Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1888.

HOP CULTURE.

Harper's Weekly of the 20th inst. contains an interesting and instructive article on hop-picking in Puyallup. We find from it that hop culture in the valley of the Puyallup has, since 1882, been a profitable industry. Previous to that date the growers of hops in Washington Territory were not prosperous. Hops were a drug in the market and it did not pay to cultivate them. But the failure of the crop in Europe caused the price to spring up and put new life in the hop ranchmen. The cost of raising hops in Puyallup is from eight to ten cents a pound and the selling price is from twenty cents and upwards. An acre of good land yields from fifteen hundred to twenty hundred pounds. This gives a net profit of from $150 to $180. A hop farm in that happy valley then of twenty acres yields its owner a snug income of between $3,000 and $4,000 a year. As a matter of fact many of the owners of hop farms in that valley have become rich beyond the dreams of avarice. "Individual crops," the writer in *Harper* says, "that year (1882) brought from $10,000 to $60,000, and in one instance, at least, a grower sold his hop harvest for $100,000." If hops can be successfully grown in Washington Territory what is there to hinder their being profitably cultivated in British Columbia? The difference of climate is hardly, if at all perceptible, and the soil is as good here as there. Great difficulty is found on the other side to get laborers at the hop-picking season. The difficulty would be considerably less here. The hop grows luxuriantly on this Island and why does not some enterprising agriculturist who has sufficient capital embark in the business? Surely an industry that pays well a few miles from here where the conditions are as nearly as possible the same, ought to pay here if carried on in the right way. To attempt the cultivation of hops as a crop without sufficient knowledge and complete apparatus would be to court failure. But a ranch here cultivated and equipped as a ranch is in Puyallup could hardly fail to succeed.

PREACHERS AND PREACHING.

While Mr. Moody was here he had never to complain that he had a thin audience. Whether the weather was fair or foul, whether he spoke on Sundays or week days, the churches in which hespoke were well filled, and even the spacious rink was at times hardly large enough to hold all who came to hear him. This shows that the people have not lost their interest in religious subjects. The very large attendance may, perhaps, be in part due to the fame of the speaker and to the novelty of his style of speaking. But the novelty had time to wear off before he left, and the almost universal testimony was that the oftener people heard him the better they liked him. What was the secret of his attraction? Mr. Moody, as every one now knows, pays very little attention to the proprieties of the pulpit. There is no "dignity" about him. He does not keep the people off at arm's length. He is not afraid to be natural. He clearly does not believe in that most idiotic of maxims, "Familiarity breeds contempt." He talked to the people about common things in a familiar way. Mr. Moody's topics were what every one thinks about, and what every one, when he is in a serious mood, likes to talk about. And he talked about them in the language that people hear at home and when they are with their intimate friends and acquaintances. His sermons were not elaborate essays on subjects that his hearers generally never bother their heads about. And they were not required to learn a new language before they could understand them. He was neither mystical nor philosophical—that is philosophical in the ordinary sense of the term. He is philosophical and profoundly philosophical with all his apparent simplicity and artlessness. He adapts the means he uses to the ends he desires to accomplish with exquisite skill. This is true philosophy. The other sort, though exceedingly solemn and imposingly pretentious, is, when closely examined, for the most part the merest quackery. Mr. Moody knows the people. He has become a master in an art which is not taught in schools and which has no place on the curricula of colleges. To the conventional "scholar" he must be a mystery. The student who spends years in schools and colleges, the chief object of which seems to be to increase the distance between him and the "masses" whom he is professedly qualifying himself to teach, if he desires to be successful in the way that Moody and Jones and Spurgeon and Talmadge have been successful, must make haste to unlearn much that he has been taught, and to learn many things which as a student he despised. The way to the heart and the understanding of the people is not through the institutions of learning as they are now conducted. A man may leave them knowing much of books but nothing of men. But the man who makes the teaching of men the profession of his life must by some means get a knowledge of the material on which he is to labor. Every workman, no matter what his trade may be, is convinced of the truth of this, but the average clergyman, though carefully taught many things that are of little use to him in his profession, must pick up his knowledge of men and their thoughts and ways as best he may. The consequence is that very many of them pass their lives in the performance of what they believe to be their duties without understanding the people they endeavor to teach, or being understood by them. This is why the pulpit is becoming unpopular and sermons are regarded as a bore, or as an infliction that for duty's sake or decency's sake must be borne with patience and resignation. Why is it that the word "sermon" has come to be associated with dullness and dryness, and that "sermonizing" is a term that conveys an idea the reverse of pleasant even to the composer of sermons? The reason is that the preacher of sermons has in by far too many cases become a sermonizer. His discourses are not adapted to the understandings, the tastes, and the circumstances of the people; and this is because he has not made the people his study, and consequently does not understand them. His education has not been practical. A false standard of excellence has been set before him, and in his attempt to attain it he has drifted farther and farther from those whom it is his business to teach. There should be technical schools for clergymen and men like Mr. Moody should be their professors. Such schools would be very different from either universities or theological colleges; and we venture to say their most valuable lectures would not be delivered within the walls of a class room. If then our churches are to be well filled and if men and women are to become as eager to hear a religious discourse as they are to see a play, hear an opera or listen to a political speech, clergymen must, like Mr. Moody and other popular preachers, make the human heart their chief study, and speak to the people in the language of every day life, the only language which they fully understand and appreciate.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

