Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1885

THE CANAL TOLLS.

About two years ago the legislature of the state of New York abolished all the canal tolls within its jurisdiction, the object of that step being to secure the passage of the grain raised in the western states down the Erie canal and Hudson river, and, if possible, to injure the St. Lawrence route and Montreal as the port of shipment. The result of the move is seen in the large deputation which arrived at Ottawa on the 12th inst. from Montreal and other places to interview the minister of railways on the matter. The facts and arguments which the gentlemen composing the deputation produce make it abundantly evident that unless the charges upon the grain passing through Canada are reduced the St. Lawrence route will be very seriously injured. The Erie canal rates, as compared with the St. Lawrence, ranges from a cent to a cent and a half a bushel. Ocean steamers trading to Montreal depend largely upon grain for a return cargo and the freights to-day are below a paying basis and cannot, therefore, be further reduced while the transportation charges from Kingston to Montreal permits of a decrease of only one-eighth of a cent to reach a new-paying figure. In view of these facts the only reduction that is possible is on the government charges in the shape of canal tolls, wharfage dues and elevator charges. The deputation therefore asks the Dominion government to abolish these tolls, amounting to one-half cent a bushel on grain. The case thus presented is a most formidable one. It was stated that there are fifty barges lying idle at Kingston; that not a vessel on the upper lakes is paying running expenses, and that the Allan and Dominion lines of ocean steamers are losing thousands of dollars every trip. The Allan line is compelled to run its vessels owing to the fact that it has the mail contract, while the Dominion line has changed the sailings from weekly to fortnightly. If the companies cannot get grain as return cargo it means they will either have to increase the rates upon other descriptions of freight or abandon the St. Lawrence route in favor of American ports. Evidently Mr. Pope was impressed with the statements made and promised to speedily lay the matter before his colleagues. There is little doubt that some relief will be granted, and even if it only be a quarter of a cent a bushel the change may be sufficient. The deputation, however, want the government to "go the whole hog," believing that this alone will place them on an equality with American shippers.

TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER.

We have the greatest possible respect for the judges of the supreme court of this province. We know them to be honest, capable and fearless—zealous in the discharge of their duties and most considerate and gentlemanly on all occasions and at all times. But the high esteem in which the Bench is held throughout the length and breadth of the province will not act as a bar to our saying that Mr. Justice Crease, in referring to the Hibbs case yesterday, went out of his way to attack the press for publishing facts and incidents relating to the alleged defaulter—obtained, partly, through associated press dispatches and partly through the enterprise of local reporters. His lordship referred to press comments on the case as a "trial by newspaper." This, assuredly, is an absurd deduction, since Hibbs is not on trial here at all. The judge is merely called on to construe the extradition treaty and either discharge the prisoner or hand him over to the American officers for conveyance across the line. Does Mr. Justice Crease mean that anything that has appeared in the press on the subject is calculated to influence him for or against the prisoner? If Mr. Hibbs was to be tried by a jury in this province Mr. Justice Crease's remarks might be pertinent; but even then they would be open to question, for if a newspaper is not to deal with matters of fact, its province would become so circumscribed that its value as a news-medium would be *nil*. We disagree *in toto* with the learned judge and if an issue is to occur between the Bench and the Press it might as well spring from the Hibbs case as any other. *The Colonist* will not be deterred from publishing every particle of news relating to the case that may come under its notice.

CANNED GOODS.

The bill respecting canned goods has been sent down from the senate to the commons. The measure provides that canned goods shall have the packer's name or dealer's name stamped on the package, and that the cans or packages shall specify the nature of the contents—whether they be fresh or dried goods. If a manufacturer or dealer places on the cans a mark representing them to be a certain weight it must be the correct weight; and if the manufacturer puts on a date the correct date must be given. The bill does not, however, compel the manufacturer to give the date or weight. Some misapprehension has been felt on this latter point by producers of canned goods in the west, they being under the impression that the bill made it compulsory to date the goods; but it will be seen that their misapprehension has arisen solely from the fact that they have not carefully read the bill. As originally drafted and sent up to the senate there was a provision in the measure to the effect that the governor in council, after the bill is in operation, should ascertain and determine a standard size for the various kinds of canned goods, to be known by number, so that dealers might sell goods of those standard sizes by numbers. For some reason or other, however, the lords in their wisdom struck out the provision, and it has not yet been decided whether it shall be reinstated.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

