Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1886.

HAPPY AUGURY.

The Norquay government of Manitoba have been sustained. Their majority is reduced, it is true; but, as Mercutio said of the wound, "'Tis enough!" Strenuous exertions were made by the liberals to defeat the government. No stone was left unturned, no libel unpublished, no scandal unrepeated. The province was overrun by liberal orators, and fervent appeals were made to the electors to desert Norquay. It must be understood that while the issues involved were mainly local in their character the liberals were posing for "moral effect." They aimed to capture the Manitoban government so that conservative electors elsewhere might be impressed with the belief that the Macdonald government is moribund and would give up the struggle. But the "moral effect" of the conflict is all with the conservatives. They will hold Manitoba for another term and the outcome of the federal elections in the prairie province is not difficult to forecast. Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia should return fourteen supporters of the Sir John Macdonald government. British Columbia is surely good for six. She would be an ingrate indeed, should she fail to show her appreciation of all that has been done for her by Sir John's present government. Party lines will be drawn at the next election in this province; and it is high time that the work of organization had commenced by the formation of conservative clubs in every district. A change of government at Ottawa within the next five years would be disastrous to the Pacific province, especially to our infant manufactures which are only now beginning to get on their feet. Free trade in Canada would be all very well if free trade prevailed in the neighboring republic; but a policy that allowed Canadian goods to be shut out of the world's markets while it admitted foreign goods free to undersell Canadian producers and manufacturers would be suicidal. If the liberals should succeed to power the country may look for a sudden and ruinous reversal of the protection policy. Throwing aside all considerations of gratitude and affection for a government that has done so much for this province in spite of the obstacles interposed by the liberals, the instinct of self-preservation will prompt British Columbians to sustain the Macdonald ministry when the time arrives. Doubtless some candidates will endeavor—like Mr. Trapp at New Westminster—to smuggle themselves into the confidence of the electors as "independents;" but they will not succeed. The man who is so mentally constituted that he is unable to decide whether the conservative or liberal policy is best for this country is not the man who should be sent to represent us at Ottawa. A few weeks ago "a plain, blunt man" (as Mark Antony would term him) spoke long and earnestly and well at Philharmonic hall. He has not "the power of speech to stir men's blood;" but he told his audience many wholesome truths. He told them what the Macdonald government had done for this country of ours, and he declared plainly that it was the duty of the province to stand by the "grand old man" when the hour of trial came. These were bold and brave words, and will not be forgotten as the day of conflict draws near, or after the smoke of the battle shall have cleared away. The Manitoba elections may be accepted as a happy augury of the result of the federal elections that may be upon us sooner than some persons imagine.

THE SEWERAGE HUBBUB.

Our excellent morning contemporary has fallen into error in attempting to explain the causes that led to the heated remarks of Councillor Higgins on Wednesday night. His complaint was not that the rules of order had been misconstrued by his worship or that he was not allowed to force the scheme down the throats of councillors. What he complained of (and justly, too,) was the apparent effort of certain councillors to kill the scheme by a side-wind and the readiness with which the mayor fell into the trap set for him and the sewerage committee. The plea that the bylaw should be printed or copied before being discussed was flimsy at best and was advanced only to cause delay at a time when a delay is exceedingly dangerous. Of course, our morning contemporary—who is so opposed to taxation that he does not pay his taxes at all—is jubilant over what he regards as pressing the defeat or withdrawal of the bylaw in the council. But he forgets that a majority of the councillors were elected to prepare a sewerage scheme and that if they were to defeat the present measure they would stultify themselves by refusing to carry out the wish of the ratepayers as expressed by a direct vote in 1885. In introducing the scheme the chairman of the committee said that perfection was not claimed for it. Criticism was invited and any practicable amendment would be accepted and engrafted in the measure. Does that sound like trying to cram the measure down the council's throat? Every possible latitude has been afforded councillors to consider the matter that was entrusted as a duty to the committee through no choice of their own. The committee claim to have discharged their duty and while they have not and do not complain of outspoken opposition they do not propose to have the scheme knocked on the head by pretended friends without making their voices heard in deprecation. The measure is open to amendment or correction; but the sewerage scheme will not be killed without a severe struggle on the part of those councillors who hold sacred the pledges they gave the ratepayers on nomination day. This council stand pledged—solemnly pledged—to prepare and present to the ratepayers a scheme for the sewerage of the city. Already Vancouver—a possible rival—is moving in that direction; and shall it be said of the Premier City of the British Pacific that, with ample means at its command and unlimited credit, it refuses to authorize the expenditure of half a million of dollars to make it a sweet and wholesome place of residence?

