

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1893. BEWILDERED CRITS.

It is easy to see that the result of the mission of the nine Ontario farmers to New York State has been a sore blow and a great discouragement to Canadians with annexationist proclivities. They evidently do not know what to make of it or what to say about it. If those farmers had found that their neighbors in New York State are far better off than they are, if the New York farmers received more for what they had to sell, and paid less for what they had to buy, if their farms were clear of debts and were worth a great deal more than were a few years ago, if, in short, they were more prosperous, and if their prospects were better than those of the Ontario farmers, every Liberal paper in the country would proclaim the results of the enquiry in the most glowing terms, and would loudly declare that American institutions and the American policy are vastly superior to those of the Dominion. We have no doubt that many of them would beforehand have confidently predicted that the enquiry must result unfavorably to Canada. So much had been said and written about the loss of the American trade to Canada and of the advantages of the market of sixty-five millions, that a very large proportion of the Liberals of the Dominion believed that, as a matter of course, the American farmers are greatly better off than those of Canada. They could not be otherwise, and, therefore, to institute a comparison between the farmers of New York State and those of Ontario would be foolish in the extreme. The result of the Leeds enquiry has consequently come upon them like a flash of lightning out of a clear sky.

We are not surprised that the Times is confused and confounded when it finds that the account brought home by the Leeds farmers is correct in every particular, and that no annexationist has had the hardihood to question either its fairness or its accuracy. Our Victoria contemporary, not knowing what else to say, asks why, if the report is correct, the Conservative Government still includes in its platform reciprocity with the United States in natural products? If the Times had been in a position to think, it would have seen that the Conservative Government has not had time even to consider the information gained by the farmers of the county of Leeds. We have no doubt that that information will do much to change the opinion of very many Canadian Liberals as to the absolute necessity of reciprocity to the people of Canada. They will find from it that those who tried to convince them, and who, no doubt, did convince many, that without reciprocity with the United States, Canada would go to the dogs—that it would not be a country worth living in—were either very shallow thinkers or very dishonest politicians. The mission of the Leeds farmers has shown that that sort of talk is the merest rubbish, and that American farmers, with all their advantages, are, as a class, not by any means better off than Canadian farmers.

The detractors of Canada may, perhaps, in time, be able to see why the 65,000,000 market is not more advantageous to the American farmer than it is. They may, after they inquire a little, come to the conclusion that Canadian institutions are not very much inferior to American institutions after all, and that the Canadian farmer is in fully as good a position to benefit by any advantage that may be within his reach as the American farmer.

Our contemporary asks a number of silly questions which have nothing whatever to do with the problem which the Leeds farmers gave themselves to solve. That problem was: are American farmers—the natural conditions being similar or nearly similar—more prosperous than Canadian farmers? They have found out in such a way as will carry conviction to every intelligent man in Canada, that farmers in the States are not prospered under better conditions than farming in Canada, and that American farmers are not more prosperous than Canadian farmers.

RUMORS.

A report was raised, the other day, that Sir Charles Tupper was on his way to Canada to assume the premiership of the Dominion. It is inevitable that such a report should be raised, for the High Commissioner was coming to visit the land of his birth, and the Ottawa liar would consider himself unworthy his vocation if he did not fabricate a rumor suitable to the occasion. About the same time the late lamented Mr. Justice Patterson died. This melancholy circumstance was taken advantage of by the liar aforesaid to circulate the report that Sir John Thompson was to be appointed to fill the vacancy made on the Supreme Court bench by the death of that worthy judge. There was not a scintilla of truth in either rumor. Sir Charles Tupper has not the remotest intention of again entering the political arena. He has fought a good fight for Canada, and he is determined to enjoy the rest he has earned. His position in London is a dignified one, and it is, besides, pleasant. He has worked enough to do to keep his mind employed, and he is free from the worries, the cares and the anxieties of active political life. He is able to do Canada good service where he is, and he is content to allow younger men to earn distinction by fighting the battles of the Conservative party in Ottawa.

