The Weekly Times

Friday, Victoria, September, 7 1894.

QUEBEC POLITICS.

A few days ago the report came that Hon. John S. Hall had resigned the treasurership of Quebec province. The Montreal Star in making the announce ment hinted that he had disagreed with his colleagues on certain questions, one of which was the extension of undue favors to a local railway. It has since then been stated that the differences had been patched up and that Mr. Hall's resignation had been withdrawn. Still reports come of other changes likely to occur in the Taillon cabinet, which go to confirm the impression that the ministry has anything but smooth sailing. The Witness in commenting on the reports in reference to Mr. Hall says: "The country gives Mr. Taillon and Mr. Hall and others of the ministers credit not only for being entirely honest but honestly desirous to carry on the government in the interests of the people, and not of any private corporation or ecclesiastical interest. These are not accused, like the Thompson government, of exploiting contracts for the sake of election funds, but they do not seem to have very in any other commodity. A miner, fishcontrol of the administration of affairs. People cannot look on at the hopeless continuation of preposterous and to all annearance utterly unfruitful expenditures on the court house, still going cheaply and of good quality, by applying on three years after the fall of the Mercier ministry, by which they were initiated, without asking themselves whether there is not something worse than inof the spending departments. No one can remember the Beauport asylum deal without remembering that there were in dust for the British artizan's hundred connection with it interested forces which of cloth or other articles, he will have had the honest elements of the govern- his hundred, minus the cost of carriage, ment absolutely by the throat and forced in the things he wants, and if the exthem to make themselves responsible for change be on equal terms he will have a proceeding for which they must blush to the end of their days." Corruption did not come into Quebec politics with Mercier, neither did it go out with him, though its manifestations were more noticeable during his regime. Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau himself could tell strange things in reference to the ante- In making the exchange under the pres-Mercier days if he chose to be quite candid. Then the people of the province his 100 less the cost of carriage and 30 who long for decency in politics must feel with pain that even the Mercier upheaval has not cleared the atmosphere. as the Hall episode seems to show.

"GUARDIAN'S" CRITICISMS. The Times will not attempt a categorical explanation of the points raised by "Guardian" in reference to the attide of the press during the last two or hree years on the several phases which the water works question assumed during that time. But we must point out that, in so far as the Times is concerned, "Guardian" writes under a very grave acquire knowledge and skill in manufacmisapprehension of the facts. This pa- turing; then we must accumulate capital; per may not have protested against the then we must have a large home populaappointment of Mr. Hunter as chairman of the water committee, and it may, prentice can be expected to turn out as also have reposed too much confidence much work as a journeyman, while we in the administration of the department | are getting all these things we will be our correspondent must be a veritable applying our labor to the natural advan-Rip Van Winkle, just come down from tages spoken of we might be producing the Goldstream mountains, if he is ig- 100; and, more than that, we will be norant of the fact that the Times protested against any alliance between the more for the things we use as a bonus city and a private corporation. At the to encourage ourselves in learning a new time the legislature was cajoled into business. The course of wisdom is to robbing the citizens of Victoria of the make the best of the natural advantages great "natural opportunity" offered by our country possesses and to buy with the Goldstream watershed, the Times its products in manufactured goods what bad by foreign substances. The was unequivocally on the side of the others will sell us cheaper than we can people. But it was not backed up by make ourselves, and in this way get the public opinion, at least not by that re- full benefit of all that is good in our flection of public opinion that was then own country and all the good we have not offensive to the taste and smell. found in the venal house, and the rights need of from any other. of a whole communitly were coolly transferred by an act of parliament to speculative individuals. But these things all occurred while "Guardian," like many others, was oblivious of the best inter-

ests of the city. TRADE AND PRODUCTION.

