The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1893

DOMINION DAY.

The Dominion of Canada enters to-day upon the twenty-seventh year of its existence as a Confederation. Have its people, in looking back over the twenty-six years which have elapsed since the British North America Act was passed, reason to feel proud of what they have accomplished? Has united Canada realized the hopes of the framers of its constitution or fulfilled the doleful prophecies of the opponents of confederation?

These are questions which, in one form or other, thoughtful Canadians are asking themselves, and to which it is right to seek for fair and truthful answers.

When the Dominion was formed in 1867, there lay between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains a vast wilderness, over which one might travel for weeks without finding hardly anything but the scattered forts of the Hudson Bay Company, or meeting a human being except the Indian of the plains, or, perhaps, some adventurous explorer. But this land contained great lakes and noble rivers, and had a soil surpassed by none in fertility. Its possibilities were incalculable. To-day it forms the home of a busy thriving population, and though millions of acres lie waiting the hand of the cultivator, it is now known to be one of the great sources of the wheat supply of the world.

On the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains great herds of cattle feed, and throughout the whole region towns and cities have sprung and are springing up, if not with the rapidity which characterizes some of those of our Southern neighbors, still quite as fast as the necessity of the country requires.

One need not be very old to recall the time when, if a friend left one of the Eastern provinces for the Fraser river or the Pacific Coast, the parting was looked upon as life-long, and months passed before news of his arrival could reach his old home. Now the traveller from Halifax can reach Victoria in less than a week, and, if need be, a telegram can almost immediately inform his friends that he has reached his journey's end. In our own Province, the surveyor, the lumberman, the miner and the builder have effected great changes. In the years that have passed since British Columbia cast in its lot with its sister provinces, its resources have become widely known and, to no small extent, developed.

The provinces of the Dominion have found new markets for their various products, and have learned to manufacture many things which they formerly purchased from their neighbors. A wider field has been opened to the enterprise of their inhabitants, of which they have not been slow to avail themselves.

We have, since the ship of State was launched, lost more than one great statesman, but others have been found who can safely be trusted to command and guide her even through troublous waters.

Canadians, of course, are not always satisfied. They have, as others, their periods of depression, and the voice of the croaker is ever heard in the land; but hard times have not come to them oftener than to their neighbors, nor are they wanting in the fortitude and self-reliance necessary to carry them through times of trouble. They have not always acted wisely, nor done what was right, but they have shown a disposition to correct their mistakes and to cure their faults.

The impression that a backward glance over the years that have intervened since Confederation leaves is, that as Canadians we need not be ashamed of our progress. The men of this generation have done a great deal to help to make a country in which their successors can live in plenty and prosperity. What Canada needs to-day are more men to till her fertile fields, and capital, energy, enterprise and labor to develop her resources. The experiment of union has awakened a spirit of mutual helpfulness and healthy rivalry among the various provinces, and has not decreased our love for the Mother Country, of whose family we are proud to think the Dominion of Canada is not an unworthy or an unimportant member.

POLITICAL COWARDICE.

The Liberals, in convention assembled, were certainly not courageous. They were afraid to express themselves openly and plainly on questions on which a difference of opinion exists in their own party. They shirked the question of prohibition, and they were afraid even to mention the Manitoba school question in their platform. The Liberals, as a party, have no opinions on either of these important questions. With regard to Prohibition, they intend to fish for an opinion. They have recommended a plebiscite, which is evidently as much as to say we have no opinions of our own, and no principles, but are ready to adopt those approved by the majority. The plebiscite in Canada is adopted by weak-kneed, invertebrate politicians, in order to shelve for a season a question on which it is inconvenient to take a stand. When the plebiscite is taken, many of these boneless politicians will find some pretext to put off its consideration constitutionally.

This way of dealing with a question will not raise the Liberals in the esteem of the people. The electors have a respect for political boldness, even when they are opposed to the cause that is pluckily advocated, and they feel a contempt for the men who are too cowardly to stand up for a cause until it is proved that they will lose nothing by espousing it. The waiters upon the popular will, are a poor lot, and not to be depended upon.