As for the other rumor, it is not likely that a man in Sir John Thompson's position, even if he were tired of political warfare, would take any but the highest seat on the Supreme Court Bench, and that seat is not now vacant. It was rumored, not long ago,

that Sir John would be appointed a member of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, but there does not appear to have been any solid foundation for this rumor. Sir John Thompson will, no doubt, continue some time longer to lead the Conservative party of the Dominion and to occupy his present place as Premier. He has won a high place in the esteem both of his party and the country at large. He has proved himself to be an able and a judicious administrator, and the people of Canada feel that their interests are safe in his hands. The majority of them believe he is in his right place, and they don't want to see him anywhere else.

PATRIOTIC PARTY MEN.

The course pursued by the Opposition in the British House of Commons with respect to the Siamese question shows that, in the estimation of leading Conservatives, the good of the country is to be preferred to the interests of party. Men of all parties knew that the dispute between France and Siam was a very difficult as well as a very delicate matter for the British Foreign Minister to deal with. He could not stand by with folded arms and see France treat Siam as it saw fit, but when to interfere and how to interfere required great soundness of judgment as well as great tact. It was necessary that the Minister who undertook the work should feel that he had behind him the moral strength of the nation, and it was also necessary that he should not be hampered in his action in any way. An injudicious question might render abortive negotiations which were in a fair way of speedily coming to an end which would meet with the approval of the country. The Opposition, wishing to give Lord Rosebery all the help he needed, did what they could for him as smoothly as possible, refrained from criticism and asked no question which the Foreign Minister might find it inconvenient to answer. So far from bragging their very able opponent the credit he must gain by conducting the negotiations well, and effecting an arrangement as advantageous as possible both to Great Britain and Siam, the Conservatives did what they could to assist Lord Rosebery to bring the business to a satisfactory conclusion. Mr. Balfour was no doubt sincere when he assured the Government that the Opposition did not intend to embarrass the negotiations. He had the unalloyed, or rather the patriotic, to admit that little fault could be found with the action of the Ministers in the Siamese trouble. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, who is one of the ablest and most vigorous of the supporters of the Government, at the risk of strengthening the hands of his opponents did not hesitate to compliment the Conservatives on the moderation of their tone and their forbearance during the debate.

All this is very different from what we see in the Parliament of Canada. There the chief of debaters, no matter what the subject under discussion may be, is to discredit their opponents. It is very seldom, indeed, that the Opposition gives credit to the Government for having done anything well, and we very much fear that if its leaders saw a good chance of damaging the party in power, they would not be deterred by considerations of the public welfare. Now and again Government and Opposition are seen complimenting each other and voting together. But the subject then under consideration is not a controversial one, or does not involve a matter of policy. But in Great Britain it is different. Not long ago Mr. Gladstone, in his place in Parliament as leader of the Opposition, signified his unqualified approbation of the foreign policy of Lord Salisbury, and now we see the leader of the Conservatives in the Commons approving the course pursued in a very important matter by the Liberal Minister of Foreign Affairs. This is in striking contrast to the very discredit exhibition of partisan violence witnessed in the same House of Commons a few days ago.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S LIQUOR LAW.

The people of South Carolina do not take kindly to State barkeeping. They do not believe that the Government has any business to compel them to buy their liquor in its shops and to pay for it any price it chooses to charge. They consider the interference of the State in the business of liquor selling an infringement on the liberty of the citizen that no free born South Carolinian should permit, and they are, consequently, giving Governor Tillman any amount of trouble. He has, so far, found it impossible to enforce his liquor law. The people will not buy their liquor at his "dispensaries," and they will insist upon getting their drinks in illegal and unauthorised places. They are fighting the law in every possible shape and way. The Courts have decided against it and the Prohibitionists are already chucking over what they consider Governor Tillman's failure to make them partners in a big liquor selling concern. This is what Mr. Childs, the leader of the party, says of the success of the law:

