becoming extinct—the race of man—because none who has witnessed the Columbian Parade could possibly believe that. There were miles and miles of men, young and well made and handsome, and still plenty left to look on. Then again the American newspaper has great resources: there is the continued story by some standard author, there is the collection of poetry, comic and sentimental, and the number of what might be called short anecdotes with philosophical reflections, descriptions of two persons, some little news of the street, or man during the Spring cleaning etc., which are all the peculiar ingredients of the American newspaper. There is the inevitable fashion article, and there is the recipe for apple fritters. With all this matter and this vast field of resource there seems little need for the American newspaper to toy with such unanswerable queries as "Is marriage a failure?" and "Why don't men marry?"—queries that occupy the English papers during the silly season.

But the subject is so fascinating that even the comprehensive American newspaper can't let it alone at times. The English newspaper is not half so comprehensive: it is very solid, and does not descend to such fripperies as comic anecdotes and cookery recipes, certainly not to poetry, this being across the herring pond—the mark of the provincial edition.

As it is so fastidious in the choice of matter, it suffers sometimes from the want of something to say. What to speak is a generally much more difficult thing than how to speak. When in this predicament the editor resorts to the pen and starts the correspondence with a letter of marked literary ability that contrasts visibly with the flood of correspondence that comes rolling in.

Well now there, I am sure, every reason to ask the question, and there is I admit a fascination about the subject. It brings all sorts of love stories to light, and also its humorous touches when handled properly. At the same time I never read the plaintive looking query and the condescending excuses and reasons of men for not doing so but what I admit a fascination about the subject. It brings all sorts of love stories to light, and also its humorous touches when handled properly. At the same time I never read the plaintive looking query and the condescending excuses and reasons of men for not doing so but what I admit a fascination about the subject.

They had been discussing the pronunciation of "oleomargarine," and finally agreed to leave it to the waiter, but he hedged. "Sure," said he, "I have to pronounce it butter or lose my job."

Fancy reading a letter written by a man who says that he is sorry for your sex, but that personally he can do nothing to help one of them out of their unmarried condition, as he felt that no modern girl would come up to the standard of excellence that he requires in a wife. Imagine how gallant it must be to be a woman and to read all this.

ALFRED TENNYSON. Lines written on the death of Lord Tennyson, "Poet Laureate," of England, A.D. 1892. Son of Apollo, thou hast bow'd to God's decree, And, so calmly, pass away from earth. Thy cultured verse, in read'er's ear, and seen, And now at death's shrine, we append thy words.

HALLOW EEN. One of the flood Old-fashioned Celebrations that are Still Kept Up. Deep down under the outer crust of skepticism which civilization has given the children of latter days, there still remain many remnants of the quaint superstitions of the days when the earth was young and the genial warmth from her glowing heart had not yet become chilled with age.

"JES' BLOWIN' RINGS." There is one incident of my childhood that I have always remembered with greater distinctness than any other. Down on the old Southern plantation, where I have always considered myself fortunate to have been born, there were a number of negro slaves. Happy, light hearted and careless, for they had always been well treated, it was the most delightful incident of the day when I could get permission to visit them in their cabins in the evening.

VACCINATION. TO THE EDITOR:—In last Tuesday's COLONIST you assert that there are persons in the colony who are ignorant of the benefits of vaccination, and that you are at a loss to know why they do so.

STATEMENT OF MR. MONEE. FOR eight years I was troubled with a sore on my leg which resisted all having it treated. The doctors kept me in bed five months trying to heal it up, but all to no purpose. I tried all sorts of salves, liniments, ointments, pills and blood medicines but with no benefit.

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M. QUAD'S HUMOR. Distressing Leap Year Experiences of a Man-The Kicker's Latest Work.

THE VICTIM OF A LONG-STANDING COUGH.—Maxims from Brother Gardner. (Copyright, 1892, by Charles B. Lewis.) M. QUAD'S LEAP YEAR EXPERIENCES. There is no sort of doubt in my mind that whenever the month of February has twenty-nine days in it an unmarried woman has a perfectly legal and moral right to propose matrimony to any man she thinks will fill the bill.

THE ARIZONA KICKER. A WORD IN KINDNESS.—Two days ago his honor the mayor (which is myself) received a written communication from the leader of Major Throckmorton's gang of cowboys to the effect that he was coming in with his crowd at an early date to capture and hold the town and have some fun.

OUT WITH THE BOYS. The leader of Major Throckmorton's gang of cowboys to the effect that he was coming in with his crowd at an early date to capture and hold the town and have some fun. His honor was advised not to interfere with the programme, if he desired to live on and continue to enjoy the best climate in the world.

HER LEAP YEAR PROPOSAL. I gave her a splendid opportunity to retire with honor, but she wouldn't take it. She leaped up and scratched my nose and ruined my hat, and as I fled she encouraged that miserable dog to follow and harass me and jump me over fences.

"KINDER STAND BACK, ALL OF YOU." TOLD HIM SO.—On Wednesday night at about 11 o'clock we were aroused from peaceful slumbers by Major Turner tapping on the alley window and informing us that the boys were going to hagg Shoshone Bill and wanted our rope and our assistance.

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER. PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. A new and improved method of manufacturing has been discovered, which produces a powder of a more uniform quality than any other.

SHADE OF STERNNESS and this time the old man says: "Twon't do, Mars; you ain't old dar' yet to spon't 'time blowin' rings. Ours work to do boy, work you best, and knock out the sheath, you down the pipe, and take up the burden again."

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OUT WITH THE BOYS. The leader of Major Throckmorton's gang of cowboys to the effect that he was coming in with his crowd at an early date to capture and hold the town and have some fun. His honor was advised not to interfere with the programme, if he desired to live on and continue to enjoy the best climate in the world.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1892.

A DISINTERESTED OPINION.

Interest is taken in the Behring Sea question on the other side of the Pacific. The news of the seizure of British and American sealing schooners in the North Pacific by a Russian cruiser created quite a sensation in the English colony in Yokohama and the telegram sent from London conveying the information that a British man-of-war was to be despatched to Vladivostok with instructions to demand the release of any Canadian sailors held prisoners by the Russian authorities was hailed, with unfeigned gladness. The English in Japan were pleased to find that Lord Rosebery had determined to pursue a vigorous foreign policy. The Japan Mail, in an editorial on the subject, after expressing its satisfaction that the British Government had taken prompt action in the matter, goes on to say:—

Reuter announces that a British man-of-war is to be despatched to Vladivostok to demand the release of any Canadian sailors who may be detained there in connection with the sealing vessels seized. Meantime no doubt the case of the seizures is being investigated. The Russians seized one or more American vessels at the same time, and the crews of which complain bitterly of ill-treatment. Probably the Washington Government will join in any remonstrance against these high-handed proceedings, but, however that may be, the British Government cannot tamely submit to such treatment without loss of prestige both at home and abroad. If, on investigation, the sealers are found to have violated Russian waters or regulations, they will of course have to take the consequences, but even that will not afford cause for the brutal treatment of the crews. Possibly this may be due to the action of some local officials, but none the less it calls for explanation and apology. Lord Rosebery is fortunately not like Lord Granville; he knows his mind and will not hesitate to speak it.

The Mail is wrong in supposing that the American Government would resent the outrages committed on United States citizens and demand immediate reparation. It, on the contrary, appears to be well pleased that Russia has asserted its sovereignty in the Pacific, even though its own citizens have been among the victims. American politicians seem to think that in some way the action of Russia will strengthen the American case before the arbitrators.

THE HONEST TRUTH.

There is, after all, a good deal of independence in the press of the United States. Newspaper editors will say what they believe to be right in spite of the pressure of authority and the still more powerful force of national partiality. We have seen that the most forcible arguments against the claim of exclusive sovereignty over Behring Sea have appeared in American publications, and that even American officials have been so impressed with the absurdity of the contention of their Government and with the inconsistency of their position that they could not, as it were, help protesting against their nation being placed in a position not only false but ridiculous. And now we have an American newspaper, the Boston Herald, showing, in a slightly sarcastic way, why it is that the American people submit to outrages and insults at the hands of the Russians which they would promptly and fiercely resent if they had been committed and offered by British subjects. The Herald, in a recent number, says:—

Of course the Russian claim to extraordinary jurisdiction in Behring Sea rests upon the same grounds as the pretensions that we have put forward, we drawing our case from the alleged rights which Russia transferred to us at the time of our purchase of Alaska. The Herald has more than once indicated its entire disbelief in the soundness of these pretensions, and in anticipation of the finding of the international tribunal has never hesitated to condemn the action of the state department in resting what could easily be made a good and equitable case upon such an archaic and rotten foundation. It hardly need be stated that if we did not have a seal fishery controversy of our own the seizure of certain American sealers by the Russian authorities and the barbaric treatment which the crews of the vessels have had to endure, would arouse the indignation of our people, and if it were practised by the English instead of by the Russians it would be used to fan up a feeling that would demand a declaration of war if reparation was not instantly made. But this line of spirit has to be suppressed, first, because if the claims are making upon a certain part of Behring Sea as to have any force and effect, the Russian sealers are fully justified in seizing those of the American sealers, while, curiously enough, it is very much easier when American citizens are maltreated to evoke sentiments of hostility if the persecutors are English officials than in the case when the barbarity is practised by representatives of the Russian Government. This, too, although the latter is the greatest and most intense despotism that exists upon the face of the earth.

