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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 19TH, 1889.

AN ORGAN OUT OF TUNE.

The organ of the Opposition is evidently passing through the stage of imbecility, which, of all others, is the most pitiable. When silliness attempts to be jocular its vacuity becomes painfully conspicuous. Of all idiots the most intolerable is the idiot who persists in being what he regards as funny. And the organ was on Friday idiotically jocose.

Because we commented on its excessive stupidity in criticising the report of the Board of Trade from a political point of view it declares we are trying to cobble the political reputation of the members of that body. We have yet to learn that there is anything the matter with the political reputation of any member of the Board of Trade. The gentlemen who sanctioned that report did so as men of business and not as politicians, and if we must speak plainly it was a piece of mischievous impertinence in our contemporary attempting to judge its action according to a political standard. What this province wants to further its interests is the energetic co-operation of its best men of all shades of political opinion, and when a short-sighted, narrow-minded partizan tells the members of such a body as the Board of Trade, that their recommendations and expressions of opinion are not in accordance with the principles of this party, or that, he is doing his little best to prevent union among business men for a common purpose, and is acting the part of a meddlesome mischief-maker. When, therefore, we protest against what has such a tendency to retard the advancement of this province as the introduction of politics into business organizations, we are not attempting to vindicate any one's political reputation. We are simply endeavoring to counteract an evil influence—to abate a nuisance. For the man, no matter what occupation he follows, who can never forget for one moment that he is a partisan, who is eternally referring to party politics, and who judges everything and everybody by his contemptibly paltry party standard, is a nuisance in whatever community he makes his appearance. Every good citizen has an interest in abating such a nuisance We are afraid that one of these partisan bores has imposed upon the good nature of the editor of the Times and foisted upon him one of the most senseless rigmaroles that ever did duty for an editorial. There is an attempt in it to ridicule the Board of Trade, but the baldersdash is perfectly pointless. There is just meaning enough in the thing to show that the writer possesses neither good sense nor good nature. He evidently tries to be severe on the members of the Board, but every sentence he contrives to string together makes his want of capacity more painfully apparent. It is a pity that our contemporary should devote its editorial space to an abortive attempt to throw ridicule on the most energetic and the most public-spirited business men of the province.

A LITTLE BOOK.

We have received a little book by mail, entitled "Ritualism," accompanied by the request, "Please review." Its contents are a controversy, carried on in the St. George Parish Visitor, Winnipeg, between the Rev. J. J. Roy, rector of St. George's Parish, and "A Ritualist." The origin of the controversy was an article in the Parish Visitor commenting on a "mass" which was said in the Church of All Saints on behalf of Dr. King, Bishop of Lincoln. The letters are lively and pungent and the writers are not as sweet-tempered or as charitable as they might be. But this is nothing unusual, we are sorry to say, in controversies on theological subjects.

We cannot say that we have much sympathy with either of the disputants. It has been impossible for us to understand how good and earnest men can bring themselves to attach so much importance to what appears to us such trifles as are causing the differences and disagreements between High Church and Low Church in the Church of England. What is there in the charges brought against the Bishop of Lincoln, who is admitted on all hands to be a man of saintly life and of great ability, to divide a church into two bitterly contending parties? Here are the charges as they appear in the book before us:

(a) The use of lighted candles on the communion tables, or on a re-table or ledge immediately above the communion table, when not required for the purpose of giving light.

(b) The mixing water with the sacramental wine intended to be used in the Holy Communion.

(c) The causing or permitting to be said or sung before the reception of the elements, and immediately after the reading of the prayer of Consecration, the words are hymn or prayer, commonly known as "Agnus Dei."

(d) The making with the hands uplifted toward the congregation the sign of the cross.

(e) The standing, during the service for the administration of the Holy Communion, with back turned to the congregation.

(f) While pronouncing the absolution the making, with his hands uplifted toward the congregation, the sign of the cross.

