

THE DOMINION FRANCHISE.

The Conservative Hamilton Spectator disapproves of the present Dominion franchise act, and of the amending act which Sir John Thompson introduced but afterwards dropped during the late session. Its views as to the proper method of reform are thus expressed: "It is to be hoped that when the time comes, next session, to amend the Dominion act, the whole thing will be wiped out—body, boots and breeches, and a simple, uniform qualification established, with the registration system for making the lists. The registration system has been in use in the United States for many years, and has given the best satisfaction. In Toronto this year the registration system was tried as an experiment, and the experiment was most successful, giving entire satisfaction to all parties. Under the registration system no list is made, nor is any expense incurred unless there is going to be an election. There is no annual revision of the lists, no expensive courts, no costly machinery to be moved every year, election or no election. When an election is decided upon the voters lists are registered. The preparation of the lists under this system is inexpensive. The lists are up to date; a vast deal of canvassing is rendered unnecessary, and personation is entirely prevented. There cannot be any doubt about the great advantages of the registration system. The marvel is that it was not long ago adopted in Canada. When Sir John makes a change in the franchise act we hope to see the registration system adopted." In this matter the Spectator is undoubtedly right, and we sincerely hope it will convert the government and the majority in parliament to its opinion. Patching the present franchise act is worse than useless, for it can never prove anything but a failure. It causes revision of the lists when no election is to be held, putting the country to needless expense. On the other hand, it has brought about the use of old and out-of-date lists in elections, a result which nobody can honestly commend. If Sir John Thompson will only introduce an act embodying manhood suffrage, the one-man-one-vote principle and a simple system of self-registration, with revision of the lists only when an election is to be held, he will do something material in support of his claim to be considered a statesman.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

A few weeks ago a cable dispatch quoted Sir William Harcourt as saying that it had never been conceded that the colonies were included in the words "other nation or other country" in the favored-nation clause of Great Britain's commercial treaties. This was taken to mean that the treaties did not preclude a preferential trade arrangement between portions of the empire. Now another cable dispatch reports Sir Edward Grey, the foreign office secretary, as saying that while the treaties would not prevent Great Britain giving trade preferences to the colonies, they would prevent the colonies discriminating in favor of the mother country as against outsiders. If Sir Edward Grey's opinion is correct the notion of a preferential trade arrangement is pretty thoroughly knocked out. The situation in such case is that Great Britain could discriminate in favor of the colonies, but will not, while the colonies cannot discriminate however willing they may be. We do not know that there is great importance attached to the fact that British official opinions vary as to the interpretation of this favored-nation clause, for the preferential trade idea is a chimerical one at best. There is no likelihood of Great Britain falling in with the idea, let the colonies favor it ever so warmly. While her trade with outsiders has a volume many times as great as that of her trade with the colonies the mother country will scarcely face the risk of reducing the one to secure a small increase in the other. In short, the preferential scheme is not a bad which Canadian politicians of a certain stripe delight to play with, largely because they fancy it distracts the people's attention from the mournful failure of the N.P.

MR. HUME'S POSITION.

Utterances of the West Kootenay papers hardly support the assertions made by the government press in regard to Mr. Hume, the member-elect for the south riding. Even the Miner, while it endeavors to show that Mr. Hume was elected because of his personal popularity and not because he was an oppositionist, does not venture to say that he will support the government. On the contrary, it winds up with the following wall, which seems highly significant: "We are sorry for Kaslo. She did what she could and we fancy that other parts of the district may ere long have cause to regret the impulse which led them to forsake a government which has done so much for them and to put their interests into the hands of an opposition, without influence, without even unity." The testimony of the Kaslo Times is quite direct. It says: "The election contest in the south riding of West Kootenay is over. The battle has been fought and won. Victory has rested with the opponents of the present government and Mr. John Fred Hume is the member elect. The constituency has rightly de-

cided. The issues were squarely presented and the contest has been decided largely upon their merits. From the beginning there was not much doubt about the result. The sentiment of the riding was against the policy of the government. The platform of the opposition was definite. Its enunciation of principles clear. The candidate took his stand firmly upon it. He spoke with no uncertain sound and won favor by the frankness of his enunciation. He has every reason to be proud of the support accorded him. His campaign was one of principles. He had no extraneous means or methods upon which he could rely. He did not seek them. He did not need them. The campaign has too happily been a clean one. There has been no public recrimination; no mud-slinging. Both candidates were irreproachable in their lives and no one has ventured, or could venture to say otherwise."

