The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1893

CANADA'S DEBT.

The Montreal Gazette remarks that "The gross public debt of Canada at the close of June (the end of the fiscal year) was four and a quarter million dollars less than it was at the close of 1891-2. That is a Conservative record. In the Liberal convention at Ottawa, where ever so many Liberal premiers of provinces met, resolutions were passed condemning the Dominion Government's extravagance and high expenditure. There is not one of the provinces under a Liberal administration but, since 1891-2 closed, has reduced its assets or added to its indebtedness or increased the burden of taxation on the people. The Dominion Government reduced the taxes."

AN EARLY EXHIBITION.

There are some people who say that the Exhibition to be held in Victoria this year is too early. What will these people say of the Winnipeg Exhibition, which was opened a week ago. There appears to have been no want of exhibits at Winnipeg. The number of entries was 2,918. There was a splendid exhibit of live stock of all kinds, and the display of manufactures was fair—better than that of last year. There was a considerable falling off in the show of agricultural products. This was, no doubt, owing to the Exhibition being held so early in the season. The attractions were numerous and the sports appear to have been well sustained. The attendance seems to have been good. The Winnipeg papers are filled with descriptions of exhibits, and of the doings on the grounds. The Exhibition, though held so early in the season, has doubtless been a success. The Victoria Exhibition will be held in a much more favorable time and it will, we have no doubt, be in every respect quite as attractive. What is needed to make it a complete success, is the hearty co-operation of all concerned.

BRAZIL.

Brazil, since it has become a republic, differs very little from the other republics of South America. While it was a monarchy under the mildest and most democratic of Emperors it was peaceful and prosperous. The people, as a rule, obeyed the laws, and rebellions and revolutions were almost unknown. But no sooner did the country become a republic than it was disturbed by the ambition and the turbulence of politicians. Part of the country became the scene of insurrection and disorder. The freedom of the people was restricted in many ways, and financial troubles followed in the wake of civil disturbance. It would be a good thing for Brazil and for some of the other South American republics if they could, by any means, secure strong and stable government, no matter by what name it might be called. It is very evident that the inhabitants are not fit to govern themselves in the way that men of the Anglo-Saxon race consider good.

ARBITRATION.

The settlement of disputes between nations by arbitration is becoming popular. There are many who believe that it is possible for nations to settle all disputes that may arise in an amicable and equitable way without having recourse to force. The London Spectator believes that it is possible to establish a tribunal to which all questions on which there is a difference of opinion between Great Britain and the United States, may be referred. This might lead to a close alliance. This is what the Spectator says: "An agreement not to fight till the question in dispute has been referred to a body exercising the functions of a court of law, is a step in the direction of that alliance between the United States and England which, we trust and believe, is the destiny of the two countries. If we begin by an acknowledgment that we are not in the position of foreign powers—*i. e.*, liable to declare war at any moment—we may soon rise to a definite race alliance, and, lastly, to that declaration of a common citizenship which would prevent any Englishman from being an alien in America, or any American being an alien in England, and would heal the breach in the unity of the race caused by the folly of George III. and his ministers."

THE CALL'S BUGBEAR.

The San Francisco Call, in the article about the strengthening of the fortifications of Esquimalt harbor, says: "The idea is to give Great Britain an impregnable naval station at that point. This will go far to secure her naval dominance on the Pacific, unless we adopt counteracting measures. Esquimalt will be to our Pacific Coast what Halifax is to our Atlantic seaboard, but within closer striking distance."

If Esquimalt does occupy the same position relatively to the United States as Halifax does and has done, the good people of San Francisco, and even the Sound cities, need not be in the least discomposed. Halifax has been a well fortified position for a long time. It has been the headquarters of the Atlantic squadron, and it has never been without a strong garrison of regular troops. Yet we have never heard that the citizens of New York or Boston, or Portland, or any other American city on the Atlantic seaboard were ever at any time the least uneasy because the principal British naval station on the Atlantic coast was kept in a good state of defence. New York newspapers have never to our knowledge, gone into hysterics about the guns on the Halifax citadel or the troops in the Halifax barracks. They have regarded that station with an easy mind and never looked upon it as intended to be a menace to them. When an addition was made to the garrison and when new guns and better guns were put in position, they evidently looked upon the changes as matters of course, in which they had little or no concern. At the same time the defencelessness of the United States Atlantic seaboard has been a matter of complaint for many years. The Government were reminded every now and again that large and rich cities were open to attack by a naval force and that if ever war was declared with a maritime power they would, for a time at any rate, be in an exceedingly dangerous position. But the danger was from their own defencelessness, not because Halifax was in a fair state of defence.