Besides, the plebescite is unknown to the constitution. If the framers of the constitution believed that it was necessary to appeal to the people in order to find out whether or not a majority is in favor of any given course of action, they would have made provision for it. They evidently believed that the men in favor of any proposed reform, would have the courage and the honesty to advocate it when it was unpopular, and to educate the public mind with regard to it, and that they would consider it worth fighting for. But Canadian Liberals have, it appears, found what they consider a safer way. They allow the advocates of a measure to prepare the public mind for its reception, and when it has been proved that the work has been done successfully, they step in and reap where they have not sown. This is clever, but is it manly? We can understand those who say, "representative bodies are not to be trusted, that they do not always faithfully represent the public will, and we therefore believe that the people should have the privilege of voting upon all laws directly." This is the "referendum." But the Liberals do not propose to extend the power to the people. They intend to go on a kind of exploring excursion. When they discover in what direction the current of popular opinion runs, they will, without risk, steer in that direction.

THE CHOLERA.

The presence of the cholera in Europe and Asia is not creating much alarm just now. People seem to have confidence in the precautionary measures which experience has found to be effective. It is observed, too, that although the cholera is in France and Germany it is not by any means virulent, and it does not spread with a rapidity that is at all alarming. The plague has almost subsided in Russia. It is evidently dying out in the districts in which it raged last year. They are not completely clear of it, but the deaths from it are very few. It lingers still in Prussia. In France there have been quite a number of cases in different places, chiefly in the South. In Toulon there have been a hundred deaths from cholera since last January, and there have been fatal cases in other cities. It is said that the authorities do their best to conceal the disease when it breaks out, but if it did much mischief anywhere this would be impossible. The sanitary condition of the towns in the South of France is said not to be by any means good, and it is expected that, as the weather becomes hotter, the mortality from the disease will be greater. It is said that the cholera is doing its deadly work among the crowds of pilgrims assembled in Mecca. The number of deaths per day is reported to be from 150 to 200. But the disease seems to be be confined to that city, nothing is said of its spreading to Egypt or other neighboring countries.

"CANADIANISM."

The Toronto Globe speaks in terms of commendation of the growth of Canadianism in the Dominion. That Canadians should love their own country and be proud of it is only natural. But such love is not inconsistent with a strong and deep affection for the nation of which Canada is a part, and a feeling of pride in belonging to a people that have done so much for the world and become so great. This is a kind of family pride which Canadians ought to feel and which they would do well to cherish. The British Canadian must feel glad that he has a share in the glorious traditions of the British people, and that in his veins runs the blood of a race that has won distinction in every department of human endeavor. This feeling of British nationality which pervades the people of Canada is a healthy feeling. It is, we are convinced, the interest of Canadians, as we believe it is their desire, to feel and act as if the connection between their country and Great Britain is indissoluble. They should see that something stronger than a mere sentiment keeps them together. The continuation of the greatness of Great Britain, we are convinced, depends upon her maintaining and making stronger the bond that connects her with her colonies, and we are quite as strongly convinced that in no way can the development of Canada be so rapid, so symmetrical and so healthy as by its becoming more closely united with the Mother Country. A confederated British Empire is not a mere dream, but it is well on the way of becoming an accomplished fact.

What would be the fate of Canada separate from Great Britain? A short period, it may be, of apparent independence, to be quickly followed by political union with the United States. Would not the position of Canadians, when their country becomes an integral part of the British Empire, be in every respect better and higher than it would be if their country were split up into a number of divisions and merged into the United States. It is becoming every year more apparent that the commercial advantages of annexation have been very greatly overrated. The material and social condition of the people of the United States, man for man, is not preferable to that of the inhabitants of the Dominion, and the more that is known of the political system of our neighbors and the results it is producing, the less inclined we are, as a people, to join our lot with theirs. It is very questionable whether the people of Canada would be more prosperous—better off in a material sense—after joining the United States than they are now, and it will have to be admitted that politically the change would be very much for the worse. Independence, it is admitted by leading annexationists, is for Canada an impossibility. The true alternative for Canadians is, therefore, the continuation of British connection or annexation. Canadianism, in a national sense, will never have an existence. The choice for Canadians is, therefore, loyalty to Great Britain and to Canada, because it is an inseparable part of Great Britain, or allegiance to the Republic of the United States.