It is not so long ago when it would, in some communities, be regarded as an act of daring impiety to question the efficacy of Christian missions. Good people considered it their duty to believe that missionaries were always energetic, laborious servants of the Lord and that they were uniformly successful. Although they were obliged to admit that the success of missionaries among the heathen near home was not by any means brilliant, they believed that many converts were made among the heathen of distant lands. These good people must be shocked to find a clergyman, a dignitary of a Protestant Church, calling in question the efficacy of Christian missions. Canon Taylor in an article in the *Fortnightly Review*, has presented to the readers of that influential periodical the dark and discouraging side of the work of missions. There are many, no doubt, who are angry at him for his ill-timed and inexpedient candor, and he will of course be accused of ignorance and misrepresentation. But Canon Taylor makes his statements open and above-board. If he does not understand what he has written about he can be enlightened, and if he has made mistakes he can be corrected. It is best that the truth should be known about this as well as other matters even if it does happen to be unpalatable and unpleasant. And we can conceive of no way better calculated to bring out the truth than such a paper as Canon Taylor has contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*. Canon Taylor avers that so far from the believers in Christianity becoming more numerous than the heathen, the heathen multiply faster than the Christians. He takes the non-Christian population of Asia and Afrita to be 920,000,000. The excess of births over deaths among this heathen host he calculates to be eleven millions. So according to ordinary generation the heathen of the two continents increase at the rate of eleven millions a year. According to Dr. Maclear, the principal of a training college for missionaries, the number of converts made by all the missionaries in all the heathen countries is 60,000. So the heathens get ahead of the missionaries 10,940,000 every year, or, as Canon Taylor puts it, it would take the missionaries 183 years to overtake the increase of the non-Christian population in a single year. "The missionary societies say we are advancing, and so we are. But in spite of our advance, instead of overtaking the work, the work is overtaking us. It is like the tortoise racing with a railway train; the longer the race continues the further the tortoise is left behind." The calculations made by the Canon are curious and will be to many startling. We have seen that, according to him, Christian effort is making but a very slight impression on the heathen world and that heathendom is rapidly increasing. But admitting that it remained stationary, he says that it would take the Church Missionary Society 333,000 years to convert the world at the rate at which it now makes converts, and 1,000,000 if relapses were taken into account. He shows that if missionary work is slow it is very expensive. He says last year in Ceylon 424 agents of the Church Missionary Society spent £11,003 15s. 7d in making 190 adult converts out of a population of nearly three millions, but the relapses were more numerous than the converts, so there was a decrease of 148 in the native Christian adherents. In China 247 agents of the same society spent £14,875 3s. in making 167 converts out of a population of 382,000,000. In Northern India (Bengal, Bombay, and the northwest provinces) 715 agents made 173 converts at a cost of £34,186 2s. 5d." It will be thus seen that the converts cost some £60 or £70 a piece. The Canon goes on to show that many of the converts make very poor Christians indeed, and that a quite large proportion of them relapse into heathendom. He tells a story of a quarrel that took place between the nominally Christian inhabitants of a village, and that the natives cooked and ate the bodies of the slain. This cannibalism shocked the native pastor, and as a punishment he deprived the offenders of church privileges. Converts are often found to be insincere. As long as they can make anything out of the missionaries by pretending to be inquirers they are regular in attendance on their ministrations, but when the supply of gifts falls off they cease enquiring. Sometimes a convert has been known to be on the enquirers lists of rival missionaries, and to go so far as to represent himself as being converted several times and being repeatedly baptized as a fresh convert from heathenism. Canon Taylor finds fault with the methods of many of the missionaries. He thinks that one of the reasons why they make so little impression on the heathen is that they do not conform to the native way of living. They continue to be strangers among the people whom they desire to win over to Christianity. The missionary is regarded in India, as Sir W. Hunter says, "as a charitable Englishman who keeps an excellent cheap school, speaks the language well, preaches a European form of their old incarnations and triads, and drives out with his wife and little ones in a pony carriage." The soldiers of the Salvation Army who assume the native dress, who go among the people as if they belonged to them, depending upon alms for their daily food, are much more effective than the Society's regular missionaries. Their head, Mr. Tucker, is a sincere, self-sacrificing Christian, who gave up a lucrative post in the civil service to labor among the natives of India. The cost of the maintenance of a Salvation Army missionary in India does not exceed two shillings a week, or about five pounds sterling a year. Canon Taylor's paper by exciting enquiry and discussion, even if it does destroy some illusions, cannot fail to do good. It may, and probably will, expedite reforms which but for it would long be deferred or perhaps never undertaken.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE *News-Advertiser* having nothing to say against our suggestion that the third senator should be selected alternately from the Island and the Mainland, might have taken something less than a column of horribly bad English in which to say it.

