The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 3RD, 1889.

THE FIRST PRESIDENT.

The centennial of the inauguration of George Washington was celebrated in New York city yesterday. The citizens of the United States have good reason to rejoice that such a man as George Washington was their first President. In April, 1789, the infant republic was in anything but a healthy or prosperous condition. Independence had been achieved, but union had not been consummated. The members of the Federation were jealous of each other, and the thirteen States did not form by any means a happy family. At that time only eleven States had accepted the Constitution, and not more than ten took part in the election of the President. Rhode Island and North Carolina refused outright to come under the newly made Constitution, and New York had neglected to choose Presidential electors. Though the young States differed on many subjects which then appeared to be of great importance, they were all agreed in their admiration of and confidence in George Washington, who was even then recognized to be "The Father of His Country." Thinking, patriotic men, who understood the country believed that Washington was the only man in the United States who could reconcile conflicting interests and induce the representatives of the people of the different states to work together for the good of the Republic. The great man himself was most reluctant to accept office. He saw the difficulties that were before him, and he was diffident of his own power to overcome them. It is quite evident that the reluctance to become the head of the Republic which he had done so much to establish, was not feigned. There is a ring of sincerity in his reply to Charles Thomson, who had announced to him that he had been elected President of the United States. He said:

"I am so much affected by this fresh proof of my country's esteem and confidence that silence can best explain my gratitude. While I realize the arduous nature of the task which is imposed upon me, and feel my own inability to perform it, I wish that there may not be reason for regretting the choice; for, indeed, all I can promise is only to accomplish that which can be done with honest zeal."

To Benjamin Lincoln he wrote: "I most heartily wish that the choice you allude to may not fall upon me.

If I should feel myself in a manner constrained to accept, I call Heaven to witness that this very act would be the greatest sacifice of my personal feelings and wishes that ever I have been called upon to make." To another friend he said: "The first wish of my soul is to spend the evening of my days as a private citizen on my farm." He said to Lafayette: "I shall assume the task with the utmost reluctance and with real diffidence for which I shall probably receive no credit from the world." To Benjamin Harrison, an ancestor of the President now occupying the White House, he wrote: "Heaven knows that no event can be less desired by me, and that no earthly consideration short of so general a call, together with a desire to reconcile contending parties as far as in me lies, could again bring me into public life." "My movements to the choice of government," he wrote to Henry Knox, "will be accompanied by feelings not unlike those of a culprit who is going to the place of his execution. Integrity and firmness are all that I can promise. These, be the voyage long or short, shall never forsake me, although I may be deserted by all men, for of the consolations which are to be derived from these, under any circumstances the world cannot deprive me." The modesty and reluctance to accept responsibility of this good and great man are in striking contrast with the eagerness displayed by office seekers in these days high, and low, who are very far from being either good or great.

It is touching to read of the marks of affection, admiration and reverence with which Washington was received on his journey from Mount Vernon to New York. Everywhere the people turned out to receive him and to show in every way that their ingenuity could devise how glad they were that he had accepted the position as head of the young Republic. In a very interesting paper in the Century we find that before he left home the "Saviour of his country" was under the necessity of borrowing money to pay his debts and the expenses of his journey to New York, which then took several days.

New York received him with great rejoicings, and the ceremony of his inauguration was simple but impressive. Those who took part in it worked better than they knew. They could not dream that the thirteen poor, weak and divided States which they, with fear and trembling and many misgivings, helped to set out on their national career would in a hundred years develop into a rich and powerful nation—that the thirteen States would become thirty-eight, and the three millions of citizens sixty-five millions. The changes which have been wrought on this continent since George Washington's inauguration appear, when one thinks of them, to be little short of miraculous. And the change which the success of this great experiment of self-government has wrought in men's ideas has not been confined to the United States. It has been felt in every civilized country under the sun. The career of the Republic, whose Government was then fully organized, has proved to the world that the people can govern themselves. It is hard to imagine what the world would be like to-day had the Republic of the United States proved a failure—if the fears of many of Washington's contemporaries had been realized. It can hardly be doubted that liberty would have received a check, from which it would take centuries to recover. But the spirit of freedom and the aptitute for self-government which the citizens of the infant republic had inherited from their British ancestors enabled them to surmount the difficulties that lay before them, and to make good use of the splendid advantages which the continent they had made their home afforded them. The Americans hated the "Britishers," but it is because they had British blood in their veins, because they belonged to the good old Anglo-Saxon stock that they have been able to make the experiment of popular government so great a success as it is now on all hands allowed to be. This is at last beginning to be understood by Americans. And Washington, who is now looked upon as the typical patriot by men of all nations, has no more sincere and appreciative admirers than are to be found among his kin beyond the seas.

IMPROVE THE CITY.