There is no habitable country which does not in some degree possess advan tages in production over other countries. These advantages fall in one or the other of two classes, natural or acquired. A economies effected in other directions, some day the supply at Elk Lake will natural advantage in production is one Take, for instance, the case of the Vic- be insufficient for the requirements of sessed by a country in having great concentration of population, of ingenuity and mechanical skill, of mechanical appliances perfected through a long course of observation and experience, with the object of attaining the highest results in any special branch of manufacture, of great aggregations of capital and of experience in employing it in special lines. In this class artificial means of communication or conveyance, such as railways, canals, telegraphs, find a place. In short, acquired advantages in production are such as result from human effort, knowledge or training.

The labor and capital of any country, if left to follow the natural course, will apply itself to those advantages offering the greatest returns for the least expenditure of either. No man who can use a spade, even if he be a shoemaker, will continue to make shoes at a dollar a day if he can get five dollars a day digging gold, other things being equal. Nor will any man continue to raise sheep,

twice as much cutting lumber or catchnot make for himself anything which costs him more to make than if he were to buy an article of the same kind and of better quality from some one else with a part of the proceeds of his labor applied in some other way for the same length of time. For the sake of illustration, let me

call the product of an average day's work 100. A skilled mechanic, having the advantage of the best appliances, plenty of capital and the opportunity of doing a large business, can in Britain dress goods or crockery or preparing delicacies, produce a full hundred, which he is willing to exchange for equal value erman or wood cutter in British Columby the British artizan, but without any ministers. of his advantages for making them his labor to the natural advantages of this country in the rich deposits of gold. silver, copper, iron or coal, its teeming of \$50,000. fishing grounds or virgin forests of splencompetency in the management of some did timber, can produce for every day's work a full hundred. By exchanging his hundred of lumber or salmon or gold the advantage of the skill, capital and does not require free trade to bring this exchange about. It is being carried on to a considerable extent in spite of a protective tariff. What free trade would do would be to make the exchange equal. ent arrangement the British dealers gets to 40 per cent. in addition confiscated by the Canadian government, so that the British Columbian, if he wants 100 back, must send 130 or 140 away. But the protectionist will say the advantage Britain possesses over us in production is an acquired advantage, and if we will encourage manufacturing at home by paying higher prices for our goods out own people will go into making the things we now buy from outsiders, and we will after a while have both natural and acquired adantages. The fallacy of this reasoning is easily seen. First, we must tion to sell our wares to, and as no apere was no water committee, but producing 75 for a day's work, while hy paying 30, 40 and perhaps 50 per cent.

INTRA MUROS.

CROOKED ECONOMY.

People who do not know the Dominion government sometimes accuse it of being that comes from certain peculiarities of toria letter-carriers and junior postoffice this growing city. Because we so besoil, climate or situation, determining the clerks. In the days when economy was lieved the Times advocated the ownercharacter of those productions which the not so much thought of these servants of ship of the Goldstream watershed by the country affords in a state of nature, or the public were allowed the extra recity. The day will come when that natwhich can be produced in the greatest muneration of \$10 per month as an off- ural reservoir will have to be utilized, excellence and abundance in return for set to the higher rate of living expenses and if the organ will take that eventucultivation. In this class also falls such as compared with the east. This allow- ality into account, and discuss it along an advantage as navigable rivers, an ex- ance brought the salaries of the carriers with the proposal of the council to imtended sea coast, with safe and sheltered up to the magnificent sum of \$40 per prove the Elk Lake system, no person harbors, facilitating connection with the month and those of the clerks to \$43. will object. It is a legitimate and progreat highways of modern commerce by The government came to the conclusion per subject for discussion. The Goldsea. An acquired advantage is one pos- that this was too luxuriant a rate of stream project, however, will not be furing of the extra allowance presented a magnificent opportunity for economy and retrenchment. Accordingly, they decided not to ask parliament for the extra vote. and the carriers now find themselves reduced to \$30 per month, less 90 cents for the superannuation fund, an amount them to keep themselves and those defor this salary they have to do work harder than most of the unthinking pubing a "soft snap," especially in the winter season. But the reduction is not all delay, and the answer came back that mayor and council estimated to be worth the checks would be forwarded in a few one million dollars.

