The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1893.

NOT CONSISTENT.

The position which Sir John Thompson takes on the School question is simple and reasonable. The matter, he says, is before the Court, and until it decides what can be done the politician can have nothing to say. The Liberals abuse Sir John and his Government for taking this stand and say it is "shirking the question," "cowardice" and what not. Yet where is their own leader? Does he say what he would be prepared to do if he were in power? Does he give an opinion on the merits of the question? Not he. This is the position which he takes. At the Ottawa Convention he said:—

The question is before the Courts, and upon it the Liberal party is not in a position to take a stand until such time as the Courts have determined whether or not the Government has a right to interfere. Then, sir, it will be time to say whether we will or will not act. I do not care, since this question is before the Courts, to deal with it, because it would appear to be prejudging the case. It is possible that this question will never come before us to be dealt with, because, if the Courts decide, the Government will have no right to interfere; that will end the question forever.

The attitude of both the leaders with respect to this question is precisely the same. Yet the Liberals approve Mr. Laurier and condemn Sir John Thompson.

WILL IT BE "GENUINE."

We are told that Mr. Laurier is the advocate of "genuine tariff reform" to distinguish it, we suppose, from the tariff reform promised by Sir John Thompson. Well, what does Mr. Laurier's tariff reform amount to? Simply to a few general statements which are both ambiguous and contradictory. He says that he is in favor of a tariff for revenue. That is, he proposes to depend principally upon the revenue derived from customs duties to carry on his Government. What chance does this give him of lowering the amount of taxation? It is folly to suppose that the Liberals, when the Government falls into their hands, will initiate sweeping economies. When they were in power they spent all they could get from a revenue tariff—and more too. It is well known that were it not for the resistance which Mr. Mackenzie made to the demands for greater expenditure, the deficits would have been much greater than they were. The Liberals of to-day are of the same spirit as were the Liberals of twenty years ago. They are, in fact, if possible, hungrier, and Mr. Laurier is not made of such stern stuff as was poor old Mr. Mackenzie. It is safe, then, to say that the Liberals, if they ever get into power, will want every dollar that they can raise by hook or by crook.

Mr. Laurier does not promise his followers free trade. On the contrary, he tells them distinctly that his policy cannot be a free trade policy—but it is to have a free trade tendency. It is easy to see what this qualification is worth. The demand for revenue will be imperative. The will to economize will be weak and the power at best small. What prospect is there of Mr. Laurier's "genuine trade reform" lightening the burdens of the people? Then such changes in the tariff as he can make must, if he is true to his pledges, be in the direction of taxing commodities which are not produced in the country—his taxes must not protect. They must be on such commodities as tea, sugar and tobacco. The revenue raised from such articles will be a dead weight on the people, and will not help a single industry. The duties which are remitted and lowered must be on articles of general consumption, and the home produce, whether manufactured or farm, must be left to struggle with foreign competition unaided. This is the "genuine tariff reform" which Mr. Laurier promises—and the more faithfully he carries out his pledges, the more difficult will it be for the home producer to keep up the fight against the foreigner. The amount of taxation will not be lessened, and it may be increased, but the burden will be so adjusted that it will press most heavily upon those who are least able to bear its weight. Those who are charmed with Mr. Laurier's fine periods and pretty phrases do not realize this, for he takes very good care not to go into details.

NOT A NECESSARY CONSEQUENCE.