WE beg to inform the editors of the *Times* that Mr. D. W. Higgins did not address a word of advice to them through THE COLONIST over a *nom de plume* or in any other way. It says very little for the discernment of the editors of that paper that they are continually attributing to Mr. Higgins letters and articles that he not only did not write but that he did not see until they were in print.

GERMANS INSULTED.

TO THE EDITOR:—What have Germans done to the editor of the *Times* that he should allow the ruffian who calls himself the Town Major to insult their nationality? A German's silver is as good I think as an Irishman's brass. How can the *Times* Company expect Germans to take their paper when they allow that literary bully whom they have hired to abuse people who are as respectable and as temperate as the best of their fellow citizens? I can tell them this: If any German came to this town as disreputable and as foul-tongued as that hireling of their's they would not recognize him as a countryman. I do not care what a fellow like that says or writes about me and my countrymen, but when men who ought to be decent make him their mouthpiece it is time to tell them they are as bad and as ruffianly as he is and that Germans are not so poor-spirited as to pay a newspaper proprietor or anyone else for holding them up to ridicule and applying to them language that would be unbecoming in the mouth of a bar-room loafer. I want the managers of the *Times* to know that the Germans, like all other intelligent citizens, look upon the vile language and the unprovoked insults that appear over the signature "Town Major", as theirs and not the creature's whom they hire to do their dirty work for them.

A GERMAN.

AN INSULT TO FATHERLAND.

TO THE EDITOR:—The unprovoked insult offered to the German residents of Victoria, as published in Saturday's *Evening Times*, has created considerable indignation. I am sure, and I think you will bear me out in the assertion, that we Germans are fully as respectable, law-abiding and well-behaved as any class of people or nationality in the city, and we are, therefore, at a loss to account for the insult levelled at us by the person styling himself "The Town Major," who terms us "tobacco-saturated, garlic-smelling bologna-gumming, blue-spectacled Teutons." Now, sir; I think it will be conceded we do not deserve these appellations, especially by a comparative stranger in our midst, and I, with many others of my countrymen, believe the editor of the *Times* is greatly to blame in permitting so flagrant and unjustifiable an insult to the readers of his paper to appear in its columns.

AN INDIGNANT TEUTON.

A SABBATH INCIDENT.

A Jealous Courtezan Attacks a House on Douglas Street and Smashes the Windows.

At an early hour on Sunday morning a fallen woman named Kitty Calvert, an inmate of May Williams' house in Trounce Alley, secured the services of a hack and drove to a house of ill repute on Yates street near Douglas. She seized the driver's whip as she alighted, and not being able to gain admittance by the door, she smashed the two front windows in the lower storey and then went around the sides, breaking the windows, during this time using frightful language. The hackdriver endeavored to restrain her, and failing to do so, endeavored to hunt up a policeman. After having demolished the windows to her satisfaction the infuriated woman walked to the street, secured another hack and was driven away.

Yesterday afternoon she was arrested on a warrant, charging her with destroying property to the extent of $25, and was allowed out on bail. The case will be heard in court this morning. The disgraceful incident is one that should compel the police to take action against the keepers of disorderly houses. The den in Trounce alley has a bad record, and it is astonishing that property owners will rent such prominent places to fallen women, and that the surrounding tenants will stand the nuisance. It was in this house a short time ago that a serious stabbing case occurred, and an attack on a police officer made. Several minor rows have taken place there, and it is about time the offence was removed. The good reputation of the city is suffering from its presence.

William O'Connor, the Canadian oarsman, has established himself at Cumberland's boat house, on the Potomac, which will be his headquarters until his race with Teemer on the 24th of November. O'Connor says the race will surely be rowed as announced.

