

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1892.

EASTERN EXAMPLES.

The Empire of the 20th contains a very moderate and judicious article on the school question in Manitoba. It advises a policy of conciliation, and shows how New Brunswick, under circumstances strikingly similar to those which now obtain in Manitoba, found a way out of the difficulty with very little trouble.

When the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided that the School Law of New Brunswick was constitutional the Roman Catholic minority felt exceedingly sore, and complained very bitterly. Their case, as they presented it, was certainly a hard one. They could not conscientiously use the public schools. They were obliged to support schools of their own, and at the same time pay their full quota towards the support of the schools established under the School Act.

There was resistance for some time, and a few Catholics refused to pay their school assessments. The school authorities were obliged to sue them, and their goods in some instances were seized and sold. Leading men in the province saw that this sort of thing would never do, and they set about finding a modus vivendi under which Catholics, where the circumstances admitted, could get the kind of education they preferred—something as near as possible like that under the existing law. Bishop Sweeney and Mr. Boyd, Chairman of the Board of Education, and afterwards Senator, made an arrangement by which the Catholic children of the City of St. John could be taught by Catholic teachers licensed by the Government precisely as other teachers were. The compromise worked well.

There is peace between the denominations in St. John and in other parts of the province, and the school law disagreement has, in New Brunswick, almost passed into the realm of forgotten things. In Prince Edward Island there was a somewhat similar struggle, and the result is much the same as it is in New Brunswick. In the towns the public schools which are attended by Catholic children have Catholic teachers, and religious instruction is given after school hours. In the country districts the trustees have full power to employ any licensed teacher they can get. There is no sort of religious test. Men and women of all denominations, provided they can produce testimonials of good moral character, are eligible to enter the teacher's profession. The matter in those districts adjusts itself with little or no friction. In districts in which the majority of the householders are Catholics, a Catholic teacher is generally, but by no means invariably, employed. In mixed districts, where Protestants predominate, the services of a Protestant teacher are generally secured. But the people have come to be very liberal in this respect, and the ability, standing and character of the applicant for a school, are often alone considered by the trustees, without much regard being paid to the religion he or she professes. Depopulationism in the matter of education is seldom heard of in Prince Edward Island. All denominations, with apparent cheerfulness, conform to the law and assist in its operation.

This will, no doubt, be the case in Manitoba after a little while. Both parties will get weary of strife and will earnestly desire to live in peace and good neighborhood. When this is the case a way out of the difficulty will be found which all can take without doing violence to their principles or their consciences.

CHINESE POLICY.

The exclusion of the British Columbia Indians from the State of Washington during the hop-picking season is one of those measures of narrow-minded, short-sighted selfishness that small politicians, who are ready to do anything in order to get votes, will most likely do more harm to the hop-growing industry of the State than the want of a few weeks' employment will do the Indians. Indian labor is required there, or it would not be in demand. If there was plenty of labor in the hop-growing districts, the Indians would not be wanted. It is very likely that some of the men who have votes see a good chance to clinch the hop-growers, so they have prevailed on the politicians, who are their humble and obedient servants, to keep the British Columbia Indians out of the country. The hop-growers must have the labor, and if the British Columbia supply is out, those in the State who are in a position to pick hops can make their own terms, and it can easily be guessed that those terms will not be moderate. But who cares how much the farmers suffer as long as the boys and the girls of the towns have a good time and earn big wages. This sort of thing may be fun for the politicians and the voters, but it may be ruin to those who are engaged in an industry profitable to the country, who must get their work done in the season, and done well. We have heard that the fruit raising industry in at least one coast state has been nearly ruined by a similar short-sighted policy. The fruit raisers are obliged to give one-half of their crop to get the other half saved.

NOT A MARTYR.

Past Bryno, to whose benefits the Times devotes so much of its space, is an unfortunate stranger who spends part of his time in weaving dismal romances. The story he tells one person does not correspond with the pitiful narrative he relates to gain the sympathy and help of another. Before kind-hearted people give credence to what he says about his treatment by the health authorities, would it

not be well to make a few enquiries to find out whether they are true or not? It is very probable that the unfortunate man is destitute, but he would be more likely to get the help he needs by making true representations of his actual condition, than he will by attempting to make the public believe that he was ill used by those who had no other desire than to befriend him. His case will be enquired into, and we are very much mistaken if, when the truth is known, Mr. Piat Bryno will not get credit for having a very lively imagination.