It may be that from a strategical point of view Esquimalt could be made stronger and more dangerous to the American cities near it than Halifax is but we doubt it. Halifax is from its position a very strong place and art has helped nature to make it impregnable, yet we see that the Americans on the other side of the continent do not regard Halifax, strong and well garrisoned as it is, with jealousy or alarm. They find that that naval station has for more than seventy years been, as far as they are concerned, as harmless and as friendly as if it were a fishing village or a small manufacturing town. The American cities of Puget Sound and the Pacific Coast have no more reason to be jealous of Esquimalt or to be alarmed at anything that may be done to put it in a better state of defence than the American cities of the Atlantic seaboard have to be suspicious of Halifax or to get into a flurry because it is strongly fortified.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The United States Congress will meet in less than two weeks. Speculation is busy in conjecturing what will be done when the representatives of the people meet for the despatch of business. What will that business be? Will it be merely to repeal the Sherman Act, or will attempts be made to regulate the currency by some other law? Is the Sherman law to have a substitute? Will a free coinage bill be introduced? Will anything be done with the tariff? Is the tariff reform which the people have been promised to be commenced during the extra session? What is to be the length of that session? Will it be of only three or four weeks' duration, or will it last until this time next year? There are all sorts of rumors afloat, and any number of predictions have been ventured. But, although the time of the meeting of Congress is so near, no one seems to have any very clear idea of what it will do or attempt to do.

There are some stalwart Democrats of the Cleveland school who say that all that is required to be done at the present crisis is to repeal so much of the Sherman Act as compels the Government to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month. This is all that needs to be done to restore confidence. And the restoration of confidence is all that is required to put business in the United States on a firm footing once more. These men say that the general business of the country is sound, that there has been no over-trading, and nothing has been done by the mercantile community to derange business or to bring on a crisis. The want of confidence which has been caused by the Government's accumulation of silver and the fear that the Government will be compelled to redeem its paper with silver has been almost the sole cause of the financial trouble which has so greatly disturbed the whole country. Let the Government stop buying silver, they say, and business will be again in a healthy condition. This is what Congress has been convened to do, and this is what, if the President's advice is followed, it will do. Nothing more is urgently required, and it is expected that nothing more will be done. "The purpose of the extra session," says the New York Times, "is to stop the purchase of silver and the issue of Treasury notes." After drawing a contrast between the financial position of Australia and that of the United States, the Times goes on to say:

The business of the United States is healthy; its resources are only temporarily impaired; its methods are essentially safe and sound. It has been for the moment reduced to costly inaction by the culmination of reasonable fears as to the steady maintenance of gold payments. The loss inflicted already has been very great. It may be very much greater. But the loss already incurred may be made up and the future may be guarded perfectly by simply stopping the purchase of silver. Then the business of the country will go on safely and profitably. The whole business community, and those depending on them, which means the whole population, await that action by Congress. If it be not taken, the people are masters, and they will know how to make their servants obey.

It may be said that the President of the United States is not a despot, and it is as likely as not that Congress, when it meets, will disregard his advice. This is possible, but under the circumstances it is not likely. The President, in this matter, evidently speaks and acts as the great majority of the people of the United States would have him speak and act. With the people at his back, the President is very powerful. He can dictate to his party the policy that must be pursued, and many who like neither him nor his policy, will find it necessary to submit to his guidance. It is in this that President Cleveland's power consists. He is in touch with the people. The sound common sense of the country is on his side. He knows this and he consequently speaks as one having authority and not as a mere politician.

LOCAL OPTION.

THIS term should be applied to the choice every intelligent person has between Burdock Blood Bitters, the natural and certain remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, headache and bad blood, and the various imitations offered by unscrupulous parties as being "just as good." There is nothing else as good as B.B.B. It is an honest medicine.