It will be gratifying to the people of this province to learn that from indications given last week it seems highly probable that the Dominion government will push their Chinese immigration bill this session. The indications are in the shape of notices from Mr. Chapleau that next week he will move (1) that the controller, the interpreter and other persons who may be appointed under the bill to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration into the Dominion should be so appointed and their remuneration be fixed by order of the governor-general-in-council, the salary of the interpreter not to exceed $3,000 a year, and that the amount of such remuneration be held a charge upon the consolidated revenue of Canada and paid out of the same; (2) that the house go into committee of the whole to consider the expediency of imposing an entry fee or duty of $50 on every person of Chinese-origin entering Canada; that no vessel carrying Chinese immigrants to any port in Canada shall carry more than one such immigrant for every 50 tons of its tonnage; that the master of any vessel, bringing Chinese immigrants to any part of Canada, shall be personally liable to the majority for the payment of such fee or duty. Our representatives have assiduously pressed on the government the necessity of passing the immigration bill this year, and in their endeavors they have received strong assistance this week in the reception of the anti-Chinese resolutions passed at the public meeting in our city. The eastern press has again taken up the matter warmly and some have published the resolutions in full. These outspoken expressions of public sentiment have undoubtedly done a great deal towards inducing the government to proceed with the measure.

THE EVIL TIMES.

It is a regretful circumstance that our esteemed evening contemporary of the Times continues to publish the advertisement of a notorious establishment which it describes as an "hotel" when, in reality, it is a begnio of the most disreputable and disgraceful character, well known to be such by the editors of the Times. Only last March (see Times of that date) the house was presented to the bench of magistrates as a house where were held Sunday balls that were attended by lewd men and lewder women who carried their wild orgies into Sunday morning; yet the Times—which made such loud promises of respectability in its first number—has not hesitated to advertise it daily as a "pleasant and healthful resort FOR FAMILIES;" and no later than Tuesday evening, in a letter signed "Traveler" (but which bore unmistakeable signs of having been written in the Times office) held it up as a reputable place of public resort. To residents of Victoria who are aware of the reputation of the "hotel" nothing need be said. They shun it as they would a pestilence; but strangers—lady and gentleman tourists who are supposed to be ignorant of the true character of the "hotel," are liable to be misled by the advertisement and article in the Times and may suddenly find themselves inmates of a house of ill-fame! To palliate its offence the Times quotes from an advertisement that appeared two years and a-half ago in *The Colonist*. Now, we are willing to admit that the resurrected advertisement should not have appeared; but how is the offence of the Times palliated by the sin of *The Colonist*? Do two wrongs make a right? Does an error committed by this journal two-and-a-half years ago excuse a fault of the Times to-day—or, rather, every day for the past three months? One is not surprised to learn that the publication of the offensive advertisement has had a baneful effect on our contemporary. Its "five-cent bawling circulation" has almost ceased and the paper is now practically unsaleable on the streets.

POOR RIEL!

The French-Canadian members of the dominion parliament take every opportunity to show their sympathy with Riel. Mr. Laurier, M. P., the other day got in to quite a perspiration because he had noticed in a paper that the arch-rebel had a chain—weight attached to his leg. He said there were circumstances where it might be absolutely necessary to manacle a prisoner; but he did not see any reason in this case, and from the circumstances which were known he did not think the manacling was justified. Just so. Here we have one of the greatest criminals—nay, the greatest criminal Canada has ever produced—a man on whose head rests the blood of nearly one hundred human beings, and yet some Canadian patriots (!) would allow him to go about like a gentleman and have every opportunity given to him to escape. No, Mr. Laurier! Your friend Riel is not going to get off as cheaply as he did before, if the two million English-speaking Canadians in Ontario have anything to do with it.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY NOMENCLATURE.

Not a week passes but something crops up respecting the C. P. R. The latest thing has been an enquiry respecting the names which have been given to some of the new stations in the Northwest, the old names recognised by history and geography having been replaced in many cases by names more or less uncouth and utterly alien to the traditions or to the primitive inhabitants of the country. Fancy such jawbreakers as the following being added to the topography of the Northwest: Oatsround, Donnacona, Hecla, Ingolf, Lorfeden, Linhoping, Monstrie, Nordland, Carlstad, Upsala, Raith, etc. Mr. Pope said the company had fixed the names themselves, and if that be the case they are not to be congratulated on the selections they have made. The local names should certainly be preserved if there are not too many "creeks," "currents," or "villes," and the matter deserves consideration at the hands of the government, which the minister promised it should have.

THE ENGLISH AT PENJDEH.

A British officer connected with the boundary commission gives a rather gloomy account of the retirement of Captain Yates and other officers after the Penjdeh fight. He says that the English escaped by the skin of their teeth. The action was over in 45 minutes, and the Afghans were driven back with heavy loss. They formed outside the English camp, and the English were for some time in doubt whether they would be attacked or not. There were Turcomans in the camp with the English, and they informed the English officers that Alikhanoff, the Russian officer, had ordered them to attack the English, and when they refused, offered them 1000 krams for each of the heads of the English party that they would bring into the camp. The English party were compelled at once to retire in blinding rain along the same route which the retreating Afghans had taken, until they reached a place called Chul, where the English turned off to make for Kala-I-Maur, where a cavalry detachment of the commission was stationed. Their retirement was effected with great difficulty, as a very cold rain was falling, which caused a flood in the Kusk river, and made it impossible for them to cross. The distance from Penjdeh to Gulbran, the place to which they retired, was about 125 miles. On reaching the tops of the heights the wind blew so fiercely that they were hardly able to keep in their saddles. It was impossible to pitch a tent, and the party were obliged to lie down in the mud with drenched clothing. The writer declares that they were for some time without either food or fuel, and suffered greatly from hunger and cold. The effect of the retreat was seriously to damage the prestige of the English.

ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

There has been lately considerable discussion in the newspapers of the United States and Europe in reference to the acquisition of Cuba by the United States through purchase. There is authority for the statement that the president and his legal advisers are opposed to any acquisition of territory, whether of Cuba or of other parts of Mexico or elsewhere. The president feels very strongly and positively on this point. He believes that the Americans have now as much territory and as large a mass of illiterate and incongruous material in the population as can safely be managed. He is totally opposed to an aggrandizing foreign policy, and believes that the Americans have enough work to do at home in reforming their home administration. He believes that the extension of commerce with other nations on fair terms of exchange will benefit the United States and them, and that the cultivation of such commercial relations would give the States all the benefits which they could get from the possession of the territories, without the grave burdens and costly responsibilities which territorial extension would bring upon them. It is certain, therefore, that no schemes for the purchase or annexation of Cuba or other territorial extension will find favor with President Cleveland. He understands the nature and objects of such schemes, and is opposed to them as injudicious and dangerous to the welfare of his country and to the perpetuity of its form of government.

Syrup of Figs.

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal., is Nature's own true Laxative. This pleasant liquid fruit remedy may be had of Langley & Co. Sample bottles free and large bottles at 75 cents and $1 25. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known, to cleanse the system; to act on the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels gently yet thoroughly; to dispel headaches, Colds and Fevers, to cure Constipation, Indigestion and kindred ills. dw13

John Bright's Illness.

LONDON, June 14.—Right Hon. John Bright is again prostrated with illness, similar to that which compelled his retirement from the cabinet in 1870. He is seventy-four years old, and his friends fear that his constitution is breaking. His physicians have ordered him to take a prolonged rest from public and private affairs.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Personel of the British Cabinet.

LONDON, June 23.—Salisbury will announce in the Lords to-night that Gadstone, having given sufficient and entirely satisfactory assurance of aid in the conduct of the government, he (Salisbury) will take office and form a Cabinet.

Gladstone has asked Lord Salisbury to permit him to make a statement in the House of Commons to-night regarding the nature of the arrangement between the Liberal and Conservative leaders.

Sir Robert Hart has been appointed British Minister to China and Corea.

In addition to the names sent in the dispatches last night, the following are unofficially but definitely announced this afternoon as members of the new Ministry: Postmaster General, Lord John Manners; Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. Holmes; Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Munroe. Right Hon. Edward Gibson, besides being Lord Chancellor for Ireland, who will have a seat in the Cabinet, an unusual honor. It is believed that the Right Hon. Sir William Hart Dyke will be Chief Secretary for Ireland. Both the old and the new members will go to Windsor Castle to-morrow, the former to surrender and the latter to receive the seals of office.

The Queen has confirmed Lord Salisbury's Cabinet.

The Irish Secretary's portfolio was offered to five others and declined before Sir William Hart Dyke accepted it.

There are symptoms already that the Radicals will do their utmost to harrass the Conservatives. At an informal meeting to-day they decided to fight the budget unless it is fully satisfactory and to oppose the issue of exchequer bonds to meet the deficit. Further, they will insist upon the passage of a bill removing franchise disqualifications from persons receiving pauper medical relief.

During the proceedings in the House of Commons to-day a spirit of revolt was manifested in the speeches of Messrs. Collings and Labouchere.

The Conservatives expect important diplomatic changes. It is reported that Sir Austin Layard will return to Constantinople, and that Sir Edward Thornton will remain at St. Petersburg.

Late on Saturday night, May 9, four men were ejected from the European Club. They raised a cry that they had been swindled in the club house, and the mob that quickly gathered smashed the windows of the building. The police arrived and searched the house for the alleged gamblers, but none were to be found. The police then hastened to the neighboring Social Democratic Club, thinking that the gamblers might have taken refuge there. There they made a forcible entry, and when they were engaged in examining the upper floor, the mob that had followed, wrecked the lower parts of the establishment, looted the bar and carried off the coats, umbrellas and other personal property of the members. The police did not find any gamblers. The members of the club rallied and a free fight with the police followed. The result was that a great number of the members of the club were badly wounded and some fifty were arrested. Six only of those arrested were detained, however, for a further examination. These were arraigned for trial the next morning. Since that time the authorities have been making a searching inquiry and to-day a number of police and members of the club were committed for trial at the Old Bailey.

BERLIN, June 23.—The Gazette publishes the text of the agreement between England and Germany delimiting their respective territories in New Guinea.