It must be admitted that this city needs many permanent improvements. There are streets to be extended and repaired, new roads to be made, better sidewalks to be laid, and much to be done to make the city a pleasanter and a more comfortable place to live in. It is, we are glad to see, extending in all directions, and every man who improves his property requires a corresponding improvement in public accommodation. Every citizen has a direct interest in having the affairs of the city well managed. But the corporation cannot make the improvements that are required without money. The current revenue is required to meet current expenditure. The City Fathers have nothing to spend on works which may be said to form the city's capital—works of which their children and their children's children will reap the benefit. In order to undertake such works as these they must borrow money. And it is only right that they should. It is not fair to burden the present generation of ratepayers with the whole expense required for works which will be of great advantage to the succeeding generation. They consequently ask leave to borrow money to make these permanent improvements. It is for the property owners to consider whether the works set forth in the by-law are required, whether they will improve the town and add to the value of property. For it must be remembered that good street accommodation and works calculated to make the city more healthy, in fact, anything which causes it to be more attractive adds to the value of real estate, not only in the vicinity of the localities where the improvements are made, but in every part of the town. The inhabitants of Victoria should be particularly desirous of giving their city all the conveniences possible, for if strangers find in it the accommodation they have been accustomed to, quite a large proportion of them would make it their place of residence. Victoria is, without doubt, destined to become one of the most popular watering places, not of Canada alone, but of the whole Pacific coast. But before it can become this, it must be made clean and wholesome and have well-paved streets and good roads. The owners of real estate can themselves do a great deal to hasten this time. They should place in the hands of the corporation sufficient means to make all needful improvements. The sum that is now asked for is not large, and we think it will be admitted that the proposed improvements are required. This being the case we trust that no opposition will be made to the passage of the by-law. Property owners should take a liberal view of this matter. They should remember that in civic matters, as in others, there is an economy which is more wasteful than extravagance. To withhold the expenditure necessary to improve the city is not economy by any means.

THE SLAVERY OF FACTION.

We would like to remind our contemporary, The Times, that excessive partisanship is not confined to one party. Unceasing opposition to a government is quite as harmful as undeviating and undiscriminating support. The member of the Opposition who considers it his sole duty to oppose, who finds fault with the Government whether it is right or wrong, whose censure is more violent and bitter when it is right than when it is wrong, is not a man to be admired or even respected. But we have seen men in opposition who were ready to sacrifice the interests of their constituents rather than give their support to a Government measure. These men consider that their chief end is not to serve their country, but to oppose the Government. Consequently whatever the Government proposes, good or bad, they oppose. Not only that, but they resort to every device to misrepresent the men who form the administration. Not content with opposing their measures, they attack their character. They do their best, no matter what they themselves believe, to produce the impression that the men who form the Government are incapable and unfaithful. Nothing annoys them more than to see the Government pursuing a policy which is calculated to improve the condition of the people. Rather than give its members credit for doing what is right they would cut off their right hands. If a member of their party is candid enough to give the Government credit for anything it has done he is scowled upon as a traitor or sneered at as a fool. Such men are more unpatriotic and mischievous than the thick-and-thin supporters of the Government. And, singular to relate, they find journalists who are as factious as themselves. These journalists were never yet known to say a good word of an opponent while he lived, and if by any chance they feel obliged to appear to commend a supporter of the Government they continue so to qualify their commendation as to give it all the effect of censure. It does not require a long acquaintance with the political world of the Dominion to discover that there is quite as little real independence of thought and action on the side of the Opposition as there is in the ranks of the party in power. It is amusing to see men who are ready at the bidding of their leaders to declare that black is white, and to vote for a resolution affirming that the moon is made of green cheese, reproaching their opponents for being "automatons." The minority in this country, at any rate, is quite as often mechanical as the majority.

Aunt Mary—Eva, here's an apple for Johnny and you. Mind you divide it generously with him.

Eva—How do you mean "generously," aunnie?

Aunt Mary—Why, give him the largest half.

Eva—I think I will let Johnnie divide it generously.—London Fun.

NEWS AND NOTES.

DOMINION FINANCES.

The statement of the revenue and expenditure on account of the consolidated fund of the Dominion of Canada to March 31 is as follows:

REVENUE.

Customs	$ 2,376,452
Excise	524,149
Postoffice	219,378
Public works (including railways)	172,190
Miscellaneous	31,630
Total	$ 3,323,849
Revenue to 28th February	24,616,767
Grand total	$27,940,616
EXPENDITURE	$ 1,756,461
Expenditure to 28th February	21,972,836
Total	$23,729,291

Showing the magnificent surplus of $4,210,000 in the nine months of the current fiscal year. Contrasted with the first nine months of last year, the revenue shows an increase of $2,210,000, the expenditure in both periods being about the same, last year the figures reaching $23,670,286. The total net debt on the 31st ult. was $234,873,636, a decrease of $1,221,477 in the month. The expenditure on capital account to March 31 reaches $3,887,693.