It is hard to see what the observance or non-observance of these forms, for the reader will notice that they are mere forms, have to do with making men better, which we presume is the grand object of all religion. That a good Christian teacher, seeing a world before him lying in wickedness, with very little time to do his share towards making it better, should spend time and strength in disputing about forms and ceremonies of this kind is to us incomprehensible. It seems something like as if a man should stop to brush his hair and arrange his necktie before he went to the rescue of a man whom he saw drowning. It would not be uncharitable to conclude that a man who could act in such a way did not possess any great love for his kind, or that he had not formed anything like a true estimate of the value of human life. Theologians tell us that the souls of men are of incalculable value; that to save them from eternal destruction is worth any sacrifice that can possibly be made. Yet we see men who have the cure of souls entrusted to them disputing and quarrelling about the position which the clergyman shall take on certain occasions, and about the manner in which he shall pronounce the benediction. These disputes raise bitter feelings and distract the attention of both pastor and people from important matters. If these clergymen are in earnest, if they look upon the saving of souls as their first and great duty, they surely would not permit themselves to neglect important work to consider matters that cannot possibly have any bearing on the reformation of men's lives. When was ever man or woman convinced of the error of his or her ways and induced to lead a better life by the performance of a ceremony? There is a decent order of public worship but is any particular form worth quarrelling about. We cannot see that it is, and there is nothing in this little book on Ritualism that will convince the earnest seeker after truth, or the believer in the reality of religion, that there is. Both the controversialists are zealous enough, and as we have already hinted they are not by any means too courteous or too charitable, but there is not a word in the letters to show the reader that the matters in dispute are of any greater importance than the question of Little End or Big End that according to Dean Swift once convulsed a world of very little men and very little women.

PRECAUTIONS.

The fires that within the last month or two have taken place on the Pacific coast should be a warning to the inhabitants of those cities that have not been visited by the scourge. The loss by the recent fires is estimated at not less than fifteen millions of dollars. No matter how much insurance there was on the buildings and their contents the property was lost and the loss of so much property cannot be other than a great calamity. Many an industrious man has been irretrievably ruined by these fires. He lost everything he was worth and it was too late for him to begin the world again. "How are such catastrophies to be prevented?" many are anxiously asking. It is easy to see that every reasonable precaution against fire should be taken. There should be a good supply of water, and the means of making it available should be as effective as care and ingenuity can make them. Economy in procuring means to extinguish fires is misplaced. No city can afford to do without the best that can be had. Then there should be wise building regulations strictly enforced. The building of wooden houses should be discouraged, or, if such houses must be built, means should be taken to prevent the spread of fire by isolating each block by brick fire walls. The erection of such walls in Seattle, which would not have cost a great deal, would have saved millions of dollars' worth of property. "If in a town constructed of wood," a San Francisco contemporary says, "there were brick fire walls in each block, constructed for the sole purpose of arresting a great conflagration, there would be an immense saving of property." We trust that the authorities of this city will take the necessary precautions in time to prevent a conflagration. It will be too late after the fire has come and spread ruin and desolation in all directions. It is surprising to see how very careful people become just after a great fire has visited their city. The time to be careful is before the fire comes. Much can be done by constant watchfulness and by taking obvious and inexpensive precautions. This is a matter of very great importance to the city, and deserves the careful attention of all its inhabitants.

NEWS AND NOTES.

THE REASON OF IT.

An American lady, writing to the London Echo, says: Many people seem to be exercised in their minds as to why American girls marry Englishmen, and they seek the reasons far and wide. It has, for instance, been asserted that Englishmen are handsomer than Americans—a statement that could only emanate from an English mind, as any one well acquainted with Americans and their inmost ideas can at once perceive. And yet we prefer to marry Englishmen, and I am told that we do so in ever increasing numbers. Why is this? In the first place, there is the natural tendency of women to be attracted by the new and the unusual. The Englishman comes among us surrounded with the pleasant fragrance of mystery. We don't know all about his people, nor where he was at coll ge, nor what his business is, how much his last speculation brought him. Indeed, he never talks business at all, which is quite too fascinating a peculiarity, and then he listens to what we say with an air of absorption and delight which our young men never succeed in acquiring. They also no doubt listen to our remarks, but they never give us their undivided attention. There is always a wrinkle on their foreheads, or at all events an anxious twist in the eyebrow, which means that they still have an eye on their business and are wondering how it is getting on while they are wasting their precious time on our nonsense.