GERMANY'S POLICY.

The cup of Russia's iniquity would seem to be full to overflowing. She has tried the patience of Europe to its utmost by forcing the powers to maintain enormous armies on a war footing at ruinous cost. She is a chronic disturber of the peace and as such should be punished in a most exemplary manner and so effectually crippled that for a century at least she would not recover from the shock. A feasible plan suggests itself at this moment. When hostilities have fairly begun and the Russians shall have sustained a just crushing defeat—as defeated they will surely be—an army should be marched into Poland, the Poles armed and afforded assistance in rescuing them from Russian control. With Poland free the Empire would be literally cut in two and a long season of peace with reduced army expenditure assured. On the 4th instant in the Reichstag Dr. Windhorst, the clerical leader, stated that he would not prejudice the position of his party in the subsequent divisions on the military septennate bill by a positive promise as to how the center would vote. The final decision of that party would be known only when the division is taken on the last reading. He did not believe it was possible to meet the government's desire to dispose of the measure before Christmas, because he saw the necessity of a detailed examination of the bill, nor did there seem to be any special reason for urgency arising from the imminence of war. The alliance with Austria constituted a present and lasting guarantee of peace in Europe. The center could not admit the septennate as a permanent principle; it would prefer to consider a triumnate regulation. The expediency of the two years' term of service was also doubtful. Still, the center was desirous of giving mature consideration to all the existing circumstances, and would vote in favor of measures found to be absolutely necessary. General von Moltke followed by saying that all the neighbors of Germany on the left and on the right were fully armed—a state of things which even a rich country was unable to bear for any length of time, and which might lead to decisive events at an early date. For this reason it was necessary not to defer action on the measure until after the expiration of the septennate. The preamble to the bill showed how far Germany was behind the other states in the strength of her army and the taxation of her people. The French, for instance, paid about double the sum paid by the German people, and an alliance with France would assure the peace of Europe. "But," he continued, "such an alliance is impossible while public opinion in France imperiously demands the surrender of two provinces which we are strongly determined never to give up." "This demand," he said, "is made in behalf of the maintenance of peace. Our rejection of the bill will make us responsible for all the miseries attendant upon a hostile invasion. We have found it difficult enough to attain the unity of Germany. Let us uphold it, proving that we are united. The whole world knows we do not contemplate conquest, may it also learn that we intend to keep what we have and are resolute and armed to this end." The conclusion of Count Von Moltke's speech was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers. General Von Schellendorff, the Prussian minister of war, referring to the remarks of a Socialist speaker, said he would only give detailed explanations of the bill in committee, if he could rely upon his statements being treated confidentially. The basis of the former military bills were similar to those of the present bill, yet sharp eyes might detect a slight shade of difference in that passage in the speech from the throne on the relations of Germany to foreign countries. Some difficulty, in fact, existed regarding the preservation of peace for any lengthened time. He continued: "An increase of the army will not result in preventing our becoming involved in war, but will also prove us ready to show proper vigor in the maintenance of peace. It would be rash either to overestimate or to undervalue our possible opponents. France is working at the perfection of the details of her army. Even though we are quite confident that we are able at any moment to meet a foreign army our task must not be made difficult by our remaining far behind numerically." He promised that at the first sitting of the committee he would state the reasons why the measure was so urgent. Langwerth and Von Simmern opposed the bill, on the ground that the principle of the septennate deprived the country of the control of the government's policy, and that the maintaining of a large army fostered a craving for conquest. The tenor of the debate is considered highly encouraging to the government. All sections understand and approve General Schellendorff's reasons for wishing to speak with frankness only in a secret session of the committee.

THE strange fascination which deadly peril has for many people is a subject which has often received scientific consideration, but as yet has not been satisfactorily explained. Besides the lunatics who jump from high bridges, allow themselves to be dashed through whirlpools, and would if they had the chance actually go down with the terrific torrent of Niagara Falls simply for the sake of doing something that displayed dare-devil courage, there are many persons of an entirely different character who delight in ignoring danger. These people climb to the summits of lofty mountains, fearlessly face probabilities of death by starvation or freezing, which should keep all people away from the extreme polar regions, and do a great many other unreasonable and useless things from pure recklessness and love of adventure. The highlands of Switzerland seem to have a special attraction for these danger-loving mortals. While attempting to reach the tops of the most lofty peaks many valuable lives have been sacrificed. The Matterhorn, well named the merciless mountain, has been the scene of more tragedies than any other peak, and because a few daring gentlemen have succeeded in reaching its highest point, which is fourteen thousand seven hundred feet above the ocean level, every season a number of tourists attempt to prove their ability to gain the same position. Being well paid for their services, the sure-footed Swiss highlanders are always willing to act as guides for those desiring to climb this wild mountain. Many who thus go up never come down alive, perishing in the sudden, unexpected snow storms which are liable to occur at any time, or by a fall from some of the lofty cliffs. This year the name of an English gentleman, Mr. Borckhardt, is added to the long list of those who have met their death while giving these exhibitions of unnecessary and unreasonable bravery.