At San Francisco, McAuliffe, the heavy weight champion of the Pacific coast, defeated Conley, the Ithaca Giant, in two rounds. Conley began to rush at the very start, but nothing was accomplished save several clinches. He pushed McAuliffe into the corner and against the ropes several times, and both men succeeded in getting in a few light blows before the round ended. Conley tried the same tactics in the second round and pushed McAuliffe against the ropes. The heavy Californian freed himself and dealt Conley a terrible blow on the jugular which sent him to the floor. He arose with the greatest difficulty and tried to finish out the round by hugging McAuliffe closely. It was evident to everybody that the blow had done its work, for Conley appeared almost unable to stand. McAuliffe freed himself from the close embrace and dealt his opponent another stinging blow on the jaw which completely knocked him out.

CABLE NEWS.

News Received That Henry M. Stanley and His Entire Expedition Have Been Massacred.

Gladstone Yearning for the Recurrence of a General Election, Which He Believes He Will Compel.

Socialistic Party in Germany Stronger Than Ever—Death of Princess Helene, of Waldeck.

Parnell's Suit Against the "Times."

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The fact that Parnell's disclaimer of having sent the cheque for £100 to Frank Byrne has not been included in the Irish leader's case against the *Times* in the Scotch courts, has excited a great deal of comment and will militate more against popular sympathy with him in England than anything the *Times* has embodied in its charge. Concerning the omission, Mr. Frank Lewis, Mr. Parnell's solicitor said to-day the neglect which included his client's denial in the affidavits comprising his case, was a complete surprise to himself as well as to Mr. Parnell, who had written to his legal advisers in Edinburgh and was impatiently awaiting an explanation of their course. If the commission finds in favor of Parnell, little harm can be done by the omission since the decision of the judges will practically establish a final verdict; but it is assumed that the strongest possible case should be made out in view of the possibility, not to say probability, that testimony may be forthcoming the character of which neither party at the present moment has any knowledge. Michael Davitt disputes Attorney-General Webster's quotations of his speeches at various meetings in 1885, and appeals through the *Freeman's Journal*, to chairmen of those meetings to furnish rebutting testimony. He is at present actively engaged in securing such testimony, and will offer to the commission evidence so completely at variance with the statements of Sir Richard Webster as to time, place and circumstances, etc., that the misinformation of the attorney-general will be glaringly apparent.

Temperance in Belgium.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Belgians of all political parties are actively working together in the cause of temperance, but do not appear to be making much progress. A large number of meetings have been held lately throughout the country at which the cause has been ably presented by orators of national reputation, but the number of converts made has been small. An immense national meeting, composed of representatives of all temperance organizations in Belgium, was held at Tournay to-day. Resolutions were passed demanding in strong terms a thorough reform in the manufacture and sale of alcohol. The promoters of the crusade against the sale and use of spirits intend to organize additional congresses in order to bring a pressure upon the government which shall result in reform legislation.

Birmingham Civic Election.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The municipal elections which will take place Birmingham on Nov. 1st, are looked forward to with intense interest. The conservatives and unionists having combined to assist the liberals. The conservatives have candidates in each of the sixteen wards, but in nine wards the liberals will make no contest. In five wards now held by the liberals the candidates of that party are opposed by unionists and in two held by the unionists, the liberals hope for victory. The declaration of the result of the elections before Mr. Gladstone's proposed visit to Birmingham is expected by the tory-unionist coalition to have an important effect in lessening the force of the ex-premier's argument.

Death of an Aged Divine.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Rev. Jos. Fleming died at Troon, Scotland, to-day, aged 96 years. He had been a minister seventy years and conducted religious services to the last. He was the author of numerous theological works and was an associate and co-worker with Dr. Thomas Chalmers in theological literature.

Gladstone Confident.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Mr. Thos. Power O'Connor took a long walk and afterwards had luncheon with Gladstone at Hawarden to-day. Gladstone expressed himself as filled with hope and confidence and yearning for the recurrence of a general election, which he believes he will soon be able to compel.

An Anti-Slavery Movement.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Standard* states that negotiations in relation to African matters will be opened by England with Germany, and that the two governments have agreed to take similar action against slavery.

The Duke of Nassau Will Abdicate.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—It is stated on good authority that the Duke of Nassau, owing to his advanced age, will abdicate the throne of Luxemburg in favor of his son William.

A Flimsy Excuse.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Archbishop of Carlovitz, who approved the divorce of King Milan from Queen Natalie, has suddenly resigned his see on the plea of ill health.

Refused His Liberty.

DUBLIN, Oct. 28.—Jeremiah Sheehan, member of parliament for South Kerry, who was arrested yesterday for conducting a meeting of Lord Kenmore's tenants, was offered his release on bail if he would promise not to make speeches pending his trial, but the offer was refused and he was taken to Tralee jail.