The Englishman at a picnic will stretch himself on the grass at your feet and smoke his cigarette lazily in manifest content, and by and by he will say very slowly, "Ah, you know—this is what I call happiness. I should like it to go on forever." The American gets youices with exemplary zeal and promptitude, and he finds for you the coolest nook wherein to rest; then he stands bolt upright against a tree, and looks furtively and anxiously at his watch. After a while he hopes "the girls won't think of going for a ramble in the woods," because he must catch the 5:30 train back to town. He may be an Apollo to look at, but who would not prefer the lazy Englishman, be he ever so plain? The American men are not idle enough to make love with any chance of success against the leisurely European.

A Big Success.

FOR summer complaints and diarrhœa I can truly recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, as I have used it in my family with great success and would not be without it. JOHN B. HAYES, Grimsby, Ont. Never travel without it. s-w-f

Hospital Sunday.

Collections were made last Sunday, morning and evening, at the following places of worship:—

Christ Church Cathedral, Episcopal.
St. James Church, James Bay, Episcopal.
Esquimalt Church, Episcopal.
Reformed Episcopal Church.
St. Andrews Church, Presbyterian.
Pandora Street Methodist Church.
Gorge Road Methodist Church.
Calvary Church, Baptist.

St. John's Church, Episcopal, First Presbyterian Church, and the Hebrew congregation, will contribute later on in the year. The R. C. churches are unable to join the movement until next year.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Probability of a War Between Russia and Austria

In Which England, Germany and Italy will Take a Hand.

Preparations for the Celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone's Golden Wedding —Boulanger's Stay in London.

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LONDON, July 13.—One of the best informed correspondents in Servia telegraphs from Belgrade this afternoon that the political outlook in Servia is daily becoming more serious. There can no longer be any doubts as to the attitude of Servia on the outbreak of an Austro-Russian war. The alliance of Servia to Russia is an accomplished fact. The Czar's famous toast to Prince Nikita, of Montenegro, is regarded in Servia as an open designation of that prince as the future Czar of the Southern Slavs and reuniter of all Servian races under a single sceptre. It is all taken to indicate that the great struggle which everyone knows is preparing between Austria and the great Slavonic power is very near at hand. Bosnia is the new Lombardy, and Austria is deliberately counting a situation similar to that which cost her the valley of the Po. An extraordinary infatuation seems to have seized upon her rulers. All the concessions of the Bosnian side are scornfully rejected, and hardly a day passes but some influential organ of Vienna or Buda Pesth threatens the occupation of Servia. Amongst the highest Austrian and Hungarian officials it is believed the military strength of the monarchy is such as to enable it to

CRUSH RUSSIA SINGLE-HANDED.

The information received by the opponents of the Austrian policy in Southeastern Europe is of a very different tenor. It is considered, for example, certain by the best informed Russian obervers that many of the Slavonic regiments of Austria will lay down their arms in the face of the Russian army, and that the Roumanian contingent will follow their example. An insurrection will probably break out in Bosnia on the declaration of war with Russia, and the chances are that it will spread to the old military frontier of Croatia and Slavonia. In Transylvania the Roumanian peasants, who have been brutally oppressed by their Hungarian landlords, are at any moment ready to repeat their actions of 1848 and of the time of Joseph II. Of the strength of the anti-Austrian feeling in the Balkan Peninsula itself, perhaps the best evidence is to be found in the fact that the Beys of Upper Albani, the hereditary foes of Montenegro, have promised to lend their warlike clansmen to Prince Nikitas for assistance in case of a "Swabian" invasion of the Black Mountains. There can be no doubt that the situation is big with menace, and that either Austria or Russia can force war with the greatest ease if so inclined. Austria can force it by bringing a single regiment into Servia. Russia can force it by bringing about the coronation of Prince Nikita. Austria entered Herzegovina and kept the way open herself to the Novi-Bazar mainly in order to prevent the union of Montenegro and Servia, and it is practically certain that she will resist the union now. The monstrous folly of Austria's occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovinia is now already seen. The example of Bulgaria has proved that if greater Servia had grown up naturally under her friendly patronage it would have been anything but Russian in feeling and could have been relied on as

A BARRIER AGAINST RUSSIA.