A VERY dangerous test of the conscientiousness with which public analysts in England discharge their duty was recently made in the borough of Bedford. The public analyst of the town in question, in the course of examining some beer, was alarmed by discovering that one of his assistants was poisoned by tasting some of the samples. Fortunately the dose was not sufficient to prove fatal, but the risk incurred was so great that considerable indignation was felt at what, from previous experience, was at once discerned to be a trap laid for the analyst. It has since transpired that a Mr. Taylor had a large quantity of the most deadly poison placed in one of the samples, with the object, it is imagined, of convincing the analysts of gross carelessness or falsehood, if the beer in question had been pronounced pure. Mr. Taylor has tried to excuse his action, but had the poison proved fatal his plea of protecting the public from incorrect reports would hardly have cleared him of the charge of manslaughter, if not of murder. It appears that tricks of this kind—analyst-baiting as one correspondent calls them—have become common of late, and a judicial investigation has been ordered which will doubtless have the result of putting a stop to experiments so hazardous. Mr. Taylor tries to excuse himself by saying that the poison was one well known in the adulteration of beer.

Dastardly Trick.

TO THE EDITOR:—Is it not a shame that Chinamen passing quietly along our public streets must be assaulted and abused without the slightest provocation, and not by mischievous boys, but by men in the employ of the municipal council? On Saturday about noon a Chinaman passing along Cormorant street with a bundle of clean clothes on his back was assaulted by one of the members of the fire department who was engaged at the new hydrant at the corner of Amelia street, discharging water therefrom with a length of hose, and seeing the Chinaman coming towards him on the opposite side of the street, turned the stream upon him, and not only the man but the clothes he was carrying, thereby drenching both with water. Such conduct is, to say the least, disgraceful, and ought to be punished.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Chicago Anarchists.

TO THE EDITOR:—Could you inform me if the anarchists condemned to be hanged in Chicago on December 3rd have met that fate? A SUBSCRIBER.

[NO. A stay of proceedings has been ordered.—ED.]

THE ELECTION.—The Victoria Times in a leader on the election of a man to represent New Westminster district at Ottawa, says: "It is the desire of Mr. Donald Chisholm that he should be allowed to enter the Commons perfectly free and untrammelled by any party lines. In short, to be in a position to exercise to its full extent his own judgment on the various topics and matters coming up for deliberation and decision." *And the Grit organ approves of this desire.* Who authorized him to say that Mr. Donald Chisholm will enter the lists as an independent candidate? We are thoroughly convinced that there is no man in this province that would be elected as an independent candidate. The man who will not pledge himself to vote for Sir John's government will not be elected. "Independence" means "on the fence" and out of place. It won't do.—*Guardian.*

THE METLAKAHTLA CASE.

Rev. Principal Grant's Opinions on the Subject.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—Your Ottawa correspondent informs us that the Department of Indian Affairs is fully seized of all the facts in the Metlakahtla case, and believes that no cause for apprehension exists. Unfortunately, Dr. Cridge (formerly Dean of the Anglican, and now Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church), Senator Macdonald and Mr. Duncan believe to the contrary. You will admit that those gentlemen, who have known the community of Metlakahtla intimately for twenty-five years, are as likely to understand the actual state of the case as the best informed officials. The Indians of Metlakahtla are a sensible as well as a progressive people. They therefore may not resist a man-of-war. But they feel keenly that injustice has been done them for the past five years, and I see by a letter in yesterday's Globe that they are prepared for an exodus from Canada to Alaska, similar to their exodus from Fort Simpson to Metlakahtla, under Mr. Duncan's leadership, 1862. If we offer such a people only a choice between resistance and expatriation, I see much cause for apprehension.