NOT APPRECIATED.

The Woman Suffragists suffered another defeat in the New Brunswick Legislature. A resolution proposing to give the franchise to all women of the age of 21 and over was rejected by a vote of 26 to 11, while another, which proposed a franchise with property qualifications, was defeated by a vote of 24 to 14. Of the 38 members who voted on the question 16 favored woman suffrage in some form. The members of the Government were unanimous in their opposition to it, though it had been understood that they were to be at liberty to do as they pleased. The friends of the cause, however, may find some consolation in the assertion of the St. John Gazette that "Woman suffrage is coming, and neither the eloquence of the Attorney-General nor of the leader of the Opposition will be able to prevent it."

THE GROWING CROP.

The April report of the Department of Agriculture for the United States declares the present condition of the winter wheat crop over the entire country very favorable. The plants are well rooted, there has been some growth over a large part of the area during the winter, and the general average condition can be rated at 94, the standard being 100. In 1888 the condition of the crop in April was rated at 82, in 1887 at 88, and in 1886 at 94, which fell at harvest to 88. In 1884 the April condition was rated at 95, and the rate at harvest was 98. The mild winter has had a favorable influence on live stock, the general average of horses rating at 98, cattle 97, sheep 97, and swine at 96. The prospects of American agriculture are, therefore, unusually favorable this spring.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

A type-writer girl thus expresses herself in the Indianapolis Journal: "I get sick of men and their ways. They are messy; they sling paper all over the office, and loll about on the desks and chairs in such undignified attitudes. They smoke and chew. We have fourteen drummers who come into our office, and only one of the fourteen has ever had the courtesy to ask me if cigar smoke is offensive to me. Then, they are silly; they talk such nonsense as 16-year-old girls wouldn't be guilty of. It is all about neckties, new hats, ballets, good dinners, and so on. If you think man is the superior animal, you just spend some time in a business office with assorted sizes of him, and you will see. I am beginning to believe that a trashy dime novel is better society than the average man, and equally improving."

HE WAS NOT COMFORTABLE.

No wonder King Milan wanted to get out of Belgrade. He was as much a martyr to dread of assassination as the Czar of Russia. It is told that he slept in a room with double doors, iron cased, which he locked himself and bolted from the inside. A powerful mastiff slept at the foot of the bed, and he kept a loaded revolver on the table. There was no chimney-place in the room, lest dynamite should be dropped down it; and no coal was burned in any room which he occupied, because he once saw a murderous Nihilist engine which looked outwardly like a lump of coal. He was so afraid of poison that he always had the wine he drank uncorked before him. His coffee was always made in his presence with a spirit of wine apparatus, and he would never, when eating alone, touch a made dish, but only plain meat or a boiled egg—for there is no putting poison into an egg. Suspicious of bread, he ate brown-bread biscuits of English make, of which there was always a tinful in his study.—Ex.

AN AFTERTHOUGHT.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun intimates that there is some possibility of a modification of what is understood to be the Republican policy with regard to the Behring's Sea question. The government finds itself in this difficulty, that its insistence on the rights of the United States to dominion over the whole of the Sea might necessitate the acknowledgment of the correctness of Great Britain's headland theory, and the abandonment to that power of the bays of the Maritime Provinces. The question being thus complicated, a satisfactory settlement might be arrived at, it is thought, by avoiding the question of exclusive jurisdiction, and obtaining from Great Britain a recognition of the right of the United States to make police regulations for the protection of the seal islands by offering to competition the lease of the fisheries, and allowing British companies to tender for it. If the government at Washington adopts this policy Mr. Bayard will be vindicated, and those Republican papers which have attacked him so mercilessly on this subject will be, to use a slang phrase, "in the soup."

FRUIT OR MEAT.

Longman's Magazine: The food which is most enjoyed is the fruit which we call bread and fruit. In all my long medical career, extending over forty years, I have rarely known an instance in which a child has not preferred fruit to animal food. I have many times been called upon to treat children for stomachic disorders induced by pressing upon them animal to the exclusion of fruit diet, and have seen the best results occur from the practice of reverting to the use of fruit in the dietary. I say it without the least prejudice, as a lesson learned from simple experience, that the most natural diet for the young, after the natural milk diet, is fruit and whole meal bread, with milk and water for drink. The desire for this same mode of sustenance is often continued into after years, as if the resort to flesh were a forced and artificial feeding, which required long and persistent habit to establish its permanency as a part of the system of everyday life. How strongly this preference taste for fruit over animal food prevails is shown by the simple fact of the retention of these foods in the mouth. Fruit is retained to be tasted and relished. Animal food, to use a common phrase, is "bolted." There is a natural desire to retain the delicious fruit for full mastication; there is no such desire, except in the trained gourmand, for the retention of animal substance. One further fact which I have observed—and that too often to discard it as a fact of great moment—is that when a person of mature years has, for a time, given up voluntarily the use of animal food in favor of vegetable, the sense of repugnance to animal food is soon so markedly developed that a return to it is overcome with the utmost difficulty. Neither is this a mere fancy or fad peculiar to sensitive men or over sentimental women. I have been surprised to see it manifested in men who were the very reverse of sentimental, and who were, in fact, quite ashamed to admit themselves guilty of any such weakness. I have heard those who, gone over from a mixed diet of animal and vegetable food to pure vegetable diet, speak of feeling low under the new system, and declare that they must needs give it up in consequence, but I have found even these (without exception) declare that they infinitely preferred the simpler, purer and, as it seemed to them, more natural food plucked from the prime source of food, untainted by its passage through another animal body.