It is said that because the House of Lords rejected the Home Rule Bill it wants to force a dissolution. This is not why the Lords rejected that measure. They threw it out because they believed that it was a bad bill, one that they could not conscientiously approve. For precisely the same reason a very large minority of the House of Commons voted against it. It surely cannot be said that the object of the Unionist party was to bring about a dissolution. They did what they believed to be their duty at the time. It is only reasonable to presume that the Lords were actuated by the same motive. The appeal to the country may be a consequence of the action of the Lords, but it is not to be supposed that they must vote in favor of what they believe to be a bad measure, just to save the Prime Minister the inconvenience of dissolving Parliament. The Lords either have the right to reject the Home Rule Bill and other bills of that character, or they have not that right. If they have the right they are not to be deterred from exercising it because their rejection of it may be followed by consequences unpleasant to the promoters of the Bill; and if they do not possess the right, what is the use of going through the form of deliberating upon it. The question of the dissolution is one that does not necessarily enter into the issue between the Government and the House of Lords. Of course the simple and direct way in which Mr. Gladstone can settle the question once for all is to appeal to the nation to show the Lords that they are placing themselves in opposition to the people's will. And nothing can be more certain than that this is precisely what Mr. Gladstone would do, if he believed that he had the nation on his side. If he were returned with a good majority, or even with one as small as that by which the Home Rule Bill was carried, he could say to the Lords: "The nation has decided that you are wrong and I am right, and it is not to be supposed that you intend to place yourselves in opposition to the will of the nation." The Lords would then, no doubt, withdraw their opposition to the measure, and the Irish would get the Home Rule they have been contending for so long. But Mr. Gladstone, it is evident, would rather keep on splitting hairs than to accomplish his purpose in any such straightforward way. He has interpreted the action of the House of Lords as a challenge to appeal to the nation, and he strains his ingenuity to find reasons for not accepting the challenge. This is not the course which a true Liberal might be expected to take.

STAUNCH AND STEADFAST.

It is very evident that if the Sherman Act is not repealed, and if confidence is not restored in the United States, the fault will not be President Cleveland's. He has done all that a man in his position can do to restore financial matters in the United States to a healthy and a normal condition. His calling an extra session of Congress when he did had of itself a good effect. His sensible message did a good deal towards the restoration of confidence, and his influence had no doubt much to do in prevailing upon the House of Representatives to act as promptly and as effectively as it did. His efforts to improve the financial condition of his country appear now to be in danger of proving unavailing through the selfish and unpatriotic stand taken by a number of Senators, who do not represent more than three-quarters of a million of the population of the United States, aided by a number of Democratic Senators, who for factionist purposes appear determined to obstruct the legislation which the people want merely because it is favored by the President.

It has now become pretty clear that the progress of the bill to repeal the Sherman Act through the Senate is retarded not so much by the silver men, who are its open and avowed opponents, as by the intrigues of Democratic Senators, who profess to be in its favor. It is most probable that it was these scheming and treacherous Democrats whom the President had in his mind when, in his letter to Governor Northen he wrote: "I confess I am astonished by the opposition in the Senate to such prompt action as would relieve the present unfortunate situation. My daily prayer is that the delay occasioned by such opposition may not be the cause of plunging the country into deeper depression than it has yet known, and that the Democratic party may not be justly held responsible for such a catastrophe."

If matters were going on harmoniously in the Democratic party Mr. Cleveland would not have written in this strain. But it has been clear from the first that there are men in that party who are not favorable to legislation in favor of a sound currency, and who will go as far as they dare to disappoint the hopes which the prompt and patriotic action of the President has raised. But it is safe to predict that these unpatriotic and unscrupulous Americans will not prevail. Mr. Cleveland is known to be steadfast and courageous, and he has the intelligence and the patriotism of the country at his back. He has, in fact, ceased to be the representative of a party. There are Democrats who say that he has turned Republican. This is not likely, but there is no doubt that what he says and what he does on the great financial question is heartily approved by the best Americans of all parties.

TWO TO ONE.

While the Premier was in Cariboo the Opposition papers were continually boasting about the severity of the handling which he was receiving at the hands of the redoubtable Mr. Kitchen, but no sooner did word reach Westminster that Mr. Davie was on his way to Clinton, than both the formidable Kitchen and the more terrible Mr. Brown followed him post haste. This is a practical commentary on the Opposition boasts of Mr. Kitchen's achievements in Cariboo. But the Premier will, no doubt, be able to give a good account of himself, in the face of the Opposition's double-barrelled blunderbuss. It is just possible that both Kitchen and Brown, before they set their faces homeward, will wish that they had allowed the Premier to hold his meetings undisturbed. He is known to be one of the kind of men whom opposition stimulates, and we have a notion that he will rather enjoy the presence of the New Westminster orators at his meetings.