ROME, July 24.—A committee has been formed to make preliminary arrangements for an international exhibition in Turin in 1896.

OBEDIENCE TO ORDERS.

The best accounts of the loss of the Victoria almost compel the reader to ask is an officer of the navy in time of peace required to obey an order which, if obeyed, is certain to cause loss of property, attended, most probably, by loss of life? We have read that Admiral Tryon had, some time previous to the disaster in which his life, with those of hundreds of others, was sacrificed, had decided that a subordinate would, in time of peace, be justified in disregarding or disobeying such an order, but as we have not seen the decision quoted since, we are led to suspect it was never made. The decision, if it was made, was, it seems to us, a most judicious one. To require an intelligent and a conscientious man to do what he knows must result in a wanton waste of property and a dreadful waste of life seems to be most unreasonable. But this seems to be precisely the kind of order signalled by Admiral Tryon and obeyed by Admiral Markham. The Times, in its article on "The Loss of the Victoria," commenting upon the distance that the ships were apart, says:

Here we have the root of the whole disaster. The columns being at six cables, or 1,200 yards apart, the two leading ships were ordered to turn inwards towards each other, and the ships behind them to follow in succession on the same course. If the original distance between the columns had been sufficient to allow the two columns to remain after the evolution at a safe distance apart, there would be no serious exception to be taken to the manœuvre contemplated by Sir George Tryon. It is, however, important to observe that the evolution in question is not one contemplated, prescribed or specially provided for in the signal book, and that, as will be seen from Admiral Markham's despatch and its enclosures, a special signal had to be made for its execution. But with columns disposed at only six cables' length apart, such an evolution *was physically impossible of execution.* The turning circle of the Victoria is known by actual experiment to have been approximately 600 yards in diameter. It varied somewhat, according as the ship turned to port or to starboard, but with both engines going ahead and the helm hard over the mean circle would be approximately 600 yards in diameter, at full speed, and at half speed rather more. If one engine was going ahead and the other astern the diameter of the circle would be reduced one-third—to approximately 400 yards. It is probable that in the turning circle the Camperdown does not differ materially from that of the Victoria. Now, if these two ships, steaming at the same speed, and being just 1,200 yards apart, turn towards each other with their helms hard over, *it is geometrically certain that they must come into collision at the point where their turning circles touch each other or intersect.*" The Italics are ours.

Here we see that Admiral Markham was ordered to move in such a way that it was "physically" and mathematically impossible for him to execute the order without coming into collision with the Victoria and injuring both vessels and possibly sacrificing many lives. If Admiral Markham did not understand the nature of the order and did not foresee the consequences of obeying it, he does not possess the skill that a man in his position is supposed to have. If he did understand the order and if he did know that it could not possibly be executed without the vessels coming into collision, would he not be justified in disregarding it—in concluding that Admiral Tryon had made a very serious mistake, and that it was his duty to prevent that mistake from doing the injury that it was certain to do if the order was obeyed. As the Times puts it, there was no chance of avoiding collision if the manœuvre was executed according to order. The whole movement was a matter that was susceptible of mathematical calculation and demonstration. The position of the two ships could have been shown on a diagram at any moment during the execution of the movement. Sir George Tryon was not troubled with doubts. He evidently thought that everything was all right, until it was too late to correct the mistake he had made. But it was not so with Admiral Markham. He had doubts. He hesitated to execute the movement, and it was not until the fatal order was repeated that he allowed his ship to move in the direction required. In such a case was not disobedience to orders a duty?

NOT A "SQUARE FIGHT."