A HUMAN SKY ROCKET.

A Singular Machine Invented by a Former Naval Officer.

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 18.—Manager Robinson, of the International Exposition, has secured a novel attraction—a human sky rocket—the handicraft of Mr. Edselle, of Callao, Peru, formerly of the United States navy. His model has been successfully experimented with in South America, and a brother in Minneapolis has filed a caveat. Signor Camarara made the initial trip.

The apparatus consists of a combination of rockets of immense power, with a parachute attachment which folds over the apex. Four tubes form the framework and contain the explosives. The nature of the explosive is a secret, and is called dynocaremnite. A small volume of the solid make an immense volume of vapor, and lifts the machine with lightning rapidity into the clouds.

The test took place under Peruvian government patronage near Calloa, in December. The charge, touched by electricity, sent the machine over 15,545 feet, and the descent by parachute was perfect.

Sig Camarara landed five miles from the starting point no worse for the trip. Fifteen thousand people were present and watched with telescopes the rise and fall of the machine. Mr. Edselle will start for Buffalo in a few days.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

It is now stated that the liabilities of Jacob Ira Cook, the Marmora forger, will amount to over $20,000.

A young girl, aged fifteen years, accidentally fell down stairs at her residence, Montreal, and broke her neck.

Mr. Timothy Coughlin, M. P. for North Middlesex, is seriously ill at Ottawa with diphtheria, and has been taken to the hospital.

There is a division in the Baptist church at St. Catharines, about thirty members of the church having formed themselves into a new church body.

An investigation is to take place into the conduct of a late captain of the Salvation army at Montreal who is alleged to have some connection with a deficit of $500 in the books of the army.

A new Roman Catholic church, costing $35,000, has been erected at Tweed. The new Methodist church at Gananoque has been purchased for $6,000, and the building will cost $30,000.

Behan, the ex-Winnipeg bartender, who, after killing Gingras in a Winnipeg saloon, ran off with another Winnipegger's wife, has been arrested in St. Paul on a charge of stealing a pair of trousers.

work, and while the family were absent the tramp dressed himself in Mr. Egan's best suit, gathered together $25, cleaning out the children's bank, and taking two $2.50 gold pieces from Mr. Egan's chain he decamped. No trace.

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, accompanied by his wife and daughter, were in Ottawa a few days ago, and after a few hours' stay left for Montreal. The party was not distinguished by outward show in any respect, its members presenting a decidedly travel-worn appearance. As a duke and duchess in disguise they are a decided success.

The case of Duncan McDonald, the contractor who built the Northern Colonization railroad, against the Quebec Provincial Government for $6,740 was argued at Quebec last week in the Superior Court, by Mr. Prefontaine, M. P., for plaintiff, and Mayor Langelier, M.P., for the Province. The claim has been pending for ten years, and the record is so large that it was carried into court by two messengers.

At Chatham, an unknown man deliberately laid himself on the rails of the G. T. R. track a short distance west of the town, as the west-bound express steamed out from the station. He was seen by the engineer, who at once reversed the engine and whistled, but the man never moved until the engine was stopped with the pilot within a few feet of him, when he coolly made off amid the imprecations of the trainmen.

George J. Fryer, Glencoe's defaulting express agent, who was brought back to London, Ont., from Nebraska on Friday, has blames his fall on his first wife. He received from the Dominion Government, the express company and the Bell Telephone Company there in the aggregate about $1,000 or $1,200 a year. In addition to this he ran a drug store, so that altogether he was making $1,700 or $1,800. This sum was insufficient to meet the demands of his wife, who, he says, bled him right and left. To meet her demands he began appropriating the company's money. He could not replace it, and kept taking more and more. Then he discovered that his wife was faithless to him, and determined to leave. He refused to take her with him, but wrote a letter, which she dictated, saying he had gone with another woman. He then skipped.