The Tribune talks no less decidedly. In its issue of the 21st it expressed the opinion that: "The result of the election in the south riding can only mean that the Davie government has not the confidence of the people, for in no constituency in the province were the issues more clearly defined." On the 28th it spoke as follows: "In commenting on the election in South Kootenay, the Revelstoke Mail says the contest was strictly a personal one between Mr. Hume and his opponent, and that Mr. Hume is in full accord with the government and will sit on the government side of the house. It then naively asks, if this be so, 'Has the Tribune been thrown overboard?' Mr. Hume was nominated by a convention that condemned the action of the government in the Nakusp and Nicola deal and for bringing down and passing an unfair redistribution measure; Mr. Hume was elected as an opposition candidate; and as Mr. Hume is known to be an honorable man, he will be found on the opposition side of the house at its next session." All of which is respectfully commended to the Colonist.

THE SALMON REGULATIONS.

When Mr. D. J. Munn pleaded guilty to depositing fish offal in the Fraser, in contravention to Mr. Wilmet's previous regulations, he accompanied his plea with the following address to the court, which is well worth reproducing in full: "I plead guilty, your honor, and by your pleasure I wish to make a statement. In pleading guilty, I do so in the belief that it is just and proper that I should comply with the present law in its entirety. In the eyes of the regulations, I am not more guilty than every other canner operating on any river in British Columbia, and I may speak for others as well as myself in saying that any regulation which courts evasion by pretended compliance in things that are impossible, is not regarded with favor where high character is an important factor in carrying on business. The present law cannot be complied with in any other way than by shutting down the industry. From a thorough acquaintance of the men engaged as cannerymen and fishermen, I venture to state that almost all the cannerymen are positively opposed to dumping the offal in the gulf at the entrance of the river. Why? Because they believe it to be injurious to the industry at present and to its future. The people so engaged not as much interested in the preservation of the industry, as capable of conceiving errors by their close observation and experience, as outsiders are? We have yet to learn of food having been found in the stomachs of salmon caught within the river. That they feed in salt water is, of course, a well-known fact. Now, if I were to tell you that salmon were caught with fresh offal in their stomachs, some six miles from the entrance of the river, whether this food was picked up from Point Roberts or from the Fraser river dumping ground, it matters little, would you not feel concerned as to the effect of the dumping of hundreds of tons of it there would have on the salmon run? This has concerned many of us for some time, but I can tell you that cases in point were so observed by some of our fishermen at Sea Island cannery, although the fact was then very obscure. I leave the consequences of the practice of putting offal there to the authorities who have induced and are now enforcing it. Meanwhile I enter my emphatic protest against their sanctioning a matter so important to this community and the province."

The magistrate, Capt. Pittendrigh, the report says, concurred in the argument set forth by Mr. Munn, and gave several instances which had come under his own notice, but, of course, he was obliged to carry out the law as laid down. It is rather unfortunate that a pie-headed official like Mr. Wilmet should be at liberty to devise regulations which are bad for the fish and bad for the cannery. There is unfortunately no ground for hope that his mind will ever be more open to reason than it is now.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

On looking over the country's financial situation and the government's subsidy policy the Toronto Mail comes to this conclusion: "Yet, if there was ever a time when we ought to be moderate in our expenditures and careful how we enter upon new enterprises, that time is the present. The government has been forced by the pressure of public opinion to reduce the preposterous imposts. What the consequence will be in the revenue will be it is impossible to estimate; but there can be little doubt that it will be considerable. The reduction will be more marked owing to the drop in the aggregate of importations. In the United States the revenue has fallen \$70,000,000 through the restriction in the demand for outside goods; and we may depend upon it that our public income will also shrink from the same cause, though not to the same extent, nor even in the same ratio. The income for 1893-4 shows a total fall of a million and a

half in the customs services, and of \$80,000 in the excise. For an increased revenue during the next few years, even though our export trade may be largely augmented, we need not look. We want our people to use the results of their labor for some time hence in the paying off of debts, and not in the buying of durable luxuries. This being the situation, present and prospective, we believe it to be the patriotic duty of our public men to revise their policy on the subsidy question, and to resist firmly and successfully all wild-cat demands upon the treasury. The fast service may be a good investment if it carries our perishables to market with the necessary speed. But the railways under the sea and the ship traffic over the land; the coming of branch lines to meet the convenience of a score of people, the digging of canals for a country already served by railways, all these projects ought to be allowed to stand, that the people under lower taxes and economical living may recuperate."