Your correspondent informs us also that the reserves to the Tsimpsheans do not include the two acres in dispute, and that the provincial government holds these in trust for the C.M.S. But those two acres are in the village. The Metlakahtlans never gave them to the C.M.S.; they believe that they are theirs; and until they are given back to them the community will feel that it has been treated unjustly. The British Columbia government has asserted its right to those two acres by the survey of them as government land. Has not the time come for making the concession suggested in the report of the commissioner who went up to Metlakahtla in 1884 in a man-of-war, viz., to ask the Dominion to buy out the interests of the C.M.S., with a view of turning the two acres and the improvements over to the Indians as part of the reserve?

OUR INDIAN POLICY

should surely aim to make the Indians self-supporting. That should be its one aim. We are at present feeding the poor remnants of the once powerful tribes of the Northwest on government rations. That is, we are pauperizing them at an enormous present cost and laying up a store of future trouble. But the Indians of Metlakahtla, ever since Mr. Duncan took hold of them, have been self-supporting. More, they are a vigorous, industrial community. Their trade is now a matter of some consequence. During the last five years we have spent a good deal of money on them, it is true, in the shape of gunboat visitations and endeavors to convince them that the whole site of the village that they created on a swamp is not theirs. But we need not expect to awaken gratitude or trust by such expenditures. I submit that a sympathetic and conciliatory policy is preferable to a policy of coercion. The essence of such a policy would consist, first, in admitting that such a community has an indefeasible right to the site of its own village; secondly, that inasmuch as the community of Metlakahtla, like every other primitive people, believes in commercial ownership of the land, we should not quarrel with their convictions on the matter. I do not much care whether the two acres be given to them of right or as a concession; but I am quite clear that they should have them.

Everyone knows that there are ecclesiastical disputes that embitter this matter. I wish to steer clear of these, for if we get into them there is no saying when the discussion will end. I plead merely for generous consideration for a community that has been one of our boasts at home and abroad, and for a man from whom we might learn lessons with regard to the methods of raising Indians out of the condition of nomads, savages or paupers, to a high level of Christian civilization, their maidens "as modest and as well dressed as any clergyman's daughter in an English parish," to use Lord Dufferin's language about them, after he had visited the village and inspected the schools. Shame on us if we have nothing to offer to such a man and such a community but gunboats and top-lofty talk about the fee simple in all the land residing in the Queen.

I trust that the Department of Indian Affairs, which is fully seized of all the facts of the case, will act wisely, and, I hope I may be pardoned for adding, before it is "too late."

Yours, etc.,
G. M. GRANT.

Queen's University, Kingston, Nov. 27.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

James J. Hill, president of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway company, is in Washington looking after the company's interests in the northwest and to urge a bill which Delegate Toole of Montana has introduced, granting the above road the right of way through the Fort Benton Indian reservation.

F. J. Quirk, a dancing master, was assaulted in Walla Walla by three masked men who undertook to tar and feather him.

Sibbey & Helmwood's candy factory of Buffalo, N.Y., has been destroyed. Loss, $125,000; insurance, $90,000.

A seam of anthracite coal, seven feet six inches in diameter, has been struck at Banff, N.W.T.

Francisco Del Morale has been shot to death by Mexican authorities for murder.

The case of Beaver charged with the murder of Hayes at Visalia was submitted to the jury on the 8th inst., and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

It is believed in Mexico that diplomatic questions of grave importance will soon arise between that country and the United states.

The steamship war in New York continues unabated. The steerage fare to England is now $15.

There is considerable excitement at Paducah, Ky., over the assertion that a diamond field exists near there.

Governor Lee of Virginia, has respited Claverins, the murderer, until the 14th of January, on account of receiving a dispatch from the self-confessed murderer.

Senator C. W. Jones of Florida, was severely injured by a runaway team in Detroit yesterday.

Mining stocks were much lower in San Francisco yesterday.

The disappearance of Mr. Mickel of Seattle still remains a mystery.

In the Campbell divorce case yesterday counsel for Gen. Butler and Dr. Bird denied all the evidence of witnesses and stated that perjury was rife and stalking abroad.

A life boat has been wrecked at Southport, England, while endeavoring to relieve a distressed vessel, and thirteen persons were drowned.

Thomas Moonlight, of Kansas, has been appointed governor of Wyoming Territory.

The W. U. and B. & O. Telegraph Companies will advance rates from all competing points after January 1st.

Trenton, N. J., was the scene of a duel yesterday between two young business men to decide which should have a certain Jersey lily.

The steamer which sailed yesterday from San Francisco for Mexican ports, took fifty emigrants for the new socialistic community at Topolobaupa Bay in the state of Sinaloa.

Jack Brady, formerly the champion pugilist of the Pacific Coast, died on the 9th inst., at Fresno.