A story of an elopement comes from the usually quiet village of Merriton, near St. Catharines. It appears that a young lady and gentleman arrived there by an express train from the east last Sunday and put up at one of the hotels. On the following Tuesday, while the young gentleman in question was out, an old gentleman arrived at the village by the same train from Albany, N. Y., and said he was looking out for his truant daughter, who had eloped from her home there with a young fellow. The old gentleman was directed to the hotel where the young people were stopping, and succeeded in persuading his daughter to pack up and go home. The young man's feelings on finding his bird flown when he came back may be imagined.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A special meeting of the City Council was held in the mayor's office last Monday evening, the full Board present.

The consolidation of certain by-laws occupied the attention of the Board until after nine o'clock.

THE LOAN BY-LAW.

On motion the council went into committee of the whole, the mayor in the chair, upon Ald. Harrison's $45,000 loan by-law.

The by-law was read and passed seriatim by the Board and the date of voting set for the 14th of May.

On motion Mr. W. R. Bull was appointed returning officer, a vote to be taken at the places required by law on the 14th day of May.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC TRAMWAY.

The council again went into committee upon the by-law respecting the National Electric Tramway Company.

The by-law was read and passed with amendment.

On motion, the date of voting was fixed for the 14th day of May.

THE STREET SPRINKLER.

The street committee presented a report re repairs to the street sprinkler, which was on motion adopted.

JOHNSON STREET SEWER.

The finance committee reported that Mr. MacDonald's tender for the construction of Johnson street sewer was the lowest.

On motion, the report was received, and the contract was awarded to the lowest tenderer.

Council adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

It is a very unfortunate thing for the poets that the best known rhyme for Cupid is stupid.

AFTER A CENTURY.

Re-enacting the Inauguration of Washington.

The Event Celebrated in New York With Great Rejoicing.

Whittier's Centennial Poem—The Military Parade Reviewed by the President—The Banquet in the Evening.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The centennial celebration, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as first president of the United States, began to-day, when the first parade of a series of three (naval pageant) occurred. The skies were lowering from early morning, but every available place for sight seeing was crowded. At eight o'clock this morning nine warships, seven revenue cutters, a fleet of steam yachts and other vessels, carrying cannon, fired a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the president. This was responded to by the guns of Fort Columbus and Governors Island. About an hour later the steamer Despatch started with the reception committee to meet the presidential party at Elizabethport. Before the naval review began the streets of the city were enlivened by the din of the gathered procession, which formed the escort to the president and party. From the landing at the foot of Wall street to the Equitable building all was gaily decorated for the occasion with rich cloths and bunting. Half way down the pier the vista was shortened by two immense rugs which were hung from one of the rafters and closed from view part of the pier which lies behind them. The part left open for inspection is ornamented with large United States flags which almost conceal the walls, and beneath them are hung handsomely-painted representations of the coat-of-arms of the various states. Other large banners are caught in fancy shape at the rafters, giving the effect of a bright, cheerful hallway about eighty feet in length.

THE PARADE AND REVIEW.

At an early hour troops of soldiers, veterans and militiamen from all over the country in vast numbers began to arrive at their various rendezvous. All the troops, with the exception of the Grand Army, were stationed as they entered Broadway below Pine street. The route of the procession was so lined with people that passage along the street was impossible. Everything was in readiness for the start at 10, and as the presidential party passed out of Wall street on to Broadway the great parade began.

After President Harrison's speech, which occupied but five minutes in the delivery, the most impressive feature of the whole day occurred. The presidential party drove over the route of procession to the reviewing stand in Madison Square between two lines of troops drawn up at either curb of the street. The President's carriage was drawn by four horses in silver harness. It had two footmen. The other carriages were drawn by two horses. When Archbishop Corrigan had pronounced the benediction at the sub-treasury, word was given to some marshals' aides who were in waiting, and they passed along the lines giving orders to each officer to halt his company. In this manner the whole procession halted from Wall street to the head of the line up town. Then, at an order of the officers, the troops below Duane street divided, part forming a continuous line on the western curb of Broadway and part forming a line on the eastern curb. Then between these living walls the President and party were driven up Broadway to Waverly Place, through Waverly Place to Fifth Avenue, up Fifth Avenue to Fourteenth street, through East Fourteenth street to the east side up Union Square, along the Square to Fifteenth street, through Fifteenth street to Fifth Avenue and up Fifth Avenue to Madison Square.

As the President's carriage passed along through these lines, the soldiers saluted and the crowds on the sidewalks, in windows and on the house-tops cheered themselves hoarse. After the party passed, each regiment and division fell in line again and resumed their former rank and waited for the word to proceed, which was not given until the President had reached the receiving stand in Madison Square.

The President did not attempt to stand during the whole of the time the regiments passed in review, but at times he stood in front of the stand, supported on either side by members of the committee of the army. Governor Hill and Mayor Grant were also on each side of him. Bands of music were distributed profusely throughout the parade, and each band played its most stirring and brilliant music as it passed the stand of the Chief Magistrate. After passing the review, the lines closed up a little so that no break or halt would occur at the reviewing stand.