A MODERN TYRANT.

The Emperor of Morocco is not very favorably known to the people of the West. He is looked upon as a semi-barbarian who is not very hospitable to Christian strangers and who rules his people in a despotic and not very merciful way. This from what is said of him by Mr. Charles E. Goss in the August number of the Nineteenth Century, is an estimate of his character, which leans pretty far in the direction of mildness.

Muley Hassan is apparently a good deal more than half a barbarian, and those who are so unfortunate as to be his subjects have to bear tyranny and oppression which would be altogether intolerable to any man, white or black, who had ever had a taste of true freedom.

No man in Morocco dare show by any sign that he is well off. If the Emperor has an suspicion that a subject of his possesses wealth he will soon find means to rob and perhaps to beggar him. One of his creatures, the Kaid or a Kasha, pounces upon him, and he may consider himself fortunate if he gets off with his life. The consequence is that everyone in Morocco, if he is to be believed, is poor, and the richer he is the louder are his professions of poverty. There is no security of property in Morocco.

The administration of justice under this Muley Hassan is worse than a mockery. Unless a man is rich enough to bribe the judges he is punished, whether he is innocent or guilty. Mr. Goss says: "A Moorish law court is a parody of all that Europeans mean by justice. Extortion is the main object of the judges and the contempt for authority is absolute. The rich may escape with whole skins, but those without 'palm' have scant mercy. For instance, the mere accusation of a paltry debt, if made from some favored quarter, will bring on the accused the ordinary punishment for such conduct. This consists of breaking the ankle bones and pitching the sufferer into the nearest lane or ditch, whence his relatives may not remove him. As there are no surgeons or medical appliances, the bones cannot be set, and they unite so as to leave the toes turned inward directly facing each other. At Tangier I have seen several times one of these poor creatures—possibly quite innocent—the rich man attributed to him—hobbling over the cobble alleys, while the passers-by judged each other and muttered 'Thief!'

It is wonderful that in a country that has been in contact with civilization almost as long as civilization has existed on the earth, such abominable cruelty and injustice can be practiced. But when the reader comes to know what Muley Hassan did to get the throne of Morocco and to make himself secure in its possession, he will not find it difficult to believe the accounts of the atrocities that are daily committed in his name and with his sanction.

The Throne of Morocco must be occupied by a man who can trace his descent from the Prophet, and there appears in this country no other law of succession. The most eligible member of the deceased Emperor's family succeeds, and the most eligible appears to be the one who has the fewest scruples and who is most successful in getting other members of his family out of the way. On the death of Muley Hassan's father, three of his male relatives disappeared in a most mysterious way. His uncle, Muley Abbas, was still between him and the throne. Muley, having secured the support of his father's ministers, Abbas fled to the country. Word was sent to the fugitive uncle that he was not wanted in this world much longer. Three months was the time given him in which to make his exit. Abbas, it appears, was a fatalist. "He saw that it was decreed that his life should be short," so the unhappy man drank himself to death within the specified time. Another uncle had designs upon the throne. His attempt failed. Muley forgave him and presented him with a beautiful female slave. This uncle, one night soon after his marriage with this slave, died suddenly. A cousin of the Emperor, a gallant soldierly young man, seemed to be in the Emperor's way. He was given charge of a military expedition. When he was about to start, the Emperor lent him the Imperial tent, which is supported by a massive beam. The young man never returned alive. The soldiers brought his body back with them, saying that the tent beam had fallen upon him accidentally, and crushed the life out of him. There is now no one left to succeed Muley Hassan except his two sons. One of these is too feeble to be thought of as a ruler, "while the other," Mr. Goss says, "is too young to be reckoned with," whatever this may mean. The reviewer thinks that, from these details, and some others of a similar nature, it is "easy to obtain the measure of Muley Hassan's precise place in the Temple of Civilization."