To-day's report from Shanghai that the Japanese fleet has worsened the Chinese in a fierce battle removes all doubt as to the waging of war over the Korean question. The results of the naval engagement so far justify the predictions of a good many observers who looked upon Japan's fleet as superior to that of China. That is not to say, though, that Japan will be victorious in the end if the conflict is fought to a finish, for China has the weight of vast numbers and vast wealth on her side. In the meantime the struggle, if prolonged, will be watched with deep interest and anxiety by the Occidentals, and it is more than likely to result in profit to Russia alone, if to anybody.

Manitobans are exercised over the appearance in their province of the Russian thistle, the weed which has caused such serious trouble in Dakota and Minnesota. This vegetable nuisance will find difficulty in tumbling itself into British Columbia, but it would nevertheless be well to keep on guard against it. Congress has voted the sum of one million dollars for the war of eradicating it in the States, from which fact a judgment as to the formidable nature of the pest may be framed.

Hon. John Costigan is reported as saying that all idea of dissolving parliament before another session has been abandoned. Hon. John may know, and again he may not. It may also be that such statements are intended to throw Liberals off their guard and cause them to neglect the voters' list. Are the lists to be revised now for an election to be held next year? We advise every Liberal to see that his name is enrolled now, so that all may be in readiness for a contest.

The Toronto Globe has come to the conclusion that "the unit of representation seems an uncertain factor in British Columbia," which conclusion it amply fortifies by quoting the numbers of electors and representatives in the districts. It finds further that: "Considering the strong local patriotism of western constituencies, this uneven distribution of provincial representation seems likely to lead to considerable hard feeling—to put it mildly." The Globe is hereby assured that this is putting it very mildly indeed.

THE FIRST STRIKE.

The Flute Players of Rome Set the Example 300 Years Ago.

Livy, in his famous book, "The Annals," ix., 30, relates in the following suggestive words the story of a strike which occurred at Rome in the year 300 B. C. and was probably the first strike ever known: "That year occurred an event little worthy of being related, and which I would pass in silence had it not appeared as involving religion. The flute players, dissatisfied because the latest persons had forbidden them to take part in the banquet in Jupiter's Temple, according to the ancient custom, withdrew, every one of them, to Tibur, so that nobody was left at Rome to play during the sacrifices. This incident shocked the religious sentiment of the senate, and the senators sent messengers to invite the inhabitants of Tibur to make every effort in order that the flute players should be restored to the Romans. The Tiburtines, having promised not to neglect anything necessary for that purpose, caused the flute players to come to the place where the senate met and exhorted them to go back to Rome. Seeing that they could not prevail upon them to do so, they employed a stratagem in keeping with their character. On a day of festival, on a pretext that music would increase the joy of the feast, every citizen invited the flute players individually to his house, and wine, of which people of that profession are usually fond, was given to them in such quantities that they fell into a deep sleep. They were then thrown into wagons and transported to Rome. They only became aware of what had happened the day after, when dawn surprised them lying on the carts, which had been left in the Forum. A large crowd had assembled, and they were induced to promise that they would remain at Rome. The right of attending the banquets was restored to these flute players."

A most interesting decision has just been given by Recorder DeMontigny of Montreal. On the 24 last, James Murray, a local character, was arrested on a charge of interfering with a St. Jean Baptiste procession. He was brought before the recorder the following day for trial, but objected to the recorder on the ground that the latter was a Roman Catholic and a papal zovave, and that his obligations to the pope prevented him from granting an impartial trial. Recorder DeMontigny overruled his objections, and in an elaborate judgment which he has published, he rules that there is nothing in his obligations as a Catholic or as a papal zovave to prevent him from granting fair play to all men, and he orders the case to proceed.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The Result of the Provincial Teachers' Examinations Recently Held.