PARIS, June 23.—The Government have decided to make the obsequies of Admiral Courbet a State funeral. The body will be placed temporarily in the Hotel des Invalides, whence it will be conveyed to Abbeyville, where, in accordance with the wish of the family, the body will be buried.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 24.—The members of the Gladstone ministry went to Windsor Castle to-day and delivired up their seals of office.

LONDON, June 24.—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, at present member of parliament for Portamouth, will go to Cairo forthwith, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary with the rank of privy counsellor.

LONDON, June 22.—The incident of the Queen's entrance upon the forty-ninth year of her reign, did not have given to it the leader in a single London paper. The statement that Prince Henry of Battenburg is to be invested with the garter completes the disgust which all feel over his selection as the husband of Princess Beatrice, and the personal attitude of the people toward the Queen was never before quite so distinctly critical, not to say unfriendly, as now.

LONDON, June 24.—Mr. Charles Warren Adams and Miss Mildred Coleridge, daughter of Lord Coleridge, chief justice of England, were married to-day at the residence of the bride's maternal uncle who was the officiating clergyman. The marriage was private. Lord Coleridge was asked by his daughter to attend her wedding but he refused. No other member of the family of Lord Coleridge was invited. Invitations were, however, issued to and accepted by all the family of Lady Coleridge, and all were present at the wedding.

LONDON, June 24.—Soon after the members of the late Gladstone ministry had retired from Windsor Castle, after delivering their seals of office, the members of the new ministry, formed by the Marquis of Salisbury, arrived and went through the ceremony of accepting office from the Queen and their receiving seals of office, making the usual acts of obeisance by kissing the hand of Her Majesty. Great crowds of people assembled at the railroad depot. On arrival of the train, bearing the ministry, Salisbury and Northcote were loudly cheered, the latter to an especial degree. Lord Randolph Churchill, on the contrary, was received with mingled cheers and groans.

ITALY.

ROME, June 24.—The Pope will create six new cardinals at the Consistory, t be held on the 13th July. At the same Consistory His Holiness will also announce the name of the new archbishop of Dublin.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, June 24.—Rumors are in circulation here of the arrest by the Russians of the British consul at Reshd in Persia while the bearer of a note from the consul general to the Russian commander at Sarakhs. It was a deliberately designed and carefully planned affair on the part of the Russians. The arrest excites a good deal of indignation in certain quarters.

ACCIDENT.—While the cargo of the Alden Besse was being discharged yesterday morning a sling-load of rice caught under the hatch and capsized, striking Christian Rodovan, an Austrian sailor, on the leg. The injured man was removed and Dr. Davis sent for, who found that a compound fracture had been sustained, and the unfortunate sailor was taken to marine hospital.

GIRLS CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Mid-Summer Examination and Exercises.

A large and appreciative audience assembled in the large rooms at the girls' central school yesterday of which Miss Williams is the principal, to witness the scholars pass through their examinations and receive their well deserved prizes. A noticeable adornment of the rooms were the specimens of scholars hand-writing and map drawing which were attached to the walls, amongst the best of which might be mentioned the specimens of the Misses Lizzie and Alice Carr, B. Jay, and Lily Swan and would really have done credit to any adult amateur draughtsman.

Among those present were Mr. S. D. Pope, superintendent of education, Messrs. Braden, Hayward, McMicking, Higgins, and Harris of the board of trustees; Messrs. Walker, Buk, Fell, Rev. D. Fraser, Rev. and Mrs. Beanlands, Hon. Mr. Duck and Mrs. Duck, Mr. and Mrs. McCully, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Braden, Mr. and Mrs. D. Spencer, Mrs. Scriven, Mrs. and Miss Christie, Mrs. and Miss Williams, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Jeffery, Mrs. Coates, Mrs. Askew, Miss Forrest, Miss Higgins, Miss Cook and many others.

The scholars were tastefully attired. Many of them carried handsome bouquets, all appeared on the qui vive of happy expectation and, judging them individually and collectively, a fairer assemblage could not be seen anywhere.

The examination commenced with the

SIXTH DIVISION

of which Miss Barrow is the teacher and the following were the exercises gone through:—

Chorus—"The Brook."

Recitation—"The Four Sunbeams," by E. Williams.

Dialogue—"Choice of Hours," by four little girls.

Duet—"The Winds," by Kitty Rogers and Lilian Vaughan.

Recitation—"The Strength of our Life," by Gertrude Simms.

Chorus—"The Birdies in the Wood."

All these pieces were well performed considering the tender ages of the children.

Mr. Pope then addressed a few words to the class and Mr. Hayward read the rolls of honor and distributed the prizes.

ROLLS OF HONOR.

Proficiency—Elizabeth Williams.

Deportment—Mary J. Preston.

Regularity and Punctuality—Kitty Rogers.

Prizes were distributed to the following scholars:—

Arithmetic (Presented by Mrs. Sylvester) Hattie Wilfley, Margaret Hill, Minnie Bryant, M. A. Bloomfield, Martha Wolfe, Beatrice McGregor, Mary Sylvester and Leihger Felker.