Found Guilty of Fraud.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—Matthews & Press, Belfast tea merchants, were on Saturday found guilty at the Wicklow assizes of complicity in frauds on the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

Socialist Celebration.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The social democrats of Germany secretly celebrated the centennial of the passage of the anti-socialist laws, meetings being held in many places last week. Under these laws it was shown by the statistics presented that six hundred socialists had been expelled; nine thousand domiciliary visits had been made by the police; hundreds of newspapers had been prosecuted; 1,900 books and pamphlets had been prohibited, and three hundred clubs and other organizations dissolved, and thousands of persons had been tried and sentenced. Nevertheless, it was shown by documentary and other evidence that the socialist party in Germany is stronger than ever.

Did Not Shake Hands with the Mayor.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The government and opposition newspapers are blaming each other for the Emperor's anger regarding the articles printed about his family in the *National Zeitung*, owing to which Emperor William left the municipal delegation coldly. The annual presentation was omitted and neither did he shake hands with the mayor.

Death of Princess Helene.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—Princess Helene died on Saturday at Drolsen, the capital of the principality of Waldeck, of which her husband, George Victor, was the reigning prince.

France and the Vatican.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The *Germania* (Catholic) states that a letter urging the necessity of a good understanding between France and the Vatican has been sent by the Pope to President Carnot.

Stanley's Fate.

LILLE, France, Oct. 29.—The *Echo du Nord* states that the president of the Geographical Society of Lille has received news from Africa that Henry M. Stanley and his entire expedition have been massacred with the exception of two men.

A Royal Betrothal.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—It is stated that while the Grand Duke Paul, of Russia, visits Greece he will probably be betrothed to Princess Alexandria of Greece.

The Germans in Zanzibar.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 29.—It is reported here that Italians and Tomulins are fighting at Kismayu. Three German messengers have been murdered on the coast, while *en route* to the Nipwapawa settlers. A naval garrison has been established at Bagomayo by the German admiral.

A Plotter Arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—The Minister of the Interior has received a telegram from a minister of the Imperial court, stating that five minutes before the Czar arrived at Kutais *en route* from Tiflis, Euxine Kouban, a Cossack disguised as an officer, was arrested, having on his person several explosives, besides some poison in gelatine capsules. When taken into custody the man attempted to swallow poison. Some years ago the prisoner was expelled from the University of St. Petersburg for some imaginary political offence, and his career ruined. He was one of the founders of the revolutionary society in Southern Russia, the other members of which were arrested at Simperopol.

Aid for the Sufferers.

ROME, Oct. 29.—Emperor has donated $1,000 to the families of the victims of the Grassano accident. The announcement of the contribution has created great enthusiasm here.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Appointment of the New Supreme Court Judge.

Hon. Mr. Patterson, the Ontario Judge of Appeal, Selected—Customs Collectors Notified to Stop Fruit Coming from the South—The Banquet to Hon. Mr. Pope—New Box Cars for the Intercolonial.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 29.—Hon. Mr. Patterson, the Ontario judge of appeal, has been appointed to the supreme court vacancy. Jas. Maclennan, Q.C., Toronto, will fill Patterson's vacancy. Both gentlemen are reformers. The latter is Mowat's partner. This is an instance of the government's policy to appoint the best men for the judiciary.

Customs collectors will be notified to stop fruit coming from the infected fever districts of the Southern States.

Sir John and seven ministers have gone to attend the banquet to Hon. Mr. Pope.

Two hundred new box cars have been ordered by the Intercolonial to meet the growth of traffic.

THE EMPEROR AT HAMBURG.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT HAMBURG.

HAMBURG, Oct. 29.—Emperor William arrived here to-day. He was received by generals in undress uniform, by the senators and by the municipal authorities. His reception by the people was very enthusiastic.

KAISER AND CHANCELLOR.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The Emperor on his return from Hamburg was met at Friedrichsruhe this evening by the fire brigade, which formed a guard of honor. He arrived at 8 o'clock and was welcomed by Prince Bismarck. The meeting of Kaiser and Chancellor was extraordinarily cordial and the enthusiasm it evoked was manifested by the cheers of the people.

THE RAILWAY WAR.

Judgment in Favor of the Plaintiffs—The Injunction Will Continue.

The Government Undecided What Course to Pursue—A Cabinet Meeting Will Be Called Immediately—The Judgment a Surprise to All.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WINNIPEG, Oct. 29.—Judge Killam delivered judgment on the second injunction case of the C. P. R. to restrain the Northern Pacific from crossing their line. His lordship reviewed the whole case and delivered a lengthy judgment in favor of the plaintiffs. The injunction will therefore continue in force until the supreme court deals with the case. The Government are undecided what course they will take, but a cabinet meeting will be called immediately. The judge's decision, which overrides the judgment of the Chief Justice, was a great surprise to all, as it was thought certain the injunction would be again dissolved.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Typhoid in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Oct. 29. — Despite the official denials that there is no typhoid epidemic in the city, hospital statistics show there are 79 cases in the city distributed in the three hospitals. This is more than in any period for many years.