It appears that our Victoria contemporary has not yet heard that in the East joint political meetings have gone out of fashion. The Times, it seems, requires to be told that in these days each party has its own meetings, and no politician of standing or character thinks of obtruding himself on the meetings of his opponents. Joint meetings are now and then held under special circumstances, but when they are, it is by agreement of the parties concerned. The Vancouver World was perfectly right when it characterized the conduct of the two Independents as contrary to the political amenities of the day. But the men of the local Opposition are not very particular. If they believe that they can do the Government or its supporters an injury, they evidently do not stop to think whether the means they use are in accordance with the dictates of fair play or even of decency. Their newspapers particularly have adopted the Eatanswill style and they carefully reproduce each other's rubbish. But they are making a mistake. They underestimate the intelligence of the community.

WONDERFULLY OBTUSE.

The Times wishes its readers to believe that it is so intensely stupid that it cannot understand a few sentences of simple English. On Friday we commented good-humoredly on the extraordinary silence of the Liberal press with respect to a flagrant act of bribery which was committed during the late election campaign in Brandon. We confined our remarks to the Liberal Press and to the managers of the Brandon election. We cast no reflection on the Liberal Party as a whole, and we did not so much as hint that the Manitoba Liberal Government was implicated, either directly or indirectly, in this impudent attempt to bribe taxpayers with their own money. It was the silence of the Liberal press on the subject that struck us as extraordinary, and it was to that silence that we directed attention. Yet our contemporary affects to believe that we intended to cast a reproach on the whole Liberal Party. It enters into a long explanation, not to account for the silence of the Liberal press with regard to bribery in Brandon, but to show that Mr. Adams, whom the Liberals elected to support a Liberal Government, is not a Liberal, but a Conservative. It seasons its long article with the usual amount of abuse of the Tories. Now that our contemporary has had its fling at the Conservatives, it may perhaps try to tell us why the Liberal newspapers, one and all, were silent on the subject, and why it, which has so sensitive a nose for a bribe, and which tries to show that necessary grants for public works of different kinds are intended as bribes, was as dumb as a fish about the bribery in Brandon.

NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

The news from Brazil cannot be said to be satisfactory from any point of view. There is not, in the first place, much of it, and in next, what there is, is not to be relied upon. The Government has taken possession of the telegraph lines, and only such information is permitted to be sent to the outside world as it suits its purpose to impart. This circumstance gives a stimulus to the imagination of the news caterers, who must have the commodity they deal in, and if it does not come through the ordinary and legitimate channels, many of them have but little scruple in supplying it out of their own inventive heads.

There is very little known and very much unknown about the rebellion in Brazil. It is, for instance, known that there is an insurrection in that country, but it is not known what it is about. It is known that the navy of Brazil, or rather the greater part of it, is up in arms against the Government, but it is not known whether or not there are many on shore who sympathise with the sailor rebels and are prepared to help them. It is known that there have been some attempts to bombard Rio Janeiro, but no one is certain what damage the bombardment has done to the city, or, indeed, whether any damage at all has been done. Then there is great uncertainty as to what is the object of the rebels. Some say that Admiral Mello wants to restore monarchy in the country. Others affirm that all he seeks to do is to depose Peixoto, the President, who it is said has exceeded his power. But even about this very little is known. People who want to get reliable news from Brazil will, we fear, have to wait for some time. As it is, yesterday's news is contradicted by to-day's, and to-morrow's will very likely convince the intelligent newspaper reader that no dependence at all is to be placed upon the telegrams purporting to have been sent from Brazil.

SWEEPING DENUNCIATION.

The San Francisco Argonaut hates the daily newspapers with a hearty hatred. It has a thorough contempt for the press of San Francisco. This is what it says of that press in its issue of the 25th inst.:

"We have asserted before and now repeat, that San Francisco is now literally accursed of its press. There is no other institution on this coast so utterly debauched, so thoroughly licentious and so absolutely demoralized, as the newspapers of this city. Heretofore we have denounced these publications for their mercenary character, their selfishness, their cowardice, their personal jealousies, their vindictive quarrels. We have demonstrated their mendacity and exposed their hypocrisy. We believe they are utterly unprincipled, and in the pursuit of unlawful gains they will stick at nothing."

ABOUT UGANDA.