The Toronto Empire, discussing the "Political Outlook," says: "On one issue, we admit there is to be a square fight. The Opposition, after steering north by south, have at last turned their backs upon the protection principle." We are not by any means sure that there will be "a square fight" on the principle of protection. The Liberals, it is true, have repudiated protection and have declared their intention to advocate British free trade. But they have taken very good care to insert in their declaration a most important qualification. They say that the circumstances of the country are such that it is impossible just now to put their theory into practice. In this way they reserve to themselves the power to frame such a tariff as will suit the interests of their party. They evidently intend to be free-traders by profession and protectionists in practice. There is not a Liberal newspaper or a Liberal politician in the country who will admit that the Liberals, if unfortunately they should be elevated to power, are prepared to support a tariff for revenue only. They would not put on the free list all the commodities that are manufactured in Canada and impose duties upon those only which are not made or produced in the country. This is what a tariff for revenue only means. Such a tariff as the Empire says "would subject our industries to the fierce competition of American trusts and combines" and also to the competition of the cheap labor of Great Britain and continental Europe. But the Liberals foreseeing the storm that the introduction of such a policy would raise and knowing that it would ruin industries in which they and their friends are interested, have prudently prepared a pretext that will allow them on the plea that the time has not yet arrived to introduce British free trade to propose a revision of the tariff, which, while it would have the appearance of being the commencement of the change they now advocate, would not even begin to eliminate the principle of protection from the trade policy of the country. The proviso which Mr. Laurier has had the prudence and the foresight to make, would be quoted to show that he had kept faith with the country. This is, no doubt, why that proviso was made. It was intended to save the credit of the party and its leader, if by any chance they might at the next election be returned to power. It is easy to see that an issue placed before the country as Mr. Laurier placed the trade issue at the Ottawa convention, is really no issue at all. "I say," said Mr. Laurier, "the policy should be a policy of free trade, such as they have it in England, but I am sorry to say that the circumstances of the country cannot admit at present of that policy in its entirety, but I propose to you that from this day hence forward it should be the goal to which we aspire."

It is easy to see how wide a margin Mr. Laurier allowed himself and his colleagues, when he proposed as the policy of his party, one that the circumstances of the country do not permit of being adopted—"at present." There can be no "square fight" upon such an issue. It will be simply a skirmish with an enemy, who considers dodging the most effective kind of tactics.

UNDESERVED BLAME.

At a meeting of the Fishermen's Association, held in the Vancouver Market Hall on Monday evening, one or two of the speakers blamed the Provincial Government's officials for having interfered in the dispute between the canners and the fishermen. These speakers ought to have known that the Provincial Government has nothing whatever to do with either the regulation of the fisheries or the management of the Indians. Both of these matters are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion Government. The Indian Agents and the Fishery Inspector are Dominion officials. We are quite sure that no one connected with the Provincial Government was authorized to interfere in any way in the negotiations that were going on. If Provincial constables were on the ground, it was to preserve the peace. It is their duty to do this, and to prevent any one, whether he is a white man or an Indian, an Englishman or a Japanese being injured or ill-used in any way. If the Government did not take the proper measures to preserve the peace on the Fraser River and in every other part of the Province, it would deserve the censure of all good citizens.

We see that a minister of the gospel was loud in his denunciations of the Provincial Government in connection with the fishermen's agitation. He must have spoken in ignorance of the facts. He surely would not have accused the Provincial authorities falsely or have acted the part of a malicious mischief-maker. If the Rev. Mr. Maxwell will make enquiries in the proper quarter, he will find that the Provincial Government has done nothing more than it was its plain duty to do in the matter. If Dominion officials have unwarrantably interfered, they have, we are quite sure, done so without the sanction of the authorities.

We see that many of the speakers were bitter in their denunciation of the canners. We do not think that they deserve the abuse that was heaped upon them. This is a free country, and there is nothing to hinder the fishermen who are so loud in their complaints becoming themselves canners. If they do not like catching fish for others to pack, why do they not combine and become packers themselves? This would be, from every point of view, better than inveighing against the canners, and agitating against their fellow-fishermen, whose complexion is darker than their own.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, July 25.—(Special)—A Lethbridge, N.W.T., dispatch says—"About two weeks ago a shooting affray occurred at Great Falls, Montana, resulting in the burial of the victim, Cora Brotherton, here to-day. Rooney, a nephew of one Hobbins, a wealthy sheep owner, in company with the deceased and her elder sister were seated in a Great Falls and Canadian railway car preparing to elope, when the uncle appeared and ordered his relative to vacate the car. Rooney refusing, Hobbins drew his revolver and fired before the occupants could escape. The bullet missed its intended mark, but striking a panel ricocheted hitting Cora at the base of the skull the injuries proving fatal after she arrived here."

The tri-annual meeting of the Provincial Synod of Ruperts Land convenes here on Wednesday, August 9, when the new Bishop of Moosonee will be consecrated.