The Dispensary Act not only fails to stop the sale of intoxicants, but with every package which it stamps and delivers to the dispenser to be sold as proper and good for use as a beverage, it sets the seal of condemnation on the public sentiment, which has long since, by the restrictive and prohibitive conditions which it imposed upon the liquor traffic, marked it as a business dangerous and pernicious to society. The Charleston correspondent of the New York Herald writes of the operation of the Act in this way:— The most interesting aspect of the whole matter to outsiders is to be found in the illegal traffic in liquor which was inaugurated the instant the doors of the saloons were closed. From the mountains to the seaboard "blind tigers" are now open and doing a flourishing business, ten times as much as the few dispensaries in the state are doing. In fact the real fight against the

law will be right here, the liquor men hoping to kill the measure by rendering it unprofitable. The magnitude which this illicit sale of liquors has already attained can scarcely be estimated, and the difficulty of successfully fighting it cannot be estimated. The memory of a man runneth not back to a time when thousands of gallons of "moonshine" whiskey were not made and successfully disposed of in the State.

STREET NOMENCLATURE.

The want of system in naming the streets of this city is very conspicuous. Every one interested seems to have been at liberty to do as he pleases in naming streets and parts of streets. The consequence is that a confusion which is both ridiculous and perplexing exists. As was shown by our city editor yesterday, streets, as to names, have been duplicated and triplicated, and different sections of the same street are called by different names. This is by no means creditable to the city authorities. It is, in fact, most discreditible. And it will be disgraceful if such a state of things is allowed to exist longer than is required to make the changes which every one sees to be necessary. Every street should have its own name and no street should have more than one name. The names of streets should be indicated by signs at every corner. The expense of making this greatly needed reform would be comparatively trifling. It should not distinguish itself by floating this street reform thoroughly and at once? The City Councilors must see that it is a reform to the corporation that it has not been made long ago, and every Councilor should devote the streets to remain in their present confused condition as to names incur his share of the reproach. Strangers are continually complaining that there is nothing to show them the names of the different streets, and if they knew how carefully the streets have been named, their opinion of our city government would be much lower than it is. Let us have at least one civic abuse done away with.

"CALAMITY HOWLERS."

The report of the Committee on Resolutions of the Chicago Silver Convention contains the following very singular statement: "We assert that the unparalleled calamities which now afflict the American people are due to the Sherman Act of 1890." What are the "unparalleled calamities" that are now afflicting the American people? That nation is perfectly free from the great calamities which nations have from the earliest times suffered. It is at peace with all the world, and it is not troubled with internal dissensions. Every man in the United States ought to be able to sit under his own vine and fig tree, none daring to make him afraid. This country which is "blighted with unparalleled calamities" is in the full enjoyment of peace, both at home and abroad.

The earth last year gave an abundant return to the laborers of the United States. The American people had enough and to spare of the necessities of life. Men engaged in other industries were able to pursue their different avocations without let or hindrance. The only difficulties they had to encounter were difficulties of their own making, and even these, though serious in some places, were not sufficiently so to be regarded as calamities. Here, then, we have the representatives of a nation—for we presume that the silver convention regards itself as representative—though blessed with peace, and plenty declaring that the people are afflicted with calamities unparalleled.

Though the pestilence has, in the course of the last twelve months, walked at noonday in other countries, the United States has been mercifully preserved from its ravages. Its population has suffered from no other than the ordinary ills to which flesh is heir. Does it not seem singular to see the citizens of a nation which is free from the three great scourges—war, pestilence and famine—solemnly proclaiming that they are afflicted with "unparalleled calamities." It is surprising that men who perpetrate such a gross and palpable exaggeration as this, can expect their assertions on other subjects to be heard with attention and respect. People of ordinary penetration and discernment must see that whether they believe what they say or not, their statements must be received with distrust.