But in obedience to that blind land hunger which has always distinguished her, Austria made it her business to steal part of the Servian heritage, and to reduce the rest to weakness and defence. She has had her reward in making an enemy of every patriotic Servian and in saddling herself with a couple of Irelands in the shape of Bosnia and Herzegovinia. Events certainly point towards the appearance of Prince Nikita upon the scene at no distant date. The Servians may very possibly regard it as to their interest to bring about a breach now, when they are pretty sure of the support of Russia, but Russia seeing the formidable odds against her is perhaps not so confident. She will surely have Germany, and almost certainly Italy, to deal with, as well as Austria, and a number of signs go to show that Lord Salisbury will make a desperate effort to drag England into a quarrel which does not concern her. Mr. Schnadhorst, an English Liberal caucus chief, speaking of the latter possibility to-day, said: "Such action on the part of Lord Salisbury would be a blunder and a crime, but it would divert attention from the awkward questions at home, and from the point of view of temporary party advantage, Lord Salisbury may think, and perhaps rightly, that it would be a success. Lord Salisbury is a fanatical hater of Russia and an equally fanatical friend of Austria, and Bismarck has an extraordinary influence over his mind. In plunging England into the struggle he would be gratifying at once his convictions and his partisanship. The line taken of late by the Standard, which is believed to be much in his confidence, points clearly in this direction, and has been so interpreted abroad. The terrible seriousness of all this is that if England's help has been secured for Austria and Germany, it becomes the interest of these powers to force on the struggle. They will never again be able to fight Russia under such promising conditions. They have everything to gain by such coalition, whereas all that we should gain even in case of victory would be the settlement of Austria at Salonica. The solution means injury to our commercial interest, and a terrible war with Russia on our Indian frontier as soon as she recovered from her defeat.

TURKISH OUTRAGES.

The prominence given by the Turkish press to the memorial purporting to have been sent to the authorities by the Armenians of Von, denying the occurrence of the recent alleged Turkish outrages, and expressing themselves content, is but a proceeding resorted to by Turkish statesmen whenever they feel in need of a certificate of character. The so-called memorial was carefully drafted by Kiamel Pasha, grand vizier, who dispatched it to the governor of Von with instructions to use pressure upon Armenians with a view to obtaining their signatures thereto. Several of the "signers" were confined in prison when the petition was brought round for signature. Moreover, in many cases, the signatures appear in three or more places at the foot of the so-called memorial. On accepting the expression of loyalty as manifested in the "spontaneous" petition of the Armenians of Von, who are so overjoyed with the "paternal" government of the Porte, the Sultan ordered the immediate release of several "political criminals."

BOULANGER'S STAY IN LONDON.

Gen. Boulanger has ceased to be much noticed in London. It is due to him to say, however, he makes no obvious effort at self-advertisement. No person of political importance will in any way ally himself with a pretender seeking to upset the friendly government of France. Under this condition he has found it impossible to make any real headway in London society, and has abandoned every effort in that direction. He speaks English fairly well. To those whom he meets he speaks of his sojourn as tolerable, and discusses somewhat freely his political plans. In short, Boulanger's programme seems to be the Americanation of the French Republic. He has evidently studied the Washington system, with its cabinet fixed for the term of the President's, irrespective of the functions of the French Chambers and of Congress, and is clearly of the opinion that the revision is a remedy for the instability of government in France.

GLADSTONE'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

At the reception to be given at the National liberal club on Friday the 26th inst., in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone's golden wedding, a handsomely illuminated address will be presented to the ex-premier. It is to be accompanied by an album cohtaining original sketches of some of the more important events in the career of the great statesman. Several well-known artists, including Mr. Walter Crane, A. J. McWhiter, A. R. A., Mr. A. Parsons, A. Waterhouse, R. A., and others are giving their assistance in the preparation of what should prove an interesting memo of Gladstone's public life.

A bill is being prepared for applying the principles of the Margarine act to the sale of foreign and colonial meat, whether cooked or uncooked, making it compulsory on the part of the seller to declare the place of origin, or at least to declare whether it is of home grown, foreign or colonial growth. The measure originated with a Lancashire member of parliament.

JOHNSTOWN'S RELIEF.

The Fund Subscribed for the Conemaugh Valley Sufferers

Alleged to Be Unjustly Withheld From the Needy—Indignation Meeting Held and Resolutions Passed.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 13.—An indignation meeting held this afternoon was largely attended. Speeches were made by Col. Linden, W. H. Rose, Chas. L. Dick, Hon. J. A. Rose, Burgess Harrell, Rev. D. C. Beal, A. J. Hawes and many others, all denouncing affairs under Gov. Beaver's commission. Capt. Kuhn, of the commissary department, stated that it cost more than 25 per cent. of the value of the goods to get them distributed under the method in vogue. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the citizens of Johnstown and vicinity respectfully, yet earnestly, request that the fund contributed for the relief of the sufferers in the Conemaugh Valley be as speedily as possible distributed in money directly to the people, and that all purchases, contracts and expenses to be paid for out of this fund, immediately cease.