General Standard of Competency Much Higher Than in Former Years.

The Board of Examiners yesterday announced the result of the teachers' examinations recently held in this city. Vancouver and Kamloops. The examiners were Supt. Pope, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. P. McLeod, Rev. W. D. Barber and John Anderson, B.A. The list of successful candidates follows:

FIRST CLASS—GRADE A.
Alton, William, B.A., Dalhousie University, Halifax, 1894.
Anderson, David, M.A., University of Aberdeen, 1894.
Lawson, John Patton, B.A., University of Manitoba, 1894.
McKay, John, B.A., University of Queen's College, Kingston, 1894.
Macfarlane, Andrew Kerr Hastings, B.A., University of Queen's College, Kingston, 1894.
Muir, John N., B.A., McGill College, Montreal, 1894.
Simpson, John, M.A., University of Toronto, 1894.

FIRST CLASS—GRADE A.
(Maximum Marks, 4,500.)
Marks obtained.
DePender, Henry Percy, 3,900.
Heath, Nell, 3,900.
Heath, Leonard, 3,900.
Moscrop, Susanna, 3,900.
Tremblay, Richard, 3,900.
Grade B certificate, obtained prior to 1888, passed the additional standard now required for first-class Grade B certificate.

Phelps, Wm. H., 1894.
FIRST CLASS—GRADE B.
(Maximum Marks, 3,750.)
Marks obtained.
Hands, Jonathan Griffith, 2,636.
Taylor, Agnes, 2,602.
Maclean, Margaret Cassils, 2,601.
Shrapnel, Edith Mary Scrope, 2,525.
Sprague, Amy, 2,459.
McMillan, Michael, 2,371.
Tait, Leonard, 2,362.
Curry, Madeline, 2,315.
Stewart, Mary Dorothea, 2,286.
Howe, Hattie B., 2,282.
Bodwell, Charlotte A. M., 2,230.

SECOND CLASS—GRADE A.
(Maximum Marks, 3,150.)
Marks obtained.
Sanderson, Mina, 2,511.
Watson, Harvey G., 2,214.
Elliott, Dawson H., 2,130.
Larson, Margaret, 2,126.
Williams, Mary, 2,108.
Dowler, Caroline A., 2,157.
Smeaton, William, 2,122.
McLellan, Blanche L., 2,132.
Delmege, Nellie, 2,129.
Allan, Robert H., 2,122.
Hawkins, George, 2,118.
Harding, Mary Louise, 2,101.
Templar, Mrs. Jennie, 2,100.
Wright, John, 2,097.
Cairns, George, 2,085.
McDonald, Mrs. Ida Maude, 2,084.
Frank, Pauline, 2,083.
Fraser, William John, 2,080.
Mehus, Jeannette, 2,079.
Parkinson, Emily, 2,062.
Birke, David D., 2,040.
Magne, Edith Maude, 2,036.
Howitt, John, 2,028.
Ramsay, Jennie, 2,011.
Dunn, Mary, 2,000.
McQueen, Jessie, 2,000.
Reith, William, 2,000.
Blackwell, Gertrude, 1,998.
Walker, Susan F., 1,998.
Carter, Elizabeth Mary, 1,989.
Kernode, Sarah, 1,988.
Acherson, William, 1,984.
McIntyre, Mary C., 1,994.
Sloan, Marjorie, 1,983.
Pope, S. C. Bath, 1,983.
Daly, Edith M., 1,947.
Tupper, James P., 1,946.
Sutherland, Lillian, 1,944.
Winsky, William Norman, 1,942.
Tingley, Cora, 1,940.
Tolmie, Annie, 1,940.
Walker, Annie, 1,925.
Munne, Minnie Jane, 1,918.
Dunn, Nora, 1,917.
Wintemute, Maud, 1,915.
Cade, John P., 1,908.
Edwards, Caroline M., 1,900.
Galbraith, Hector James, 1,898.
Kane, Stuart, 1,898.
McKinnon, Kate M., 1,897.
Welsh, Duncan James, 1,897.
Miller, Janet, 1,894.
McLean, John D., 1,894.
Galbraith, Angus, 1,892.
Guthrie, David, 1,892.
Spillman, Margaret E., 1,891.