The man who, without being conscientiously untruthful, can say that the people of the "unparalleled calamities," must be so ignorant and must have a judgment so weak and so perverted as to be unable to come to a rational conclusion on any subject in which his feelings or his prejudices are brought into play; and the clear-headed, intelligent man who could bring himself to assert that the people of the United States are suffering from "unparalleled calamities" must be too dishonest and too reckless to be believed. It is this habit of exaggeration and of consciously untruthful assertion that has brought politicians and agitators of all parties and on all subjects into disrepute in the United States. It is only the unsophisticated who in these days believe what the political orator or the professional agitator in the United States says. Things have come to that pass that he is seldom regarded as being in earnest, and the truth seems to be that in nine cases out of ten it would appear as if he himself did not expect to be so regarded. The wild things that have been already said in this silver agitation are proofs of this. It is not to be supposed that Governor Watt was so simple as to believe that statement about fighting for free silver until "the blood reached the horses' bridles" should be taken literally, and this assertion about the "unparalleled calamities" from which the people of the United States are said to be suffering, although it appears in an official report, is quite as extravagant and quite as unworthy of a liberal interpretation.

ONE OF THE DELUSIONS.

It does seem as if the advocates of free silver in the United States believe that it is in the power of Government to fix the price of a commodity. They, we dare say, would laugh at a Government which would undertake to determine the market price of wheat. They would say that the price of wheat depends on the supply of wheat, and on the demand there is for it. If there is a large supply, and if the demand is slack, wheat will be low in price, no matter what the Government may ordain; and if the supply is short and the demand brisk, the price will be high, let the Government's figure be what it may. Governments, they would say, have before this made laws governing the price of wheat, of bread and of other necessities, but men have devised means to evade those laws. They were found to be useless, and have consequently ceased to be enacted in all civilized countries. The unwritten law of supply and demand has been found to be the only effective regulator of the prices of commodities. Prices will, in the long run, obey that inexorable law, no matter what laws may be enacted, or what devices trusts and syndicates and speculative combinations may resort to. The most that can be done is to create temporary fluctuations and irregularities which, as of an act, ruin those who bring them about, but experience has found that, notwithstanding all counteracting influences, the great law of supply and demand asserts itself and must be obeyed.

Intelligent silver men see that this is the case with respect to commodities in general, but they deny that money metals are subject to the law of supply and demand. This is what they say in the resolution which was carried at the Chicago Convention the other day: Whenever silver bullion can be exchanged at the rate for legal tender silver dollars worth 100 cents, that is, 412 1/2 grains of standard silver will be worth every where else 100 cents, and as commerce equals the prices of all commodities throughout the world, whenever 412 1/2 grains of standard silver are worth 100 cents in the United States, then it will be worth that every where else, and cannot be bought for less.

This is tantamount to saying, no matter what the supply of silver may be or what the demand, if the Government of the United States declares that 412 1/2 grains of it are worth a dollar everywhere, in every part of the world, must give a dollar's worth of commodities for a coin containing 412 1/2 grains of silver. It is evident that the United States Government has no such power as this even over its own citizens. It may ordain that a piece of silver of a certain weight may be called a dollar, and it may possibly compel the creditor to accept it for a dollar in payment of debt, but it cannot compel any dealer to give a hundred cents for a commodity for it. He would give for the dollar as much of a commodity as it is intrinsically worth. If the intrinsic worth of the silver in the dollar is fifty cents, he would give fifty cents worth of goods for it. He might not put it in this way. He would very probably double the price of his goods and get two silver dollars for a silver dollar, worth intrinsically only fifty cents. And if the Government allowed a man who owed one hundred gold dollars, worth a hundred cents each, to get clear of his indebtedness by the payment of a hundred silver dollars, worth only fifty cents each, it would be party to an act of gross dishonesty. The fear that this may come to pass is what has created the present crisis in the United States. Here is how Harper's Weekly puts it:

The lender of money wants to be secured against loss. He wants to be certain not only that he will get his money back dollar for dollar, but also that the dollar that he gets back will be of no less value than the dollar he lent out. When he has reason to fear that after having lent out money in gold dollars, or at least in dollars exchangeable for gold dollars, he may have to take back in payment of the loan silver dollars or paper money exchangeable only for silver dollars intrinsically worth only 60 or 70 cents, he will either not lend out any money at all, or lend it out in a way that he may call it back at any moment, and then only under the most exacting conditions as to security.