The Crofters Happy and Prosperous.

KINGSTON Oct. 29.—Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick, who has returned from British Columbia, says that Long, a member of the Imperial parliament, visited the crofters and found them happy and prosperous.

YE JOLLY TAR ASHORE.

"Our Boys" and British Sailors Have a Good Time.

A water-front saloon for a few hours yesterday was a better paying institution than a whirly-gig at a race or a mine on the Comstock. Money was free and whiskey was freer.

The excitement was caused by the landing of fifty tars from her Majesty's ship Caroline and a score of men from the United States steamer Albatross. The two crowds met, and inasmuch as the Britishers were on American soil and the American sailors had received three years' back pay, the Yankee boys thought that they would show true American hospitality to the visitors. They went from saloon to saloon yelling, singing, drinking and gambling. Devices simple and others of wonderful construction were brought into requisition whereby "ye jolly tar" was made to drop his hard-earned dollars, and night had not long settled down before the great majority of the generous tars found that three years' pay had dwindled down to a very few cents.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

LORD SACKVILLE

Invited to Resign His Post and Retire to Private Life.

His Accession to the Peerage to Serve as an Excuse for His Retirement—He Will Never Get Another Diplomatic Appointment.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 28.—The *Tribune* announces to-day that William A. Bell, lawyer, chairman of the Pomona republican club, is the author of the letter to West signed "Murchison," and he also wrote similar letters to Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Charles Tupper, and other prominent Canadian officials.

THE "TIMES" HAS A GOOD WORD TO SAY.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The *Times* says: "It seems certain that Americans have taken a step to render it impossible for Lord Sackville to remain longer in Washington. We are not prepared to censure Lord Sackville. A British minister, whether in Washington or elsewhere, must be an English gentleman and may be forgiven if he is not up to the tricks of American politicians."

AMOUNTS TO THE SAME THING.

The *Standard* says: "America has not asked for the recall of Lord Sackville, but has taken a step little short of that."

CANNOT BE ALLOWED TO EMBROIL THE NATION.

The *Telegraph* says: "Nothing can excuse the inconsistency of Lord Sackville's pen except his transparent good faith and candor. He cannot, however, be allowed to embroil the nation."

SOME BLUNDERS WORSE THAN CRIMES.

The *Daily News* says: "Lord Sackville has nothing to be ashamed of, but some blunders are worse than crimes."

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A London cablegram to the *Evening Sun* to-day says: "This afternoon Lord Salisbury sent from the foreign office a message in cipher to Lord Sackville, suggesting that his accession to the peerage and increased responsibilities of a private nature would offer sufficient excuse for his retirement from his post at Washington. Lord Sackville is almost sure to accept this chance for a half backdown, if not his recall is certain. Lord Sackville will never have another diplomatic appointment."

HE HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The London despatch announcing that Lord Salisbury had telegraphed Lord Sackville that his accession to the peerage would offer sufficient excuse for his retirement from his post at Washington, was shown to Lord Sackville this evening. He read it carefully and they said: "I have nothing to say." When the advisability of a confirmation or denial of the fact was suggested, he replied: "It is very kind of you, but I have nothing to say." To all further questions he returned the same stereotyped answer. All the legation attaches were equally reticent. One of the secretaries said to the representative of the United Press to-night: "Why should the minister or why should we be expected to say anything. The very worst that could be printed or spoken has been published or said. Nothing that we could say now would in any way alter the situation." Secretary Bayard at ten o'clock to-night said that no new facts foreign or domestic bearing on the subject had reached him and therefore he had nothing to say. Late to-night an untraceable rumor reached the hotel lobbies to the effect that a successor to the British Minister has already been appointed.

MINISTER PHELPS AT HATFIELD.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Hatfield House, the seat of Lord Salisbury, is surrounded by English and American special newspaper reporters who persistently dog the movements of the Premier and Minister Phelps, who is his guest. The visit of Mr. and Mrs. Phelps to Hatfield House was arranged long ago to take place somewhat later than the present time, but the Sackville incident having occurred, Mr. Phelps took advantage of his engagement with the premier to enjoy his hospitality, and went almost immediately to Hatfield to discuss the conduct of the British minister to Washington. Although nothing definite is known, it is expected that when Mr. Phelps returns to London he will bring with him the premier's assurance that Lord Sackville will be recalled at once. As usual at Hatfield, while the premier is at home, the week ends with a great party, and the delicacy of Mr. Phelps' position as the bearer of a protest against the flagrant officiousness and want of discretion on the part of the British representative to America, has not stood in the way of Mr. and Mrs. Phelps joining in the social civilities and fully enjoying the festivities of the occasion, though Lord Sackville is by no means without partisans in the controversy over his action.