One of the chief attractions of the parade was the Seventh New York regiment. The ladies everywhere along the route gave the Seventh a rousing welcome, which must have cheered the boys. The parade was not over until late in the afternoon. The Twenty-second regiment also received a large amount of attention, especially from the ladies. Outside of these favorites perhaps the sailors in their blue suits, with white leggings, captured the greatest applause. Some of these tars are just home from long voyages, and the fact was undoubtedly remembered as they trudged along, eliciting thunderous applause. After the last detachment had passed the reviewing stand, the President was taken in charge by the committee on arrangements, and escorted back by Fifth avenue to the residence of Vice-President Morton. The greatest parade in point of magnificence that New York ever saw was over.

THE ENGLISH FLAG.

A number of militia men from Pittsburg who were sightseeing this morning were attracted, as they were going along Worth street, by a large British flag floating from a shop window above American flags of smaller dimensions.

"Let's take it down or make them do it," said one. They then commenced to call the people in the house. Soon a crowd was collected and they yelled and hooted at the English flag, and demanded that the flag be taken down. The sergeant in command of the soldiers requested the proprietor to remove the flag or at least to place it below the stars and stripes. This the proprietor seemed willing to do when he saw the flag was obnoxious to his neighbors, but his wife refused to touch the flag. The soldiers then drew their knives and soon had the obnoxious flag on the ground, without the slightest resistence being offered. When the flag came down the crowd cheered.

Further down the street was another British flag above an American flag, placed there by a firm who were English people. As soon as the soldiers requested that the flag be taken down they complied gracefully. A member of the firm stated they had flung the flag to the breeze as a decoration, and had no idea that it would be offensive to anyone. As the soldiers passed on towards Broadway and disappeared from view they were roundly cheered.

THE BANQUET.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The last part of the grand military parade passed the viewing stand at 6:30 p.m. The President retired from the platform, which he had occupied about six hours, and was driven to to the Metropolitan Opera House, where he was at once escorted to his seat at the table of honor in the centre of a triangular group of 28 tables, the whole number of guests being about 800. The banquet room presented a magnificent appearance, the floral and other decorations having been rearranged and freshened since the previous night, with many new and beautiful features added. Mayor Grant presided, and at the President's table were also seated Vice-President Morton, ex-President Cleveland, Governor Hill, Senator Evarts, Bishop Potter, Chief Justice Fuller, Admiral Porter, Secretary Proctor, Major-General Schofield, Judge Andrews, Gen. Sherman, J. R. Lowell, ex-President Hayes, Speaker Cole, Senators C. M. Bowen and Eldridge T. Gerry.

After Bishop Potter, in response to Mayor Grant's invitation, had said grace, the pleasant task of disposing of the bounteous feast began. The banquet was the most remarkable ever held in America, or perhaps in the world, in point of arrangements and execution of detail. The chief steward, seated at a central point, directed every movement of his army of subordinates by means of electricity. At the touch of his bell every roast was carved, every cork drawn, every course served, simultaneously, thus avoiding confusion of courses or wines, and insuring perfect accuracy of every movement on the part of the assistants. The cost of the banquet is said to have been $35,000. At 9 o'clock the appearance of Mrs. Harrison and party in the President's box, followed quickly by that of hundreds of other ladies in the auditorum, gave the signal for the speaking to begin. The vast theatre was then crowded with a distinguished audience. Mayor Grant announced the toasts and sentiments in their order.

THE TOASTS.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The various toasts at the banquet were responded to by the following named gentlemen: Gen. Hill of New York, ex-President Grover Cleveland, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, Chief Justice Fuller, President Benjamin Harrison, U. S. Senator Daniel of Virginia, ex-Vice-President Hamlin, ex-President Hayes, U. S. Senator Evarts of New York, Gen. Sherman, Charles W. Elliot, President of the Howard College, and Jas. Russell Lowell.

THE VOW OF WASHINGTON.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

THE sword was sheathed: in April's sun
Lay green the fields of Freedom won;
And severed sections, weary of debate,
Joined hands at last and were United States.

O City sitting by the Sea!
How proud the day that dawned on thee,
When the new era, long desired, began,
And, in its need, the hour had found the man!

One thought the cannon salvos spoke;
The resonant bell-tower's vibrant stroke,
The voiceful streets, the plaudit-echoing halls,
And prayer and hymn borne heavenward from St. Pauls!

How felt the land in every part
The strong throb of a nation's heart,
As its great leader, hailed with reverent awe,
His pledge to Union, Liberty and Law!

That pledge the heavens above him heard,
That vow the sleep of centuries stirred;
In world-wide wonder listening peoples
beat
Their gaze on Freedom's great experiment.

Could it succeed? Of honor sold
And hopes received all history told.
Above the wrecks that strewed the mournful past,
Was the long dream of ages true at last?

Thank God! the people's choice was just,
The man was equal to his trust,
Wise beyond lore, and without weakness
good,
Calm in the strength of flawless rectitude!