There has been war in Uganda. The reader may remember that that country is inhabited by men of different and antagonistic races and creeds. There are the native Catholics and Protestants, who bitterly hate each other and who are ready to fly at each other's throats if they are permitted to do so, on the slightest provocation. Then there are the native pagan population, who are not easy to manage. Added to these are the Arabs, who are a superior race to the natives and who are partially civilized. They are the traders of the country, profess the Mahommedan religion, and are fierce and warlike. Though greatly inferior in numbers to the natives, they are, on account of their intellectual superiority, more than a match for them. Besides these, there is a British force, composed of negroes from the Coast and Soudanese who belonged to Emin Bey's colony, all under the command of Captain Macdonald.

Immediately after the departure for the Coast of Sir Gerald Portal, the British Commissioner, the Arabs revolted. The situation was critical and the danger great. Messengers were immediately sent to inform Sir Gerald Portal of the changed state of affairs. But Capt. Macdonald did not wait for his return. He opposed the revolting Mahommedans with all the force he could muster. Happily the native Protestants and Catholics forgot their quarrels when danger threatened, and united heartily to face the common enemy. The Soudanese, of whose fidelity there had been some doubt, were true to their allegiance, and stoutly opposed their brother Mahommedans. The combined force, under the command of Captain Macdonald, defeated the Arabs, and peace was restored. Word was sent to Sir Gerald Portal that he was not needed, and he proceeded on his journey to the Coast, taking with him as prisoners Selim Bey and Mbago, chief of the Mahommedans. Peace, therefore, reigns—or did reign when last heard from—in Uganda. There is not likely to be an insurrection there again in the near future, for the British Governor is in a position easily to quell any disturbance that may be made. Captain Macdonald has proved himself to be a vigorous administrator, who knows what to do in an emergency. It is to be hoped that the peace between the converts to different forms of Christianity will last, and that they will continue to dwell together in unity.

The most and the best that can be done in that distant country, for some time to come, will be to make the British protectorate effective. If the people are kept from cutting each others throats, and if those who are industriously inclined will be able to cultivate the ground in peace and enjoy the fruits of their labor, a good work will be done. Until a railroad is built to Lake Nyanza no great progress can be made in civilizing the people and there can be no commercial intercourse with them. A country which can only be reached by men travelling on foot, and that after a weary journey of three months, cannot be regarded from a commercial point of view as a very valuable acquisition.

From the DAILY COLONIST, September 20.

THE CITY.

INDIANS from the hop fields of the Sound country are returning by hundreds. The City of Kingston brought 259 yesterday afternoon.

AN extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Victoria Theatre Co., was held yesterday morning. No business of public importance was transacted.

ALD. BRAGG has given notice of a by-law which he proposes to introduce to redistribute the wards. His idea now is to reduce the number of alderman to eight, two of whom shall be elected from each of the four wards.

SPECIMENS of the fauna and flora of the province, which will greatly add to the interest of the collection in the Government museum here, were secured by Curator Fannin on the trip to the Mainland from which he has just returned.

TEMPERANCE advocates are awaiting with considerable interest the outcome of the Dominion Alliance meeting, to open in Toronto next Thursday. It is expected to be one of the most important prohibition gatherings held for several years.

THERE does not appear to be any very great amount of interest taken in the South Ward election of an alderman to succeed Ald. McTavish. Nomination is on Monday, but as yet there has been no announcement of any candidate being in the field.

THE late steward of "C" Battery wishes it stated that he is not the James Hayward who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, without the option of a fine, for assaulting an Indian. As he is about the city as usual, the explanation seems hardly necessary.

A VISIT to Victoria for the annual meeting of the Dominion Medical Association for 1895, is among the possibilities, as Dr. Praeger, of Nanaimo, who has just returned from the meeting of the association at London, Ont., says British Columbia may be chosen for the year after next.

IN response to a call from box 62 yesterday afternoon the fire department turned out in full force to extinguish a blaze in the B. C. Dye works on Johnson street. The fire had got among some clothing in a room in the establishment and was beginning to make good headway when the chemical engine was brought into requisition.

KAMLOOPS did not suffer to an extent nearly so general as at first reported from the recent fire there, and as rebuilding operations are to be pushed as fast as possible the town will soon recover from the evil effects. E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., of this city, who were occupants of one of the burned blocks, will rebuild for themselves.