The Government has secured a large quantity of prize wheat shown at the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition last week, which will be put up in 20,000 bags and given away gratuitously at the Worlds Fair.

ALTGELD'S ANARCHISTS.

LONDON, July 25.—Discussing the action of Governor Altgeld in pardoning the Anarchists, the Weekly Times and Echo, organ of the radical element of the wage-earners of Great Britain, says that at the time of the conviction of Spies and his associates it took the same ground now laid down by Governor Altgeld, that the Anarchists did not have a fair trial and that the court was prejudiced against them, and that it has never failed to protest against the unfairness with which the prosecution was conducted. The paper goes on to say that it is too late unfortunately to pardon those who were executed—not because their crime was proved, but to satisfy the fears of the American well-to-do middle classes. One day the story of the Chicago riots will be told without exaggeration, and something like justice will be done to men who, whatever their faults, were certainly judicially murdered.

ROME, July 24.—An official announcement to the effect that health reports from all parts of Italy are eminently satisfactory, was made to-day.

From the DAILY COLONIST, July 25.

THE CITY.

THE next sitting of the Victoria County Court will be held on August 3.

LIEUT. DAVIDSON and Capt. Rennie, who have been doing good work in connection with the Salvation Army of this city for some time past, left for Vancouver on the Premier this morning, where they fill positions in similar work.

OWING to the fact that three are a number of appeals yet to be heard before vacation the Full Court has determined that when a case is called if counsel for the appellant is not present, the case shall be dismissed. The announcement was made yesterday and will result in more rapid work.

THE trial of the sloop Ina, seized last Saturday with 260 gallons of liquor aboard, for selling whiskey to the Indians at Toba Inlet, comes off to-day at Nanaimo. Superintendent Hussey, of the Provincial Police, and Deputy Attorney-General A. G. Smith, who will conduct the case for the Crown, went up to Nanaimo this morning.

A PLUCKY rescue from drowning was made yesterday afternoon by Charles Mackie, a COLONIST compositor. He and another young man were bathing near Finlaison's Point, when his companion got beyond his depth and was in danger of drowning. Mr. Mackie, who is a good swimmer, went to the rescue and succeeded in hauling his friend ashore after the latter had sunk twice.

MRS. MARTHA GRAHAM, the beloved wife of Allan Graham, of this city, died at the residence of her sister, 263 Fort street, last evening after a lingering illness. Deceased had suffered for some time from cancer and was in California last fall for three months under treatment, which, however, did not give her the expected relief. Besides her husband, there are in Victoria a brother and sister to mourn her death.

ON Sunday last Company 4, B.C.B.G.A., broke camp, after burying with mock solemnity and full military honors the dummy sentinel left by one of the faithful to guard the camp while he called upon his lady fair. Major Peters visited the camp early on Sunday, and awarded the honor for best tent to Corporal McConnan's little company—himself, and Gunners Quigley, Johnson, Booth and Smith.

KURTZ' POINT was the place selected by the Y.P.L.A. of the First Presbyterian church, for their monthly out-door social last evening. All who attended were provided with ample accommodation in the boats, as several large craft for their conveyance were brought into requisition. After their debarkation, a programme of music, etc., was rendered and before a start for home was made plenty of refreshments were served to all.

THE Full court sat again yesterday, to consider the case of Foord v. the Crown, on appeal from the Court of Revision, to have the valuation of certain land in Westminster district reduced. Several witnesses were examined and judgment was reserved. The bench was composed of the Chief Justice, Crease, Walkem and Drake, J. J., Mr. J. E. Gaynor, of New Westminster, appearing for the appellant, Mr. Gordon Hunter, Crown Solicitor, for the respondent.

ST. SAVIOUR'S church, Victoria West, was filled to its capacity on Sunday morning, the congregation being especially large owing to the attendance of No. 4 company, B.C.B.G.A. and C Battery. The pulpit was ably filled by the pastor, Rev. W. D. Barber, whose discourse was very interesting and appropriate. After forming into rank at Macaulay Point, where they were camping, the militiamen proceeded to C Battery grounds, where they were joined by the regulars.