Resolved, That any hoarding up of this fund to meet problematical future wants will materially diminish its usefulness and only result in delaying to a more distant time the restoration of the homes, of business, of industry and of confidence. It will do more good in the hands of the people now than at at any time hereafter.

Resolved, That we repudiate as insulting to the manhood and intelligence of our citizens now that the avenues of trade are opened up, the imputation that they cannot and will not wisely and economically disburse any of the funds placed in their hands, and because of this imputation the arrogant assumption that guardians must supervise our expenditures, control our disbursements, purchase our supplies and make our contracts.

Resolved, That the statements imputed to his Excellency Governor Beaver, that a million and a half dollars has already been expended in Johnstown and vicinity, has no foundation. In fact, it is the strongest possible argument that expending the relief funds in contracting for buildings, quartermaster and commissary supplies is not a wise, judicious or economical way of disbursing such funds when the ordinary sources of supply are opened up only by gross extravagance and carelessness. Could such sums have been expended here and the people have received no adequate return from the expenditure of so large an amount?

Resolved, That the disbursement of the fund subscribed for the relief directly of the sufferers will stimulate business, provide work for our builders and trade for our merchants; will provide labor for our artisans, and will tend to restore confidence in the community, and will thus directly and indirectly help those for whom the fund was intended, while any other course at this day savors of jobs and redounds to the benefit of non-resident contractors and business men having no interests in this community, and unjustly discriminates against our own citizens.

Resolved, That it is unfair and unjust to exact an oath as to private income and relief before the boundless charity of our countrymen can be distributed to its beneficiaries.

Resolved, That we hereby appeal to the custodians of the funds at Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburg and other localities to transmit the funds in their hands intended for the Conemaugh Valley sufferers direct to the local finance committee, to be distributed by their committee immediately in cash upon requisition of the board of enquiry, upon such fair and equitable basis as may be adopted. We invite the co-operation of such custodians in making such distribution.

Resolved, that our citizens have entire confidence in the good faith, skill and judgment of the board of enquiry appointed at the citizens meeting, and the local board which they called to their assistance, and this meeting cannot look with favor on any attempt of strangers to supervise their work, perhaps reverse their findings, and by exacting extra judicial data and inquisitorial enquiries as to income, etc., reflect on the proceedings of the board, and delay for an indefinite period the distribution of that portion of the fund graciously allowed for present disbursement.

Resolved, That this meeting express its profound gratitude to the many thousands of people of our own and other lands, who have so spontaneously and generously contributed to the relief of our people, and only now venture on this expression of opinion because those here assembled believe they are in this way but expressing the sentiments of the generous donors of so bounteous a fund, as they are sure they express those of the intended beneficiaries.

When Baby was sick,
We gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child,
She cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss,
She clung to Castoria.
When she had Children,
She gave them Castoria.

BURKE'S EXTRADITION.

President Harrison's Application Will be Granted.

OTTAWA, July 12.—It is settled beyond doubt that the government will grant the application of President Harrison for the extradition of Burke for the alleged murder of Cronin. The report of Judge Bain has not yet arrived from Winnipeg, and in the meantime it is open for Burke's counsel to apply for a writ of habeas corpus, fifteen days being allowed for that purpose, in order that Judge Bain's decision may be reviewed. It is rumored that such action will not be taken.

CABLE NEWS.

A Double Suicide Causes a Sensation in Munich.

Steel Works in Ohio Purchased by an English Company.

More Troops Ordered to Hold Themselves in Readiness for Service in Egypt—Ascent of Mount Stanley.

Troops for Egypt.

LONDON, July 12.—Nine hundred and fifty members of the Connaugh Rangers have been sent to Malta to replace the troops who have been dispatched to Egypt. Four regiments at Aldershot have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the front in Egypt at a moment's notice.

English-American Investments.