It is evident that the Herald not only sees the inconsistency of our neighbors in patiently and uncomplainingly submitting to injuries from the Russians, but is amused at the spectacle. We have a notion, however, that in this matter our neighbors have graciously conceded the virtues of forbearance, and humility in vain, for the arbitrators will consider the questions submitted to them on their merits, without any reference to what the Russians did this summer in the Pacific Ocean, to either British or American sealers.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Every intelligent Canadian, and particularly every public man and newspaper editor, should read, and read carefully, "Imperial Federation, the Problem of National Unity" by George R. Parkin. Many Canadians have fallen into the habit of sneering at Imperial Federation and of speaking contemptuously of its advocates. The great majority of those who do this, venture to say, have thought very little about Imperial Federation, and have not

read what has been written in its favor. It is their ignorance of the subject that causes them to speak lightly of it and to condemn those who advocate it as enthusiasts and impracticable dreamers. But the subject is a practical one, and one that is certain, sooner or later, to force itself on the attention of all thinking men, both in the Mother Country and the colonies. What is to be the future relations between Great Britain and her dependencies is a question that affects every subject of Queen Victoria, whether he lives in Great Britain or in one of her numerous dependencies. Mr. Parkin shows this in his book very clearly. He makes it evident that Great Britain and her colonies are more closely connected and more dependent on each other than superficial thinkers are apt to imagine. The position of the Mother Country is very peculiar. She has become the manufacturer for the world. Comparatively few of her people are occupied in producing food to sustain themselves and their fellow-countrymen. They must depend upon foreign countries and the colonies for food, and also for the greater part of the raw material of their many manufactures. Deprive Great Britain of her outside supply, both of food stuffs and raw material, for six months and the whole of her population would be on the borders of starvation, and more than one-half of the working classes would have nothing to do.

To a country so situated unfettered commerce is a necessity, and to keep that commerce free she must, when circumstances require it, have command of the seas, or rather she must be in a position to protect her ships and her traders wherever they may be. In order to do this effectively she must have possessions in all parts of the world. She must have seaports in countries friendly to her, in which her steamers can receive supplies of coal and other material and in which they can refit if they are in any way damaged. In a word, colonies are a necessity to Great Britain. Without them she could not be the great commercial country that she is and without them she could not maintain the maritime supremacy on which her very existence now depends.

But the colonies need Great Britain as much as Great Britain needs the colonies. While they were young and struggling communities were not for the protection she extended to them they would have become the prey of every ambitious nation which desires to extend its dominion. All the colonies of Great Britain need that protection still. Not one of them is in a position to maintain its independence in the face of powerful and ambitious neighbors. And such has been the relations between the colonies and the Mother Country that none of them desire independence. The colonial tie may chafe a little sometimes, but it has not been found to be galling, and there is no colony that desires its severance.

The question then comes up, is not a closer alliance possible? Cannot the colonies change their status from that of dependencies to parts of a federation of sovereign states? Cannot Great Britain be transformed into a Greater Britain which shall include the whole of what is now the Empire of Great Britain? Cannot Canada, for instance, become an integral part of the British nation with an adequate representation in her councils? Cannot Great Britain and her colonies be so united that each member of the Union shall contribute to the strength and the wealth and the greatness of the whole? This is the problem which Mr. Parkin would like to see solved, and to the solution of which he, in our opinion, in no small degree contributes.

His book is remarkably well written. The reader sees at a glance that he has carefully studied the subject, and that his heart is in his work. He, too, will rise from its perusal impressed with the importance of the subject of Imperial Federation, and, whether he agrees with the author or not, with a respect for him and for those who labor with him in the cause of National Unity.

STILL BEWILDERED.

We find that all our American contemporaries are as greatly bewildered in trying to form a reasonable opinion as to what will be the result of the presidential election as we are on this side of the line. It is the large element of admitted uncertainty that puzzles the calculators. In this the presidential election closely resembles the British general election of a few months ago. In trying to make forecasts for the use of the public, the large number of doubtful counties and boroughs vitiated every calculation made by either Conservatives or Liberals. A similar element in the United States appears even the partisan editor, and causes him to refrain from confident predictions of victory for his side. In this he is wise, for the 8th of November is so near that his prophecy would not be forgotten, and he does not like the idea of being represented by triumphant opponents as a fool or a senseless braggart if the election—as it is as likely as not to do—should go against his party. The St. Paul Pioneer Press, which is moderately but firmly Republican, accounts for the reluctance of the politicians to make predictions in this way:—

The main cause of this growing uncertainty that marks our presidential contests is the great growth of the country. It is too big a nation to be carried about by any body or controlled by any committee. The task of estimating in advance its probable action is too stupendous for any mind to assume, or any organization to carry out. The event of November 8th depends on the free determinations of about 13,000,000 voters, and 1,000 of them, more or less, may settle it one way or the other. It is simply beyond the reach of any political agency to say in advance what such decision shall be. Of course there are elements of certainty. Nobody questions for whom the vote of Vermont or that of Mississippi will be cast. But the doubtful list is large enough, and it is increasing in length

with every campaign. The great State of New York alone, the center and pivot of uncertainty, will cast considerably more than 1,000,000 votes. To keep tally of these prior to their casting is an impossible task. To all this is to be added the effect of the Australian ballot law, now in force in three-fourths of the States. The secret ballot vitiates nearly all committee calculations. A man may make up his mind or change his mind at the last moment, and not until he has come out of the polling booth can he be counted definitely. With all these influences at work, the increasing frequency of independent political action, the secrecy of the reformed ballot and the enormous problem that is to be dealt with, speculation in advance is unprofitable. It is a country too big to be managed or run according to schedule any longer.

THE NAKUSIP APPLICATION. We see that an attempt is being made to induce the Government to make a large unauthorized expenditure of public money in the Kootenay District. A road is needed from Nakusp to New Denver, and thence to the mining camps. Those applying for the construction of the road do not say how much it will cost, but the Government has ascertained that it will take from \$25,000 to \$35,000. This is a very considerable sum for the Government to take out of the Treasury without authority, to further, as some will be sure to say, the designs of a few speculators in townships and mining lands. But this is not all. The applicants for the building of the Nakusp and New Denver road are not the only persons who are mining in that region. There are others who want roads quite as much as they do, and who have quite as strong claims on the men in power. If then, the Government should take out of the Treasury without authority from the Legislature a sum sufficient to build the North Denver and Nakusp road, they will be required to build roads from mining camps to Kaslo Lake and to other points. If the Government gives to one set of men, we cannot see how it can refuse to give to other sets. Reasonable people will see that it is not safe or proper to open such a door to unauthorized expenditure, and to an improper use of the public money, as these applicants for public aid would have the Government do. If the Government made such a use of their power as they are petitioning for in order to favor other speculators and other miners, they would be the first to complain. Is it not best, in every way, then, for the applicants to wait until the Government can constitutionally and regularly apply to the Legislature for the sums required to open up the district? Besides, it is not now known whether the road if built, at a very considerable expense, would be of much use after it is made. If the mines are as productive and as rich as they promise to be, they cannot be developed without a railroad. We see that a charter for a railroad line on this same route was asked for last winter, which, through some informality, fell through. The application will, no doubt, be renewed at the next session of the Legislature. If the mines turn out well the road made at such cost will be simply a tote road to aid in the construction of the railroad and will be of little or no use to the public. It can hardly be expected that besides giving the railway the grant of land which it will no doubt ask for, the Government will also build a road solely for its use and benefit.

A road is projected to Kaslo Lake of about the same length as the Nakusp road. If the Government builds a road for the Nakusp people it must also build one for the Kaslo people. But the Kaslo Company are, we believe, building their own road without assistance from the Government. In two or three months, when the applications for aid are before the Legislature, all these matters can be discussed and aid can be given where it is most needed, and the money expended in a way which will be most to the public advantage. The parties interested will not have long to wait, and they may depend upon being dealt with by the Government liberally. It is, we are sure, the intention of the Government to aid to the utmost of its ability the development of the mineral resources of the Kootenay country. It is amusing to see the organ of the Opposition urging the Government to spend the public money without authority. If it had any desire to do its duty it would discontinue the spending of a single dollar of the people's money without authority or manifest urgency. But it is only consistent in being inconsistent. It is sure, too, to attribute some petty and improper motive to the Government whether it does right or wrong. In declining to spend a large sum without authority the Times writes that the Government is doing right, but instead of giving it credit for determining to act constitutionally from a sense of duty, it is silly enough to say it pursues what it must admit is the proper course to be revenged on Mr. Kellie. Our contemporary, too, expresses itself with its usual foolishness about the sale of the New Denver lots. The writer in the Sentinel does not venture to assert—and he would if he could—that the Government made any promises to the purchasers of land there, that it did not perform. What he says about that matter is in effect a full admission of this. "Purchasers," he affirms, "bought upon the faith of the town-site being owned and held by the Government, and inferred—and naturally too—that the influence and support of the Government would be directed towards building up a town of their own creation." If these persons had anything stronger than their own "inferences" to build upon, it would, no doubt, have been mentioned by the Sentinel. Yet it was on so unauthoritative a ground as these inferences that the Times bases a charge against the Government of blundering.

Buckingham's Dyke for the Whiskers can be applied when at home, and is uniformly successful in coloring a brew or a black. Hence its great popularity.

NOT A QUESTION.

Harper's Weekly commences an article on the "Question of Annexation" by saying: "To many Canadians, the question of the annexation of the Dominion to the United States is one of great importance; to very few people of this country is it a matter of any importance whatever." The number of persons in the Dominion to whom annexation is a question of importance could very easily be counted. Political union with the United States, Harper's Weekly ought to know, is really not, properly speaking, a question in Canada at all. There is no party on this side of the national boundary line which has annexation for a plank in its platform. More than that, there is not a party in Canada that does not expressly, and in forcible terms, disavow annexation. The few annexationists that there are in the country are not strong enough to maintain a newspaper organ to advocate their views. They have not a single representative in the Dominion Parliament; neither, as far as we know, have they a representative in any of the provincial legislative assemblies. For a man publicly to avow a leaning towards annexation is in all the provinces the surest way to political extinction. The people of Canada do not want to be represented by annexationists in any of their public bodies, federal, provincial or municipal. These facts seem to us to be proof positive that there is really no such question as annexation before the people of Canada. If, as Harper's Weekly asserts, there is in the Dominion an annexation party, it must be searched for with a magnifying glass, for no indications of its organization can be discerned by the naked eye.

AGAINST EVACUATION.

The "gentleman" who holds a commission in the Canadian militia, who lately went to the United States for the purpose of consultation with the annexation party that he expected to find there is evidently one of those peculiar people who exist in every community, who delight in doing things which they consider startling, not because they are right, but because they are uncommon and likely to bring them into notoriety. That "gentleman," except for his annexation escapade, would in all probability be never heard of outside the little coterie of his associates in his native town. Now, his name has been published in nearly all the newspapers of Canada; and in a few of those of the United States; and he has also been distinguished by having had his name struck off the roll of officers of the Canadian militia. It is not likely that he will ever be heard of again by the public of Canada or the United States. He is a nobody and he represents nobody.