His rule of justice, order, peace,
Made possible the world's release;
Taught princes and serf that power is but a
trust,
And rule, alone, which serves the ruled, is
just;

That Freedom generous is but strong
In hate of fraud and selfish wrong,
Pretense that cloaks foul wrong with lies,
And lawless license masking in her guise.

Land of his love! with one glad voice
Let thy great sisterhood rejoice:
A century's suns o'er thee have risen and set,
And, God be praised, we are one nation yet.

And still, we trust, the years to be
Shall prove his hope was destiny,
Leaving our flag with all its added stars
Unrent by faction and unstained by wars!

Lo! where with patient toil he nursed
And trained the new-set plant at first,
The widening branches of a stately tree
Stretch from the sunrise to the sunset sea.

And in its broad and sheltering shade,
Sitting with none to make afraid,
Were we now silent, through each mighty
limb,
The winds of Heaven would sing the praise
of him.

Our first and best!—his ashes lie
Beneath his Virginian hills; we cry
Forgive, forget, O true and just and brave,
The storm that swept above thy sacred
grave!

For, ever in the awful strife
And dark hours of the nation's life,
Through fire of battle and the storm of war,
Their father's voice his erring children
heard!—

The change for which he prayed and
wrought,
In that sharpagony was wrought;
No partial interest draws its alien line
Twixt North and South, the cypress and
the pine!

One people now, all doubt beyond,
His name shall be our Union bond;
We lift our hands to Heaven, and here and
now,
Take on our lips the old Centennial vow.

For rule and trust must needs be ours;
Chooser and chosen both are powers
Equal in service as in rights; the claim
Of Duty rests on each and all the same.

Then let the sovereign millions, where
Our banner floats in sun and air,
From the warm palm-lands to Alaska's
cold,
Repeat with us the pledge a century old!

OAK KNOLL, DANVERS, MASS.

AMERICAN NEWS.

A Tilting Troubler.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Bladensburg has been partially submerged for the past two days, and residents there have living in the upper stories of their houses and paddling about the streets of the village in boats. The terrific storm of the last three days caused a freshet at the little town and vicinity such as has not been experienced in years. Some of the negroes and poorer people of the village, who resided in one-storey houses, were driven from their dwellings to the hills near by, and spent one night in the rain. The flood reached its height about midnight Friday and since that time the waters have receded so rapidly that yesterday afternoon the streets were clear.

For the Arctic.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The U. S. revenue cutter Bear will start in about three weeks on her summer cruise in the Arctic. The Bear will take up on this trip presents to the value of $1,000 for that tribe of Esquimaux who sheltered the shipwrecked Vincent seamen. The presents consist of knives, guns, tobacco; cloth and a few other trifles.

Best on Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The steamer Gaelic arrived from Hong Kong this morning, in thirteen days and eighteen hours, making the fastest voyage on record between the two ports.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

The professional murderers are getting their business reduced to a fine art. A new gunpowder, the invention of Mr. Hengst, has been tested, and the results proved its superiority to black powder for military and sporting purposes. It is prepared from straw which, after being pulverized, chemically treated and finished in granular form, yields a powder that is smokeless, flameless, non-fouling, non-heating, and non-explodable by concussion. And, weight for weight, it is said to be 150 per cent. stronger than gunpowder.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Col. Prior Again Urges Upon the Premier

The Necessity of the Australian Steamers Calling at Victoria.

The Matter Entrusted to Sir Chas. Tupper to Lay Before the Imperial Authorities—Prorogation Thursday.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, April 30.—Col. Prior had another interview with Sir John to-day relative to securing the insertion of a clause in the contract with the Canadian Pacific for the Japan-Australian service, binding the steamers to call at Victoria and land passengers and mails. Col Prior made out a strong case. The premier said the matter rested entirely with the Imperial authorities, but as Sir Charles Tupper was leaving for England in a few days he would instruct him to interview the Colonial secretary and the Imperial postmaster-general and urge that Victoria's wishes be met.

The Senate had two sessions to-day to clear up arrears.

The Commons met at 1:30 and spent all the afternoon discussing the short line.

The time has been so much wasted that Parliament cannot prorogue until Thursday.

Mr. Charlton failed to carry out his design of moving that the government defray the cost of testing the constitutionality of the Jesuits Act. Ross is getting ahead with his resolution expressing regret that the government had not granted a subsidy to the Manitoba and Southeastern Railway. The Premier and Ross warmly resented the insinuation of the Manitoba members being thoroughly indignant at the road receiving no subsidy.

Col. Prior will visit Toronto before leaving for home. He expects to reach Victoria on the 10th.

Mr. Chisholm will be removed to the hospital to-morrow.

Mr. Gordon and Senator Reid and wife leave for home to-night.

SPORTS AND PASTIME.

A NEW CRICKET CLUB.