SECOND CLASS—GRADE B.
(Maximum Marks, 2,850.)
Marks obtained.
Beattie, Emily, 1,763.
Caldwell, Mrs. Mary, 1,742.
Whitlock, Laurence A., 1,736.
Ross, Duncan, 1,685.
McPeck, Eva Irene, 1,688.
Arrowsmith, George, 1,679.
Keast, Ada, 1,667.
Kinney, William Thomas, 1,640.
Fawcett, Grace Helen, 1,626.
Lawson, Ellen G., 1,626.
Uren, Fanny, 1,584.
Orrell, Henry Summers, 1,583.
Brown, Mary Spill, 1,573.
Rowe, John Arthur, 1,555.
Johnston, Ethel Maude, 1,553.
Fraser, James D., 1,547.
Homer, Mary Sophia, 1,547.
Ackerman, Myrtle B., 1,538.
Patterson, Jean, 1,528.
Creesh, S. C., 1,528.
Robotham, Annie, 1,523.
May, William H. M., 1,522.
Woodman, May, 1,522.
Cairns, Kate, 1,522.
Macfarlane, Mabel C., 1,517.
Webster, Margaret Boyd, 1,516.
Webb, Caroline L., 1,511.
Bunting, Mabel Grace, 1,510.
Gallant, Domitria, 1,509.
Wiltch, Gertrude B., 1,502.
Smith, Kate Viola, 1,498.
Kendall, George, 1,485.
Cunningham, William J., 1,484.
McLellan, Caroline, 1,483.
Colquhoun, Josephine, 1,474.
Brown, George A., 1,473.
Bigney, William, 1,471.
Hart, Flora Edith, 1,470.
Arthur, Elsie May, 1,467.
Keston, Mary, 1,467.
Harding, Elizabeth, 1,460.
Wilson, Nellie Groves, 1,455.
John, Alice, 1,454.
Ogilvie, Mary, 1,452.
Truswell, Mary, 1,457.
Lyster, Ellen, 1,456.
Ogilvie, Mary, 1,456.
McCallum, Ada, 1,452.
Beattie, Matthew, 1,452.
Thomson, Donald M., 1,451.
Bavey, Martin James, 1,449.
Leftrie, Edith M. N., 1,445.
Fletcher, Lizzie, 1,437.
Bryce, Mary, 1,437.
McKenzie, Kate M., 1,436.
Marchall, Sarah, 1,427.
Maber, Grace, 1,423.
Blake, Mary Jane, 1,423.
Southcott, Florence, 1,425.
Ogle, Carrie Elizabeth, 1,419.
Knapp, Thomas Edward, 1,411.

Enslay, Florence Nightingale, 1,410.
Abernethy, Robert Marian, 1,408.
Sherman, Bryner Shison, 1,402.
Shaw, Alexander, 1,400.
McLeod, Norman, 1,390.
Abercrombie, Margaret, 1,388.
Campbell, Leonard A., 1,391.
Edwards, Lillias Meta, 1,387.
Stevenson, David, 1,386.
Morser, Mary, 1,378.
Haldon, Alice Maude, 1,376.
Cathart, Isabel, 1,374.
Moffatt, Maud L., 1,369.
Colbeck, Mrs. Annie Jane, 1,366.
Noble, Clara Anna, 1,363.
Roberts, Emily Florence, 1,361.
McMillan, Jeanie Boyd, 1,358.
McLennan, Annie, 1,356.
Murray, Elizabeth, 1,351.
Gladie, William, 1,349.
Irvine, Robert D., 1,349.
Strachan, Jane Catherine, 1,348.
Porter, Mary Lucy, 1,352.
Lawson, Fanny, 1,332.
Dewar, Donald J., 1,331.
Robbins, Fenwick W., 1,330.
Gladie, William, 1,328.
McGregor, Margaret, 1,325.
Norris, Mary Elizabeth, 1,323.
Black, Jessie Ann, 1,314.
Agnew, Margaret S., 1,311.
Crookford, Ethel Julia, 1,306.
Godson, Grace Adelaide, 1,300.
Sitt, Angeline, 1,298.
Slivewright, William, 1,281.
Harrison, Alice V., 1,286.
Miller, Eva, 1,276.