Pupils promoted from sixth to fifth division:—K. Williams, F. McDonald, L. Vaughan, K. Rogers, G. Sims, H. Wilfley A. Smith, M. Preston, E. Johnston, M. Bryant, H. Watson, E. Robinson, M. Anderson, E. Waite, J. McTaggart, R. Bloomfield, M. Cresch, H. Maynard, M. Hill, M. Cathcart, A. Porter, and Jane Dalby, total 24.

The examination of

DIVISION FIVE

was next proceeded with under the management of Miss M. Williams, the teacher, and consisted of very similar exercises to those gone through by division six.

Mr. Braden addressed the scholars and impressed upon them the necessity of paying every attention to their studies and helping their teacher all they could and concluded by hoping they would spend a pleasant holiday.

Mr. Pope then read the rolls of honor, and presented them to the following girls:—deportment—E. J. Coates; proficiency—O. C. Wilson; punctuality and regularity—C. Snyder.

Mr. Braden then presented prizes to the following girls: Head of school, O. C. Wilson; diligence, Mary Porter and C. Brewster, after which he proposed three cheers for the teacher, which was heartily responded to by the scholars.

The pupils promoted from fifth to fourth divisions were: O. Wilson, C. Snider, C. Bloomfield, E. Taylor, J. Whittel, D. Van Volkenburg, L. Preston Sharp, H. Estes, F. Elvin, N. McCulloch, O. Elford, H. Newburg, A. Hughes, M. Shields, A. Huson, M. King, F. Field, E. Morley, G. Buckett, O. Askew, F. Warner, M. Bates and C. Coates.

The examinations of

DIVISIONS THREE AND FOUR

was proceeded with under their respective teachers, Mrs. Reid and Miss Cameron.

Mr. Pope assured the scholars of these classes that their progress had been very satisfactory. Their teacher had been hard-working and he mentioned the fact of their parents being very welcome. It showed they took an interest in the children's education. He then read and distributed the rolls of honor and prizes.

Standard three—General proficiency, E. J. King; deportment, A. L. Findley; punctuality and regularity, Hattie McIntosh.

PRIZES.

Greatest improvement—E. Jesse; arithmetic, L. Ephinstone (prize presented by Mrs. Capt. Robertson); grammer, K. C. Houlihan (prize presented by Mrs. Capt. Robertson); reading, Florence Lee; mental arithmetic, M. E. Stephenson; deportment, B. Jennings, L. Banfield and M. Wilson; punctuality and regularity, A. Wylde, G. Ure and A. Heisterman.

SECOND DIVISION.

Head of class, Ada North. Writing (prize presented by Miss Cameron), Annie Findlay.

Promotions from third to second divisions—E King, E Jesse, L. Elphinstone, K. Houlihan, M. Stephens, F. Lee, B. Jennings, L. Banfield, A. Wylde, I. Carmichael, E. Bloomfield, M. McConnell, J. Maslin, H. McNioll, M. Wilson and Annie Findlay.

Government diplomas (division four)—Proficiency, J. G. Fraser; regular attendance, M. E. McKenzie; deportment, F. M. Lettice. Prizes—Head of class and regular attendance, J. G. Fraser; general proficiency, M. E. McKenzie; English grammar, A. F. Steele; spelling and dictation, A. L. McConnell; geography, B. A. Smith; writing, J. Rudge; greatest improvement and deportment, A. J. Blackbourn; diligence, M. E. Coates; general proficiency, M. E. Carlow and B. W. Lenfesty; greatest improvement in writing, Mary Ada Mitchell.

SECOND CLASS.

Deportment and general proficiency, C. M. Baker; diligence and deportment, E. I. Askew; general proficiency, C. D. Webinr; mental arithmetic, A. M. Oates and E. M. Ward.

Promotions from fourth to third divisions—J. Fraser, M. McKenzie, A. Steele, A. McConnell, M. Carlow, M. Mitchell, A. Blackbourn, N. Smith, J. Rudge, B. Lenfesty, M. Coates, L. McKitrick, F. Lettice, A. Castleton, H. Ball, Jessie White, L Johnston, M. Couves and S. Isaacs.

Mr. Braden was glad to see the improvemant these standards had made since last examination, and hoped their future progress would be as good. Advised those who had not yet taken prizes to proceed with renewed vigor next term, and thought it likely they would be successful.

Rev. D. Nevin, chaplain of H. M. S. Constance, was next called upon to address the scholars, and his natural wit and gentlemanly bearing at once captivated their young hearts.

Mr. McMicking hoped the pupils would have the same zeal during their holidays as they had in their lessons, and come back to school renewed both mentally and physically.

Mr. Pope announced that the school would be closed until the first Monday in August, and called for three cheers for the teachers, which was ably responded to by the scholars.

This ended the morning's exercises.