Mr. Laurier, the other day, spoke as if it were the duty of Canadians to prefer Canada to Great Britain in all matters in which the interests of the two countries clashed or appeared to clash. We wonder what would be thought of the public man in the United States who, in a party address, maintained that the citizen's duty was to his State first and to the United States next. That is not the American idea of loyalty, and it should not be the Canadian. We hope, and we believe, that the time is not far distant when a Canadian public man will no more think of avowing preference for Canada, in matters of national concern, than a Maine politician will of putting the interests, real or fancied, of the State of Maine before those of the United States.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The Portland Oregonian, with that freedom from prejudice and independence of thought for which it is remarkable, refuses to join in the almost general condemnation of circumstantial evidence. It knows that in very many instances circumstantial evidence is the only evidence attainable, and experience has taught it that it is more reliable than a very great deal that is considered direct testimony. It says:

The unreasoning public clamor against acceptance of circumstantial evidence in murder cases ought to be deprecated, because it tends to defeat entirely conviction and punishment for the gravest crimes—those which are premeditated and planned. Such murders are not committed in the presence of witnesses, and direct testimony in regard to them can never be had. The most criminal murderers must be convicted and executed upon circumstantial evidence or not at all. The most cowardly form of murder—that by poison—is incapable of proof except by circumstantial evidence. This is probably true of nine-tenths of the murders which are deliberately plotted in advance. To refuse to convict upon this evidence would be to let the very worst murderers go free, and there is quite enough immunity from punishment for crime, due to sentimental tenderness about taking human life now. Better abolish the death penalty entirely and have done with it, rather than limit punishment to those less guilty murderers who kill in the sudden heat of passion before the eyes of all the world.

These are considerations which never enter the minds of nine-tenths of those who declaim against circumstantial evidence. The fact is, the greater number of them do not think at all, but repeat unintelligently what they have heard.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

The financial position of the United States is being largely discussed in all the newspapers of the Republic. It is admitted on all hands that the crisis is a very serious one, and that very much depends upon the action that the Government may see fit to take. If the Government's reserve of gold holds out, it is believed that all difficulties will be safely tided over, but if that is exhausted and the Government is not able to redeem its paper in gold, trouble will ensue and a serious commercial disaster will be precipitated. To enable the Government to meet all demands in the way most conducive to the commercial well being of the people, many advocate the repeal of the Sherman law which compels it to buy every year a very large quantity of silver which it can neither dispose of nor put in circulation.

It is difficult for people who do not know a great deal about American politics, and who have not been initiated into the mysteries of American finance, to understand how a rich nation like the United States, having an immensely large income, can be in pecuniary difficulties. It might be supposed that such a country could never have an empty purse or that there could not be more demands upon it than it could easily meet, and that, too, in the way most convenient for all classes of the people. They know that if a mercantile concern with ample means and a large income allowed itself to get into a strait for want of ready money of the right sort there must be bad management somewhere. If that concern weakened and hampered itself by purchasing immense quantities of a commodity which it would not use and could not sell, it would be blamed by everyone who knew how business ought to be carried on; and ordinary people cannot understand why business principles which are considered sound do not apply to nations as well as to individuals. They no doubt do. A nation cannot keep on doing what to a private concern would be ruinous, without getting into difficulties and making trouble for thousands who have no direct influence in the management of public affairs. But this is an explanation that does not suit many people who consider themselves wise and who desire to be considered wise by others. They have a contempt for ordinary methods and simple explanations, when applied to the affairs of the nation. There is, they would have the public believe, some mystery in the management of public affairs which it requires the deep insight and uncommon ability of heaven-born statesmen to understand and unravel. They propose to remedy the ills of the State by schemes and devices which, if applied to similar cases on a small scale in private life, would only aggravate the evil and they, nevertheless, expect their uninitiated and less highly gifted fellow mortals to look upon them as models of wisdom and intelligence. We have a notion that it is men of this kind that have led the United States into its present troubles. The case of the great Republic at present is the not uncommon one of too many cooks spoiling the broth. What is wanted just now is a clear-headed, courageous man, with influence enough to be able to apply what he knows to be the right remedy in the case, and one who has confidence enough in himself to disregard the outcry which the host of cooks and would-be cooks is sure to make. In President Cleveland that man? The proclamation he has just issued shows that he is alive to the importance of the crisis.