We should think so. Yet circumstances may one day be such that it will rest with this bloodthirsty, treacherous brute, whose understanding is mean, and whose bigotry is unbending, whether there shall be peace or war between two great nations.

A Consideration.

GREYHEARD.—My brother suffered from summer complaint and was extremely weak. We tried many remedies but without effect. At last my aunt advised us to try Dr. Fowler's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and before he had taken one bottle he was cured. We consider it saved his life. MISS ADELAIDE CRITCHFIELD, Baldwin, Ont.

THE PREMIERSHIP.

The state of the health of the Premier of the Dominion makes it probable that he must before very long retire from public life. A knowledge of this has caused those interested in the public affairs of the Dominion to ask who is to be his successor. Some Grits who consider that they are wonderfully smart, pretend to think that the Hon. Mr. Haggart will succeed Sir John Abbott. They do not believe a word that they say, but they imagine that their silly prediction or false report will annoy the leading men of the Conservative party, and perhaps create division among them and among the rank and file. But they will find that they have concocted their own grand scheme. It will not hurt the Conservatives in any way, neither will it help the Liberals, who, just now, are quite free to admit, are in a state of political destitution, and would gladly welcome a windfall of any kind from anywhere.

If, unfortunately, Sir John Abbott will be forced to retire, the Conservatives will not have the slightest difficulty in finding a man admitted by Canadians of all parties to be well fitted to fill the position. It is quite evident that Sir John Thompson will succeed the present Premier if he wishes to take the position. No one questions Sir John Thompson's intellectual ability, and it is also known that he possesses many of the qualities which a leader of the Government of the Dominion should possess. He is energetic and is, at all times, master of himself. He is always ready to work, and always fit for his work, whatever it may be. He is kindly and courteous in his intercourse with his fellow-men, and he, at the same time, is known to have a will of his own. As far as he is known, he has fewer weaknesses than most men, and more strong points. His knowledge of public affairs is extensive, and he has had considerable experience in the work of administration. It may be seen on reflection that there are very few men, indeed, so well fitted by education, by disposition, by ability and by experience, to be a leader of a Government, as Sir John Thompson.

But it is said "He is a Roman Catholic, and Ontario will never allow a Roman Catholic to be the Premier of the Dominion." We do not believe that the people of Ontario are so stupid and so bigotted as to object to a man who is, in all other respects, well qualified to fill the position, on account of his religion. This seems to us an unreasonable objection to make on account of the color of his hair or the length of his nose. When a man does his duty conscientiously and well, what difference does it make to those who benefit by his services what religion he professes? The day has gone by when people generally object to employ a man whom they know can do good work on account of his creed. The day of religious tests is past, and why should such a test be virtually retained with respect to the Premiership of the Dominion? Roman Catholics do not complain when a Protestant becomes Premier, and we do not see why Protestants should object when a Catholic who is clearly the man best fitted to perform his duties, and on account of political services best entitled to it, is named to fill the position. We are quite sure from the way in which Sir John Thompson has performed his duties as Minister of Justice, the most arduous and the most exacting of all, that he could not tell what religion he professes.

It is rumored that Sir John Thompson does not want to be Premier—that he would rather occupy a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court. This may or may not be true. We believe that if the Minister of Justice retired from politics at the present crisis, the sufferer would suffer a very serious loss. It would not be impossible to get a lawyer who would make as good a Supreme Court Judge as Sir John Thompson, for the Dominion has, happily, many eminent lawyers on the Bench and at the Bar, but the statesman who would make so good a Premier as he, is not in sight, on this side of the Atlantic, at any rate. The High Commissioner is a statesman of great ability and wide and varied experience, but it is by no means sure that Sir Charles Tupper would be available if the Premiership were vacant.

LEAVES HIS POST.