or spin wool, or weave cloth, if for the days. They have not been forwarded same time and exertion he can earn yet, and they will not be, since parliament made no provision for them. The ing fish. Free trade means the leaving false announcement from Ottawa was of the people of any country to find out simply a cowardly device to postpone the for themselves what in that country is day of indignation. It was a cruel dethe most profitable labor or investment vice, for it misled men and drew them of capital for them to engage in. Pro- into incurring liabilities on the strength tection undertakes to direct private peo- of the supply which they supposed to be ple how they ought to employ their capi. | coming. Surely no words could be too tal, and what is best for them to work strong for condemnation of an act so at. If the home-made goods can be had contemptible as that of the department. by the people of any country cheaper Messrs. Earle and Prior profes to be anxithan foreign goods, protection to them is ous to help the men in their trouble and to useless, and if they cannot, then protec. prevail on the government to continue tion to them is a hardship. A man will the extra allowance. It seems to be a little late in the day for this, because the extra allowance must have the sanction of parliament. We should like to know what Messrs. Earle and Prior did in the way of endeavoring to influence the government on this matter when parliament was in session. That was the time for have it too. effective work-not now, when the government can shelter itself behind the plea of lack of authority.

GOVERNMENT ROBBERY.

In addition to the tariff burden, which for every day's work making cloth or bears unequally on British Columbia, the Liberals will ask the electorate of the province to condemn the government for the following reasons:

Canada was plundered to the extent of \$700,000 on the McGreevy and Connolly bia, in need of all those things produced contracts, through the connivance of

> Senecal, the boss printer of the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa, was illegaly paid commissions on material purchased for the bureau to the amount

> The Montreal bridges cost \$270,000 more than engineers and contractors swore they should have cost, and that amount went to boodlers and government

The revision of the useless voters' list ost \$150.000. The country loses \$150,000 on the

Sheik's Island dam. The excess of cost over the estimate appliances of the British workman. It on the Little Rapids lock on the Lievre, was \$256,000.

The Tay canal cost \$343,000 more than the estimate. A campaign contribution of \$25,000 was taken out of the Lake St. John rail-

A million dollars of money was wast il on the St. Charles branch of the Intercolonial railway.

We pay \$150,000 a year for a useless senate, and \$50,000 for the maintenance of Rideau Hall and the governor's office, many thousand for unnecessary officials, and many thousands for law costs outside of the salaries of a minister of jus tice and a solicitor-general.

Taxation, we are told, cannot be reduced because the country's debt is so great and the expenses of the government are so high that a reduction of the tariff would mean a deficit. One of the methods by which the Liberals will reduction of the tariff, will be to stop the waste and extravagance and swindling of which the above are a few choice

THE COLONIST'S WICKED CRU-SADE

There is evidently something wrong

with the Colonist, and the disease may,

in the end, prove more serious than water-on-the-brain. A column of barren verbiage only adds to one's fears that it is possible for a newspaper to become contaminated by extraneous influences, as water may be temporarily made water supply of Victoria has been permitted by incompetent councils and negligent officials, to become unpalatable, if When it is proposed to remedy that evil, the Colonist objects. It wants to hear expert testimony as to the quantity and quality of the water. It hankers after information. Although half a dozen engineers have reported on the one and at extravagant and wasteful. This misap- least three of four analysts on the prehension has probably grown out of other the editor is still a doubting too much contemplation of such small Thomas. He continues to ask for proof placed in the hands of the mayor, where matters as the Connolly-McGreevy con- that there will not be a water famine tracts, the Curran bridge steal and the sometime in the future, when Victoria St. Charles railway, while too little at- is a city of 100,000 people. It may be tention has been paid to the remarkable | conceded at once that we all hope that wage to be continued, and that the dock- thered by exaggerated statements in the local, or stupid platitudes in the editorial columns of our contemporary. The interests of Victoria demand that the water be made pure and sweet, and the council has set about a work that greater vigilance would have made unnecessary. Is it the part of honest journalism to which they rightly say will hardly enable | throw obstacles in the way? The questions of the amount of money asked for pendent on them from starvation. And and the manner in which it is proposed to expend it are not unreasonable, and before polling day these should be satislic realize. The carrier is far from hav- factorily answered. But the Colonistever the organ of special as opposed to general interests—craftily aims at more that is to be complained of; it was aggra- than that. It has not started out to "bear" vated by a piece of cowardly meanness | Elk Lake water just for "the fun of the which could have emanated from no- thing," because there is nothing patriwhere but an Ottawa department. When otic in a newspaper attempting to desit was found that the extra allowance for troy or render valueless a public work the month of July was not forthcoming that has cost the citizens hundreds of enquiries were sent to Ottawa as to the | thousands of dollars and which a recent