THE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The *World's* Washington correspondent telegraphs an interview with the President this evening upon the subject of Sackville West. The President declines to say what had been done; he said "there must be no unseemly haste; all due dignity and regard for amenities that must prevail between two governments friendly to each other must be observed. The people must be patient and they must be assured that everything has been done that we consistently could do," The President was asked if he thought the publication of the Sackville letter would have any effect upon the result of the election. His reply was guarded; he said: "It is quite impossible for me to judge accurately, but I have every confidence in the intelligence and good sense of the people and do not think they will be mislead by an episode of this character." He also said he could not comprehend how a British Minister could have failed to understand the full intent of the letter of enquiry which entrapped him. The President declined to answer a direct question as to whether any demand had been made on the British Government for Sackville's recall.

EXCITEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

POMONO, Cal., Oct. 29.—The excitement over the Murchison affair is great. Four detectives are at work on clues. General Barnum, of the national Democratic committee, has sent word to spare no expense in revealing Murchison's identity, and especially to ascertain if Patrick Egan had anything to do with the authorship of the letter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—By direction of the President the Secretary of State today informed Lord Sackville that for causes heretofore made known to Her Majesty's government, his continuance in his present official position in the United States is no longer acceptable to this government, and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two countries. The grounds of this action on the part of the United States are stated in a report of the Secretary of State to the President, dated the 29th instant, which is as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"Washington, D.C., Oct. 29, 1888.

"*To the President:*—The undersigned has the honor to submit for your consideration the following statement with a view to receive your directions thereon. On the fourth of September last a letter, purporting to be written by one Charles F. Murchison, dated at Pomona, Cala., was sent from that place to the British minister at this capital, in which the writer solicited an expression of his views in regard to certain unsettled diplomatic questions between the United States and Great Britain, stating at the same time that such an expression was sought by him for the purpose of

DETERMINING HIS VOTE

at the approaching presidential election. He stated that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, of English birth; but that he still considered England the Motherland, and that this fact led him to seek advice from the British representative in this country. He further stated that the information he sought was not for himself alone but to enable him to give certain assurances to many other persons in the same situation as himself, for the purpose of influencing and determining their political action as citizens of the United States of English birth, but who still regarded their original obligation of allegiance as paramount. The letter also contained a gross reflection upon the conduct of this government in respect to questions now in controversy and unsettled between the United States and Great Britain, and both directly and indirectly imputed insincerity in such conduct. To this letter the British Minister at once replied from Beverly, Massachusetts, under date of the 13th of September last. In this reply he stated that any political party which openly favored the Mother Country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of that fact, and that in respect to the questions with Canada which have been unfortunately re-opened since the

REJECTION OF THE FISHERIES TREATY

By the republican majority in the senate and by the President's message to which you allude. All allowances must therefore be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election. The minister thus gave his assent and sanction to the aspersions and imputations above referred to. Thus, under his correspondent's assurance of secrecy, in which the minister concurred by marking his answer "private," he undertook to advise a citizen of the United States how to exercise the franchise of suffrage in an election close at hand for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States, and through him, as the letter suggested, to influence the votes of many others. Upon this correspondence being made public the Minister received the representatives of the public press and in frequent interviews with them, intended for publication, added to the impugnments which he had already made of the good faith of this government in its public action and international dealings. Although ample time and opportunity have been afforded him for the disavowal, modification or correction of his statements, to some of which his attention was called personally by the undersigned, yet no such disavowal or modification has been made by him through the channels in which his statements first found publicity. The question is thus presented, whether it is

COMPATIBLE WITH THE DIGNITY

security and independent sovereignty of the United States to permit the representative of a foreign government in this country, not only to receive and answer without disapproval, and confirm by his repetition, aspersions upon its political action, but also to interfere in its domestic affairs by advising persons, formerly his countrymen, as to their political course as citizens of the United States. As between this country and Great Britain there can be no controversy as to the complete severance of the ties of the original allegiance by naturalization, disputes at this point were finally put at rest by the treaty of naturalization concluded between the two countries on the 13th day of May, 1870. Therefore, it will not be contended there was such contention ever admitted by the United States that citizens of the United States of British origin are subject to any claim on the country of their original allegiance. The undersigned has the honor to call attention to the provisions of section 5,335 of the revised statutes of the United States, by which severe penalties are visited upon the citizen of the United States who, without the authority of or permission of this government commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government, or any officer or agent thereof, either with an intent to influence the action of such government or its agents in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or with an intent to defeat the measures of the government of the United States. Those penalties are made equally applicable to

EVERY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES,

not duly authorized, who counsels, advises, or assists in any such correspondence with similar unlawful intent. The undersigned respectfully advises that the attention of the attorney-general of the United States be directed to these enactments, in order that an investigation may be made with a view to ascertain whether they have not been violated in the present case by the correspondence of the British minister. By your direction the attention of the British government has, in a spirit of courtesy, been called to the conduct of the minister as above described, but without result.

