

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1889.

INEVITABLE OPPOSITION.

The organ of the opposition's comments on the new Government are accordingly mild. It is of course, however, the Government led by the Hon. John Robson. Nothing else could be expected of it. Whether that Government does right or wrong, acts wisely or unwisely, it will be denounced by our Yates street contemporary. In its estimation Mr. Robson, whatever he does or says, is always in the wrong. If Mr. Robson should say that more is to be done, the Times would be ready to produce its reliable authority to prove that it is blue. And if it found that the weight of testimony on the Leader of the Government's side was too great to be ignored, it would cover its retreat by observing that it did not matter any way, for color is nothing, being all in the perspective of the eye. In a meeting of its members were to find its way into the columns of our contemporary its readers would begin to think that the end of the world had come, or, at any rate, was very near. Of course opposition of this kind must be taken for what it is worth, which is simply nothing at all. The decision of the judge who by his language shows that he has no intention of professing to be about to examine, is not worthy of the consideration of any sensible man. And the reader who merely glances at the headings of the leading political articles of the Times will see that it does not even pretend to give the Government which it condemns, a fair show.

SPECULATING CORPORATIONS.

It is wise for the city to become a stockholder in a railway? If it is right for it to buy railway stock, it is also right for it to take stock in any other concern. If a large number of the citizens consider for the city's interest to have a cotton factory established within its limits, would it be wise for the corporation to take a block of the cotton spinning and weaving company's shares? The arguments which are used to prevail upon the corporation to buy shares in the railway shares would all be available to induce them to go into the cotton manufacturing project. And if the corporation could wisely go into railroad building and cotton spinning, why could it not engage in boot and shoe making, lumber manufacturing, shipbuilding, or any other industry calculated to advance the interests of the city and promote its prosperity?

What is the chief end of the corporation? Is it a governing body or a trading body, or a combination of both? If it is admitted that governing is its legitimate business, is there any one in the city who will say that it would be wise to do its duties and responsibilities by giving it control over railways and manufacturing concerns? Any one who advocates this policy is governed, how the work that concerns the public is done, will not, we think, be ready to pile more work on to the shoulders of the corporation, or to entrust them with the expenditure of more money than is required for the usual work of city governments. Is the city so well drained, are its roadsways and sewers kept in good order, is its water supply so well managed, is the scavenging so thoroughly done, are the police so perfect in the performance of their duties—in short, is the ordinary work of the corporation so very well done that prudent, sensible citizens will be warranted in concluding that the aldermen possess so great a share of administrative ability and have so little to do that it would be wise to widen their sphere of action and to assign them duties which none but the sharpest and the swiftest and the most energetic of business men ever perform effectively? We believe that this would be the general answer: "We would be only too thankful if the corporation would effectively perform the duties which are now done by it, without burdening the aldermen with others which are more difficult to perform. What we want are good aldermen, and we have no idea of spilling them by transferring them into railway directors or managers of manufacturing concerns." This answer would be the proper one, as it is dictated by common sense and every day experience. There is wisdom in the old proverb, "Let the cobbler stick to his awls." Let the railway projectors do their own work and carry out their own schemes, and let the aldermen confine their attention to what is the strictest sense of the terms an "aldermanic" duty.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor:—In justice to Major Grant, and in order to remove any misunderstanding which may have arisen in the columns of the Colonist, I desire that the following statement should be published. When the Victoria, Saanich and Westminister Railway Company was first projected, Mr. Grant consented to be one of the promoters of the undertaking. It was then proposed to incorporate a company to be known as the Victoria, Saanich and Westminister Railway Company. When later, however, it was decided to ask the city for assistance, and the city council had definitely agreed to pass by-laws in aid of our railway, Mr. Grant's interest in the undertaking was no longer interested with them in the scheme, and having obtained their consent to retire, he disposed of his entire interest in the project to the promoters of the undertaking. I may further state that the sole promoter of the Victoria, Saanich and Westminister Railway Company is the late Mr. W. J. Grant. It would be wise to widen their sphere of action and to assign them duties which none but the sharpest and the swiftest and the most energetic of business men ever perform effectively? We believe that this would be the general answer: "We would be only too thankful if the corporation would effectively perform the duties which are now done by it, without burdening the aldermen with others which are more difficult to perform. What we want are good aldermen, and we have no idea of spilling them by transferring them into railway directors or managers of manufacturing concerns." This answer would be the proper one, as it is dictated by common sense and every day experience. There is wisdom in the old proverb, "Let the cobbler stick to his awls." Let the railway projectors do their own work and carry out their own schemes, and let the aldermen confine their attention to what is the strictest sense of the terms an "aldermanic" duty.

DR. BLACKIE'S VINDICATION.

To the Editor:—An item appears in the Colonist of August 8th intimating that Dr. Blackie, formerly of Edinburgh University, will occupy the pulpit in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Sunday next. This, I think, will turn out to be misleading as regards the individual so intended to officiate. Dr. W. G. Blackie, minister of the congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church in the city of Victoria, is the one who is intended to occupy the pulpit on Sunday next. This, I think, will turn out to be misleading as regards the individual so intended to officiate. Dr. W. G. Blackie, minister of the congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church in the city of Victoria, is the one who is intended to occupy the pulpit on Sunday next. This, I think, will turn out to be misleading as regards the individual so intended to officiate. Dr. W. G. Blackie, minister of the congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church in the city of Victoria, is the one who is intended to occupy the pulpit on Sunday next.

NO SECURITY.