These public men and journalists in the United States who have been led to believe that a large proportion of the Canadian people are pining for political union with the United States, have been grossly misinformed. They are in pretty much the same position as those Canadians who are persuaded that there is a large and powerful party in the United States who are only waiting for a good chance to gobble up Canada, body and bones. Harper's Weekly assures the world "that there is no such party in the States, and we are satisfied that it says not only what it believes to be true, but what is true. The public men of the Great Republic have enough to think of without bothering their heads about the annexation of Canada. Not being seriously considered in the United States and having no party organization in Canada Professor Goldwin Smith and his handful of Canadian disciples must be convinced that they have fallen upon evil days and that the chances of its annexation booming of importance in either of the two countries within a measurable distance of time, are very few indeed.

DANGER STILL.

The special correspondent of the London Times does not believe that the danger from cholera is over in Western Europe. It is still lingering in Russia, in Hungary, in Poland, in Germany and in Holland. The sickness in Hamburg is declining day by day, but yet there are ominous signs that the cholera in Europe is not dead but sleeping. Those signs, he says, "mean that the cholera is doing just what it has always done on former occasions, and is creeping quietly onwards, sowing its autumnal seeds in new grounds, and a wide area which will burst into more or less luxuriant flower with the advent of summer. It begins, so to speak, where it left off." This writer, who is evidently a man of experience and well read in the history of the disease, tells us that when the cholera wakes up next spring the people of the country places have more to fear from it than the inhabitants of the large towns. The "great scourge of human life in Russia," he says, "has been in the rural districts, the villages and small towns; and so it is likely to be in the countries further west, where the conditions are similar." In 1872-3 there died in the rural districts of Hungary 190,000 persons, and he does not see what is to hinder the same thing happening again, if the disease gets a foothold. In those flat countries the water gets polluted, and then the plague spreads like wildfire.

This writer believes that Great Britain is not free from danger, and that as great vigilance must be exercised this autumn and next spring as was necessary last summer. "Every place," the Times' correspondent says, "thinks it is prepared until the enemy is within the citadel. We have escaped hitherto by virtue of our beautiful island position; and the vigilance of our port sanitary officers; but at any moment that line may be broken through and then it will be the same story as elsewhere."

What is true of England is also true of

Canada and the United States. They escaped this year through the goodness of Providence and the watchfulness of the health officers, but they cannot make sure of a similar immunity next year. The cholera will in all probability be again brought to the shores of America, if it does not revive in New York, and it will require the utmost vigilance in town and country to keep it away or to make it harmless if unhappily it should be imported. The very intelligent writer in the Times has warned us not to rest in false security, and if we in Canada are wise we will profit by his warning.

A SHAMELESS FRAUD.

The manner in which the voters' lists of San Francisco have been stuffed is most extraordinary. It is said that as many as eight thousand names have been fraudulently placed upon the list. Every one seemed to know that the fraud was being committed but no one appears to be able to put a stop to the rascally work. The stuffing is complained of by the honest voters of both parties. The Republicans protest against it as vigorously as the Democrats. The work is done by the bosses and their creatures, who seem to be the real rulers of the city. The Examiner, denouncing this fraud, exclaims: "Will the Citizens allow this? Will they have their honest votes overwhelmed by this mass of crime and corruption? Will they divide in the face of this threatening horde of the worst and most dangerous element and allow the city to be turned over to a gang of hungry plunderers?" The Call is almost as emphatic in its denunciation of the crime. But in spite of the exposure made by the newspapers and the indignation of honest voters the work of the bosses goes merrily on. They contemplate the coming election confidently and cheerfully, and may be imagined putting their fingers to their noses and asking honest men with a leer, "What are you going to do about it?"

ITALY'S NEW DEPARTURE.

Italy has been of late years living beyond her means. Her debt has gone on increasing and her people have been taxed to their full tax-bearing ability, and somewhat beyond it, and now the time has come when she must stretch and practise economy. But it is not so easy to do this in Italy as it would be in some other countries. Italy is a singularly singular to say, it is the representatives of the people themselves who place the greatest and indeed the only formidable obstacles in the way of cutting down expenses.

There is in Italy a whole army of public officials, very many more than are needed. But the members of Parliament are opposed to diminishing their numbers. The patronage of these places is almost entirely in their hands, and if their number were lessened to any considerable extent the influence of the members would be proportionately diminished. It was an attempt on the part of the late Prime Minister, Signor Crispi, to get rid of some six hundred of these unnecessary civil servants that hastened his downfall.

In the same way the representatives of the people are opposed to diminishing the appropriations for local public works. Getting as much of the public money possible to spend in their several constituencies is the great ambition of many members, and what they depend upon for a continuation of popular support. The minister, then, who pares down the appropriations to the lowest point possible, is certain to lose support, and many who are not opposed to him on principle are glad to embrace the first opportunity that presents itself to embarrass him, and it may be, to defeat him. Then the state of Europe makes it extremely difficult for an Italian Premier to lessen to any great extent the expenditure on the army and navy. The sums expended on the war establishments of Italy are enormous, considering the population of the country and the amount of its income. Even in initiating a policy of retrenchment and economy the Finance Minister is obliged to calculate for the next two years on deficits of seven and ten millions of dollars. A surplus is a thing unknown to Italian finance in these days.

The Italian Legislature has been dissolved and the elections for the Chamber of Deputies take place on the sixth of the present month. The Government is very frank with the electorate. It does not paint the situation in rose colors by any means. The Premier Giolitti, in his address makes a candid statement of the financial condition of the country, and promises to do what he can to bring about a better state of things. He is not responsible for the embarrassments with which he is struggling, for he has been in power only six months, and when he took office it was predicted that his Government would not last six weeks. He has, however, kept his hold of the reins of power, and feels himself strong enough now to appeal to the people. What his prospects are we have no means of knowing. Manhood suffrage does not obtain in Italy. There is both an educational and a tax-paying qualification. The elector must be 21 years of age, be able to read and write, and must pay taxes equivalent to \$3.75 of our money. The condi-

tion, educational and otherwise, of the Italian people may be inferred from the fact that out of a population estimated at 30,168,408 there are enrolled 2,825,055 voters, and of these in 1890 1,477,173 cast their votes. In the United States, where manhood suffrage prevails, the voting force is calculated to be about one-fifth of the whole population. In Italy, as we see, it is not one-tenth.

It is generally supposed that the rural population of Italy, ground down by taxes, is in a miserable condition. This, according to the London Times, is not true. Its Italian correspondent says, "The general condition of Italy is satisfactory, and there is nowhere, out of the great cities, any indication of the misery so much talked of as an indication of the condition of the rural population."

FANCIFUL CHARGES.

We regret that our contemporary should so far forget itself as to expatiate upon subjects of which it is profoundly ignorant. The Nakusp road controversy is the latest example. In a leading article in last evening's issue it very reluctantly admits that the Government has acted rightly and constitutionally, but goes on to mislead its readers by fresh misstatements. That article contained the following passage:—

What we said was that the Government sought revenge on Mr. Kellie by cutting down the West Kootenay appropriation last session, not by refusing to build this road. We further said that if it had not acted thus unworthily it would have been able to help in a legitimate manner the Slocan miners and the people who bought New Denver and Nakusp town lots. This statement cannot be justified. At the time the appropriations were set apart for the different districts the value of the Slocan mines was in a great measure unknown, but a good trail was made this year at a cost of some \$5,000 between Nakusp and New Denver. With the Nakusp towards the Government have nothing whatever to do, as it is entirely in the hands of private parties. What representations the townspeople may have made to parties purchasing we know not, but with regard to the purchasers in the New Denver townsite we do know for a fact that the construction of a wagon road this year from Nakusp was not at the time of the sale even thought of. The purchasers of lots in this latter place took the same chances that purchasers of lots have taken in Vancouver, Hastings, English Bay, North Vancouver, Hope, Yale and many other places. The Government constructed a good trail to New Denver to commence with, and later on, as the mines developed, doubtless on legislative authority a wagon road and a railroad will follow. The Times states what is a deliberate untruth when it says:—

The purchasers of the New Denver townsite bought them under the impression that the road was to be constructed. Where they got that impression we know not, but what is plain is that the Government knew that impression was abroad, and that its lots were sold at high prices on the strength of it. The construction of the wagon road this year was never spoken of until months after the sale of New Denver, and the agitation has since been created. The idea of "taking revenge" on Mr. Kellie never entered the mind of any member of the Government. Those who compose it are doing their best to assist in the development of the country in a constitutional manner, and they would soon take revenge on Mr. Kellie or upon anybody else for doing what he believed to be his duty. What they are intent upon, is to do their best to advance the interests of the Province, no matter what the political position of those who represent particular districts may be. They propose to mete out even-handed justice to all. The Times gains nothing by making fanciful charges and imputing improper motives to the gentlemen who are entrusted for the time being with the duty of administering the affairs of this Province.

not only do the Protestant converts require the protection of Great Britain, but that protection is as urgently needed by the Roman Catholic converts. Mr. Hilly, who criticizes Capt. Lugard's acts with great severity, at the same time protests vigorously against the evacuation of the country by the British. If the country was left to native and Mohammedan rule, the slave trade would receive a fresh impetus, and the suffering of the unfortunate natives, both Christian and Pagan, would be greatly increased, not only in Uganda, but in the whole region of Central Africa.

Capt. Lugard's representations will, no doubt, have considerable influence on public opinion in Great Britain. The result of the agitation, in which he is taking so prominent a part, will most likely be not only the abandonment of the design to evacuate Uganda, if it has been entertained by those in authority, but the adoption of measures to make the occupation of the country more complete and more effective than it has been hitherto.

WONDERFUL SPEED.