We see that Dr. Milne, the City Health Officer, leaves British Columbia for Eastern Canada by this morning's boat. We are surprised to see the Health Officer abandoning his post before danger from the visitation of the smallpox is over. He is now in full command, and can do exactly as he sees fit. He has the opportunity of showing what he can do when he has no superior to direct and instruct him, but he is hardly left alone when he throws up the command and leaves a young subordinate in charge. This does not show that Dr. Milne has a very strong sense of duty or much confidence in his own power to deal with the disease.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We are assured that Mr. L. R. Harrison is the author of the account of the seizure of the vessels in Behring Sea by the Russian cruiser, which appeared in yesterday morning's papers. It is therefore exceedingly unjust to him to attribute its authorship to Captain Keefe or anyone else. Mr. Harrison, who is a clever, well-educated man, wrote the account under considerable difficulties on shipboard, and he alone is entitled to the credit of having written it. It is, as our readers know, a very readable narrative, and it bears the marks of truth on its face. The greater number of the facts came under his own observation, and those that did not he obtained a knowledge of from what he knew to be reliable sources.

THE CANADIAN WESTERN.

Mr. Frank Bakeman, the representative of the Chicago capitalists, who will engage in the work of building the Canadian Western Railway, left for Chicago, this morning, over the Canadian Pacific. During his stay here, he and his associates have arranged the details of the plan by which the road is to be built, and have secured a vast amount of information concerning the country which the road is to traverse. Two survey parties have been sent out to gather information about the lands of the Island in districts hitherto unexplored, and it is possible that within another fortnight the surveys will be started, and the arduous undertaking actually begun. There are many here who yet remain unconvinced of the bona fides of the gentlemen who have taken upon themselves the task of giving to Victoria and the Province a second line of railway to its eastern boundary. Did they have a full knowledge of what has already been done towards that end, their doubts would cease.

Mr. Bakeman returns to Chicago with a well-defined scheme, and with all the information necessary to lay before his associates. There is no room for a peradventure about their engaging in the work. A construction company, among whom are some of the leading men of Victoria, has been formed, having a working capital sufficient to carry on the construction of the line, and a start will be made before the end of the present year. No serious difficulty will be met in financing the scheme, so as to have rapid and continued progress toward the desired end, the aid which the city, Province and Dominion will extend making this possible.

It has been suggested that a party of prominent Victorians should later on visit Chicago and meet the capitalists who will furnish the money of war. This has been received with favor, and it is proposed that such a party be formed to visit America, great city about the middle of October next. Mr. Bakeman has made a friend of every one with whom he has come in contact. He has impressed all with his ability to handle every detail of the great work, and has departed with the best wishes of every Victorian for abundant success in his negotiations, and his early return to take active direction of the building of the line.

THE LATEST OUTRAGE.

The account of the latest outrage in Behring Sea, so graphically written by Mr. L. R. Harrison, shows that Russia, as well as the United States, claims to exercise sovereignty over the waters of Behring Sea. That account also proves that the Russians, like the Americans, are ready to treat sealers pursuing their lawful avocation on the high seas as criminals. It is evident now that Russia and the United States claim virtually to own the whole of Behring Sea. They regard that great body of water, which is really part of the Pacific Ocean, as much their property as they do the wilds of Siberia and the forests of Alaska.

The Russians are much more pre-emptory in the exercise of their self-asserted authority than are the Americans. They give no notice; they require no evidence. They seize ships and deprive men of their freedom without even the shadow of a pretext. The treatment which the men received after they, having committed no crime known to the law, were captured and should be denigrated, and they will ask the officers who stole the clothes, money and other property of the starving and shivering crews of the vessels that were seized. It is difficult to believe that men who pretend to be civilized could be guilty of such an inhuman and heartless outrage.

We are the more surprised at the course pursued by the Russian authorities as they know that the United States has submitted the claim they assert in such a despotic way to arbitration. It is evident that if the arbitrators decide against the American claim the inference must be that the Russian claim is also untenable. It may be said that Russia is not a party to the arbitration, and cannot be bound by its decision. But Russia cannot, whether it likes it or not, help being morally affected by the findings of the arbitrators. If they decide that the United States has no right to exercise jurisdiction over Behring Sea at a greater distance than three miles from the shore, it is altogether unlikely that Russia will continue to claim a jurisdiction and to exercise an authority which competent arbitrators had decided was contrary to the law of nations. And we have a very strong notion that if, in the face of such a decision, Russia still asserted its claim, other nations, including the United States of America, would assume such an attitude that the Russian Government would not venture to enforce what it considered its rights in Behring Sea.