This is just what has been done in the States, and the present stringency is the result. Here we have some of the results of the policy advocated by the Silver Convention. One would be an act of repudiation so flagrant as to cause the United States to be a by-word among the nations. The nation which by a single act wipes out half its indebtedness, and which would cover itself with infamy, and it is quite certain that the people of the United States are not prepared to incur that infamy. Another result would be a general rise in the prices of all saleable things, for a silver currency would require silver prices, in the same way as a depreciated greenback currency made greenback prices a necessity.

As we have above, one of the results would be the disappearance of gold from circulation. This is perhaps what the silver convention is aiming at. If silver were the only money current in the United States, a constant demand for silver would be created and the silver interest would prosper. But would this prosperity be at the expense of other interests of greater importance? If even this were the case, the price of silver, either in the United States or outside of it, would not be greatly enhanced. If the supply continued to be greater than the demand, the price of silver would continue, as

it has done of late years, to go down in the markets of the world. The law of supply and demand would assert itself in spite of all the resolutions of all the conventions.

THE CITY.

GEORGE PITTEBRIGH, J.P., has been appointed S. J. Spaulding Magistrate for the county of Westminister.

THERE was a great "run" of salmon in Esquimaux harbor yesterday. A big school of fish came in during the afternoon, and a great many were taken.

THE second annual meeting of the British Columbia Dental Association will be held at New Westminster on September 29 and 29—the two last days of the fair in the Royal City.

THE Pacific Fish Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, has been duly incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 in \$5 shares. The trustees are T. R. York, J. M. Barston, Max Mowat and E. E. Bond.

MEMBERS of the local lodges, I. O. G. T., gave yesterday evening a splendid program of speeches, sports and games. The outing was a thoroughly enjoyable one.

MR. ALEXANDER MURRAY has been selected out of more than one hundred applicants to succeed Mr. R. Chipchase as sanitary inspector. The appointment was made by the Health Board, subject to the approval of the Council.

LEE FOK BOW's alleged wife, "little Catherine," is no longer an unwelcome and unwilling passenger on the Umarella; she awaits in San Francisco the sailing of the steamer which is to carry her home to China at the expense of Uncle Sam.

THE case of Jackson v. Jackson & Myllie will be tried at the Supreme Court to-day, having been postponed from last week. H. D. Helmcken appears for the plaintiff, F. B. Gregory for the defendant, Celia Myllie.

Capt. Macaulay, of the sealing schooner Beatrice, which returned the other day, says his vessel sailed right over the rock on which the whaling vessel Sea Ranger struck. He says the rock is not marked officially on the chart.

In compliance with Section 3 of the Canadian Western Extension Act of last session, yesterday's Gazette contains formal notice of the extension of time for the commencement of actual construction of the Canadian Western Railway until August 1 of next year.

THE County court August sitting opened yesterday morning with the Chief Justice presiding, sitting as a County court judge. A number of cases were disposed of, and the examination of judgment debtors was concluded. The court will have to sit a couple of days more to finish up all the cases.

CAPTAIN OTIS OLSON, well-known along the northern Pacific Coast, died on board the excursion steamer Queen between this city and Port Townsend, while on his way to Seattle for hospital treatment. The interment will be at Port Hadlock, where several relatives of the deceased are living.

THE audience at the Vancouver Opera House on Wednesday afternoon attended by special invitation from Manager Goldsmith to witness a private performance of the Nippon company of Japanese Jugglers, who arrived by the last Empress. The company are remarkably clever, some of their feats being most unique.

DR. McParlane, member of the Senate of Toronto University and Mrs. McParlane, left here yesterday for Victoria and San Francisco.

THE Sunday schools of the Princess street, Homer street and Mount Pleasant Methodist churches had their outing yesterday.

THE steamer Lotus ran aground on a sand bank coming into False creek, yesterday. The B. C. Pioneer Stevedoring Company are said to have done some record breaking in loading the Norwegian bark Fortune with lumber at Hastings.