A DISPATCH from San Francisco states that the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and the United States Government will go to law over Chummie, the little Chinawoman who is an unwilling passenger on the steamer Umatilla, as neither the Canadian nor American authorities will allow her to land. The steamship people contend that their liability ceased when the woman was taken from the steamer at Tacoma, while the American Government claim that all ocean steamers which carry Chinese to the States, must return them to the place of embarkation if they are refused a landing in the United States.

MEETINGS were held yesterday afternoon by the Victoria Brewing and Ice Co. and the shareholders of the Phœnix Brewery Co. to ratify the arrangements already made by which the latter company amalgamated with the first named concern under the name of the Victoria-Phœnix Brewing Co (Limited Liability). Resolutions were passed at both meetings formally agreeing to the arrangements, by which the shareholders in each concern accept a certain proportion of the stock in the new company. As stated at the time the deal was first entered upon, the Phœnix brewery will be shut down, all the brewing being done at the fine Victoria brewery. On the 7th August a meeting of the new company will be held to elect officers and transact other important business.

ABOUT midnight, Provincial Officer McNeill found Mrs. J. B. Jackson, who sells galvanic soles and similar goods of her own manufacture, flying around in her *robe de nuit* in front of her little house on Yates street, shrieking that she had been stabbed. Officer Smith came along about this time and the woman was taken into her house and found to be uninjured. She accused Dan Templin, alias James Ferguson, who lives in her house, of trying to stab her with a dangerous-looking butcher knife. While Officer Smith went out to hunt Dan, the other officer stayed to quiet the woman's fears. In a few moments the door opened and Dan made his appearance, only to be collared by McNeill. Dan freely acknowledged that he was coming back "to break the woman's neck," as he expressed it. He was lodged in the police station for the night, and will probably be sober enough to stand his trial in the Police court this morning.

THE Y.M.I. delegates who have been attending the annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest convention at Vancouver, returned home on the Premier Sunday, highly pleased with the cordial manner in which they were entertained while away. There were thirty delegates, representing the various councils throughout the Province, at the convention, and the work transacted was of great importance to the various Institutes. It was decided to apply for a Northwest jurisdiction in order that travelling expenses may be cut and the work of the order otherwise facilitated. Several amendments to the Y.M.I. constitution were also made and delegates were elected to attend the grand convention which will be held in Marysville, Cal., on September 4. Those who were appointed from Seghers' Council are F. Sehl and D. Murphy delegates, and D. McDougal and F. Baines alternates. These four, with Rev. Father Van Nevel, the first Vice-President, will leave on August 27, and will be away, it is expected, about three weeks.

M. RENE QUENTIN shows in the COLONIST window a still life painting of great beauty. It is a group of roses lying on a table near a vase, with the light streaming through a small window at the side. It is simply perfect in its naturalness, and is an evidence of the artist's thorough knowledge of the technique of the art, and of his versatility, his specialty being portrait and figure painting. M. Quentin has formed classes and has already among his pupils Messrs. Maclure and Bamford, two local artists of well known ability. Those who desire to advance themselves in any branch of drawing and oil painting should take advantage of the tuition of so accomplished an artist as M. Quentin.

THE RAILWAY BELT.

At a conference held last week between Hon. T. M. Daly and Mr. A. M. Burgess, on the one hand, and the members of the Provincial Government on the other, the status of titles to lands in the railway belt, and the delimitation of the belt, were discussed in detail. As a result, Hon Mr. Daly agreed to submit a minute to his Executive, embodying a method of settlement which will, it is thought, be acceptable to both Governments.

Regarding the Songhees Indian reserve, Hon. Mr. Daly expressed the desire of the Dominion Government to meet the views of the Province in relation to the surrender of the reserve, conditioned on just and suitable provision being made for the Indians. To this end an effort will be made almost immediately to negotiate with the tribe, and it is hoped good counsel will prevail and that coercive measures will not have to be resorted to.

Hon. Mr. Daly and party left on Sunday morning for the Mainland, and will visit Kootenay before returning East. He was very much pleased, indeed, with his visit to Vancouver Island, and Victoria especially. On Saturday evening he was entertained at dinner at the Mount Baker hotel, where about eighteen in all sat down to a banquet given by Indian Commissioner Vowell.

PARRISH A PRISONER.