UNITED STATES EXPENDITURE.

The surpluses of the United States have been diminishing rapidly of late years. Some time ago there was a large surplus every year. The Government had more money than it could spend, and public men were puzzled what to do with the surplus. But the leaders of the Republican party did not allow so simple a matter to trouble them long. They soon found ways and means of spending the nation's income, so that now instead of having a surplus the United States Government are under the unpleasant necessity of facing a deficit. Here is a statement of the surpluses since 1886:

1887	$103,471,097
1888	119,612,116
1889	105,053,443
1890	105,344,496
1891	37,239,762
1892	9,914,453

The era of surpluses ends with 1892. The year 1893 will have to deplore a deficit. Up to June 20, the revenue for the year amounted to $377,500,000, and the expenditure to $386,000,000. The year ended June 30, so if the deficit was not increased during the ten days that remained, there would be a deficit of $8,500,000. To transform a surplus of $105,093,443 in 1889 to a deficit of $8,500,000 in 1893 will not, we fancy, be considered by the people of the United States a very creditable record, for the Republican party. The income of the year just ended was greater than that of 1892 by about six millions of dollars. There was an increase of customs duties over that of the preceding year of $26,000,000. This increase is, no doubt, due to the higher duties of the McKinley tariff.

The Republicans have very little to show for the immense increase of expenditure under their administration. The deficit is owing to the very great increase of the sum paid to pensioners. The way in which the pension list of the United States has increased is truly marvellous. From 1872 to 1879 the sum annually paid for pensions did not exceed thirty millions. In 1891 it had jumped up to $124,415,000, and it was further increased in 1893 to $166,531,350. The sum that will be required for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be nearly, if not quite, $200,000,000. It must be remembered that the Republican party is responsible for this expenditure, for although a Democratic President was elected in November, 1892, his administration has not as yet had anything to do with the appropriation of public money.

The increase of the pension roll in the States will hereafter be one of the curiosities of administration. "Fifteen years ago at the close of the late war, there were 250,800 pensioners on the roll. Four years ago there were less than 500,000, now there are 1,000,000." The history of this unparalleled increase is one of fraud. Never was a nation so imposed upon by those whose duty it was to protect it from imposition, and never did a nation allow itself to be cheated to such an extent so patiently. It is notorious that a very large proportion of those receiving pensions in the United States for military service done by themselves, or their relatives, have not the shadow of a claim on the gratitude of the people.

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

When the revolution broke out in Hawaii, it was believed that very little time would be suffered to elapse before the islands of the group would become part and parcel of the United States. When the Hawaiian deputation arrived, the American press, with some few exceptions, was loud in its advocacy of the immediate annexation of the islands, and so were the politicians. A treaty was framed in short order, and submitted by President Harrison to the Senate. The prospect was that the Sandwich Islands would be annexed to the United States before their inhabitants were allowed to say whether they desired the change or not. But the election of Mr. Cleveland interfered with the plans of the annexationists. The treaty was withdrawn, and Mr. Blount was sent to Hawaii to investigate and report. It is very evident that Mr. Blount does not favor annexation, either with or without the consent of the people. He, it is clear, does not think that making Hawaii a state of the Union would be good for the United States, whatever effect annexation might have on the islanders. The cause of annexation consequently has not flourished in Hawaii. And now we have Mr. Claus Spreckels, who is a power in that land, using his influence against annexation. The prospect just now is that the Hawaiians will be allowed to manage their own affairs pretty much in their own way, if that way is not greatly opposed to the interests of the American people. It is proposed that the United States establish a protectorate over the islands. This may not be done formally, but the States will no doubt keep an eye on them, and their Government will not be permitted to do much that is opposed to American interests.

The dethroned Queen has acted throughout with great prudence. She has said very little indeed that has been published, but her prudent reticence has evidently not injured her cause in the least. There is a strong feeling in her favor among the native population, and her restoration to the throne at a not distant day is by no means impossible.