EDITORIAL NOTES

The following from the Ottawa Journal shows what opinions are likely to be formed on the Fraser flood relief question by the people in the east, who are not in a position to know all the details:

The British Columbia press does not endorse the action of the committee which is sending out circulars asking for aid for sufferers by the floods in that province. The papers take the view that all the required \$20,000 can readily be raised at home, and that the appeal is a ibel on the people of British Columbia. The committee first suppressed the appeal for aid because they thought it would advertise the province in a wrong light, as a place of disaster. Now they want the help, apparently fancying that it will quietly pass without the appeal discomforting prospective immigrants. The committee are evidently of the class would like to eat their cake and

The Journal misapprehends the facts and therefore makes unjust reflections on the committee, since it was Premier Davie, and not they, who "suppressed the appeal for aid. But the same misapprehension will doubtless influence the views of others than the Journal. In view of the circumstances we are constrained to reneat the opinion before expressed, that the committee and the government should have had a consultation before the appeal was issued. If the government is wrong and the committee right, the fact remains that the divergence of local views will be very apt to weaken the force of the appeal.

The following very good specimen of the protectionist scare is from the Tacoma Ledger: "The only reason why the new tariff will not stimulate the importation of coal from British Columbia, if it does not is that under the new tariff less business will be done in this country requiring coal. That will doubtless be the case. The English trusts are now or-An English woollen trust has agents in arrangements to undersell American manufacturers, and drive American woollens out of the American market. When the English manufacturers gain control of our markets we shall have less need of coal from any source than we have now." It will be noticed that this by protectionists on both sides of the line, only the Canadian manufacturer substitutes Uncle Sam for Great Britain as the dangerous party who would hasten to sell as cheap goods if the tariff were lowered. No doubt he has Britain also in his eye, but "loyalty" forbids the mention of her name in this connection.

"Profit-sharing," says the Christian World, "was adopted in June, 1889, by the South Metropolitan Gas company, (London). In five years £51,778 have been distributed amongst the workmen in bonuses. Of this £44.845 has been invested, mostly in the company itself, by equalize and overcome, if there should the men. The men receive a bonus of 1 be a falling off in the revenue after a per cent. for every penny reduction in the price of the gas. Under a sliding scale fixed by parliament, the company is empowered to increase its dividend in proportion as it lowers its prices. So satisfied are the directors with the profitsharing scheme, that they now propose to condition that one-half of it is left by way of investment in their hands."

GUARDIAN'S GROWL

To the Editor: It was with pleasure I read your article on water works last evening, and am almost persuaded that you are beginning to awaken; although it would have pleased me better had you slept about twenty-four hours onger, for to a degree you have anticipated me; so that, instead of writing an to the medical men of the city as not being article to-day I must content myself with propounding a few question:

Why did not the public press two years ago show to the public the danger the city was exposed to by having as chairman of the water committee a man who was among the leaders of the Esquimalt water works company? If we had been blessed with an independent press would that appointment have been suffered to go unchallenged? Last year, when there was no water committee appointed and the whole water business was virtually was an independent press? Did admiration of and faith in the man strike the and a small bill of \$400,000 or more is adnstitution dumb?