The examination of

DIVISION TWO,

of which Mrs. Caldwell is the teacher, commenced at 1 p. m., and comprised the following: Chorus, "Robin Redbreast;" simultaneous reading, "Beatitudes;" chorus of seven girls, "What Does Little Birdie Say;" recitation, "Bernardo del Carpio," by Kitty Jeffree; chorus, "Neva Boatman's Song;" recitation, "The Beauty and the Bee," by Jessie Stephens.

These exercises were all well rendered and called forth plaudits of praise from the visitors.

Mr. Jessop, ex-superintendent of schools, addressed this class, and said it was many years since he had visited the school, but was glad to be there once more; he saw marked improvement, and hoped they would continue in the same direction.

Mr. Hayward then read the rolls of honor, and afterwards distributed the prizes.

SECOND ROLL OF HONOR.

Department, J. M. Bradley; punctuality, G. H. Withrow; proficiency, E. Tyark. Prizes—Arithmetic, Cora Watson; dictation, Lizzie McConnell; writing, Lizzie Horton; geography, Lizzie Wilson; deportment, Alice Ball.

Promotions from second to first division—E. Tyack, G. Withrow, J. Bradley, C. Watson, C. Christie, K. Jeffree, L. McConnell, L. Horton, A. Davey, L. Wilson, J. McDonald, J. Stephens, K. Denny, A. Munsie and C. Cudlip.

The examination of

DIVISION ONE

was conducted by its able teacher Miss E. A. Williams, and consisted of questions in geography, history, grammer and mental arithmetic. Simultaneous reading, "The battle of Hohenlinden," lessons on the globe; song, "The Reapers;" reading, "The beleagured city" by Lizzie Carr; composition, "Rivers," Isabel Christie; song "Far away," Grace Fawcett; composition, "Alcohol," Lizzie Carr; reading, "Constance Defence" by L. Parks; chorus, "O had I wings to Fly;" composition, "Alcohol," first prize, by Annie Robertson; chorus, "The Pilot;" recitation, "Somebody's Darling," by Esther Johnston; song, "Vacation."

The delivery of these exercises were exceedingly good, the recitations and composition were given with good grace and distinctness, and the part songs were nicely arranged and well sung, the treble and alto blending very harmoniously, and Miss Williams, who played the accompaniments, kept them in good time.

Mr. Harris read and presented the rolls of honor to the following successful candidates: Regularity and punctuality, J. Melbins; proficiency, Annie Christie; deportment, Julia Askew.

Rev. Mr. Fraser remarked that he was surrounded by such a galaxy of able speakers that he would not detain them. He impressed upon them the advisability of continuing on the up grade, and urged them to make use of all the talents their Creator had presented them with, and concluded by wishing all a happy vacation.

Mr. McMicking was glad to see the progress of this class and the interest parents were now taking. He was not yet thoroughly saturated with school work, had he known of the pleasure it would give him he would likely have taken it up long ago. He concluded by hoping the scholars would enjoy their holiday and give a good account of themselves in the high school.

Hon. Mr. Duck extended thanks and congratulations to the young people, and explained that this province had always tried to give its children a good education. In 1871 when this province was a crown colony, $15,000 appropriations had been made in 1872 and 1873 $40,000 each year had been placed in the estimates for education purposes, this vote continued until 1876 when $43,000 was appropriated and for the year 1888 $82,000 was placed in the estimates. This was a large sum for so sparsely settled a province, but he felt sure no investment of the government's would do more good or would yield a better return. He did not have the same opportunities of obtaining such an education as they had to day, and a polished intellect was the bright gem of the world of thought. He was glad to have the pleasure of presenting to Miss Annie Christie the Governor General's medal for gaining the highest per centage of marks in the province. She had obtained 668 out of a possible 800. The second had been 628. He was sure the young lady had worked hard for it and she deserved it. She was not only a credit to her class but to her city. This system of rewarding extra efficient pupils was organised by Lord Dufferin and had been carried on since by Lord Lorne and this medal was the gift of Lord Lansdowne. He concluded by advising all scholars to be as diligent in the future as they had in the past, and probably another pupil of this class would receive a medal next year.

Mr. Jessop advised scholars to devote a portion of their vacation to study so that they should not come back intellectually worse. He was not saturated with school matters either but he intended becoming so.

Two lady delegates of the Women's Christian Temperance Association then addressed a few remarks and delivered two prizes to the young ladies who had written the compositions on alcohol, and intimated that their society would give prizes every year for essays on subjects in connection with their work.

Mr. Higgins was then called upon to deliver the prizes. He said he was most happy to perform that pleasing duty to the young ladies, and was sure the prize-winners had earned them. He had been present at the ward school examinations, and found to-day's exercises equally gratifying. He impressed upon the senior scholars the necessity of their stretching out a helping hand to the juniors who would come into their classes after vacation, and then proceeded to distribute the prizes.