A CONFERENCE in one of the extreme Eastern States is said to be the choice of Bishop Goodsell for Rev. W. P. George, D.D., the Seattle divine, who has made himself so popular on the lecture platform in this city. Rev. W. A. Shanklin, formerly of the Columbia River Conference, has been named as Dr. George's successor in the First Methodist Episcopal church in Seattle.

JAMES HAYWARD, for assault upon an Indian, was sentenced to six months imprisonment, without the option of a fine, by Magistrate Macrae in the Police court yesterday morning. This was Hayward's second appearance before His Honor, and he not only received a severe sentence but also a good lecturing, which seemed to have a striking effect on his chums, who were gathered in large numbers in the court room. Two "drunk" cases which also came up in court were dealt with in the ordinary way.

SUBSCRIBERS to the new Merchant's Exchange Club met yesterday afternoon at the Board of Trade building. Thos. R. Smith was nominated chairman and F. Elworthy secretary *pro tem.* After some discussion it was decided to appoint a committee of nine members to draw up by-laws and a constitution to report to a full meeting in 14 days. The members of the committee who were elected by ballot, are as follows: H. D. Helmcken, Thos. R. Smith, C. A. Goffin, R. H. Hall, Lt.-Col. Wolfenden, C. Hayward, F. B. Gregory, D. R. Ker, and A. R. Milne.

THE preliminary enquiry into the charge against William Lynch of robbing the sealing schooner Ocean Belle of a number of sealskins, was continued yesterday in the Provincial Police court before Mr. Farquhar Macrae, S.M., Mr. P. E. Irving appearing for the prosecution, Mrs. F. B. Gregory for the defence. Additional evidence was given, witnesses swearing that they had been with the prisoner from 10 o'clock p.m., to 2 a.m., these being the hours during which the robbery was alleged to have been committed. After a lengthy legal argument as to the exclusion of certain testimony, the case was adjourned until Wednesday next.

EX-TREASURER KRUG arrived back at Seattle yesterday, and was set free on bonds of $64 000, given mainly by his German friends, to secure his appearance for trial when called upon. In accordance with advice to "keep quiet," given by his counsel, he has refused to discuss his misfortunes with newspaper men or others.

VICTORIA LADIES' TRUE BLUE LODGE No. 37, was organized last evening by D. D. G. M., Bro. J. B. Saint, in Temperance hall, Pandora street. The attendance was very satisfactory, and the new lodge, the first of its kind in the city, starts with over twenty members. The following officers were elected: W.M., Mrs. J. Walsh; D.M., Mrs. Braden; R.S., Mrs. Pelkey; F.S., Mrs. Walker; Treasurer, Mrs. Caldwell; Chaplain, Mrs Hatch; D. of C., Miss M. McAfee; Lecturer, Miss McDonald. After the business of the evening was finished, refreshments were served and a very enjoyable time was passed.

THE society event of the season, is what the Seattle Telegraph styles the wedding, at Tacoma on Thursday evening, of Mr. David E Brown, representative of the Canadian Pacific railroad at Hongkong, to Miss Mary McLaren Post, of Tacoma. The ceremony took place at St. Luke's Episcopal church. W. D. Tyler, of Tacoma, gave the bride away. The maid of honor was Miss M. Tyler, and the bridesmaids were Miss Agnes Bowes and Miss L. Boardman. Captain Panton of the steamship Victoria acted as best man. The ushers were Frank Clark, Tacoma; Allen Cameron, Portland; R. Hurd, Seattle, and George F. Fay, Seattle.

A NANAIMO man having written to Mayor Beaven for an explanation of the sub-section of the Municipal Act, 1893, respecting the fees which may be imposed as licences on astrologers, seers, fortune tellers and clairvoyants, the Mayor in his reply says: "With regard to my private reasons for introducing this power into the Municipal Act, I was asked by a friend to do so, and I do not know of a valid reason for allowing these people to carry on a free business when everybody else is compelled to take out a license. We have not as yet imposed a license fee in this city, but I think all the people who were carrying on business under the names mentioned in the sub-section have given up or left the city."