Are You Nervous.

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a box.

The steamer Quadra is having her decks recaulked and will remain in port for a few days to complete the work.

THE CITY.

From the DAILY COLONIST, July 1.

VITAL statistics for the past month are: Births, 28; marriages, 21; and deaths, 18.

BISHOP PERRIN will appoint the delegates to the General Synod meeting in September at Toronto, to discuss the question of the formation of a Synod of Canada.

THE shipping records show that during the month of June 73 deep sea and 116 coasting vessels entered the port of Victoria, 67 of the former and 126 of the latter clearing outward in the same period.

AT a meeting of the executive committee of the Victoria Cricket Club, it has been decided to hold a grand ball at the Mount Baker hotel, Oak Bay, some time about the middle of July, the date to be fixed later. The event will be one of the best of the season.

CORRIG COLLEGE broke up yesterday after the most successful year of its existence. It has more students than at any previous period, and already the entries ensure a still larger reopening in September, before which time considerable enlargement and rearrangement of classes will occur.

WHILE the Islander was lying at her wharf in Vancouver, Thursday, the Cutch, Capt. Johnson, collided with her, cutting through her guard. Yesterday the Cutch got ashore in the Narrows, damaging her propellor so badly that she had to be taken in tow and beached for repairs.

DURING June there were but two fires in the city of Victoria, involving a total loss of $1,900. The particulars are: June, 2:30 a.m.—Fire at storehouse on Cook street, owned by S. L. Kelly. Cause unknown; loss, $150, insured. June 15, 1:30 a.m.—Fire at American Hotel, Yates street, caused by the dropping of a lamp on the floor. Loss on building and contents, $1,750, insured.

THE new Criminal Code which comes into effect to-day has been received at nearly all of the local law offices. There are a large number of changes in the codification, and the differances between it and the revised statutes of 1888 will be duly noted. Another important change also comes into effect at the same time. It is in reference to the giving of evidence as under the new law a wife can give evidence for her husband, and *vice versa*, but not of anything which may have transpired during their married life. Defendants in criminal prosecutions are also allowed a great deal more latitude in testifying for themselves. There are a number of other changes, too numerous to mention, some of them being radical changes in the penalties and imprisonments imposed.

MR. ARROWSMITH continued his evangelistic services in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon and evening. The children's services have been especially successful, many of the little ones being deeply impressed. Mr. Arrowsmith is expected to occupy one of the city pulpits on Sunday morning and evening, and in the afternoon will conduct a union mass meeting of Sabbath school children in the Institute hall, View street. In the evening at 8:30 o'clock he will deliver an address especially to parents, teachers and all Christian workers in the same building. As Sunday will be the last day Mr. Arrowsmith will spend in the city, all Sabbath school superintendents, teachers and children should endeavor to be present at the afternoon meeting.

From the DAILY COLONIST, July 2.

A COMPETENT certificated teacher is required for the Moodyville school. The salary is $55 per month.

MR. ALEXANDER S. NETHERBY, who was reported to have been married in Tacoma a day or so ago, rises to deny the soft impeachment. He explains that the whole unfortunate misunderstanding arose through his having, in a joke, introduced a young lady friend as his wife while visiting Tacoma.

A FEW days ago the little steamer Spinster took a party of prospectors up to Hill Island, where it is understood they intend surveying a new coal mine in the interests of a newly organized company of Victoria capitalists. If coal is found to exist on the island in any great quantity it is believed that the mines will be developed immediately.

ALDERMAN BRAGG, referring to the Victoria West meeting, says he was not aware of receiving any invitation to attend. He met Mr. Warner on the street, and that gentleman mentioned the subject, saying that the Victoria West people had ropes ready for the aldermen of the North Ward, but he (Ald. Bragg) thought the matter was all a joke.

THOSE who went out from the city to participate in the annual picnic at Saanich yesterday, returned tired but well pleased in the evening, full of praise for the hospitality of the hearty residents of the district. The roads were good though dusty, but such a trifling inconvenience as the latter was soon forgotten in the enjoyment of the general jollification. Sports were held during the afternoon, a "feature" being the bucking pony, which made it lively for each and all attempting to ride him, and afterwards dancing was indulged in until dusk, when the picnickers dispersed. The music was especially good.