The Coal Expert Induced to Return by His Bondsmen and Restored to the Provincial Jail.

He Will Now Stand His Trial for Fraud and Forgery—Particulars of the Case.

H. E. Parrish, against whom the Grand Jury brought in a true bill for fraud at the last assizes, is again a prisoner at the Provincial jail. He secured his release from custody, pending the hearing of the charge against him, upon finding two business men of Victoria who were willing to become bondsmen for his appearance. Then he left the country, and his bondsmen suffered loss.

The case, originally, was the outcome of a carousal, in which Parrish, who is a coal expert of continental repute, indulged, after returning from an inspection of Queen Charlotte Island properties owned by a Victoria syndicate. He had plenty of money at his call in the hands of these gentlemen, but, in his befuddled condition, discharged several small debts with checks upon a bank with which he had no account. It was in connection with these transactions that charges of false pretence and forgery were laid, and a strong *prima facie* case established at the preliminary hearing.

After shaking Victoria's dust from his feet, Parrish went over to Port Townsend and there he was soon after heard from, a gigantic coal deal in which he was a prime mover being announced in the Leader. The deal was considerable of a myth, but Parrish was a reality, and in the hope of inducing him to return to Canadian soil his bondsmen went over and interviewed him. They came across him—quite accidentally to all appearances—on Saturday, when the Islander took her two big excursion parties to the American town.

Chatting with him awhile, the Victorians finally broached the subject of his return, and though at first he protested, Parrish finally consented and with his friends took passage on the steamer when she started on her last homeward trip. Yesterday he called upon one of his bondsmen, by appointment, and was then surrendered to the law in the person of Police Officer Redgrave.

AN IMMENSE MINE.

A letter received from Alexander McRae, Lardeau City, dated July 20, states that a couple of colored prospectors came in that day with the finest specimens of gray copper and bromides that McRae had ever seen in British Columbia. About one hundred pounds of specimens were brought in. The ledge is reported to be of enormous width, with six feet of gray copper, the balance of the ledge being mineralized. Free gold is seen in it with the naked eye.

The news of the find created the greatest excitement in Lardeau, and everybody immediately prepared to go to the scene of the find, which is twelve miles up Fish creek, on the north side of the stream. The ledge, which is said to be eighty feet in width, is traceable for three miles.

SILVER CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A notice was posted to-day in the U. S. sub-treasury to the effect that silver would not be received during the day. Many employees of the banks brought in sacks of the white metal to get currency in exchange, but they had to shoulder their loads and go out again as they came. There is more silver lying around uncounted behind the rails of the sub-treasury than the force can handle. On every shelf, sacks full of dollars and other coins are stacked up until there is hardly room to get about. "We have to handle the big amount of silver we have on hand," said one of the officials, "and until it can be all counted and checked up, we will not receive any more over the counter. For some time past great quantities of silver have been brought by the banks to exchange for currency, until the amounts have become greater than we can handle, and we have have had to call a temporary halt. This is all there is to the matter."

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Riflemen Preparing for the Week's Tournament at Goldstream—Gaudaur Takes the Championship.

Vancouver's Cricketers Outclass Westminster—Canoe Cruising Becoming Justly Popular.

One of the great events of the year in the sporting world is the annual meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association at Goldstream, which opens next Thursday and continues till the end of the week. Great efforts have been put forth to make the meeting as successful as possible, with the result that there promises to be a capital representation, not only of the crack marksmen of the province but also from "C" Battery and from the Navy. Last Saturday was supposed to be the last day for entries, but many more are expected subject to an extra fee as provided for by the rules. Captain Dorman, the treasurer of the association, has already more than forty entries on his books, including leading shots from Island and Mainland, and more are promised.

Firing opens on Thursday at one o'clock, when the "Nanaimo Match" will be shot off, to be followed by the Nursery, New Westminster and Laurie Bugle matches which complete the first day's events.

Probably a considerable number of "shots" will camp at the ranges during the meeting, tents and blankets being provided for the use of competitors. Special arrangements have been made with the E & N. railway to sell tickets for seventy-five cents, good from Thursday till Saturday.