TAG HOLYKOW topped the British Bark Gainsborough into port yesterday, seventeen days from San Francisco. The ship's master, who has not been here for five years, and marvels at the change in Vancouver. The Gainsborough will load lumber at Moodyville.

ANOUVER, Aug. 4.—The Victoria judges have communicated to the Vancouver bar that they would take up any legal business here at once. The bar met to-day and passed a resolution "that they could not accept the offer of the Victoria judges." This was done on account of it being the vacation term according to the law in vogue on the subject. Its tenor is that no legal business shall be done by judges during vacation in Victoria, Westminister or Nanaimo leaving out Vancouver.

Jno. Mahoney and Miss Rena Nelson were married on Wednesday at the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. The bride is a native of Germany, and came to this country in 1892, when she was 24 years of age. He was in the employ of the Hudson Bay company here for some time, but for the past two years has been engaged in the lumber trade. The wedding feast will take place from his late residence on the Cedar Hill road, to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MR. W. C. POPE made his first appearance in the City Police court yesterday—not as a prisoner, as those who jump at conclusions might imagine, but as clerk of the court. He was charged with the offence of being reduced to writing by him, and he will also have charge of all the books and the preparation of summonses, warrants, etc. In yesterday's court the hearing of charges preferred against five Chinese for peddling without license so to do—thereby violating the Revenue by law, in such cases made and provided was adjourned until Tuesday. John Boyd, charged with assaulting a sailor named Thomas Chapman, did not appear in answer to the summons of the court, and a warrant was accordingly issued to enforce his attendance.

THERE is plenty of money lying loose around Victoria—lots of it, but it is out of sight—the riches referred to, away down under the water, reposing in a nice soft bed of mud. Watches and jewelry of value also enjoy the same distinction. The way these riches came to be there is no mystery, and the facts are given for the benefit of anyone who thinks he can add to his store of worldly possessions. Nearly every week some unheeding man or woman is getting into or upon leaving a boat bends over the water far enough to allow a watch or a piece of money to slip from a pocket where it is insecurely held. As each of the boat houses the mud is sprinkled with quarters, halves and coins of larger denomination. Last week a young man dropped his watch overboard at Melastone's boat house, and a short time ago twelve silver dollars did out of the pocket of a man who was a little awkward in getting out of his boat. In the immediate vicinity of McIntosh's boat house there are at least ten dollars' worth of watches, and it would be difficult to learn just how much coin, but the amount is considerable. At different times, the boat house keeper says, things are rare, and the divers' net may be used to pick up small amounts. A coin dropped on the floor is sure to find a crack and slide gracefully into the depths. Scarcely any of the lost articles have been recovered as the mud is about four feet in depth beneath the water. Occasionally a piece of jewelry of sufficient value to warrant a diver being hired to recover it has been returned to its owner, but such a timepiece requires the water it is liable to strike out at an angle that will take it many feet distant from where it disappeared. Besides, the bottom is covered with broken bottles, and the diver's net may be so badly out as to be ruined. So it is no more than likely that the waters will still retain their

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Clearing the Right of Way of the Fraser Valley Railway.

Salmon Run Falling Off Very Suddenly.—Earthquake at Cape Beale.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Aug. 3.—The contract for clearing on the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley railway, between Vancouver and New Westminster, will be completed shortly, and the contract between New Westminster and Langley is also nearly completed.

Lieut. Colonel Holmes has written to the Hon. Mr. Justice, who has forwarded the plans of the proposed reservoir in Stanley park to the Militia Department, with a favorable recommendation.

A case of destruction was discovered here yesterday—a sick wife, whose husband is in Victoria looking for work; and with a broken arm, and a handloom prominently demanding back rent. Messrs O'Rourke and Jarvis started a subscription, and a handsome sum was realized in half a day.

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WESTMINSTER, Aug. 4.—The salmon catch last night was very disappointing to the fishermen and canners, the average to the boat not exceeding forty. The packing establishments have not received a sufficient number of fish for three days to keep them running at their ordinary capacity, and some of the managers have advanced the price of fish from 7 to 8 cents in hopes of getting a larger supply. Humpbacks have made their appearance in the river; but not in any number so far.