THE sealing firms and owners are now taking steps in earnest to give the crews of the vessels a warm welcome on their arrival in port, and suitable rooms are about being taken and fitted up for the purposes of an Institute. There will be reading, recreation and smoking rooms, also dining room, on strictly temperance principles. A number of ladies are interested in this truly Christian work, and will be ready, when the time comes, to co-operate in every possible way with the committee of management. It is confidently hoped that this effort made in the interests of morality and temperance may meet with the hearty sympathy of all Christian workers in the different churches.

WILLIAM A. RUCKER, of Merced, Cal., has addressed to Superintendent Sheppard a letter expressive of his high appreciation of his exertions in bringing to trial the clerical offender, A. R. Reams. He not only pays a high tribute to the chief's prompt and effective action in the case, but testifies his warm recognition of the care given to Miss Rucker, and of the earnest efforts put forth to restore her to her parents. The writer further speaks of the deep sympathy extended to him by the people of Victoria, and to the consideration shown him by Justice Drake on occasions when his parental feelings may have possibly caused him to transgress the rules of order governing courts of justice.

TROUBLE AT MELITA.

MRS. W. H. BROWN, of Melita, Man., states that two of her children, and two others belonging to a neighbor, were cured of the worst form of summer complaint by one bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, nature's specific for all summer complaints.

A GREAT PICNIC DAY.

Everybody Who Could Get Away Took an Outing of Some Kind.

The Sons of Erin at the Caledonia Grounds—Annual Sunday School Fetes.

Yesterday was a great picnic day, that too in more senses than one. In the first place, the weather was fine and warm, the business houses and stores were all closed, and there was a capital chance afforded to nearly every one to get away. Besides this, there were a number of events arranged for. You had no inexpensive choice to joining the Irishmen at the Caledonia grounds, or the Union Methodist Sunday school picnic at Langford Plains, or the Union Presbyterian picnic at Colwood, or any number of less pretentious outings, none the less enjoyable however. And inasmuch as all of them were well patronized, there is no need to see that a great many people honored Dominion Day by this method of quiet enjoyment.

The great resort for private picnics was Oak Bay, where the beach in front of the Mount Baker hotel and for a half mile on either side was dotted with parties with lunch baskets. In addition to these, quite a large number saved themselves the trouble of bringing their own eatables, and instead partook of the inviting refreshment of Mine Host Virtue. The crowd that went up the Victoria Arm was not so large as usual, but this was easily accounted for in the large number of counter-attractions. During the afternoon the streets of the city were practically deserted, but towards evening things picked up a little and there was more life. The feature of the public recognition of the holiday was the large number of flags floating from every available staff. The United States consul had the Stars and Stripes floating all day, and the shipping in the harbor likewise made a brave display of colors.

SONS OF ERIN.

Caledonia grounds never looked brighter or more inviting than yesterday afternoon, when the "Sons of Erin" held their first annual picnic, and enjoyed themselves all they could, at the same time giving their numerous friends a cordial welcome and a happy time. The busiest man in the crowd was the one at the gate, and he had plenty of work taking in the tickets of some 600 visitors in the afternoon and fully as many in the evening, so that, financially, as in every other way, the event was made what its promoters all the time desired—a complete success.

The grounds were suitably decorated with flags and colors, each of the booths erected having its own peculiar style of decoration, while the dancing stand was transformed for the nonce from an ugly pile of boards into an inviting ballroom. The flag of Ireland, showing the harp on the green background, with the words "Erin go bragh," was the attractive feature of the dancing platform's adornment. Over on the eastern corner of the grounds, under the trees, the Victoria City band was stationed, and all day long there was music at intervals to enliven the proceedings. Members of the various committees and officers of the society, all wearing the "bit of green ribbon," were to be found all over the grounds, and they went to great trouble to perfect the details in order that all might have a good time. The officers to whom thanks are due for the event, are Mr. Cornelius Booth, president; Dr. R. E. Sproule, Mr. D. M. Carley and Mr. R. J. Ackland, stewards; and Messrs. T. Prosser, T. J. Burnes, A. St. George Flint and T. Deasy, managing committee.