Where was their memory? Could they orget that in the municipal campaign of 1892-93 the gentleman who became the successful candidate for mayor early pointed out the necessity for a better water supply and suggested Goldstream? little later one of our representatives in the legislature secured the passage of an amendment to the municipal act whereby we received the glorious privilege of a right to become shareholders in a private corporation. Did the press point out that there was but one cor poration in which we could secure shares. and that corporation a rival water com

pany? Further, a little later on, when the president of the Esquimalt water comany accidentally happened to think, afer the road had all been paved for him, hat it would be a good thing for the city o enter into co-partnership with his com pany and made his proposition, did an ndependent press take up the chain of argument and expose the scheme? My lear sir, many an unfortunate malefac tor has been hung on a far more brittle

thread of circumstantial evidence. Why not show that at present their nvestment is yielding them but two and a half per cent. per annum, but immediately upon a partnership being entered into their income will rise from two and a half per cent. to ten per cent. per Also, show that the city, instead of having a dividend-paying property, as at present, will immediately upon the coalition lose exactly \$1000 per

Why not show from whom Her Majes ty's fleet procure their water and their reason for doing so?

An independent press would show that nen who have wealth have as a rule the faculty for worshiping that wealth and ing, and the press might show that the different states during the civil war.

LESS LABOUR GREATER COMFORT DOES YOUR DO HER OWN

WASHINGP

F she does, see that the wash is made Easy and Clean by getting her SUNLIGHT SOAP which does away with the terrors of wash-day.

Experience will convince her that it PAYS to use this soap.

city has it in her hands to tire out her would-be partners, and in the end, if it should be desirable, to acquire their property, if not at a low figure, at least at inst one, and at the same time prevent the foisting upon them of an unholy alli-

Mr. Editor, by the time you have ananswered my queries I may be able to show you how absurd it is to grant aid to any enterprise which people choose to embark in with hope of gain GUARDIAN.

THE WATER WORKS

To the Editor:-I was very much pleased with your editorial in last evening's issue. I was no doubt like yourself waiting to see how far the agitators against the Victoria water works system would go in their depunciations and misrepresentations before showing up their object by such opposition. They who are so anxious to advertise Victoria to the traveling public in this partcular do not care how much harm may come from such a course of action so ganizing to seize hold of our markets. long as their purpose is gained, viz., to minimize the quantity and paradi the quan-New York making careful and elaborate tity as tested according to their own analysis, so that a rival company may burden the city with another water works system, which to many minds is not near as valuable as the present works now owned by the city. It is amusing to notice, if one is an observer at all, the movements and schemes adopted to be-little our present system. The agitators care little how unis from the same old material long in use fair the course they adopt as long as they get their work in, to use the common phrase.

One taking note of the recent editorials

appearing in the Colonist on this subject could see at the beginning of the discuss-ons that it was trimming and has now come out in its true colors, and as you put it, "is zealous in its eagerness to damage the city water." Again we find the editor of the Province taking a very active writing up our water supply. Although he has previously had no intimate know ledge of subject he seems to have grasped it and learned all about it in a very short period of time. And what he does not know he will likely obtain from the meeting he has called on his own account to be held next week. This enterprising journalist sent out some time ago some startling statements in hand-bill form, giving the some startling constituent parts of water supplied to the inhabitants of the city. Whether this was done for information to the citizens or for the tourists at the hotels we do not know. The same enterprising editor did not stop here. Not satisfied with this hand-bill form of advertising, he sent out to all the medi-cal men in the city, I believe, a circular with certain tabulated questions for them to answer, which answers were to be published. At least it was so understood, but up to date this has not been done, so we must take it for granted the answers were not what was wanted or desired by the editor of the journal referred to. Then again we find the chief of the fire

department giving his views of the pressure of water, as if it were not known to the au thorities long before: but owing to the very dry season, this argument might be used against the corporation water system. The Jubilee Hospital medical authorities, whoever they may be, had to be asked for their opinion on the subject. This had to be obtained no doubt on account of the appeal made by the editor of the Province satisfactory or not what was desired for the necessities of the case, from the edi-