A complete cricket outfit arrived from the east a few days ago for the boys of the Y. M. C. A., who met last evening and organized a club. The association furnishes abundant material for a good live club, and as the boys intend to commence practice at once, the probability is that they will soon be heard from at the wickets.

VANCOUVER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the Vancouver Rifle Association was held on Monday night at Dr. Bell-Irving's office, Vancouver, for the purpose of electing officers for the association for the present year. The result of the election was as follows: President, Mr. R. H. Alexander; Vice-President, Dr. Bell-Irving; Secretary, Mr. H. Brocklesby; Treasurer, Mr. H. Cole. The Treasurer presented a financial statement, which was adopted. The Secretary was instructed to endeavor to arrange a return match with the North Arm team for May 24th. A committee having been appointed to draft by-laws for the regulation of the association, the meeting adjourned.

THE "TERMINALS" BASEBALL CLUB.

A meeting of those interested in baseball was held at Vancouver on Monday evening in J. M. Holland & Co.'s office, at which the following officers were elected: C. M. Bolton, 1st S. Consul, Pres.; H. T. Cooper, Hon. Pres.; W. E. Wood, Vice-Pres.; T. G. Farron, Secy.; O. L. Charlton, Treas., and an executive consisting of Messrs. Mark Adams, A. Larwell, A. E. Beck, W. Hutchinson and H. Middlebrook. The secretary was instructed to correspond with several first-class players in the east whose names were brought up at the meeting with a view to securing their services and obtaining situations for them on their arrival. A meeting will be held at an early date to make arrangements with Westminster, Victoria, and other teams for games to be played in the city.

Billy Wilson, colored heavy-weight, says he has received two letters from the California Athletic Club, asking him to meet Jackson, and he will accept at once. He is confident he can beat the Australian, and to show his good faith says he will fight for a purse of $2,500, the loser to get nothing.

SPEEDY TRIALS.

(Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C.J., and Mr. Justice Gray.)

Joe, a youthful Indian from Alert Bay, through his counsel, Mr. S. P. Mills, pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, and threw himself upon the mercy of the court. As his client had been the tool of other parties, and not the real criminal himself, Mr. Mills said he thought that one month's imprisonment would fully meet the ends of justice.

His Lordship the Chief Justice expressed himself as a little surprised that the learned counsel for the prisoner was disposed to be satisfied with so light a sentence as one month. The prisoner, he remarked, might very properly be glad to go to gaol. He would have nothing to do, or only just enough to give him a good appetite for his meals. His food would be found him, and properly cooked too. A good bed would be provided for him every night, and if he looked at it in one way, the prospect would prove very inviting. If the prisoner knew what he was about he would be anxious to spend all his life in gaol. He (His Lordship) was surprised that Mr. Mills had not asked for at least six months for his client.

Mr. Mills said that his client was willing to forego the pleasures of prison life, and would try and content himself with a month.

A sentence of two months imprisonment, with hard labor, was recorded.

Wm. Healey was charged with escaping from lawful custody, the details of the escape and recapture being still fresh in the minds of Victorians.

He pleaded "not guilty" and elected to be tried at the spring assizes, and the trial was set accordingly.

WESTMINSTER NEWS.

(From the *Columbian*.)

Mr. Edward Mohun, C. E., engineer in charge of the Pitt Meadows reclamation scheme, is in the city. He reports the work proceeding satisfactorily, and says that when low water is reached it will be pushed with vigor.

The auction sale of government and private property, held by Mr. Trapp on Saturday evening, resulted most successfully. The government reserve, lot 15, block 9, was knocked down to Mr. H. V. Edmonds for $4,400. A large number of city and suburban lots changed hands and fair prices were realized.

Mr. George Drysdale, of this city, who wrote for the matriculation examination for McGill College, Montreal, where he proposes studying medicine, has passed successfully. The examination was conducted by Rev. Mr. Scouler, who, under instructions, acted as sub-examiner. Rev. Mr. Scouler to-day received a letter from Prof. Howe, of McGill College, stating that Mr. Drysdale had passed satisfactorily in all subjects and very creditably in many.

Hon. John Robson, provincial secretary, stated that his visit to the mainland was for the purpose of arranging some important school matters in Vancouver, and to consult with the Westminster council on the recent arrangements concluded between the two bodies. The absolute necessity of enlarging the provincial insane asylum and the necessity of making a complete job of it, resolved the government to expend $40,000 in improving that institution.

SEALERS COME HOME.

Arrival of the Juanita and the Aurora—No Truth in the Tale of Murder.

The new sealing schooner Aurora, Capt. Meyer, came in Tuesday morning, with 322 skins. She spoke the schooner Minnie at Barclay Sound a few days ago, with all well on board.

Messrs. Hall & Goepel's schooner Juanita, Capt. Clarke, also arrived in yesterday afternoon, with a very fair catch on board