LONDON, July 13.—The Otis Steel Company, of Cleveland, O., has been formed into an English company, with a capital of £9,000,000. The new company has issued shares, which have been offered to the public through the trustees. The issue is divided into £3,000,000 first mortgage debentures, £3,000,000 at 8 per cent., and £3,000,000 ordinary.

The Pope Prevailed Upon.

LONDON, July 12.—The Times correspondent at Vienna reports that Austria has prevailed upon the Pope to remain in Rome, and not to seek an asylum elsewhere, as such a course would seriously embarrass the state.

A High Climber.

LONDON, July 14.—Dr. McGregor, an English agent in New Guinea, has ascended Mount Owen Stanley, the highest peak in the country. He secured specimens of new plants and birds.

Never Touched Him.

PARIS, July 12.—Deputies Thomson and Lain fought their duel with pistols early this morning, on the banks of the Seine, about nine miles from Paris. Neither party got a scratch.

Will Purchase the Picture.

PARIS, July 13.—The budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies has voted to recommend to the Chamber a measure empowering the Goverment to purchase the Milletz picture, "The Angelus."

The Egyptian War.

CAIRO, July 13.—The Egyptian troops under Col. Wadehouse have occupied the Abusimbel pass and checked the march of the dervishes. The dervishes are massing and making preparation to attack the Egyptians. Gen. Grenfell has gone to Abusimbel.

A Munich Sensation.

MUNICH, July 13.—The city is tremendously excited over two suicides which occurred to-day, and which, although occurring at different times and places, evidently proceeded from the same cause. Lady Acton, sister of Count Von Arco Valley, minister to the U. S., ended her life by jumping into Tegernsee lake, about twenty miles south of here, and drowning herself. She had recently exhibited signs of mental disorder, and her husband having died a short time ago her vagaries were attributed to her brooding over her bereavement. The suicide of Lady Acton created a great sensation, but the feeling developed into positive excitement when it became known that Lieut. Count Waldemar Von Blumerthal, military attache of the Parisian legation, had shot himself dead with a revolver. The cause of his suicide can only be conjectured, but it is quite generally believed he was engaged to be married to Lady Acton, and that the two had a serious quarrel, under excitement of which both ended their lives.

To Organize the Defence League.

LONDON, July 12.—The convention at which the new tenants' defence league is to be formally organized, will assemble in Dublin next Monday, and Parnell will preside.

In the Interests of Home Rule.

LONDON, July 12.—The Home Rule Union of England at a meeting of the executive officers yesterday, determined to send numerous delegates to Ireland after parliament adjourns on tours of observation in the interests of home rule.

ALASKA TOURISTS.

A Few Notes of Interest About Some of the Prominent Americans who Returned by the Corona.

The steamer Corona, Capt. Carroll, reached Nanaimo Saturday morning from Alaska, with a large party of American pleasure-seekers on board. The majority of the tourists were people every one has heard about. Among the passengers were men eminent in politics, science and the professions, who, accompanied by their families, were enjoying their summer holidays. A large party left the steamer at Nanaimo, where she stopped for coal, came down to Victoria by train, and amused themselves in seeing the sights in and around the city. The majority of the visitors will remain at the Driard until the Corona reaches Victoria, and will then re-embark. A few, however, go East this morning, via the C. P. R. The following registered at the Driard yesterday, and of a few of the most prominent a little gossip may not be uninteresting. There were T. C. and Mrs. Platt, New York; Russell Alger, wife and family, Detroit, Mich.; Louis R. Fox and wife, Detroit; Charles R. Snowden, Philadelphia; Jas. Harlan, Iowa; J. M. Thurston, Omaha; Albert S. Bickmore, New York; James M. Paine, Minneapolis; the Misses McNair, Minneapolis; Col. Morton and family, Fargo; Mrs. E. L. Somers, Washington; Miss Tansey, Chicago; Miss DeFaun, New Albany, Ind.; Henry A. Dreer and Miss Dreer, Philadelphia; George Easterly, Whitewater, Wis.; Jacob Rich and wife, Iowa; Mrs. Hunt, Seattle; Mrs. Ewing and Miss Bates, California; T. Hartdam, England.

EX-SENATOR PLATT.