THIRD CLASS—GRADE A.
(Maximum Marks, 1,950.)
Marks obtained.
Martin, Alexander, 1,321.
Kirkendall, Lizzie, 1,222.
Way, Francis Amelia, 1,188.
Goddard, Ellen Isabel, 1,178.
Lewis, Edith, 1,168.
Sharples, Elizabeth Jackson, 1,168.
Garmichael, Ida Mary, 1,149.
Walker, Francis Gordon, 1,140.
Mehus, Lucy Aylmer, 1,125.
Warren, Clara Cecilia, 1,115.
Tremblay, Richard, 1,105.
Gaudin, Mabel Agnes, 1,098.
Reid, Jennie, 1,066.
Mabee, May Isabel, 1,065.
Dixon, Isabella, 1,059.
Sayer, Elizabeth, 1,038.
Muir, Sarah Ferguson, 1,035.
Theston, Edith Alice, 1,025.
Sitt, Eva Winifred, 1,018.
Miller, Martha S., 994.
Livingstone, Eliza Jeannette, 997.
Schwenger, Katherine Bertha, 997.
Wood, Mabel, 984.
Scott, Grace, 980.
Harris, Louise, 978.

THIRD CLASS—GRADE B.
(Maximum Marks, 1,950.)
Marks obtained.
Munroe, Catherine, 1,187.
Brown, William Clarence, 1,168.
Fawcett, Jessie Louisa, 1,072.
Baldwin, Vesta May, 1,062.
DeBou, Edith Sophia, 1,061.
Milligan, Eliza, 1,060.
George, Margaret, 1,059.
Blair, Alfred, 1,052.
McDowell, Annie, 1,049.
Wolf, Martha Pauline, 1,043.
Keres, Robert Graham, 1,042.
McTaggart, Isabella, 1,039.
Sprague, Phoebe, 1,039.
Lindsay, Louise Maria, 1,037.
Lindsay, Malcolm A. F., 1,027.
Kid, Ruby May, 1,025.
Young, Harriett, 1,024.
Wright, John, 1,022.
Lewis, Linnie, 1,021.
McGregor, John Charles, 1,020.
Tremblay, Mary Agnes, 1,019.
Fraser, William John, 1,008.
Armstrong, Jean, 1,007.
Johnson, Jennie Alice, 998.
Currie, Flora May, 998.
Robertson, Alexander John, 987.
McDowell, Margaret, 986.
Frank, Annie, 982.
Nicholas, Minnie Eleanor, 979.
Renwick, Lillian Rutherford, 970.
Higginson, Jane Elizabeth, 972.
Caldwell, Mrs. Mary, 972.
Frank, Evelyn May, 970.
Carmichael, Anne Elizabeth, 965.
Richmond, Charles Stephen, 962.
Freure, Edward Wells, 960.
Gillies, Annie Leona, 947.
Harris, Eva Elzior, 940.
Canfield, Frank O., 944.
Norcross, Norman Joseph, 939.
Jameson, Florence Selma, 939.
Ogilvie, William Prescott, 929.
Raper, Emily, 929.
Dryer, Jennie, 927.
Caldwell, Lillian, 916.
Lucas, Leona Mary, 912.
Trenholme, Hattie, 908.
Macfarlane, Edith M., 907.
Teague, Julie Alexandrine, 905.
McMillan, Ethel, 902.
McDonald, Mrs. Annie O., 902.
Bodwell, Louise Harwood, 897.
Loat, Jane Gertrude, 894.
Green, Constance H. E., 890.
Murray, Annie, 885.
Argyle, Jennie, 885.
Murray, Annie, 883.
Boswell, Frances, 873.
De la Goostrey, 850.
Fraser, Margaret, 808.

RENEWAL CERTIFICATES FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.
Bailley, Adelaide S., 1,015.
Halliday, James A., 1,015.
McDougall, Archibald J., 1,015.
S. D. POPE, LL.D.
(Sd.) JOHN ANDERSON, B.A.
AUSTIN SCRIVEN, M.A. (Oxon).
P. McP. MACLEOD, M.A.
WM. DAYTON BARBER, M.A.
Board of Examiners.