It is to be hoped that when a knowledge of the outrages reaches London the British Government will at once take steps to obtain reparation for the men who have been so wantonly injured and whose property has been so unwarrantably seized. Vigorous action in this matter will go far to prove to

THE RUSSIAN SEIZURES.

The British nation that the foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government is not so weak as its opponents predicted it would be. This is the first matter which Lord Rosebery will have to deal with as having occurred since his accession to office. There is a probability, therefore, that he will deal with it promptly and firmly, and his representations may be so reasonable and so forcible that the Russian Government may find it politic to do justice to the injured men and, it may be, change its whole attitude with respect to the sovereignty of the western half of Behring Sea. This is the more likely as the Government of the United States will also find it necessary to take action in the matter.

President Harrison cannot just now stand idly by and see United States citizens imprisoned and maltreated by the Russian Government. The American people have never believed in the soundness of the claim of their Government to the sovereignty of a moiety of Behring Sea, and the way in which the crew of the C. H. White has been treated by the Russian authorities will cause them to see the unreasonableness of the claim in a still stronger light. When then both the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the United States, protest against the action of Russia in Behring Sea, there will be some chance of reparation being made to the men who were deprived of their freedom and their property, and who were forced to undergo much hardship, by officers acting under the authority of the Russian Government.

As a meeting of the Sealers' Association held yesterday morning it was decided to have a complete statement of the case prepared in as brief form as possible and to send it to Premier Sir John Abbott at Ottawa so that the Government can have the full facts at its disposal. This was done, and last night the message was sent to Ottawa, and will probably be received in course of a day or two. The sealers hope that the Dominion Government will take immediate action and promptly lay the full account of the seizure before the Imperial Government, so that the rights of vessels flying the British flag on the high seas may be maintained.

The Provincial Government will also lend the weight of its influence in endeavoring to have the matter adjusted as promptly and fairly as possible. Yesterday morning Hon. Thomas Dufferin, Premier and Attorney-General, gave instructions to have a complete statement made of all the facts and circumstances of the case, these to be prepared in a brief form and forwarded at once to Ottawa. This prompt action on the part of the Government will assist very materially in enabling the Ottawa Government to deal with the case.

The Premier, speaking to a COLONIST reporter yesterday, said he thought and he would be necessary would be to lay the complete STATEMENT OF THE FACTS before the Ottawa authorities. This would show clearly how the matter stood, and he has every hope that the Dominion Government would act with promptness and energy in having the Imperial Government fully advised.

The British Columbia Board of Trade has also taken the matter into consideration, and a memorial has been prepared and sent to Ottawa, with an urgent request that every step necessary be taken back to protect the sealers' property and to secure compensation for the seizures already made. Besides this, the Vancouver Board of Trade will also be asked to co-operate. Collector of Customs Milne has made a complete statement of the case which has been reported to him. This statement also goes to Ottawa to back up if necessary what other statements have been made. The American Consular agent has been waited upon by Capt. Curman, of the San Francisco schooner, C. H. White, and the American Government will accordingly be fully advised.

The sealing schooner owners in this city and elsewhere in the Province have really grave cause for fear. There are nearly 40 of the schooners now on the Russian Coast, or en route there, and no one can tell how many of these are seized already, for, judging by what has been done in the case of the "C. H. White," the "W. J. McQueen," the "Ariel" and the "White," all are in danger. Should these vessels be seized and the officers and men be treated in the same way as the crew of the "C. H. White," what the extent of the injury and loss will be. Not only is much valuable property in danger, but the very lives of the men who are on board are risked. Even now there may be some of the crews who are being brought home at the absent of the "C. H. White," and, if necessary, to render assistance.