The last trip of the Iman line steamship City of Paris was made in 5 days 14 hours and 24 minutes from Queenstown. This beats her own record, which at the time was the best, by 1 hour and 34 minutes. In this voyage the City of Paris made, for four consecutive days, runs of over 503 miles. Her average speed on this voyage was 20.7 knots an hour. This is wonderful going. And when it is considered that this extraordinary speed was kept up, night and day, during the whole voyage with perfect safety the marvel is all the more marvellous. It is known now that great speed is combined with perfect safety. The passengers felt as easy and unconcerned, and the machinery ran as smoothly, while the noble steamship was rushing through the water at that rapid rate as if she was gliding at half the speed. The exactness with which the immense engines of these boats are constructed and the accuracy with which they do the work for which they are made are among the wonders of modern mechanical science. Naval architects can now build a vessel and equip her with machinery to go at a given rate of speed, and when the trial is made, she seldom goes below the rate for which she was constructed, although she may at times slightly exceed it. The man who built the City of Paris knew that he was putting out of his hands a vessel that would cross the Atlantic in less time than any up to that time built. There was no chance about the matter. It was, from the time she was modelled until she was completed, a problem of science.

ITALY'S NEW DEPARTURE. Italy has been of late years living beyond her means. Her debt has gone on increasing and her people have been taxed to their full tax-bearing ability, and somewhat beyond it, and now the time has come when she must stretch and practise economy. But it is not so easy to do this in Italy as it would be in some other countries. Italy is a singularly singular to say, it is the representatives of the people themselves who place the greatest and indeed the only formidable obstacles in the way of cutting down expenses.

There is in Italy a whole army of public officials, very many more than are needed. But the members of Parliament are opposed to diminishing their numbers. The patronage of these places is almost entirely in their hands, and if their number were lessened to any considerable extent the influence of the members would be proportionately diminished. It was an attempt on the part of the late Prime Minister, Signor Crispi, to get rid of some six hundred of these unnecessary civil servants that hastened his downfall.

In the same way the representatives of the people are opposed to diminishing the appropriations for local public works. Getting as much of the public money possible to spend in their several constituencies is the great ambition of many members, and what they depend upon for a continuation of popular support. The minister, then, who pares down the appropriations to the lowest point possible, is certain to lose support, and many who are not opposed to him on principle are glad to embrace the first opportunity that presents itself to embarrass him, and it may be, to defeat him. Then the state of Europe makes it extremely difficult for an Italian Premier to lessen to any great extent the expenditure on the army and navy. The sums expended on the war establishments of Italy are enormous, considering the population of the country and the amount of its income. Even in initiating a policy of retrenchment and economy the Finance Minister is obliged to calculate for the next two years on deficits of seven and ten millions of dollars. A surplus is a thing unknown to Italian finance in these days.

The Italian Legislature has been dissolved and the elections for the Chamber of Deputies take place on the sixth of the present month. The Government is very frank with the electorate. It does not paint the situation in rose colors by any means. The Premier Giolitti, in his address makes a candid statement of the financial condition of the country, and promises to do what he can to bring about a better state of things. He is not responsible for the embarrassments with which he is struggling, for he has been in power only six months, and when he took office it was predicted that his Government would not last six weeks. He has, however, kept his hold of the reins of power, and feels himself strong enough now to appeal to the people. What his prospects are we have no means of knowing. Manhood suffrage does not obtain in Italy. There is both an educational and a tax-paying qualification. The elector must be 21 years of age, be able to read and write, and must pay taxes equivalent to \$3.75 of our money. The condi-

tion, educational and otherwise, of the Italian people may be inferred from the fact that out of a population estimated at 30,168,408 there are enrolled 2,825,055 voters, and of these in 1890 1,477,173 cast their votes. In the United States, where manhood suffrage prevails, the voting force is calculated to be about one-fifth of the whole population. In Italy, as we see, it is not one-tenth.

It is generally supposed that the rural population of Italy, ground down by taxes, is in a miserable condition. This, according to the London Times, is not true. Its Italian correspondent says, "The general condition of Italy is satisfactory, and there is nowhere, out of the great cities, any indication of the misery so much talked of as an indication of the condition of the rural population."

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AMERICAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Ex-Minister E. J. Phelps, of Vermont; Mr. J. C. Carter, of New York, and Judge Blodgett, of Chicago, counsel for the United States in the Behring Sea case, were closeted with Secretary of State Foster all day at the State department. The sixty days within which the United States must file its counter case, in whose name the treaty expires on the 27th inst., and the consultation was over the drafts of the United States reply.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—The Journal today received the following special from Des Moines, Iowa: Details of the selling out of the third party Prohibitionists to the Democrats have been made public here and have caused a great political sensation. The Democrats, it is said, paid \$3,500 to the chairman of the state constitutional committee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Democrats are so confident of victory that they are offering two to one on Cleveland's success in this state without finding Republican voters while bets are even as to the general result on Cleveland \$50,000 were offered, of which \$25,000 were taken up in small bets the balance being neglected. It is now claimed that Cleveland will carry New York, Indiana, Connecticut, W. Va., and that Weaver will get anywhere from five to 45 electoral votes in the west.

BORN.

EBERTS—At Victoria on the 28th instant, the wife of D. M. Eberts, of a son.

MARRIED.

HAYNES—CARTER—In this city on the 28th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop Crozier, Albert E. Haynes, of Victoria, B. C., to Alfred Carter, of Crofton, Surrey, England.

DIED.

McDONALD—In this city on the 2nd of November, John McDonald, aged 33 years. Native of Roxburghshire, Scotland.

RELMOND—At the family residence, No. 87 Henry street, in the last inst., Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Edward Kermode, a native of Liverpool, England, aged 45 years.

QUEBEC.

Legal Points Raised. Affect the Char. Mercier.

QUEBEC, Nov. 2.—This morning the Warteau rendered a decision on Monday by which he ordered the de Weaver to be held with having conspired to themselves belonging to He the second of the conspired to obtain the Lot Caisse d'Economie was that which of these two was a little of was a well known was expressed by not more than one f in the same indic was a little of was to misdeameant was the effect that

CATTLE R.

The Demands of Ex Growing Strong.

TORONTO, Nov. 2.—The demand for Canadian live stock count of the alleged pneumonia, and in St. find emphatic expressions of the fact held during the ensue of the trade is very Agriculture has not the actual nature of any further suspicion erment will certain cattle."

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ERS SAFE AT HOME.

ured Crews of the "Maria" "Carmolite" Arrive by the Empress.

ights Will be Protected by tish Might—A Story of Adventure.

Balcolm and Hughes, commanding schooners Maria and Carmolite, returned home with their crews and missing men of the Annie C. the Empress of Japan Sunday.

By told by the new arrivals does any special novelty. They prisoners of Copper Island, taken from them, their sea-faceted and themselves treated little consideration.

21st the Kotik, the Fur Company's bearing the Governor of Behring llovy, and the same day the like highest part of the island a schooner some 12 or 13 miles fog, which before had hid her, settled down again after, impeded the officers to locate their prey.

port the 29th before their arrival, August 28, the capture of the Carmolite, ghes. She was at the time 25 th-east of Copper Island, and 10 or 12 miles by the Russian ites, which finally overhauled her.

ian admiral was aboard, and hanted the disposal of the prize and ins. The schooner was sent to Petropavlovsky, and "all were taken to the same desolate the man-of-war, which on the way the convict stations and gave the passengers a very good insight into prison life.

There are about 80 men employed at Pilot Bay, the greater number being engaged in the refinery, a building fronting the lake, 245 feet by 120 feet deep.

On Wednesday last the steamer Columbia made her usual trip from the Little Dalles to Revelstoke, with some 42 passengers, among whom were three ladies.

We, the undersigned officers, crew and passengers of the steamer Columbia take this opportunity of expressing our interest in the unusual and interesting accident event of a birth on board the ship, while on her trip between the Little Dalles, U. S. A., and Revelstoke, B. C., on the 26th of October, 1892.

ing Deduction Cured, EXEMPT was thoroughly cured of in- by using only three bottles of B.B.E. bility recommend it to all suffering from same malady.

MRS. DAVENPORT, WILMINGTON, MAN.

WEST KOOTENAY.

Immense Development Work—Progress in the Snow Bird, Honeycomb and Whistler Group.

Splendid Assays—Growth of Kaslo City—Wharf Accommodations Absolutely Necessary.

Work will be continued on the Honeycomb all winter; quarters and provisions have been arranged for, and ore will be shipped through this winter.

The Lucky Jim claim is to be worked all the year, and ore will be shipped over the wagon road on sleighs.

At the Freddy Lee an immense amount of work is being done. Jim Wardner, the owner, has completed his corral on the north side of Third street, Kaslo City, and his 200 mules are now on their way down to it with 60,000 pounds of ore for Bonner's Ferry.

The Sloan Star, the Washington, Wellington and White Hoaster will also be worked through the winter, the ore being shipped over the sleigh road, as this is the cheapest way to transport it while waiting for the Kaslo and Sloan railroad.

The wagon road is now finished for a distance of eleven miles, and will doubtless be completed this fall, as the weather is now clear and fine with plenty of sunshine.

There are now 31 houses completed in Kaslo City and five more are being constructed for, and the Townsite company have now no more property to sell on the north side of the river, the remaining efforts will be made to improve the south side in order to keep equal pace with the north.

Poru Jim Brennan died on Saturday, the 22nd, of dysentery, and was buried on the 23rd, when an impressive funeral sermon was preached by Rev. M. Smith.

The people are agitating the "large wharf" question, the present one being quite inadequate to the demands upon it.

ON PILOT BAY. Rapid Growth of an Important Industry—The Future of the New Camp.

The transfer of an equal moiety of the Pilot Bay lands to the Smelter Company in keeping with an agreement entered into by Joshua Davies on behalf of the Davies-Sayward Company and Dr. Hendry, representing the Kootenay Reduction Company, was consummated on Saturday last.

A Lively Addition to An Immigrants' Party—Novel Attendance Circumstances.

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ADDRESSES TO THE BISHOP.

The Clergy, Choir and Congregation of Christ Church Tender Testimonials.

A Fitting Present in the Form of a St. Cuthbert's Golden Cross.