I might go on and cite several other incidents or schemes that have been worked up or attempted to be worked up for the purpose of injuring the city water works system, but I have enumerated sufficient to give your readers an idea of what is going on among manipulators, and that it can be readily seen that their sole object is to decry the credit of our city in this partic lar and not to solve how our water system is to be improved, but to denounce in toto the present water system so that a rival scheme, viz., the Esquimalt Water Works may be saddled on the shoulder of the city ded to our indebtedn

"CUMTUX."

SHE IS STILL WELL. Many People Thought That Mrs.

Reany's Recovery Was Only Temporary-A Pleasant Disappointment -She is Better Than Ever.

Shelburne, Aug. 27.-When Mrs. Reany's letter appeared in a local paper here some time ago, giving a history of her long illness and final cure of kidney disease by Dodd's kidney pills, many readers thought her improvement only temporary. All such have been most successfully contradicted, as a letter lately received here from Mrs. Reany states that she has all along been gain ing in general health since her kidneys were restored to a sound state, and that for many years she has not enjoyed such good health and spirits. Mrs. Reany therefore, still pins her faith to Dodd's Kidney Pills and recommends them as strongly as ever to afflicted members of her sex.

Mrs. Mary E. Harris, of Roxbury, Mass., has had for thirty years the hobby of collecting buttons, until now her collection numbers twelve thousand different kinds. Thirty years ago she made a wager that there were more than 999 different kinds of buttons; she reached the thousand mark inside of a year, but once started in the fascinations of colecting her pursuit was kept up. Harris has some interesting buttons in her collection. One was worn by a sol dier in Napoleon's army; another by a soldier in Washington's; there are butons from the uniforms of half a Jozen European armies, as well as those of the the increase which it produces. In our South American republics, the Confeder market two and a half per cent, is noth- ate army and the uniforms furnished by

Agents for British Columbia: BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING, Victoria, B.C. Y. M. C. A. Eleventh Annual Convention Being Held

in Seattle

The eleventh annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association the Pacific Northwest opened at Seattle on Thursday. The hall was crowded with delegates, members and friends of the association. A praise service led by Rev. Clark Davis preceded the calling of the convention to order at ten o'clock by James A. Dummett, the travelling se retary, in the absence of the presiden of the last convention.

A committee on nominations reported the following for officers and all were elected. Namely:

President, Charles L. Fay, of Port. land; first Vice-President, Professor Wallace H. Lee of Albany; second Vice President, T. M. Henderson, of Victoria; third Vice-President, Judge W. D. Wood of Seattle; Secretary, Walter C. Paige of Salem: Assistant Secretary, O. H Galkins of New Whatcom; Press Secr tary, George H. Himes of Portland.

The annual report of the executive committee for the past year was made by J. Thornburn Ross of Portland, chair man, through Professor Lee, Mr. Ross being detained at home. The repor gave a careful review of the year's ings, and paid a deserved tribute to t efficiency and self-denial of Trav eling Secretary James A. Dummett and Mrs. Dummett, who had greatly assisted in clerical work. In conclusion the following recommendations were made: That the executive committee be anthorized to employ a travelling secretary and provide such office furniture as may be approved by the executive committee and that the present line of work b

That the convention authorize the raising of at least \$2500 for the work of the ensuing year; that every association make a definite pledge, and that personal pledges from all members and friends be obtained to supplement this amount We renew our recommendation con erning the sympathetic observance the week of prayer for young men, an urge upon all our associations the importance of taking up a thank-offering for the work of the international com