Captain J. D. Cox, president of the Sealers' Association, expressed, in an unobscured language, the indignation he feels over the occurrence. He does not know of anything the sealers can do to supplement what has already been done by them, but, if he had his way, he would have a British warship with at once sent to patrol the waters of the Japan and Russian coasts to protect British vessels against such piracy as that of Russia.

"It used to be," he exclaimed in disgust, "that a vessel flying the British flag was respected everywhere. But it seems now that almost anyone can with impunity insult it, and the British flag on a Canadian vessel can be trampled on with little fear of punishment." One thing of which Captain Cox most complains is that no warning was given at any time of the action which would be taken by the Russians, and there was no way in which the Victoria schooner could be instructed that they were pirates. The captain is very much afraid nothing will be done to maintain the rights of the schooner on the high seas, for his experience in the past has been that the sealers get scant justice.

ENTITLED TO NO GREAT CREDIT. While the captives and men who were brought back to Victoria from the inhospitable "shelter" of Petropulovky were glad enough to get away under any conditions, and are accordingly grateful to Captain Lorenzen, the members of the bringing them away, they claim that the captain is entitled to no great credit. He made a bad bargain first for their passage and on the way over did not show any special courtesy to any one, or any additional consideration for the captains of the schooners. There are several small boats from

Intense Excitement in the City and Province Over the High Handed Outrage.

Active Measures Being Taken to Fully Inform the Government of the Facts.

Russian Naval Officers as Peddlers of Canned Goods—Fears for Other Schooners.

There has been no occurrence in connection with the sealing industry for some time past which created anything like the same amount of interest and excitement as was engendered yesterday when the complete story of the seizure of one American and three Canadian schooners by the Russians was read. No one, too, was this case among the schooner owners themselves, but almost every one was talking about the outrage.

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THE RUSSIAN SEIZURES.

The seized schooners on board the Majestic. The sailing men claim that these were given them by Capt. Lorenzen, and that Capt. Lorenzen claims he bought them from the Russians. He has them on board still and intends to keep them.

ORNAMENTS (?) TO THE PROFESSOR. The officers of the Russian frigate Zabiaka, from all reports, are not what one would honestly call ornaments to their profession so far as their sense of honor and decency of conduct, as well as their professional skill, is concerned. These schooners there was a quantity of canned supplies, fruit, and other things Russians confiscated, and the officers usually offered some of it for sale at the store in Petropulovky, while others peddled it from door to door. It is hoped, however, that some of it will be sold at the store for the benefit of the crew. This sort of conduct may be all right for Russians, but it would be considered most extraordinary if British officers had been the offenders.

A SAD STATE OF THINGS. A few days ago we showed our readers that intelligent and patriotic Americans have said about the increase of the crime of murder in the United States, and the deplorable laxity, if not worse, that exists in the administration of the criminal law of the Republic; we will now reproduce for them what an intelligent Englishman has said on the same subject. Blackwood's Magazine for May contains an article bearing the title of "Civilization, Social Order and Morality in the United States of America." The writer is certainly not favorably impressed with what he heard and saw in the United States. The article contains many sweeping statements of fact, and much severe criticism. This is what it says about the crime of murder:

"The number of shootings is enormous. But by the refinement of the law they are not all murders, even although death is the penalty. There are more murders during one week in the United States than in the whole United Kingdom during one year, and the period of one week might perhaps be reduced to three days, say, sometimes to one day. It is almost every day that one reads of a rejected lover shooting or otherwise killing the woman he would marry, his wife and maybe his children, too, or his mistress, and immediately after killing himself."

Perhaps the severest thing in this very severe article is a quotation from a decision in the New York Court of Appeals. It is as follows: "In December, 1889, the defendant was convicted of murder in the first degree. It was applied to this Court and the case was argued in June, 1890, a few days before the end of the summer term. The judgment was affirmed. The subsequent proceedings have been discreditable to the administration of justice. The case has been twice in the Supreme Court of the United States, and it has now for the third time, and the Court have been needlessly vexed for no possible purpose except delay. . . . It ought to be a subject of enquiry, therefore, whether they (the attorneys and counsellors admitted to practice) can thus become the allies of the criminal classes and the foes of organized society, without exposing themselves to the disciplinary powers of the State Bar Association."