In accordance with the recommendation of the examiners, certificates have been granted.

A CO-OPERATIVE COLONY.

Vancouver People Who Have Such an Enterprise in Hand.

In previous issues mention has been made of a co-operative colony in course of inception. Inquiry shows that a large number of people are more or less interested in this scheme, which is more directly the idea of the Vancouver Co-operative Club, and among its principal members are Messrs. Turner, Wilson, Tingley, Anderson and Geo. Best with a large number of others. It is understood that the choice of a suitable locality for this co-operative colony has already been made, but it is not proposed to specify the same until a later date. However, it may be said that its situation and resource will afford peculiar facilities for future development, and the promoters of the scheme are sanguine as to the result. About a dozen pioneers will leave before long and prepare the ground for the settlers by erecting a number of houses and clearing up a little land, and there is very little doubt that many others will go out next spring and apply themselves to the cultivation of the soil. But agriculture is not the only field of labor to which the promoters look for a large return. It is expected that in the course of time mills, fisheries, blacksmith's shops, stores and even canneries may ultimately be opened up. A cordial invitation is extended to all desirous of joining the colony, for it is the intention of the promoters to give everybody a chance of bettering his condition if possible. Active arrangements are already being made for the purchase of the supplies, and matters of relation to which any well-founded complaint or grievance can be ascertained.

CANADIAN NEWS.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Joe, Shandell, an old and prominent resident of W. H. Langlois, is dead, aged 71. The Manitoba government say they can not grant assistance to the Manitoba South and Preston was officially opened for traffic the other day.

The Electric Street railway from Galt and Preston was officially opened for traffic the other day.

On Monday morning, Russell, was killed by lightning while standing at the window of his residence.

Daniel Sullivan, a respectable resident of Core St. Antois, was killed by the falling of a road pit.

Monday was one of the hottest days in the history of Halifax, the thermometer registering 92 in the shade.

A young man named Burns was killed near Portage la Prairie, becoming entangled in a grain churning machine.

Rev. Father Chiniqwy was 87 years old on Monday. Some of his friends presented him with a gold watch and a purse of money.

Christian Olsen fell from the top of a building into the basement in Winnipeg sustaining injuries which are likely to prove fatal.

Thos. Kelly, a Grand Trunk brakeman, was killed by falling from the top of a box car. He leaves a wife and three children.

George Patch, the well known railway ticket agent at the Windsor hotel, Montreal, has cleared out leaving considerable liabilities.

The body of the late Patrick Purcell was on Saturday taken to St. Patrick's, where the deceased resided, and interred for a second time.

George Cliff, a young Englishman arrested for passing counterfeit bills in Montreal, was committed for trial. He is a protégé of Lady Margaret Cecil.

Snell, aged 25, of Montreal, was killed by a train. Snell kicked Larkin in the abdomen and side, inflicting fatal injuries.

Mr. Hanson, residing in Peel county, near Pembroke, was drowned yesterday, in an attempt to save his eight-year-old daughter, who was bathing. The child was drowned.

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says the report emanating from Montreal that Hon. Joseph Howe had purchased Le Canada, of Ottawa, and was to assume its editorship is unfounded.

It is understood that A. W. Morris, one of Montreal's representatives in the legislature, will be taken into the Quebec cabinet in place of Treasurer Hall, who has been appointed to a judgeship.

Adolphus Martin of Malden, a wealthy farmer, was found guilty on the charge of cutting out the eyes of some pigs in order to prevent the same from damaging his crops. He was fined \$20 and costs.

Re-examiner J. J. Jackson, of Toronto Junction, aged 71, is dead. He was formerly a large farmer in Peel county, and was one of the most successful importers of thorough-bred horses in the country.

George Montgomery has been confined in a hospital on account of insanity, but Tuesday was released. He evaded his friends and stole out to a barn where he hanged himself.

G. R. Hibbert, a traveller for Joseph Doust, law stationer, Toronto, suicided at the Grand Hotel, Montreal. He was found in a room. The transom was tightly closed and the gas was turned on. He had been drinking.