Yesterday afternoon the clergy of the diocese waited on His Lordship at the Bishop's Close, and after the reading of an address by the venerable Archdeacon, there was presented on behalf of the clergy a beautiful golden cross, modelled after that found on the body of St. Cuthbert in Dunham Cathedral.

In reply the Bishop thanked those present, in the most touching terms, for the expression of good will and kindly feeling shown. The surchart was administered to-day, when the last official tie will be severed.

The following are the addresses of the clergy, choir and congregation, which have been presented to the Bishop:

THE CLERGY. To the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of British Columbia:

RT. REV. FATHER IN GOD:—We, the clergy of your diocese, desire to express our deep regret at your approaching departure. We feel the severance of a tie so sacred as that which binds together a bishop and his clergy is no light matter.

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E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton. ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE.

1 1/2 Miles from Vernon, Okanagan Country, 960 ACRES, adjoining the estates of LORD ABERDEEN and the BARNARD BROTHERS. 640 acres ploughable prairie; 320 acres grazing; 400 acres under cultivation. Dwelling House, Frame Granary and Stable. 23 Cows, 12 Horses, Reaper and Binder, Plough Harrows, Sulky Ploughs, etc., etc. Creek of water on the land. First-rate black soil. \$25 PER ACRE, INCLUDING EVERYTHING.

SHEEP FARM, 2,000 acres, more or less 30 acres; 1,000 acres grazing, 3 houses, barns, Orchard of 350 trees, pigsties, poultry houses, 2 horses, 2 oxen, 1 cow, 30 pigs, 250 sheep (about), wagon, cart and farm implements, £1 2. 0. per acre, including everything; over 5-5 of purchase money can be left on the property for 4 years at 7 per cent per annum.

AN IMPROVED ESTATE—480 acres more or less; 250 acres cleared; 250 acres alluvial deposit, with clay subsoil; 80 acres alder, maple, cedar and balsam, vegetable deposit, clay subsoil; 150 acres lever park-like land, some pine woods, etc.; water power Sawmill, in full running order; Houses, Barns, Blacksmith's shop, Poultry Houses, Orchards, etc. 0-3

Corner lot on Tramway line, Victoria West, \$1,200. 133-1

6111 lot, Alberni, sawmill and water power, dwelling, stables, 20 acres plowed, opposite Anderson & Co's townsite, a fine speculation, \$6,500. 130-4

98 acres, 30 cropped, 25 chopped, log house, 2 barns, stable and outbuildings, half mile from school, near railway, \$3,500. 128-4

House and 2 lots, Pembroke st., easy terms, \$1,000. 110-1

324 acres farm land, about 70 acres in clover and timothy, small house, well, good spring, etc. 0-0

4 building lots, Cedar Hill Road, near the gold mines, \$1,500. 135-2

7-room house, conservatory, out-houses, modern conveniences, etc., 1/2 acre of land; facing the sea; beautiful view of Straits and Olympics, \$6,000—terms. 137-1

6-room house, bath, etc.; corner lot, Henry and Turner streets, \$3,500. 136-4

5,900 acres timber land—22 GRANTS—Estimate, 30 M per acre, principally cedar, with hemlock, spruce and balsam. 144-4

320 acres, Alberni; 100 cleared; house, barn, ditching, etc. Cheap, \$6,500, on terms. 144-3

Building lot, Victoria West, 50x90, \$500. 143-2

97 acres, South Saanich; dwelling, barns, stable, out-houses, etc. \$4,200. 142-3

40 acres, South Saanich, \$1,400. 142-4

Building lot, 60 feet by 132 feet, Chatham street, near Blanchard. \$1,650. 141-2

10 acres; house, stables, sheds, etc.; all fenced; near the junction; good orchard land. \$3,000. 140-2

7-Room House and double lot; a bargain, \$1,400. 139-1

237 acres, Somenos Lake. 138-5

6-Room House and lot, Spring Ridge.—1,250. 133-3

3-Story House, 12 Rooms, bath room, hot and cold water; all modern improvements, beautifully finished; lot 177 x 102 ft. 3 in.; unsurpassed view of the straits and beautiful scenery; 20 minutes' walk from post office; cars pass the property. 148-1

80 acres, Alberni, 2 1/2 miles from the townsite. \$25 per acre. 147-1

80 acres, Alberni, 2 1/2 miles from the townsite. \$25 per acre. 147-2

4-Room House, and lot, Front street, Victoria West. \$1,250. 146-2

40 acres, Lake District. \$10 per acre. 145-1

3 Building Lots, Sylvia street, each \$1,650. 145-2

20 acres, Alberni; 2-room house, 24 x 16; frame barn and lean-to; 4 acres ploughed and fenced; 15 acres chopped; crop, timothy and clover. \$600. 145-3

Building Lot, Avalon street, close to the Park. \$1,500. 145-4

2 Building Lots, Ribbet street, each \$1,000. 149-1

Building Lot, Beacon Hill, 50x150, \$1,000. 149-2

156 acres, Comox, convenient to steamer, post office, church, school, sawmill, Union Mines, etc., good hunting and fishing, 70 acres cleared and fenced, orchard, well, springs, \$9000 with coal right. 150

6-Room House and Lot, 44x120, more or less, on Pandora street, \$4,500. 151-2

6-Room House, 1 1/2 story, bath room, etc., junction Yates and Fort street, opposite Dunmuir's castle. 151-3

Large Building lot, 90x112, corner Niagara and South Turner streets. 151-4

120 acres Farming Land, Alberni, within 2 miles steamboat landing, about 6 acres cleared and fenced, log cabin, sheep pen and shed, water power from creek, first class fruit ranch, \$1,200. 152-1

80 acres first class Farming Land, close to steamboat landing, main road to Nanaimo runs through the property. Good water power, \$1,200. 153-1

320 acres Okanagan District, can be ploughed in an unbroken body, foundation of a fine house, large log house, 18x24, and other buildings, 1 mile from Larklin, S. & O., \$15 an acre. 155

3 Houses, Second street, Work Estate. 155

1 1/2-Story House, 7 rooms, bathroom and pantry. 155

1 Cottage, 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, pantry and closets. 156-1

1 Cottage, 6 rooms, including kitchen, pantry, etc., \$4,500. 156-1

3388 acres, Sheep Ranch, \$2.25 per acre. 151-1

TO LET.

5-Room House, fully furnished, Piano, etc., James Bay. 12

4-Room House, Cook street, Bath, etc., \$12 per month. 13

8-Room House, fully furnished, bath, piano, etc., Scoreby street, \$40 per month. 5

5-Room House, Jackson street, \$15 per month. 19

6-Room House, Erick street, partly finished, \$25 per month. 6

5-Room House, Pandora street (corner) \$16 per month. 33

P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

W. C. T. U. Address by Miss Frances Willard—Satisfactory Growth and Prosperity Reported.

Tribute to the President—Statistics as to Membership, Funds, Etc.

DENVER, Oct. 29.—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union met here yesterday in annual session. Miss Frances E. Willard presided and delivered the annual address, covering the work of the union for the past year.

We wish you a safe and pleasant journey and we should be glad indeed to meet you again in British Columbia, and we confidently hope that you may live away from the diocese you will still be identified with it and the work in which you have spent so many years of your life.

Church Warden and Lay Delegates. P. ACTON, Church Warden. E. HARRISON, C. A. YOUNG, Church Warden.

Church Warden and Lay Delegates, Departure Bay. G. W. ENRITS, THOMAS RICHARDS, THOMAS BELTON, DAVID SIMPSON, CHARLES F. LEATHERBARROW, E. PATTERSON, CHAS. D. CASAD, J. W. BRYDEN, J. MATTHEWS.

St. John's Victoria; St. Paul's, Esquimalt, and St. Barnabas, Spring Ridge, and the Executive Council of the Synod of Vancouver with all present, addressed to the Bishop before his departure.

Why Vancouver? TO THE EDITOR:—In the course of a trip round the world we find ourselves at Victoria and our letters at Vancouver, which places we do not propose visiting. In common with many other ignorant persons, we thought Vancouver was upon the Island and gave the name of that township to our friends for correspondence purposes. As

CHICAGO'S FIRE. CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The Athletic Club building, when completed, was designed to be the finest athletic club in the world. Its contemplated cost was \$500,000. The loss on the building is estimated at from \$70,000 to \$100,000. The Panorama of Chicago, one door above the Athletic Club, cost \$250,000 and tons of water were thrown amongst its fragile beauties. As to what the loss would be S. S. Barry, the manager, shook his head when \$80,000 was suggested. The Western Bank Note Company's building on the corner of North street, was protected by a fire wall. Several lines of those were run into the structure and two men placed on the roof, where they played with advantage on the burning mass. The S. A. Maxwell buildings in rear of the burning building, had the three floors filled with water pipe and valuable decorative material. The upper stories were occupied by the Waterbury Clock Company, and were only saved by a nine inch fire wall, against which the flames beat ineffectually. There will be great damage in this building, in the Continental Hotel and the adjacent millinery store, by water.

One of the officers of the Athletic Association, who was early on the scene of the fire, hinted at incendiarism. The steam strikers all over the building were called off on Friday afternoon by the business agent of the Building Trades Council. The trouble grew out of the employment of non-union men and originated with the electric workers. An investigation of the grievances of this organization discloses the fact that workmen belonging to other crafts were also non-union. It is known that the plasterers had been at work in the seventh and eighth stories, and when they left in the evening they left salamanders burning to dry their work. The fire started in this part of the building, and the fire watchman is certain that no one was in the building. It is probable that the fire originated from the salamanders.

A very large assortment of ladies' and gents' purses, pocket books, etc. at N. N. Hibben & Co.

THE SONS OF ERIN

Organize and Make Arrangements for Future Operations—An Enthusiastic Meeting.

The Society to be Non-Political, Non-Sectarian, Benevolent and Social.

In response to a notice appearing in the Colonist and a few post cards sent round to well-known Irish residents of Victoria, there was a well attended gathering of the sons of the Emerald Isle in the Pioneer Hall, last night.

Mr. R. Ackland was unanimously appointed secretary pro tem.

Mr. C. Dell-Smith spoke of the benefits of such an organization as that outlined by the chairman in bringing Irishmen into closer union and acquaintanceship.