We belive it wise in connection with our college work to hold the coming year a college conference in Washington similar to those held the past three years in Oregon. That the district work, including the

district conferences, "Young Men's Sudays," and securing of correspondence be pushed during the coming year. That an invitation be extended at the coming International convention to

held in Springfield, Mass., this coming spring to hold the Internation convention of 1897 with one of the Pacific Northwest associations. That the minutes of this convention be referred to the executive committee f revision and publication, together with

such tables, reports, etc., as shall make the volume a year bood of our work. John W. Gwilt, treasurer of the con mittee, made his report, showing rece of \$1068.72, and disbursements \$1068.68, and all bills paid. A number of interesting papers w read at both Thursday's and Friday's



St. George, New Brunswick.

After the Grip No Strength, No Ambition Hood's Sarsaparilla Cave Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known nerchant tailor of St. George, N. B.: C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Gentlemen I am glad to say that Hoods Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me s great deal of good, I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla F just what I needed. The results satisfactory, and I recommend this all who are afflicted with rheumatis

Hood's Saratille Cures

ons caused by poison and po always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla and use it when I need a tonic. We Hood's Pills on hand and think hig J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists SERIOUS FIGHT British and Germ Drop Deadly the Rebel

Revolutionists Hum But Reinforced pare for

San Francisco, Aug. Press correspondent at writing under date of S. S. Mariposa, which says: On Monday last a might have witne spectacle of mutilated h dashed hither and thitl fusion as an effect of To what extent this he as yet unable to inform able authority gives the of one shell alone at for wounded, most of the

On Saturday, the 4t rumors of heads on I were received, and or found that there was of truth in the report. small party oof natives by a herald, who annou six of the rebels had engagement at Faleali day. Unfortunaely fo had met the chief ju near where he resides, of war, in the shape

tied on a string at th met his honor's judicia The judge was anxiof the whole party, t the court martial did dicial view of the mat gence discovered the leaving Apia for Falea end of a looting party dered six of the crev about to leave the d position farther dow idents such as these vailing feature in the until H. M. S. Curaco Buzzard took such an Samoan civil war. week Malietoa wrote consular representati ers of the ships of w ng that a melanchol pacity to preserve la moa any longer, and tical illustration of tion which Germany mention America, have for his majesty. The consultation with to take matters into and declare in effect natives.

On the 10th inst. he rebels occupying that on the following o'clock it would be shed by the Curac These two vessels go Apia at 2 p.m. and 1 where the German stationed. The latte protect Apia. The H protect Vailele, and ceeded to Lauliia, ab ards farther to ships being within annu Before the C dropped she was bos whether terms could tain Gibson declined but reiterated the pr ence to the intention fort on the morrow. tired in confusion ar

by peacefully. At six o'clock the rebels set fire to fortifications and e tion, going in the di Precisely at nine a.r of a barren and commenced. For fu enditure of ammun then the men-of-war slowly proceeded up direction of the ret the royal army tram abreast of them. no enemy appeared eager troops of the soul could be seen. what alarming, as a with its possible dea have its influence o went the ships and until Salulafala cam of-war, being now ropped their ancho the enemy's position At dawn reports of heard. Inspection r the rebels and royal a pitched battle.

a noisy and apparent ter, which might fa At intervals of the whole of the d gagement was rene troops losing two k ed, the latter bein Curacoa and the reaching Apia in d day at 8 a.m. a me on the rebel position tered about in the b Live shells were f rections and explor reports. Still the r As one positi tenable the rebels royal troops take po loss, however. Until the ships of war co about 7 p.m. a let from the rebels ask hostilities and offeri lietoa, who during to been located at Cur fect of modern gun subjects, was duly o meet the rebel on the following de on board.

At the appointed presented themselv or so his majesty that terms had rebels were to hum surrender one hund to be good in the fr having been termin racoa, with his m turned to Apia at zard remained to arms. During this ernment lost six ki ed, as far as I can rebel losses I am ticnlars ticulars. Daubtle and wounded by she day morning at 9, ed me that the troops again came