MASONIC circles will be interested in a new departure about to be made in San Francisco at the instance of the new Past Masters' Association there. It was urged that there are not enough public meetings of Masons in which members and their families may meet one another outside of the regular lodge session, and that it would be of advantage to the order to hold religious services every Sunday night in the Masonic temple. The matter has been referred to a committee, who will soon report. It is not intended to restrict attendance at the services to Masons and their families, and as these services will not conflict with those of the regular churches, local clergymen who are interested in the order may in turn be asked to conduct them.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the Victoria Teachers' Institute was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms yesterday afternoon, when much important business was transacted. The constitution and by-laws prepared by the committee appointed at the previous meeting were read and adopted, after which the following officers were elected: S. B. Netherby, president; Miss Cameron, vice-president; A. J. Pinel, secretary and treasurer; and Miss Williams and Messrs Paul, Nicholson and Hawkey executive committee. Miss E. G. Lawson read a paper on teaching literature to children. Messrs. Sallaway, McNeil, Ross and Nicholson spoke in commendation of the papers. Mr. McNeil addressed the meeting on the subject of home lessons. A vote of thanks was tendered to Miss Lawson and McNeil.

AFTER the usual routine of business had been transacted at the weekly meeting of the W. C. T. U., the ladies had the pleasure of listening to what must prove to each one interested in the temperance cause very interesting, viz., a talk with Mr. Brumoge, of the Ensor Institute. At the request of the ladies Mr. Brumoge gave, among other facts, a detailed account of the state of the human stomach after alcohol had done its work there, then how this diseased stomach was healed and purified, then the building up or tonic period, when the patient becomes "clothed and in his right mind" again. Mr. Brumoge claims the Ensor treatment to be a positive cure when thoroughly complied with, and many of the ladies were highly pleased, and one and all agreed to assist in any possible way those who need the treatment.

AN interesting fact was developed at Thursday evening's meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jubilee Hospital, when, in course of a discussion, it was proposed to make some amendments to the by-laws. The question was asked by one of the directors, "how much notice should be given before the amendment can be considered?" In order to answer this the lawyers at the meeting made a careful examination of the act of incorporation, and came to the unanimous opinion that no notice at all was required. Thus, at any meeting of six directors, who would constitute a quorum, any proposition which met with their approval could be incorporated in the by-laws, and possibly the whole management of the institution changed without the balance of the Board knowing anything about it until after the amendment had been made. It is probable that, this being the case, an effort will be made at the next session of the Legislature to have the act amended in this respect.

The American brig Geneva, 440 tons, has arrived at Hastings from San Francisco, to load lumber for Sydney.

ALL MEN

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves, nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, headaches, pimples on the face and body, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and ten cents in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Please mention this paper.

SONS OF ENGLAND.

Victoria Lodge Visited by Supreme Grand Officers Who Were Given a Warm Welcome.

Enthusiastic Meeting in the Evening Followed by a Banquet Which Was Thoroughly Enjoyed.

The visit to Victoria of the Supreme Grand President of the Sons of England, Thos. Elliott, of Brantford, Ont., and the Grand Secretary, J. W. Carter, of Toronto, was made the occasion by the local brethren of one of the most enthusiastic gatherings they have ever held. The honored visitors were most hospitably entertained during the day, being driven around the suburbs and properly cared for by the President and representative members who constituted the reception committee. In the evening a special meeting of the lodge was held, when the grand officers delivered addresses, which to the members were a treat and a delight. They feel that their cause has greatly benefitted by the visit, and that they have received an unexpected encouragement.

After the lodge meeting the visiting officers were tendered a grand banquet at the Hotel Victoria, where they were "dined and feasted and toast" until they fully appreciated how great the hospitality of the Pacific Coast really is. The chair was occupied by the District Deputy Grand Captain Robertson, Grand President Elliott and Colonel Prior, M. P., occupying seats on the right, the Grand Secretary being on the left. Needless to say the good things provided were well and thoroughly enjoyed by all, and on that account, as well as because of the late hour at which the banquet was begun, it was past midnight before the extensive toast list was started.

The health of Her Majesty the Queen was first drunk, and then the chairman proposed the Supreme Grand Lodge, the visitors responding.