The suit entered by the Grand Trunk against the Central Vermont for \$100,000 has been satisfactorily settled. The arrangement of the dropping of the suit was made at a meeting of the Central Vermont directors a few days ago.

Jas. H. Crockett, notor and proprietor of the Fredericton, N.B., Gleaser, was committed for trial at Woodstock on a charge of criminal libel. The complainant is John S. Leighton, a resident in York County, whom the Gleaser accused of retaining money placed in his hands for a retirement of a mortgage.

The Montreal drainage committee has resolved upon increasing the taxation in order to meet the obligations of the city. The estimated new taxes and increases included upon will take between \$180,000 and \$200,000 out of the pockets of the citizens every year.

Dr. E. B. Sparham, who was sentenced in 1875 to the penitentiary for manslaughter, but whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, died lately at Brockville. After having served about 11 years in the penitentiary he was pardoned and immediately returned to his former home, where he has lived since.

General Wolfe's sword is to be brought to Canada and deposited at the National capital, the Hon. J. C. Patterson having purchased the relic for \$300 sterling. The same gentleman has secured the Victoria cross won by Col. Dunn at Balaklava, which was affixed to that officer's breast by the hand of Her Majesty in Hyde Park, as well as his medals for the Crimea and Abyssinia, and a copy of his portrait painted for the Victoria Cross gallery. This is used for study towards carrying out a suggestion once made by Sir John Macdonald, that the time had arrived for enlarging the scope and character of the parliamentary library by adding to it a national history museum.

When Mr. and Mrs. Van Alstyne who live three miles northeast of Montreal, started for church on Sunday evening they left two farm laborers, Edward Caniff and Sam Lard, in charge. On their return Lard was missing, and Caniff said he had gone out to pick berries and refused to return. Little was thought of it but on Monday Mrs. Van Alstyne and Caniff had gone six miles away to cut hay, when Mrs. Van Alstyne discovered a bullet hole in the window glass and immediately returned to his former home, where he has lived since.

The order in council passed by the Dominion cabinet last Thursday dealing with the Roman Catholic bishops on the subject of the laws relating to education in Manitoba and the Territories will be signed by His Excellency. The order recites the prayer of the memorialists and recommends that a copy of the petition and the order be returned to the Lieutenant-Governors of Manitoba and the Territories with the request that the same be laid before their advisers. The order in council continues: "The committee beg to observe to Your Excellency that the statements which are contained in this memorial on matters of deep concern and solitude in the interests of the Dominion at large, and that it is a matter of the utmost importance that the people of the Dominion should be kept in the most perfect knowledge of the facts as to occasion complaints of oppression of the people, but should be recognized as establishing perfect freedom and equality of rights in all matters relating to religious belief and practice, and your committee therefore advise that your Excellency may join with them in expressing the most sincere belief and hope that the legislatures of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories respectively take into consideration of the latest possible moment the complaints which are set forth in the petition and which are said to create dissatisfaction among the Roman Catholics not only in the Northwest Territories, but likewise throughout Canada and may take speedy measures to give relief in all matters of relation to which any well-founded complaint or grievance can be ascertained."

THE JAPS SHOW.

Half Drowned Men Swimming From Port Kowloon.

Two Germans Killed Were Killed the War.

Shanghai, July 30.—The latest Chinese version of the torpedo ship "The Japanese cruiser" side the transport will convey her to Japan.

Any Englishman, or other, and the Japanese cruiser then opened fire. The Japanese cruiser was mounted in the Kow Shung's two, then discharged two, the Chinese were disabled, the transport, a 20-ton steamer, was nearly sunk. The Japanese cruiser's aide-de-camp, a Chinese, was killed by the fire before the ship was charged.

According to reports within two German posts way to Korea to close before the war began in swimming to the shore in spite of the fact that the Chinese who swam the same fate, ship Lion rescued some Chinese soldiers, but all reported killed. With the help of the Chinese, the viceroy's aide-de-camp, a Chinese, was killed by the fire before the ship was charged.

A large Chinese army northwestern frontiers marching down the peninsula has been reported to have taken between the Chinese and the Japanese ships. The Chinese have been reported to have taken between the Chinese and the Japanese ships. The Chinese have been reported to have taken between the Chinese and