The first even on the programme was a baseball match between the Reds and the Victoria Athletic club. It was a good game, but a little tedious in the nine innings on account of more or less loose play, as shown by the score, 13 to 5, in favor of the Athletics. The junior lacrosse match followed, and as soon as the game commenced it was easy to see in what sport the heart of the average Victorian is centred. By this time the grand stand was pretty nearly full, and loud were the cheers and applause every time an especially good play was made. The contestants were the James Bays and the Stars, and the play showed that the "youngsters" can give a good account of themselves when necessary. The James Bays had things a good deal their own way, the result after hard play being 4 to 0 in their favor.

After the two games the other sports were taken up, and resulted as follows:

High Pole Jump—Entries, W. Deasy and T. Gannon. Deasy, 1.

One Mile Race (open)—Entries, Harry McDowell, W. Deasy, T. Gannon and C. Smith. Smith, 1; H. McDowell, 2.

Amateur mile race—Entries, D. Sinclair, Anselm Finlayson, T. Norman, and W. Buckett. Prize medal, D. Sinclair; D. Finlayson, 2.

Girls' race (under ten years)—Maud Thompson, 1; Minnie Seward, 2.

Boys' race (under fifteen years)—E. Burns, 1; Jack Wolfenden, 2.

Three-legged race—Eutrice, Moss and Deasy, Gannon and Fenton, Grant and Wolfenden. Gannon and Fenton, 1; Grant and Wolfenden, 2.

Best jig dancer—Entries, W. Deasy and M. Fenton. W. Deasy, 1.

Best hornpipe dancer—Entries, M. Fenton, Nat. Reiger and T. Babbington. Nat. Reiger, 1.

A good many of the guests took advantage of the opportunity afforded to take supper on the grounds, and then remained over for the dance which followed in the evening. The floor was in excellent condition and a very enjoyable time was spent.

UNION SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The annual picnics of the Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday schools of Victoria were held yesterday under circumstances most favorable. The children of the various Methodist Sunday schools were taken out to Langford Plains, where every arrangement for their comfort and enjoyment had been made. The grounds were provided with swings and other means of "pleasure making," and the little ones put in about as happy a time as any one could wish, while some of their parents and friends were equally well pleased. In the afternoon there were sports and games, with some speeches and songs, so that when the last train load returned to the city it was agreed on all hands that the day's cup of pleasure had been full to overflowing. The United Presbyterian Sunday school children went a short distance further out on the railway, to Colwood. There were also a large number of friends and visitors at this fete. A capital programme of sports and games had been arranged by the superintendent, Mr. Meston, and his excellent staff of teachers, so that the scholars were able to fill in the time between dinner and tea very pleasantly.

PICNICKERS NOTES.

The Y.M.I. and the Y.L.I. held a joint picnic yesterday morning up the Gorge. They left about 9 a.m in small boats from McIntosh's, and returned in ample time to participate in the evening dance at the Caledonia grounds.

Motto of the Irishmen who enjoyed themselves yesterday at the Caledonia grounds, "What are we here for?"

The proceeds of the Sons of Erin picnic are to go to the B. C. Benevolent Society.

The special train service on the E. & N. railway yesterday was excellent, and gave general satisfaction.

The Victoria West Methodist Sunday school also picnicked near Colwood yesterday, forming a large family party, and spending a pleasant, sociable day.

Yesterday witnessed the annual picnic of the Saanich Agricultural Association. There was a large attendance, and plenty of good sport.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

Science

MEDICAL SCIENCE has achieved a great triumph in the production of

BEECHAM'S PILLS which will cure Sick Headache and all Nervous Disorders arising from Impaired Digestion, Constipation and Disordered Liver; and they will quickly restore women to complete health.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, Carl Strouss and Emanuel Bloomingdale, doing business on Yates street, in the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name and style of "C. Strouss & Co.," was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to us are authorized and directed to pay the amount of their accounts to Emanuel Bloomingdale, to whom they have been assigned, and who will carry on the business at the old stand and under the old name.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 22nd day of June, A.D. 1893.

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