Grand President Elliott's address was witty and bright, yet earnest and patriotic. He minced no words in stating where the Sons of England in Canada stood on the question of annexation or commercial union, and declared in forcible language that Canada's advantages and resources were such that she could afford to stand alone, and would be better alone under the protecting ægis of the British Crown rather than as part and parcel of the United States. His remarks were freely applauded from time to time. Afterwards there were a couple of songs, and Mr. Carter also spoke eloquently and patriotically of the grand work of the order, and the superiority of the principles it seeks to maintain.

The banquet was still in progress when the COLONIST went to press.

SOUVENIRS OF THEIR SUCCESS.

A Welcome Home to "Our Lacrosse" Boys Blocked Out on the Mainland Steamer—Victorians Respond With Readiness.

The success of the Victoria lacrosse twelve in the East and their splendid advertisement of British Columbia's capital during their tour was the subject of conversation chiefly interesting to the returning Victorians on the steamer Premier last night.

"Victorians should do something handsome to show that they appreciate the boys' good work," said one prominent citizen.

"I agree," added another. "Give them each some pretty souvenir they can keep and be proud of—don't go in for a banquet that leaves only a bad headache the next morning to remember it by."

"Well what's the matter with meeting them at the dock with a band, driving them to the theatre and there presenting each with a souvenir locket which could be worn as a watch charm and keep the trip constantly and pleasantly in mind?" inquired a third. "The lockets could be got for four or five hundred dollars, and the people of Victoria I'm sure won't begrudge it."

The suggestion met with favor.

"I'm ready with my share," called out a fourth, "get your subscription list started now."

So the list was passed around and in fifteen minutes the canvassing committee reported with $102 50 in hand. Only Victorians were allowed to contribute and a ready response was met with in almost every instance.

Among the names on the list when it was returned to the prime mover were the following, making up the $102 50: Chas. E. Pooley, J. H. Turner, G. L. Milne, M.D., Lenz & Leiser, A. C. West, A. E. Verrinder, Captain Rudlin, Alfred Flett, H. E. Connon, W. J. Taylor, D. R. Ker, T. J. Jones, G. H. Barnard, C. H. Gibbons, J. B. Lovell, Thomas Deasy, J. A. Lawrence, William Christie, D. F. Adams and J. Moore.

The lockets will be ready.

DENTISTS IN CONVENTION.

The Third Annual Gathering of the Profession in British Columbia Brought to a Close.

T. J. Jones, L.D.S., A. C. West, D.D.S., A. E. Verrinder, D.D.S., and A. R. Baker, D.D.S., returned last night from New Westminster, where they have been representing the profession in Victoria at the third annual convention of the British Columbia Dental Association, just concluded. Delegates were also present from Vancouver, Nanaimo, Barkerville, Kamloops and, of course, Westminster. Neither Vernon nor the infant cities of the Kootenay country are as yet represented in the Association.

The first day of the annual meeting was devoted to papers on various subjects of interest to the profession, each of which was in turn discussed and dissected, so as to afford the greatest practical value to all. It is for the purpose of thus "brightening up" and by comparing notes, rendering available for use in practice the latest features of dental science, that the annual meetings of the Association are held.

The programme of theses and clinics at the meeting just closed was in brief as below: Opening address, President T. J. Jones, L.D.S.; "Our Responsibilities," C. H. Gatewood, D.D.S.; "Lancing the Gums during First Dentition," G. A. B. Hall, D.D.S.; "The Guilford Crown" (clinic), A. E. Verrinder, M.D., D.D.S.; "Professional Fees," A. R. Baker, D.D.S.; "Arsenic," H. E. Hall, D.D.S.; "Antiseptics," A. J. Holmes, D.D.S.; "The Ideal Progressive Dental Association," A. E. Verrinder, M.D., D.D.S.

The concluding business of the session, the election of officers, resulted as follows: President, T. J. Jones, L.D.S., Victoria, (re-elected); First Vice-President, C. H. Gatewood, D.D.S., Vancouver; Second Vice-President, H. E. Hall, D.D.S., New Westminster; Secretary-Treasurer, A. C. West, D.D.S., Victoria, (re-elected). Executive committee—Drs. A. R. Baker, Victoria; W. R. Spencer, Vancouver, and A. J. Holmes, New Westminster. The next annual meeting will be held during August next at Harrison Hot Springs.