It therefore becomes necessary for this government to consider whether, as guardian of its own self-respect and of the integrity of its institutions, it will permit further intercourse to be held through the present British minister at the capital. It is to be observed that precedents are not wanting as to the question under consideration. It is the settled rule, essential to the maintenance of international intercourse, that the diplomatic representative must be *persona grata* to the government to which he is accredited. If by his conduct he renders himself *persona non grata*, an announcement of the fact may be made to his government. In the present case, all the requirements of courtesy have been fulfilled, the facts having been duly communicated to Her Majesty's government, with an expression of opinion of this government in regard thereto. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) "T. F. BAYARD."

CAPITAL NOTES.

"Wandering Willie" Macdougall Suspended by the Law Society.

He Appeals—The C. P. R. Solicitor Has Completed a Case Regarding the Crossing of Their Tracks—Fifty-four Associations Affiliate With the Dominion.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—Twenty tenders for the work of enlarging the Galopo canal have been sent in.

The Hon. Wm. McDougall ("Wandering Willie") appeals to the supreme court from the decision of the law society of Upper Canada, suspending him for three months for non-payment of dues.

Fifty-four rifle associations are now affiliated with the Dominion association.

Ex-Judge Clark, solicitor for the Canadian Pacific, has prepared a case for submission to the supreme court on the question as to whether the Red River had the right to cross the Canadian Pacific tracks. The document has been sent to attorney-general Martin of Manitoba.

The Ottawa Supreme Court has adjourned until November 6th.

THE ICE-BOUND WHALERS.

Thirteen Ships and Their Crews in the Arctic.

The United States Government Have No Vessel Available for Their Relief—A Poor Prospect for the Unfortunate Men.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Acting Secretary Thompson of the Treasury, to-day received a despatch from Senator Hearst, Congressman Morrow and other prominent citizens of San Francisco, calling his attention to the condition of the thirteen whalers and their crews of perhaps 500 men, reported to be ice-bound in the Arctic Ocean near Herald Island, and asking the department to send the revenue cutter Bear to their assistance. Secretary Thompson submitted the matter to the President, who at once directed the navy department to send a vessel to their relief. Unfortunately, the Bear is out of commission and cannot be sent, and the Thetis, the only vessel available on the Pacific Coast, is now cruising in the vicinity of Sitka, and it may be several weeks or too late in the season to start a vessel for the Arctic regions before word can be gotten to the Thetis. Altogether the prospects seem not encouraging for sending help to the unfortunate whalers.

ESQUIMALT POLICE COURT.

(Before Wm. Fisher, Esq., J. P.)

In the Esquimalt police court on Tuesday, before Wm. Fisher, Esq., J. P., a charge of assault was preferred by R. Bunting, the customs officer at Esquimalt, against George Bebbington.

The plaintiff said in his evidence that on Thursday last he was conversing with a Mr. Cameron when defendant came along and asked for the sum of $7 which plaintiff owed him; told defendant did not want to have anything to say to him; defendant replied "I'm going to ask you for it each time I see you."

Mr. Cameron, who heard the above conversation, confirmed what previous witness had stated, and said nothing more transpired between the two while he was present.

Defendant had no witnesses, as he did not see how any assault had been committed.

The magistrate to Cameron—Did defendant use violence or make any threats?

Witness—No.

The magistrate, after making some remarks on the subject, decided to bind the defendant over in his own recognizance in the sum of $50 to keep the peace, and ordered him to pay $3 50 costs.

Defendant declined to sign the recognizance or to pay the $3 50, as he intended to appeal from the magistrate's decision.

Defendant—Your honor, I can't see that asking respectfully for your just dues constitutes a breach of the peace.

Magistrate—What you can see and what I can see is a different thing.

Defendant was finally advised to think over the matter before appealing from the decision of the court.

A second case was Holman vs. Harman—a case of using threatening language.

Plaintiff gave evidence concerning the language used, and called as witnesses, Constable Campbell, Captain Holmes and George Bebbington.

The magistrate said it was not necessary to hear the last witness who had been the plaintiff in the previous charge, and decided to dismiss the case.

MARINE.

The tea ship Spartan, which was injured by a collision with an English ship at Kobe, Japan, when about to sail for Puget Sound, some months ago, arrived at Tacoma on Monday. She reports a stormy voyage of 45 days.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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