Special prize composition, Isabel Christie; regularity, punctuality, deportment and diligence (presented by Mrs. T. N. Hibben), Nettie Becker; knitting (Mrs. Hibben), I. Cathcart; I. arithmetic, L. Swan; II. arithmetic, C. Lorimer; diligence, Annie Spencer; English Improvement, Louie Sylvester; reading, Esther Johnson; history and spelling, Minnie Cox; truthfulness (presented by Mr. Fell), Alice Carr.

SECOND DIVISION.—Diligence, Flora Fraser.

The promotions from division one to high school are: Misses A. Christie, N. Becker, N. Broderick, A. Robertson, A. Spencer, L. Swan, L Carr, C. Lorimer, I. Christie, J. Mebius, J. Hill and E. Johnston.

After a few moments' anxious expectation two young ladies advanced from an ante-room, carrying a tray on which rested a valuable silver service, and presented it, accompanied by the following address, to Miss E. A. Williams:

Dear Miss Williams: Your pupils and fellow-teachers have you to accept this slight token of their esteem and goodwill. It is with feelings of deep regret we learn that you are leaving us, but we feel sure that you will share with us pleasant recollections of the many happy hours we have spent together within these walls. We wish to assure you that you carry with you into whatever sphere of usefulness the future may call you our sincere and heartfelt wishes for your happiness and well-being.

Victoria Public School, June 24, 1885.

Miss Williams was apparently quite taken by surprise by this unexpected kindness, and got Rev. Mr. Fraser to respond for her, which he did in a very able and acceptable manner.

One young lady then proposed three cheers for Miss Williams, which all present heartily joined in. Then came the national anthem, after which most of the visitors departed, amply satisfied with the pleasure they had received in watching the close of the most successful examination that has ever taken place in this city.

AT the station down in Indiana the Lake Shore company employs a lady ticket agent. She is a good agent, and attends closely to her business, but she is a woman still. The other day a lady traveler stepped up to the ticket window and inquired about a train that was a little late. "Will the train be long?" she asked, meaning if it would be long in arriving. "Oh, yes," was the reply of the fair ticket agent, "longer than last season, but without so many ruffles around the edge." —*Chicago Herald.*

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.—Mr. H. Vigor, steamboat inspector, returned from Kootenay and the upper Columbia yesterday morning by way of Portland and the Sound. He reports affairs at Farwell flourishing and everyone doing well. Mr. Vigor inspected the boilers of the steamer Peerless and other boats and found everything satisfactory.

YORK'S REVENGE.

An Adventure with the Terror of Colletto Creek.

A Young German's Predicament—in Fear of Death—A Noble Act—A Family made Happy—A Generous Response.

(Translated from the German by Alex Sweet.)

Judge Julius Schuetze of Austin editor of the Vorwaerts, publishes in his paper some very interesting reminiscences of early life in Texas. When a mere boy he came to the Lone Star State from Germany with his mother and sister, and settled in the flourishing German settlement of Yorktown. He tells of how, being unacquainted with backwoods life, he built a cabin, which, however, as far as protection, from the rigor of the Texas norther was concerned, was an architectural failure. The roof leaked, the covering being of cotton cloth, while the door, which was constructed on the north side of the cabin and consisted of a curtain, was just where the norther wanted it, so to speak.

A PLAN.

Young Schuetze conceived the idea of cutting down a tree and making a roof of the boards, although his strength and experience at the business were rather limited. There was, moreover, a still more serious obstacle to his project. The land, and, of course, the trees were owned by a man named York, who lived on Colletto Creek, and was the terror of the whole country. He bore the reputation of being a desperado of the worst possible character when drunk, which seemed to be his normal condition. He had a special animosity against those whom he suspected of stealing the timber of his land. Nevertheless young Schuetze determined to saw down a tree and make a roof for the cabin that so inadequately sheltered his mother and sister. It was his intention to saw down a tree and then get permission of York to use any tree he found lying on the ground. The following is a translation of Judge Schuetze's experience:

A MEETING.

Armed with a handsaw, I went out into the darkness and searched until I found a tree I thought would answer the purpose, I knelt down in the sand at the root of the tree and began my labors with the saw, and with fear and trembling. The noise of the saw caused me inexpressible anxiety. I had not been at work more than five minutes when my hair curled in my veins, to use a mixed metaphor. I heard a most fearful and prolonged oath, that seemed to come down from the sky. In my terror, I believed that it proceeded from somebody up in the tree.

I glanced around, and there towered over me an immense horse, and on the horse a correspondingly large man. They were not spectres. The man had a pistol in his hand, and he was none other than York himself. My heart ceased to beat. My tongue cleaved to the roof of my mouth. The desperado continued to take name of the Lord in vain.

A PLEA FOR PARDON.

"At last, after hunting for months," he exclaimed: "I've got one of you, have I, you—thieff" and still holding the pistol in his hand, he descended from his horse.

I begged like a good fellow.