Following the usual custom, the Ottawa team for this year will be chosen from the twenty competitors making the highest scores in the Grand Aggregate. A neat programme has been published by the association setting forth the different events and the conditions under which each is shot. Should the present delightful weather continue the riflemen will have nothing to complain of on that score.

CRICKET.

HEAVY SCORING AT VANCOUVER.

Either the New Westminster eleven played poor cricket at Vancouver on Saturday, or the Vancouver eleven put up an unusually excellent game. The Terminal City club scored 253 runs for a loss of one wicket, McIver Campbell having 112 of these to his credit, and Saunders, not out, 102. All that the Westminsters made was 60 in one innings and 49 in the second, the match thus going to Vancouver by one innings, nine wickets and 144 runs. The great defeat of the New Westminsters may be partially accounted for by the difference in the crease, their own being hard and rather gravelly, while that at Brockton Point is fast and smooth. Another thing, too, is evident, the Royal City cricketers were evidently somewhat misled by the slow bowling, as three of their men were stumped by Saunders, who has the reputation of being one of the best wicket keepers in the Dominion. On August 12 the Vancouvers play a match with the Victoria C. C., on the Caledonia Park, and it would be a good plan, in the meantime, if the first eleven of the home team get out and do some hard practising. They may not beat Vancouver, but they ought, at least, to hold them down to something like a reasonable score. Needless to say, the match with Vancouver promises to be one of the best of the season.

AQUATIC.

THE CRUISE TO PEDDAR BAY.

The Canoe and Yacht clubs' cruise to Peddar Bay, on Saturday, with the return on Sunday, proved a great success, and everyone who participated seems anxious to have a second similar trip arranged for a later day. The ladies who went along provided many camp delicacies which were not down on the menu, and which, with the salmon caught, made excellent and inviting fare. Camp was broken Sunday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock, much to the regret of many who would have preferred to stay a little longer. During the morning Messrs. Gibb and Cathcart sailed over to the Race Rocks light, while others of the party spent the time fishing, with very fair luck. On the way home the Petrel, Scud and Victoria participated in an exciting race, the Petrel finishing first, Scud second.

CRUISE TO ESQUIMALT.

A cruise of the Victoria Canoe club will, in all probability, be arranged for Saturday next, to the harbor at Esquimalt. Should the weather be fine there will be a good turn out.

THE VERDICT REVERSED.

ORILLIA, July 24.—In the deciding race between Gaudaur and Hanlan, to-day, the former won in 19.53.

The race attracted another large crowd, and betting during the day was mostly even, a little money changing hands at odds in favor of Gaudaur. Both men were in splendid condition. A stiff breeze prevailed and made the course rough all the time.

At 5:45 Hanlan said he was satisfied with the condition of the water, and was quickly followed by Gaudaur. The start was made at 6:04. Hanlan shot to the front like a flash, and was soon leading by a full boat length. Both men were rowing about 34 strokes a minute. Hanlan kept in front for the first half mile, where Gaudaur reduced the lead to half a boat length and soon spurted by his opponent.

When the turn was reached, Gaudaur was leading by a boat length, with Hanlan apparently out of it. Gaudaur increased his lead until within a quarter of a mile from the finish, when he stopped rowing and waved his hand in response to the cheers of his friends and backers along the shore. He then made a magnificent spurt and crossed the line an easy winner by seven lengths in 19:53. Hanlan finished 12 seconds later.

Hanlan has notified the stakeholders not to turn over the stake money, claiming that the course was changed, causing his defeat.

THE WHEEL.

DAY AND NIGHT RACING.

LONDON, July 24.—The 24-hour bicycle race between French and English record breakers was completed at Herne Hill today. F. W. Shorland won, covering 428 miles and 440 yards, thus beating the world's record of Jules Dubois, the French long-distance wheelman. Bidlake was second, covering 410 miles and 110 yards. Hammond covered 398 miles, Crocker 338, Lacille 337, Sames 334, and Chereau 318.

SPRINTING.

A SHOW FOR SMITH.

TO THE SPORTING EDITOR: Not being satisfied with Saturday's one-hundred race in New Westminster, in which Dave Smith beat me, I would like to run him a race of one-hundred yards for a $50 trophy, either in Vancouver or Victoria, within three weeks.

COLIN M. BLAIN,
Nanaimo.