Mr. Brethour moved that an Irish association be forthwith formed, non-political and non-sectarian.

Mr. M. T. Jones seconded the motion, which carried without opposition.

On motion of Mr. T. Deasy it was decided to take a list of those who would be the chairman in bringing Irishmen into closer union and acquaintanceship.

After many suggestions it was decided to call the organization "The Sons of Erin," and committees were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and make other arrangements.

Mr. A. St. G. Flint kindly consented to receive at his office, corner of Broad and Fort streets, the names of persons wishing to join.

The meeting adjourned at the call of the chair.

A DEGRADING SIGHT.

Two Young Women Fight for the Delectation of New York Sports.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Two women pugilists fought a five-round battle, according to ring rules, in a resort in West Orange, last Saturday night.

One was the wife of "Swipes," the newboy of New York, and the other was a young brunette, known as "Philadelphia Maggie."

The women appeared in short skirts, with armless, light-fitting jerseys, and wore four-ounce kid gloves.

The Philadelphia woman showed up to the best advantage in the first round, as she appeared to have a longer reach and more power in her blows than Mrs. "Swipes," but the latter had more science, and she brought it to bear with great effect in the fourth round on the Philadelphia woman's nose.

The latter retreated with a stinging blow on where Mrs. "Swipes" diamond eardrops would have been had she been wearing her society toilet.

Mrs. "Swipes" followed up her advantage by punching Maggie's ribs, and had altogether the best of the round.

In the fifth round Philadelphia Maggie was shocked by a rude blow in the place where she had just been punched, and she followed up by another on her pretty Grecian nose and one more on her cheek, which knocked her out.

When she revived she insisted that the fight was not finished, and refused to believe the referee, declaring that she had fallen in a faint.

When she learned that she could not have another go at Mrs. "Swipes," she became exceedingly indignant, and called the referee hard names. Then she turned her attention to Mrs. "Swipes" and declared that she was no lady.

About 100 well-known New York and Orange sports witnessed the surmize.

FROM ST. PAUL'S, NANAIMO.

To the Rt. Rev. George Hills, D. D., Lord Bishop of Columbia: Rectory and Dean of Christ Church Cathedral:

YOUR LORDSHIP:—We the church wardens and church committee of Christ Church Cathedral on behalf of ourselves and the congregation of British Columbia, and the Anglican community throughout the Diocese of Columbia, at your resignation of the see and approaching departure for England after an episcopate of thirty-three years.

THE CITY.

The Day Fixed. Postmaster Noah Shakespeare will deliver his illustrated lecture "Around the World in 100 Minutes," at the Centennial Methodist Church on the evening of the 14th inst.

Death of Mrs. Kerwood. Mrs. Edward Kerwood, resident of Henry street, well known and beloved in the neighborhood of her home, died yesterday morning. She was a native of Liverpool and aged 48.

Trial by Jury. The case of Grimm vs. Clay came up before Mr. Justice Drake yesterday, but was postponed, as the Judge refused to hear the case without a jury. The case arose over a sheriff's sale of property.

Sunday Closing. A petition which was numerously signed in many of the churches Sunday is now in house to house circulation. It asks the city council to have stores, tobacconists' establishments, etc., closed on Sunday.

Funeral of John McDonald. Mr. John McDonald died in this city yesterday. The deceased was a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, and was 30 years old. The funeral will be held from the family residence, No. 30 Front street, Victoria, West, at 2 p.m. to-day.

Not Yet Settled. The case of Williams v. Spencer, which has been lingering long, and which was to have been settled out of court, will probably come up before Mr. Justice Drake to-day, as the negotiations have not proven satisfactory to both sides.

Married at Maple Bay. A quiet wedding took place at the Methodist parsonage, Maple Bay, on Wednesday, the 28th, when Mr. George Thompson, of Nanaimo, was united to Miss Amy A. Kerley, of Chemainus. Rev. C. H. M. Sutherland performed the ceremony. The happy couple drove by the carriage road to their future home in Nanaimo.

Schvatzka is No More. A Portland dispatch of yesterday says: About 3 o'clock this morning Lieut. Frederick Schvatzka, of the famous Arctic explorer, was picked up on First street, between Yamhill and Morrison streets, in an unconscious condition. Beside him lay a bottle of laudanum. A patrol wagon was called and he was removed to the police station, where he died soon after. It is probably a case of suicide.

Close Voting. The voting which will result in the presentation of a gold headed cane to the local paper receiving the largest number of ballots at the St. Andrew's R. C. Bazaar was yesterday, very close, the figures standing when the polls closed last night. Times Colonist 83. The voting continues during the bazaar. The young ladies who are nearly all devoted to the COLONIST cause express confidence in being able to win.

Whist Tournament. The Fife men's whist tournament still progresses. As the games now stand the order of rank calls for deciding games between the Deasy-Pettigrew and Leroy-Ledingham-Leroy-Ledingham and Hines-Whitcomb; Mason-Hodge and Deasy-Henry couples, with still further games between winning teams. It is proposed to secure a handsome trophy and challenge the local experts to meet the champions of the fire department at the close of the present tournament.

The Public Library. During the past month there were 1,858 books passed out from the public library, ladies taking 862 and gentlemen 996. The daily average was 72. There were 16 new cards issued to ladies and 17 to gentlemen during the same period, but as most of the books have gone the rounds new literature is urgently needed. The librarian will thankfully receive donations of books, and as nearly every citizen can spare a few it is to be hoped that a liberal response will be made to the appeal.

"Bobbie Burns." Of Miss Howison's lecture on Robert Burns, which is to be given in Pailhamon Hall on Saturday evening, the Baltimore American says: "Miss Howison, of Cincinnati, delivered a most interesting lecture on Robert Burns at the local lecture hall, Y. M. C. A. building, last evening. Miss Howison, during the lecture gave several readings from Burns' poems. Her reading was excellent, and gave the audience a much clearer idea of the poetry than they had before. There was a large audience, and all were greatly pleased."

The Ploving Match. A meeting was held in the Oriental hotel last evening to complete arrangements for the ploving match to take place on November 12, on the grounds of Mr. Geo. Deans, Mount Tolmie. It was decided that \$500 should be distributed in prizes and that all entries must be made to the secretary, Mr. Rose, of the Truck & Dray Co's office or Mr. McKewen, of the Oriental hotel, by eight o'clock, on the morning of the 10th inst. Entries for the Plo for all classes are set at \$10 each, while for the amateur class the entry fee is \$5. The ploving is to be six inches deep and nine inches wide. The plovers will be the swing make only.

SUPREME COURT.

In Chambers. (Before Hon. Mr. Justice Cresswell.) McKENZIE et al. vs. Ewen et al.—Application for leave to demur and plead. Leave to demur granted, costs to abide event of demurrer; leave to plead on demurrer overruled. McKENZIE et al. vs. Ewen et al.—Application for examination of defendant. Adjudged until the 8th inst.

BISHOP HILLS DEPARTS.

His Fine Library Presented to the Diocese—Will Proceed Direct to London. Yesterday morning Bishop Hills celebrated a farewell Holy Communion at Christ Church Cathedral, at the special request of his personal friends. The ceremonies commenced at 8 o'clock and were participated in by eight members of the clergy and a number of the close friends of His Lordship. All present were very much affected. The fine library of about 1500 choice volumes, which the Bishop has spent a great many years in collecting, has been presented to the diocese and will remain in the diocesan library of the Bishop's Close. The value of this gift can scarcely be estimated in a monetary sense, as the ripe scholarship and discriminating taste of a mature judgment have been brought to the work of collection. During the whole week Bishop's Close has been besieged by the anxious friends of his

lordship, who were desirous of having a few parting words with one who has labored in their midst for some 35 years past. These had, in most instances, to be denied, as Dr. Hanington, who was in attendance, positively forbade any prolonged interviews or crowded conversation, fearing the effect on already much shaken nerves. The Bishop deeply regrets that he was unable to give set replies to the many kind and loving addresses presented to him, finding himself too much weakened to attempt the task. This morning Venerable Archdeacon Sorvren, Canon Beaulands, Rev. W. H. P. Arden and Rev. J. B. Howatson accompanied the Bishop as far as Vancouver. There Bishop Hillier and the clergy of Vancouver will greet the Lord Bishop and give him God speed on his journey. It is the present intention of the Bishop to proceed direct to London, and after a short time spent in that place to take up a residence in the neighborhood of Dover, where his father is buried.

ST. ANDREW'S BAZAAR.

A Merry Gathering in the Old Pro-Cathedral in Aid of Church Funds.

Choice Collection of Useful and Ornamental Work, and a Variety of Baffles.