Thomas Collier Platt is a well-known figure in the politics of the Empire State—New York. He was born in Owego, N. Y., in 1833, and consequently is now 56 years of age. Before completing his education at Yale he was obliged, owing to failing health, to leave college. He went into business and prospered. He was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket in 1872, and re-elected in '74. On January 18th, 1881, he was chosen U. S. Senator to succeed Francis Kernan, but resigned in the same year with his colleague, Roscoe Conkling, now deceased, on account of a disagreement with the executive in regard to New York appointments. The manner of Senator Platt's resignation has furnished the material for an anecdote that has been worn threadbare in the east, but which may be fresh here. It explains how the senator acquired his nick-name of "Me-too." Roscoe Conkling tendered his resignation, giving his reasons in one of his famous bursts of oratory. Senator Platt simply followed the example set by his colleague with the remark "Me, too!" His address was certainly the embodiment of brevity. Ex-Senator Platt has always been a leader in commercial circles, and he now holds the important positions of president of the United States Express Co., and president of the Southern Central Railway.

JUDGE THURSTON,

One of the most polished orators of America to-day, was born in Montpelier, Vt., in 1847. He was educated for the law, and has made a name for himself in the practice of his profession, in Omaha. In 1874 he was city attorney of Omaha, was elected to the state legislature, and was acting chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1877 he resigned the attorneyship to become general counsel of the Union Pacific railway. In 1880 he was presidential elector for the state, and in 1884 was chairman of the delegation to the National Convention. He was again head of the delegation in 1888, and was selected as temporary chairman by the Convention at Chicago, when President Harrison received the nomination of the Republican party; and his address in calling that body together has won him a national reputation as an orator.

EX-SENATOR HARLAN.

A statesman who has grown old in the service of his country is James Harlan, of Iowa; who for eighteen years occupied a seat in the senate of the United States. The ex-Senator has now retired from political life, although he is still every inch a statesman. He is the only surviving member of President Lincoln's Cabinet, in which he was Secretary of the Interior; all his companions having one by one passed from the world's great stage.

EX-GOVERNOR ALGER.

Russell Alger, ex-governor of the forest state of Michigan, is a plain, unassuming American, who enjoys the full confidence of the people of his State. Possessing large lumber interestr, and first-class business abilities, he has amassed a very considerable fortune. Just now he is taking no active part in politics—he is a staunch Republican—but he is looked upon as one of the coming great men of his country. At the last Chicago convention he was plaued in nomination for the presidency, but retired in favor of Benjamin Harrison, who carried the Republican banner to victory.

COL. MORTON.

Col. Morton, of Fargo, Dak., is one of the pioneers of the west. His home was in the state in which he still lives, when the great American civil war broke out. A man of action, he entered the army as a private at the start, and accompanied General Sherman through all his campaigns. He was in the war from start to finish, and is now one of the leaders in the G. A. R.

PROF. BICKMORE.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore is one of the commissioners of Central Park, New York. He has written several valuable works upon natural history, and is professor in charge of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Judge Walkem Accepts the Supreme Court Judgment.

Canada Will Build the Earthworks at Esquimalt

If the Imperial Authorities Will Maintain the Force of Royal Marine Artillery to be Stationed There.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, July 13.—A reply has been forwarded to the Imperial despatch in re the Esquimalt fortifications. The Canadian government think the Imperial authorities should maintain the force of Royal Marine Artillery at Esquimalt, and respectfully declines to sustain them. If the British authorities will maintain this force and provide the armament, Canada will build the necessary earthworks at a cost of two hundred thousand pounds. A reply is expected in a week or two.

Judge Walkem has filed an acceptance of the supreme court judgment, reducing the damages awarded by the British Columbia court in the Walkem vs. Higgins libel suit.

THE CONTRACT SIGNED

For the Fast Monthly China and Japan Service.

The Order for the New Pacific Steamers Shortly to be Given—The Australian Mail Service.

LONDON, July 12.—Incomplete rumors having been current respecting the new mail contracts, I may state that the British Postmaster-General has just signed a contract with the Canadian Pacific for a fast monthly China-Japan service. A few formalities only are now necessary to enable the contract to be laid on the table of the House of Commons, thus completing the negotiations which have been so protracted, and at one time seemed hopeless. The present gratifying condition of affairs is now taken to indicate that the Canadian authorities have been able to satisfy the Imperial Government of the certainty of a fast Atlantic service, thus ensuring an unbroken express connection between the Old Country and the East. The order for the new Pacific steamers will shortly be given, and it is expected arrangements will be speedily completed when Mr. Anderson arrives from Canada for floating a company to undertake the new Atlantic and the Australian mail service.—[News-Advertiser.