It would be hard for any foreigner to pronounce a more cutting condemnation of the way in which justice is administered in the United States than is contained in a decision of one of its highest Courts.

Destitute Indians. A party of sixteen Indian sealers seized in Russian waters, and landed in Victoria on Tuesday evening under circumstances fully detailed in the columns of this paper, are now encamped near the railway station, and are perfectly destitute. The humane Society for the relief of the destitute, the Victoria and the Victoria Hotel, the day served with provisions, but rather a large one to expect to be continued. The Indians of the name of the vessel, which will remain until their accounts are settled, without any covering save the weather.

A Canadian Hero. A London dispatch of Mrs. W. E. Rowley, a Canadian, sent with the certificate of the humane Society for the relief of the destitute, the Victoria and the Victoria Hotel, the day served with provisions, but rather a large one to expect to be continued. The Indians of the name of the vessel, which will remain until their accounts are settled, without any covering save the weather.

Daily since Comm. Advice received from the tract are very cheering. Da- action has been established tion, on the Canadian side on and one American town has 1200 acres of land at the age lake, and the material ground for the erection of a commodious hotel. In Fair- ing claims are abating up- free milling are being had quality. Numerous small es- established for the pur- sets, and one company a \$1000 per month for the mill. There is a sixty-stamp mill from Chicago, and when this be put into active service at

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. In the matter of the estate of William Smith, deceased, intestate. AND In the matter of the "Official Administrators Act" Dated the 3rd day of August, A.D. 1892.

Upon reading the affidavits of Joseph Fryer Plants and William Tomkins Collinson, sworn respectively the 3rd day of June and the 2nd day of August, A.D. 1892, and filed herein, it is ordered that Joseph Fryer Plants, Official Administrator for the County Court District of Nanaimo, shall be administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of William Smith, deceased, and that this order be published in THE WEEKLY COLONIST for the space of one month. HENRY P. PELLEW CREASE, at wit.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia. In Probate. In the matter of William Lawson, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that by order of Mr. Justice Crease made herein on the 24th August 1892, W. A. MONTREITH, administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of William Lawson, deceased, late of Vancouver, B.C., Official Administrator.

From the DAILY COLONIST.

THE CITY. Funeral of Wm. Hare. The funeral of the late Wm. Hare took place, yesterday, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Hare, at the corner of the Cathedral, where Rev. J. Chas. Stewart, who officiated as well as the Rev. A. Graham, Dr. Hamilton, F. C. Lewis, C. A. Holland and an aged and well-known pastor.

Godard Hill Entertainment. The entertainment to be given at the church school house, this evening, will be one of the most successful of the kind. It is a thoroughly successful affair, and the National Anthem has been sung in a most impressive manner. The most enjoyable part of the evening will be the "Girls of St. John."

Work Well Advanced. The brick work on the new school at Vernon, Mr. Hyatt, formerly of the C.P.R., having made a large number of the brick, it has also been built at Vernon, and the population has been increased during the month by the settlement in the several retired army officers taken up "ranches" of 15 to 20 acres.

Arrangements for the Y. M. C. A. dance to-morrow evening are being made. A concert program will be given, which will consist of instrumental music, and the Y. M. C. A. will furnish music for the dance. This is the first winter series, arranged by the Y. M. C. A. and will be a most enjoyable evening.

Mr. R. A. Thain has returned from his business trip to Seattle, and he made arrangements with the inventor and the machine to lift stumps from the hillsides and to represent provinces. The machine has been in Australia, in the United States and in Canada, and it is a most valuable piece of machinery. One of the most recent view here in the course of weeks, and Victorians will be glad to see it in practical operation.

Victoria West Amateurs. The Victoria West amateur ly organized under the name of W.A.A.S.—the A.D.S. is a dramatic society, and has been organized for the purpose of representing the provinces. The machine has been in Australia, in the United States and in Canada, and it is a most valuable piece of machinery. One of the most recent view here in the course of weeks, and Victorians will be glad to see it in practical operation.

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