The marriage of Dr. C. J. Fagan to Alice (Clair), second daughter of John S. Clute, collector of customs, took place last evening at the family residence. Although only relatives and friends of the bride and groom were present, the company was by no means small one. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Thomas Sounier, and the bride was given away by her father, Miss Constance Clute and Miss Walker were the bridesmaids. Dr. Walker was best man, and J. S. Clute, Jr., also supported the groom. Little Miss Annie and Helen Clute, sisters of the bride, acted as maids of honor, while the office of usher was filled by Messrs. Charles Major and Bryson Brown. The happy couple will spend their honeymoon in the old country.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 4.—The salmon catch last night was again very poor, the average being about twenty-five fish to a boat.

F. Boutilier & Co. have started a salmon saltery at Brownville, in one of the old

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

Those Who Had the Victoria's Streets Altered and Re-named.

How the Stranger in a Loose Hims-if With and Disputes.

An advertisement now in the Colonist announces that shortly to be made for a term of license held for The Grove on the corner of Catharine street, lot 23, Block F.

The exact geographical position of the Grove, according to the old map, is a puzzle to those who have seen the shanty there from Simcoe street to Hastings street, and the connecting line and Cook. They might reasonably expect to find a corner, but if it is located The Grove by track its entire length will be long and narrow, and it will be ascertained as when they see The Grove as it is actually corner of Catharine and Fresh City street.

To those who are familiar with the official map of the city of Victoria, and who have seen the map of the Legislature, the fact that the Grove is a narrow strip, two Cath. runs, both pairs of streets, is a puzzle. The Victoria town map appears to show the Grove as a narrow strip, two Cath. runs, both pairs of streets, is a puzzle. The Victoria town map appears to show the Grove as a narrow strip, two Cath. runs, both pairs of streets, is a puzzle.

Mr. Calbeck was informed by telegraph this morning that the police of St. John's had arrested a half-breed named F. Antoine alias F. Perrier, who is wanted in connection with a store robbery committed in the Empire Valley about a month ago. The arrest was reported to the Attorney-General's department in Victoria, and it is probable steps will be taken to secure Antoine's extradition. Mr. Calbeck expects orders to leave for St. John's tomorrow to see the necessary proceedings to secure the return of the robber to British Columbia.

LETTON, Aug. 2.—Roadmaster A. Stevens arrived home yesterday from the North Thompson. The district over which he has charge, takes in nearly all of Yale district, extending from Yale to Salmon A. M., reaching some distance towards Cariboo, nearly fifty miles from Kamloops up the North Thompson as far as any road, trail or bridge work has yet been done, and on the south side to the coast, as far as there are any settlers to be accommodated. A short resume of the work so far this season executed and planned, will be of interest as showing the liberal way in which the Government is treating the people of the interior.

The first work done this spring was to extend the road which runs from the Lower Nicola towards Kamloops, nine miles further, which carries as far as there are any settlers to be accommodated. A bridge was constructed across the Nicola river at the mouth of the Coldwater, to replace the old one, which had become unsafe. It is nearly 170 feet long, and cost about \$700. From a point about sixteen miles up the Coldwater a road has been built, which will be placed in the autumn, to accommodate the settlers located there. A short piece of road is now under contract, which will cut off a very bad place called Newman's hill, and much improve the connection between the Campbell Creek road and the Nicola road.

The extension of the road in the direction of Granite creek from where work terminated last year, through Oster valley, for which \$2,000 was placed in the estimates, and for which contractors were asked to make tenders, has not yet been commenced. For the reason that the tenders were so high the Government decided not to accept bids, it is not yet settled whether new tenders will be advertised for, or the roadmaster will be instructed to proceed with the work on Government account. Contractors, who sometimes complain that they are allowed the privilege of bidding for public work, should base their tenders on a reasonable profit, if they are really desirous of getting it. When built, this piece of road, for the time being, will really do the business, but will eventually be pushed into the Similkameen valley, especially if the projected railroad is built into the Nicola valley from Spence's bridge.

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