MINNESOTA EMIGRANT SONG.

[Written for THE COLONIST.]

There's a land they say of beauty
Far beyond the Rocky Mountains,
Where the hills and vales are ever bright
and green;
Where the harvests are of plenty;
Where rich fruits grow in abundance,
And peace and sweet contentment ever
reign.

'Tis a land of fragrant flowers,
Sunny skies and sweet east long-birds,
And of winter's chilling blast they never
know;
Nor the hurricane, nor lightning,
Nor the storm-fiend so ruthless,
Whose trace is devastation, ire and woe

And I long to seek that region
Where the broad Pacific Ocean
Gently breaks upon the green and golden
shore;
Where the mountains rise in grandeur
Piercing far the blue of Heaven,
Adown whose sides the silvery streamlets
pour.

Fare thee well, then, Minnesota;
Scorching is thy breath of summer,
And the piercing winds of winter o'er
thee blow
All unbroken from the Arctic
Sweeping o'er thy plains and prairies,
And heaping high in drifts the blinding
snow.

Fare thee well, sweet Minnehaha,
And the lingly Mississippi;
I am going to the far, far distant west;
To Victoria a lovely city
On the island of Vancouver,
Pacific's fairest gem—the isle of rest.

RUBY RAY.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. my31-eod-w

AMERICAN NEWS.

Academy of Sciences.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The corner stone of the new Academy of Sciences building was laid this afternoon. The building will cost over $300,000.

Foul Play Suspected.

HURON, Cal., July 12.—The body of John Henderson, employed at the California Electrical Works, San Francisco, and who has been missing since July 6th, was found to-day five miles northwest of Huron. There is suspicion of foul play.

Cloudburst in Southern Oregon.

PORTLAND, July 12.—Reports have just reached here that the head of Wagner Creek, Oregon, has been visited by a devastating cloudburst which swept the country for a distance of four miles. Large hailstones that fell destroyed all the fruit and other crops, and the trees look as barren as they do during the winter season. The loss is estimated at $20,000, the heaviest losers being E. K. Anderson, $5,000, and William Beeson, $1,500. The south-bound Southern Pacific train was delayed eight hours because of the braces under the bridge being carried away a distance of 600 feet and buried several feet in the sand.

Forest Fires.

PORTLAND, July 12.—For several days past heavy fires have been raging in the timber several miles northeast of this city. Thus far no houses have been destroyed, but great quantities of cordwood have been burned. One man has already lost 800 cords. As the flames cannot be controlled there is no telling when their fiery march will be stopped. There are numbers of farms in that section, and it is very probable that houses, crops and fencing will be burned.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Cleared—Steamer Mexico, Victoria. Sailed—Bark Henry Buck, Seattle.

Samoans Going Travelling.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Among the passengers by the steamer Umatilla today were nine Samoans, who are under contract for a tour around the world, giving native songs and war dances.

A Chinese Forger.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Shin Wan, a young Chinaman who obtained nearly $3,000 by means of forgeries and then fled to Portland, where he was arrested on a warrant from the chief of police, was brought back to this city to-day.

Pittsburg Strike.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—A special from Homestead says the strikers do not have much hope that an amicable settlement will be effected at the conference with the mill officials in Pittsburg this afternoon. Last night 200 women relieved the men of guard duty while the latter went home and secured a much needed rest. The strikers are all on guard today, pending the result of the conference, but everything is quiet and orderly. The leaders of the strike were in conference with the officials of the amalgamated association all the morning and had not adjourned at noon. In Pittsburg all of the 124 deputy sheriffs were excused until four o'clock this afternoon, pending the result of the conference between officials of the amalgamated association, and the Homestead mill managers. They are under orders to report for service at 4 p. m., and will be sent to Homestead immediately if a settlement is not affected. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the conference between the mill and amalgamated officials in this city had not yet taken place. There arrived on the Chicago express at 7 o'clock this morning two carloads of men, supposed to be Pinkerton officers. These men are being held for further orders. A carload was also sidetracked at Fort Wayne depot in Alleghaney City. It is not known whether they are workmen or Pinkerton men. All that could be learned about them was they were bound for Homestead.

**The Interstate Committee.