The bazaar under the auspices of the ladies of the Altar Society of St. Andrew's Cathedral, opened yesterday. It is being held in the old pro-cathedral, which has been specially fitted up for this first public entertainment held under its roof since the opening of the new building. The weather was very unpropitious; but despite this there was a large gathering of eager purchasers and delighted spectators from the opening of the doors in the forenoon to their closing at night. Considering that the old church was not handed over to the ladies until Monday, and that a general clearing up and clearing out had then to take place, the metamorphosis was remarkable. The solemn and sacred aspect of the church that was, had been changed into the merry-making and showy bazaar, where the gay prattle of the young admirers of the tempting wares displayed, mingled pleasantly with that of their seniors who, unhappily for the youngsters, and for the bazaar, too, held the purse strings. However, cash was freely circulated to the mutual advantage of all concerned. Though busy in the early day, it was at night that the bazaar looked its best, for then it was that the place was crowded and attractions multiplied. The hall was well lit up, and the endless variety of articles which adorned the stalls appeared to have their beauty and value enhanced. There are in all six stalls, each of which is beautifully draped, with ivy clinging to the muslin folds, here and there looped up with gay colored ribbons. Two of these are devoted exclusively to fancy goods. One presided over by Mrs. Lubbe and Miss Keast has as a sort of back ground a beautiful quilt, artistically painted and worked in the handwork of Mrs. Macaulay. Table coverings of various patterns, and by the same soft hands, are also shown in profusion, while the variety of Roman embroidery—sofa-pilrows, table cozies, piano drapes, etc.—is almost endless. Japanese articles are very successfully copied on a variety of articles—handkerchiefs, doyleys, pillow-slips, sachet bags, etc. Tinsel embroidery is also a conspicuous feature in the display, and as all the articles are of home manufacture, there can be no shadow of doubt as to the taste and ability of the generous donors. Mrs. L. G. and Mrs. E. A. McQuade have charge of the second fancy stall, and here also are to be found a variety of artistic and useful work. To be thoroughly appreciated these displays must be seen, as no description of them can convey a fair idea of the selection. Mrs. Smith, Miss Finn and Mrs. McCuskey have their stalls devoted to dolls. Here are to be found the Quaker doll, the Red Riding Hood doll, the darlike doll, the Chinese doll, the rubber doll, the wax doll, the wooden doll, the dressed doll, a brick made in charge of their artist, Mr. T. Deasey and Miss S. Smith have charge of what is modestly called the "piano work," and that there is a brisk demand for their wares is evident from the crowd which besieges them. "Plain" is somewhat a misnomer as applied to such a collection of needlework as they are handling. Miss Cameron, Miss C. L. Cameron, and Miss Keast dispense candies of every shape, color, make, flavor and size; cigars and fancy tobacco bags, and also show a wedding cake and hot supper were provided, which were the most tempting ever aspirant to matrimony to invest. Flowers make a very beautiful and effective show as arranged in the stall presided over by Miss McNeill and Miss Finn, and the results of their taste, persusive powers, and the general beauty of their assortment, must tell well when the receipts of the bazaar are being totted up. Mr. Tappan and Mrs. Carnody have the fishing pond in charge. It is a very ingenious and tasteful arrangement. The pond, or basket, which is surrounded by evergreens and mirrors, is filled with mysterious packages, the contents of which can be learned by the fishers alone. They also run a wheel of fortune, which is liberally patronized.

A FORGED CHEQUE.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 2.—(Special)—The case of Gold vs. the Bank of British Columbia, in which Gold claimed that a cheque for \$400 paid to W. T. Graham by the Bank with his name signed to it, was a forgery, lasted eleven hours to-day, before Judge McCreech. The Judge decided in favor of the plaintiff for the amount of the cheque.

A SPECIAL TRAFFIC.

A special traffic leaves Winnipeg to-day with passengers for the Empress of Japan. The nominations for Selkirk, Hon. Mr. Dry's constituency, take place to-day at Brandon.

IT IS STATED.

It is stated that the Liberals who support the Blair government have offered to allow the Conservatives to be elected by acclamation, if Premier Blair is allowed an election without opposition to the Provincial Legislature for one of the St. John, N. B., constituencies.

CITY SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Important Report from the Commissioners Having Charge of the Works.

The Sanitary Inspector Pronounces the Contract as Satisfactorily Executed.

At the meeting of the City Council last night, among the first business taken up was the report of the Sewerage Commissioners and Sanitary Inspector on the city sewerage works, which have been taken over from the contractor. There was a full Board of Aldermen present, and a large attendance of the general public. The commissioners' report was as follows:

CITY HALL, Nov. 1, 1892. His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Gentlemen.

WE beg to present to your honorable body the report of the Sanitary Engineer on that portion of the sewerage works constructed by Mr. McBean, accepted and now ready for operation under such restrictions and supervision as are recommended in the report.

With regard to connecting buildings to the public sewers there seems to be urgent necessity for a by-law requiring not only that any building on sewerage contracts be connected with the sewerage system, but also the internal plumbing of any erection designed for habitation.

The positions of all connections should be determined by the Sanitary Engineer, laid down on the large map, and constructed under competent supervision.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt during the last few days of copies of three resolutions which appear to have been passed the Council on the 24th, the 29th, and the 31st of August. That of the 24th states that the Corporation will not be responsible for any liabilities on sewerage contracts in excess of the sums realized by the sale of the debentures, and desires the Commissioners to place to the credit of the Corporation sufficient funds to provide for any payments for any liabilities on sewerage contracts.

We beg to point out to your honorable body that the Corporation had at the date of your resolution entered into contracts amounting with their necessary expenditure to the sum of \$400,000, to provide for which less than \$265,000 has been furnished to the Commissioners.

We trust that you will feel that the Commissioners cannot be held responsible for the acts of the Corporation, who alone let all contracts, but failed to provide the funds necessary to carry them out.

Referring to the latter part of the resolution, we are very doubtful as to our power to comply with the direction of the Council. If we understand our position accurately, we are trustees for certain funds, both on behalf of the ratepayers and of the contractors, and have no power to delegate our duties to others.

With reference to the Council's resolution of the 29th of August dismissing employees, a copy was laid on the table of the 25th of October. The only point arising from the resolution is as to the summary discharge of Mr. Jordan. This gentleman was employed as a laborer on the sewerage works, and was dismissed on the 30th day of notice of dismissal.

We understand that Mr. McBean's contract was terminated on the 31st of August last; the official intimation to this effect was received by us on the 28th of October. We should be glad if the members of the City Council would wish the works with which they are entrusted to be completed as early as possible.

We beg to call the attention of the Council to the vital importance of taking immediate steps to complete and complete the whole system of sewerage for the city, and in making connections with that portion of the system now completed, it should be remembered that the most economical way is to build in brick when the proper capacity. It is therefore highly important that as many connections as practicable should be made with the least possible delay.

The Council will observe that the amount expended to the 31st of October is \$245,054.93. The amount on the 31st of October to the credit of the Commissioners was \$19,649.18. From this amount has to be deducted the sum of \$575, checks signed by us for October account, leaving a total balance, to-day, of \$19,074.18.

The sum due to Mr. McBean at the expiration of the term of his contract, will be \$17,741.92, provided no further repairs are required.

In conclusion, we beg to state that the works we believe to have been carried out in a satisfactory and economical manner, and regret that the want of funds alone has prevented the sewerage of that portion of the city contracted for, being completed.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants, (Sgd.) J. H. TURNER, THOS. EARLE, JNO. TRAGUE, Sewerage Commissioners.

do anything in the way of alteration at present, but have it watched carefully during the term of maintenance, and if, when in operation, found faulty, repaired. Thanks to the excellent joint, which permits of a considerable amount of settlement, the pipes are unharmed. A few trifling repairs to manholes have been made. The following are the works which have been executed: Valve chamber at outlet with 16ft. of 22in., and 11ft. of 16in. steel main laid in concrete. Two lengths of 22in. pipe are on the ground ready for laying; there is, however, no danger in using the outlet as it is at present, and it is proposed that these two lengths should be laid as soon as the tide permit.

OUTFALL SEWERS. Three thousand two hundred and forty-five lineal feet of 24in., 16in. x 4ft. 3in. sewer. Three thousand three hundred and ninety-five lineal feet of 24in., 16in. x 3ft. 6in. sewer. Two thousand six hundred and five lineal feet of 24in. x 3ft. 6in. sewer. Total, 9,244 lineal feet of egg-shaped sewers with manholes, ventilators and flush-tanks complete.

PIPE SEWERS. The Cook street main is 18in. in diameter, and is laid from the junction of Southgate and Cook streets northward on the latter street as far as View; at this point it will be hereafter joined by a branch main from the north. View street is followed as far as Vancouver with a 15in. pipe, receiving two smaller mains, which converge here; first, Yates, and second, following Vancouver to Store street, and then on to Gordon street to Quadra, and thence northward; second, the Bligh street main, following View to Bligh and thence northward. The sewer on the latter street, 20in. main joins the outfall sewer at Gordon street, which at this point receive the sewage from James Bay, and passing through lot 1270 follows Humboldt to Wharf, and Johnson to Store street, and then on to Gordon street. Fort street, this pipe is laid in a continuous sewer tunnel. An 18in. main has been laid on Store street and Chatham as far as Government, at which point the sewerage of the lower districts is received; thence Chatham is followed to Douglas with a 15in. and above Douglas to Pembroke with a 12in. sewer.

Lateral connections with the Humboldt sewer main have been laid on Coronation, Government, Fort, Broad, Douglas, Courtney, Kane, View and Yates streets. Lateral connections with the Cook street main have been laid on Richardson, Vancouver, Soresby, Bell, and Courtenay, Meares, Fort, Quadra and Bligh streets.

The following list gives the length of the pipe sewers of different sizes: Sewer thousand six hundred and fifty-four lineal feet of 30in. sewers. Three hundred and two lineal feet of 30in. sewers. Four thousand four hundred and twenty-one lineal feet of 24in. sewers. One thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven lineal feet of 12in. sewers. One thousand three hundred and forty-two lineal feet of 15in. sewers. Five hundred and twenty-seven lineal feet of 18in. sewers.

Three thousand five hundred and eighty-three lineal feet of 20in. sewers. Total length, 24,313 lineal feet, or, including outfall sewer, nearly 6 1/2 miles. In a connection with the sewer, 70 manholes, 67 ventilators and one large flush tank for outfall sewer have been built.

In addition to the above, 624 ft. of 9in. pipe sewer with 2 manholes and 120 manholes, have been constructed as a portion of the system at private expense. Exclusive of the 624 feet of 9in. sewer above referred to, the work executed, complete, under the lease of execution, 2,465 cubic yards of earth, 7 cubic yards hardpan and 720 cubic yards of rock.

The tunnel beneath Moss street was 2,033 feet in length, of which 921 feet ran through earth, 311 feet through hardpan, and 701 feet through rock. There were two curves in this tunnel, and so accurately was the work set out by Mr. Wilmut that the whole tunnel, when completed, will have a small balance of \$2,249.18 to meet liabilities. You will see that the cost of engineering, etc., exclusive of the preliminary expenses, has been 8 1/2 per cent. on the value of the work, including Commission fees, etc., which I respectfully submit, proves that the works have been carried on most economically.