"Mr. York please forgive me. I only wanted one tree to make some boards to cover the room of my house, so my mother and sister will not suffer. It rains right into the house."

The fierce, bloodthirsty ruffian, who was more like a demon than a man, looked at me in silence. He did not reply. He put his pistol in its scabbard, seized his horse by the bridle and swung himself into the saddle. As soon as he was in the saddle he resumed his swearing, as if to make up for lost time.

"For months and months I've been watching for a chance to kill one of these—who steal my timber, and now when I've caught one, he isn't the right one,—the luck," and York put spurs to his horse and was soon out of sight.

I picked up my saw and staggered back to the little cabin. I threw myself softly on the bed, and in broken accents told the story of my adventure. My mother was in dispair. None of us knew what the legal consequences might be, and we believed that imprisonment in the penitentiary would be the result under the most favorable circumstances.

PLANS OF ESCAPE.

My poor mother advised me to fly the country. I was to go to San Antonio and obtain employment until she and my sister would join me. She said she could not survive the disgrace and sorrow of my being dragged away in chains, a prisoner in the hands of the minions of the law. None of those in that little shanty closed their eyes that night. It was past midnight, and at daybreak I was to make my exodus.

About 4 o'clock I heard a wagon coming down the road. It came nearer and nearer. With my heart beating the wild tattoo I listened. It turned off the road and came direct for the house, in front of which it halted. I distinctly heard a voice say:

"He must be here. Mr. York said it was a house with a white cotton roof," and then a man called "Hello!"

There could be no longer any doubt. The minions of the law, anticipating fight, were upon me. My mother and sister cried out in despair and wrung their hands.

"Oh, Julius, why didn't you go sooner! They have come for you!"

I stepped out of the door and saw two negroes, with a wagon, to which hitched a pair of mules.

A GENEROUS ACT.

"Good mawnin', sah, said one of them, taking off his hat; "am you de young man what sawed one ob Massa York's trees last night?"

I admitted that I was the guilty party. All hope had fled from my bosom. I was ready to hold out my hands to be handcuffed.

"I knowed dis was de house," resumed the negro. "Massa York sent us here to put a good roof on de house an' fix it up comfortable like. We has brought de nails and de boards, and a little windy."

No doomed man under the gallows, who, just as the executioner adjusted the rope, heard that he had been reprived, could have felt happier than I did. And this was the way that York, the terror of Coletto, got even with me for trying to saw down one of his trees.

Before night, the skilful negroes had a splendid roof on, and had put in a window, and otherwise fixed up the house in a most comfortable manner.

On the following Sunday I made a pilgrimage to the ranch of Colonel York to thank him for his kindness. He was at home. When I offered to work for him in payment for what he had done for us, he laughed out loud.

"How old are you?" he asked.

"Seventeen."

"You want to use all your young strength to help your mother and sister. I don't want you to work for me. It's all right. If you ever get into any trouble come to me and I'll help you."

Esquimalt Public School—Midsummer Examination.

The midsummer examination of this school, of which Mr. A. C. Steele is teacher, was held this forenoon in the presence of the Hon. Jno. Robson, M. P. P., minister of education, Mr. S. D. Pope, B. A. superintendent of education, Messrs. Cartmel and Doran, trustees, Messrs. Innes, Capt. Wolfenden and several other parents and friends. Mr. Pooley, M. P. P., was unavoidably prevented from attending, but sent two handsome prizes to be competed for.

In the earlier part of the forenoon the children were tested as to their proficiency in reading, spelling, mental arithmetic, geography, etc., the answers given showing marked proficiency.

After recess the Hon. Mr. Robson spoke at some length to the pupils on the advantages of education, urging them to be steady and industrious; to the parents urging them to take a more direct personal interest in the affairs and management of the school, and to the trustees and teacher complimenting them on the order, efficiency and cleanliness, as well as advancement of the school.

Mr. Cartmel was then called upon, but said that the exhaustive remarks of Mr. Robson had left nothing much for any one else to say, but it was a gratifying circumstance to both trustees and teacher that they should be complimented by such high authority, and an incitement to all to continue to merit such approbation.

Capt. Wolfenden remarked the correctness and readiness of the reading and spelling of the younger children. After which the rolls of honor and prizes were distributed in the following order:

Diploma for entrance to High school, Master A. S. Cartmel.

ROLL OF HONOR.

General proficiency, A. S. Cartmel; regular attendance and punctuality, Hugh Logan; good conduct, Charles Bunting.

PRIZES.

Head boy of senior third class, C. Bunting; do, girl, M. Bunting; head boy of junior third class, Dan. Cartmel; do, girl, E. Millington; head boy of second class, D. Isbister; do, girl, K. Doran; head boy of second junior, Fred Innes; do, girl, Mabel Bunting; head boy of first junior, Ed. Logan; do, girl, Annie Isbister.

The following promotions were then announced by the teacher to fourth class: Chas Bunting, Maud Bunting and Van Innes.

From junior third to senior