The more the business man studies the Railway bye-laws the more unbusiness-like will they appear. The fact that the corporation have not taken any single precaution to ensure the performance of the promises which the company have made, will appear more and more strange the longer he studies them. The company are not asked to give anything in the shape of security that they will fulfil their part of the contract. All that the Dominion Railway Act compels them to do is to expend fifteen per cent. of the capital, within seven years, and complete the road in seven years, but it does not require that the railroad, after it is finished, will answer the purpose for which it was constructed. Neither the Dominion Act nor the bye-laws provide any remedy for

COMPLETE ROOT.

Of the Dervishes by British and Egyptian Forces.

The Battle Described—Scene of Retreating Slaughter.

Wad-el-N-Jumi Killed and His Whole Army Wiped Out.

Refused to Give or Take Quarter—Mowed Down by the British.

General Grenfell Conquered by the Khedive Upon His Decisive Victory at Taski.

The English and Egyptian Losses Surprisingly Small—Seventeen Killed and 181 Wounded.

LONDON, August 4.—The Government is in receipt of information that General Grenfell, commanding the British and Egyptian forces in Egypt, attacked the Dervishes near Taski on Saturday morning, and after a terrific though unimportant engagement, routed them completely. Wad-el-N-Jumi, leader of the Dervishes, and twelve emirs, were killed. The Dervishes lost 1200 killed and wounded. The Egyptian loss was small. Grenfell is pursuing the remnants of the Dervish force.

THE LAST "FAMOUS VICTORY."

The victory won by General Grenfell must have been decisive. The Dervishes appear to have fallen an easy prey to the British and Egyptian forces. It is somewhat singular that the nearly all the slaughter was done on one side. Indeed the account reads more like the description of a massacre than of a battle. How it came about, who were killed on one side and so far on the other is very difficult to understand. The Dervishes are known to be brave, and under favorable circumstances, they have proved nearly a match for the disciplined soldiers of the British army. In the late Egyptian war our troops had once or twice enough to do to withstand the fierce attacks of the brave chieftains of the desert. But it appears that at this last engagement they were mowed down without making any resistance that was in the least effective. In an engagement in which 1200 were killed and wounded on one side and only 187 on the other, the armies cannot be said to be in any sense equally matched. The best that can be said of the Dervishes was that they fought bravely, but that every movement was hampered by the piled up corpses of their own dead, so when at first they were fighting bravely and confident of victory, they faced their own death. They fought as bravely and stubbornly when the deadly fire of their enemies had cut great swatches in their ranks, and their every movement was hampered by the piled up corpses of their own dead, so when at first they were fighting bravely and confident of victory, they faced their own death. They fought as bravely and stubbornly when the deadly fire of their enemies had cut great swatches in their ranks, and their every movement was hampered by the piled up corpses of their own dead, so when at first they were fighting bravely and confident of victory, they faced their own death.

SUNDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Serious Illness of Wilkie Collins, the Great Novelist.

Murder of an English Tourist by His Companion—Noted Anarchist Dead—Sunday's Elections in France.

A Republican Loss.

PARIS, August 8.—The results of the elections in the 13th and 14th arrondissements of Paris, held on Sunday, show a Republican loss.

The Kaiser to Visit Spain.

MADRID, August 4.—A rumor has gained currency here that Emperor William of Germany is expected to visit Spain.

WAD-EL-N-JUMI, KILLED.

The little war in Egypt, we apprehend, is now over. The Dervish army, deprived of their leaders, and of those who were not prisoners scattered over the desert, will not be in a position to take the field for some time to come.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

A Visit to the Scene of the Late Kelly's New Venture.

To-day those of the citizens of Victoria who feel so inclined will be able to taste and try pure glittering ice made in the factory of the late Kelly's New Venture.

A COLONIST REPRESENTATIVE VISITED THE FACTORY LAST EVENING, and was shown round the works by J. C. Gillen, who explained to him the entire process of manufacture.

THE DERVISHES SUBMITTING.

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CABLE NEWS.

The Haymarket Case.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—In the Haymarket case, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the defendant, who was charged with the murder of a man at the Haymarket.

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SPOKANE FALLS BURNT.

The Business Portion of the Town in Ashes.

Loss Estimated at From Thirty to Forty Million Dollars.

Several Lives Lost During the Panic and Flight—Scenes of the Great Seattle Fire Repeated.

SPokane Falls, Aug. 4.—The entire business portion of the city, covering nearly forty blocks, was destroyed by fire to-night. The fire broke out at 9 p.m., in a frame block near the Northern Pacific depot. The water pressure was very weak, and the fire spread rapidly, sweeping the entire block in less than half an hour.

THE TOWN'S LEAGUE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Irish tenants' league is proving to be one of the most successful organizations in the world.

THE LIVERPOOL POISONING CASE.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.—The prosecution in the Liverpool poisoning case, in which a man was charged with the murder of his wife, is continuing.

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The American expedition to the North Pole, led by Dr. Kane, is expected to return to the United States in a few days.

THE BURNING OF THE BATTLE.

ENGLAND is drawing a long breath of relief to-day after the news of the complete rout of her enemies in Egypt.

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THE KAISER'S VISIT.

The Emperor Inspects English and Russian Ironclads.

Preparations for the Great Naval Review at Portsmouth.

The Rush of People to Witness the Review Unprecedented—The Trains Tracked to Their Limits.

THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

LONDON, August 4.—Emperor William and the Prince of Wales visited Portsmouth to-day, and after inspecting the monster ironclads, went on board the little torpedo boat commanded by Prince George of Wales.

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