I have the honor particularly to call your attention to the fact that by far the most costly portion of the system has been practically completed and ready for use. The outfall works and sewers, without which any portion of the system would be useless, have cost over \$2,000. The method adopted in paying for the trenching can be best exemplified by an example. Assume a trench to be 15ft. deep, of which 10ft. from the surface is in earth and the lower 5ft. in the rock, the rate referring to the contractor's schedule rates, it is found that a trench in earth 10ft. deep cost \$1 per lineal foot. A trench in rock 10ft. deep cost \$5 per lineal foot. A trench in rock 15ft. deep cost \$8 per lineal foot. The total cost per lineal foot of such a trench would be \$10.00, minus \$5.00, equal to \$5.00.

Accompanying this report is a map showing the area sewerage. Large plans, to a scale of 50ft. per inch, are in course of completion, which will show the position of every being in the city, the lines and class of all sewers, including house connections, the position of all functions, ventilators, manholes and flush-tanks and whether the sewer is laid in rock or not; while the depth at any point can be easily ascertained from the sections.

The value of the stock on hand, paid for, is estimated as follows: Forty-eight feet 22in. pipe at Glover Point, \$115.29. Two ventilator covers at pipe shed, \$64.46. Sixty siphons, \$1,933.74. Sewer pipe, \$10,819.83. One pipe shed and plant, say, 700.00. \$13,603.32.

The enormous amount of rock, and very hard rock, in this city renders a heavy expenditure for sewer construction unavoidable; but it must be remembered that costly as such a work is, a single epidemic would directly or indirectly, entail a loss upon the city, to which the expenditure for sewerage, spread over a term of years as it should be, would be trifling.

I beg respectfully to suggest that arrangements be made with any members of the City Council who may be desirous of inspecting the works to visit them. I have the honor to be, etc., EDWARD MORRIS, Chief Engineer.

ALD. HUBBER thought the report too long to be discussed on a first reading. He objected that some \$10,700 worth of pipe should be on hand and "paid for," according to the report.

ALD. MCKILLIGAN moved that this report be laid over till the special meeting.

ALD. BAKER said he would object to any connections with the sewers, until the system was tested.

ALD. MCKILLIGAN explained that the Commissioners were anxious that the members of the Council should suggest a test. The matter was laid over for the special meeting.

operating the sewers, I beg most respectfully to call your attention to the imperative necessity which exists for: (1) Frequent flushing throughout the system; (2) Regular and frequent inspection of all manholes; the emptying of all dirt trays and boxes at least once a week, and oftener, if found necessary, in stormy weather; (3) For scouring, by proper supervision, that all work done in connection with the sewers, whether on public or private property, is efficient.

With regard to the first point, you are well aware that the efficiency of the regular System is largely dependent upon regular flushing, and it was proposed, as is usual, to place automatic flushing tanks at the head of each sewer. The siphons have been provided, but the flush-tanks have not been built for want of necessary funds; provision will therefore have to be made either for the construction of these tanks or for the daily flushing by hand. As has been pointed out before, the sewers having been constructed with an eye to a much greater population in the future, will be found larger than necessary at the present time, and consequently more water will be required than will be needed in the future, when the sewers are working more nearly to their proper capacity.

With regard to the second point, one man with occasional assistance should be employed constantly, to see that everything remains in working order, to empty dirt trays and boxes, to remove any obstruction from the manholes, and to see that the pipes are flushed as often as required; for, though the siphons are provided, they should be, and to a certain extent are, automatic, it is always necessary careful and constant attention.

Respecting the third point. A by-law to regulate connection of buildings, etc., with the public sewers was drafted a long time ago and the passage of such a by-law is now urgent. A further safeguard against the intrusion of sewer gas, is the placing of a flap-valve in the manholes, as provided in the specification, and I would press upon your attention the extreme desirability of doing this at once; the cost will be trifling, probably not exceeding \$400, and the danger arising from the accumulation of sewer gas on the higher levels would be avoided.

The total amount of Mr. McBean's contract is \$12,296.78, of which he has received in cash or been charged for repairs, \$17,454.92, leaving a balance due to him at the expiration of the term of maintenance, provided no further sums are required for repairs, of \$17,741.92.

The following is a statement of the expenditure to date: Preliminary expenditure, \$1,067.10. Commissioners' fees, 1,300.00. Stationery, 200.00. Treasurer, 200.00. Chief Engineer, 2,226.00. Resident Engineer, 2,830.00. Draftsman, 2,029.00. Inspector, 1,954.75. Rodmen, tools, etc., 1,039.14. Office expenses, 17,185.90. Stationery, 416.00. Fuel, 32.00. Sundries, 308.68. Painter, 61.00. Advertiser and printing, 151.00. 1,163.73. 399.50. \$31,121.23.

Value of works executed: Total value, \$235,655.78. Paid by R. Deans, 192,328.78. C. J. History Co., 32,088.42. Mackenzie, 200.00. Doull & Co., 2,038.50. Total value of works executed, \$235,655.78. A. McBean's contract, 171,854.86. C. J. History Co., 32,088.42. Mackenzie, 200.00. Doull & Co., 2,038.50. Total, 216,933.70. \$245,054.93.

The total amount to the credit of the Commissioners at the expiration of the term of maintenance on the 31st of October, will be, according to Mr. Ken's statement, \$19,649.18. If a sum sufficient to cover Mr. McBean's claim, viz: \$17,454.92, be left on deposit, the Commissioners will have a small balance of \$2,249.18 to meet liabilities. You will see that the cost of engineering, etc., exclusive of the preliminary expenses, has been 8 1/2 per cent. on the value of the work, including Commission fees, etc., which I respectfully submit, proves that the works have been carried on most economically.

I have the honor particularly to call your attention to the fact that by far the most costly portion of the system has been practically completed and ready for use. The outfall works and sewers, without which any portion of the system would be useless, have cost over \$2,000. The method adopted in paying for the trenching can be best exemplified by an example. Assume a trench to be 15ft. deep, of which 10ft. from the surface is in earth and the lower 5ft. in the rock, the rate referring to the contractor's schedule rates, it is found that a trench in earth 10ft. deep cost \$1 per lineal foot. A trench in rock 10ft. deep cost \$5 per lineal foot. A trench in rock 15ft. deep cost \$8 per lineal foot. The total cost per lineal foot of such a trench would be \$10.00, minus \$5.00, equal to \$5.00.

Accompanying this report is a map showing the area sewerage. Large plans, to a scale of 50ft. per inch, are in course of completion, which will show the position of every being in the city, the lines and class of all sewers, including house connections, the position of all functions, ventilators, manholes and flush-tanks and whether the sewer is laid in rock or not; while the depth at any point can be easily ascertained from the sections.

The value of the stock on hand, paid for, is estimated as follows: Forty-eight feet 22in. pipe at Glover Point, \$115.29. Two ventilator covers at pipe shed, \$64.46. Sixty siphons, \$1,933.74. Sewer pipe, \$10,819.83. One pipe shed and plant, say, 700.00. \$13,603.32.

The enormous amount of rock, and very hard rock, in this city renders a heavy expenditure for sewer construction unavoidable; but it must be remembered that costly as such a work is, a single epidemic would directly or indirectly, entail a loss upon the city, to which the expenditure for sewerage, spread over a term of years as it should be, would be trifling.

I beg respectfully to suggest that arrangements be made with any members of the City Council who may be desirous of inspecting the works to visit them. I have the honor to be, etc., EDWARD MORRIS, Chief Engineer.

ALD. HUBBER thought the report too long to be discussed on a first reading. He objected that some \$10,700 worth of pipe should be on hand and "paid for," according to the report.

ALD. MCKILLIGAN moved that this report be laid over till the special meeting.

ALD. BAKER said he would object to any connections with the sewers, until the system was tested.

ALD. MCKILLIGAN explained that the Commissioners were anxious that the members of the Council should suggest a test. The matter was laid over for the special meeting.

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NEWS OF THE

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Business Trouble atements of Coal drigh M

(Special to the VANCOUVER, Oct. 31

The Colonist. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1892. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY. THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character.

WENT DOWN IN THE STORM. A Terrible Typhoon Causes the Loss of the P. and O. Steamer "Bokhara."

The Empress Tastes the Hurricane—Pacific Record Breaking—Gossip of the East.

Had it not been for the dense fog which prevented her entering the Straits early Sunday morning the C.P.R. steamer Empress of Japan would have been on her homeward voyage.

From Japan here the run was a comparatively pleasant one; on the Chinese coast rough weather was fallen in with.

The Bokhara's passenger list on her last fatal trip was made up largely of British army and navy officers on their way to Hongkong.

THE NAVY ONCE MORE. Arbuthnot and His Men Outplay Vancouver at "Good Old Rugby."

Other Football Events at Home—Professionalism That Didn't Pay.

RESULTS OF THE FAIR. Financial Statements Presented—Complaints About the Measles—A Medal Dispute Arranged.

A special meeting of the members of the British Columbia Agricultural Association was held last evening, at the City Hall.

RECEIPTS. Balance 1891 account \$116 33. Provincial Government 1,000 00. Total \$1,116 33.

EXPENDITURE. Bank overdraft 1891 \$1,233 95. Total \$1,233 95.

Mr. Renouf, for the finance committee, made a lengthy explanation of the statements presented, details of each item being given.

Mr. Shakespeare called attention to the very unsatisfactory nature of the meals supplied at the exhibition.

THE EDITOR: From the report given of the evidence of Dr. Sprule before the Royal Commission, I see he states that the reason of his telling me that I had not the right to do so was that I had not the right to do so.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE. Revelstoke Citizens' Grievance—Mayne Island's Prospects—Events at Plumper's Pass.

THE SURREY STEAMER. The U.S. Survey Steamer Ashcroft—Fuss at Northfield French Syndicate Store.

THE O.R. ROWING ASSOCIATION. The North Pacific Association of Amateur Rowers met on Thursday evening at the Hotel Vancouver.

MURPHY AND WHITE. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Four hundred people were at the Ariel Athletic Club tonight to see George Dixon.

CONROY ISLAND. N. Y. 21.—Conroy Island Club had a big crowd in the club house tonight to witness the two fights on the programme.

THE TERRY. THE RACE: A rather severe arrangement of the methods of the New York Yacht club was published in the Field.

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THIRTY-TWO. CANADIAN PACIFIC. Arrival of an Abstract Negotiate for Mater Communicated.

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