Representative Dewdney of the twelfth district, New York, died at his residence yesterday from apoplexy.

Robt. Graynor, colored, was hanged in St. Louis yesterday, for the murder of Berry Evans, July 6, 1883

The heat at Buenos Ayres is reported to be terrific, and twenty-two deaths from cholera are reported.

The oil market at Pittsburg is reported firmer, and no more failures are announced.

A LARGE FLEET.—Six vessels arrived in Royal roads within a very short time of each other. Another large fleet sailed up the sound for American ports. There has been considerable dirty weather outside, and many were beating off awaiting a favorable opportunity to get in.

Late Canadian News.

ONTARIO.

A sonnambulist named J. Deslogee, a storekeeper at Aumond, near Manitwaki, fell from a verandah and was killed recently.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Mail says it is certain that the Hon. Thos. White will be offered the conservative nomination in Saskatchewan, and should he decline, it will go to Mr. Chas. Muir, author of the poem "Pontiac," who is the most popular man in the district where the conservatives largely predominate.

The following nominations have been made: North Norfolk—Dr. McKay, liberal, for the local house. London—For the commons, Hon. John Carling; for the local, Mr. Meredith.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries has been informed that the Vice-Admiralty court at Charlottetown, P. E. I., had condemned the American schooner Highland Light, caught fishing within the three mile limit, and ordered her to be sold at auction on the 12th inst.

The Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada have nominated their officers for the ensuing year. The following were elected by acclamation: J. C. Black, president; A. A. Allan, first vice; R. H. Gray, treasurer; on the Winnipeg board, J. B. Mathar, vice-president; and George Galt and J. G. Manlson, directors. Voting on the nominations takes place on the 30th.

A shocking death occurred at Kingston last Saturday night. A young man named E. Cunningham, a son of most respectable parents, was found frozen stiff at the door of a saloon where he had spent the evening.

During last Saturday's cold snap at London the thermometer ranged from six to twenty-four below zero.

An old lady, Mrs. Calihoun, of London, while walking along the Grand Trunk track fell into an open cattle guard and was killed.

The Toronto papers say that the Knights of Labor members of the Trade and Labor Council will withdraw from that body, by order of the district assembly. As quite a number of councillors are knights this action considerably weakens that body.

QUEBEC.

The legislature has been further prorogued until the 10th of January.

McShane's election in Montreal west has been contested.

Gunner Oliver and Sergt. Lapointe, of "B" Battery, Quebec, were fined thirty and ten dollars respectively for creating the disturbance at the Salvation Army Barracks which led to a riot.

Charles Bonthillire and his brother, of Montreal, were been fatally injured by a fall from a ladder.

The dwelling house of Patrick Rooney, a farmer at Cote St. Michael, has been burned; loss $4,000.

A circular issued by Bishop Gravel to the clergymen condemns La Lanterne, a paper edited by Arthur Buies and Lasontell, of Three Rivers.

Great interest has been felt in the attempt to supply Montreal with natural gas. The work is progressing rapidly.

The building occupied by the Montreal branch of the Laval University has been damaged by fire to the extent of $6,000; small insurance. The thermometer being below zero interfered with the work of the firemen. The building is one of the oldest in the city, having been erected in 1720. A defective stovepipe is supposed to be the cause.

The fire which destroyed the Catholic institution at Napierville, consumed Joseph Coupal's house. Mesdms. Lesulnes dressmaking and millinery establishment. The remains of the Priests Moria and Morrison were cremated in the vaults beneath the church. Loss on church, $70,000; insurance, $15,000; convent, loss, $6,000. No insurance.

The Cape Cod Official.

"One of the oddest fellows I ever met in my travels was in the town of——on Cape Cod," said a Massachusetts "drummer" the other night at the Hoffman house. "Every New England village has its odd genius, but this one surpassed all competition. He was called 'Uncle Abe,' and he was the station master, baggage-master, telegraph operator, express agent and general factotum. Having been born in this place and lived in it his four score years and ten, his knowledge of the people and their antecedents was proportionately large. Soon after the introduction of the telegraph he was put in possession of a means of enlarging his private fund of information which gave him a great advantage. He had great respect for the telegraph and would not have it misused. I happened to be at the station one day when a lot of pretty girls visiting the place came to him, and wanted to send a telegram to New London to learn the result of the race between Harvard and Yale.

"No such blanked nonsense will ye be sending over my wires," es'd the old man, looking up his office and telling them to be off, with no respect to persons.

"I naturally made some inquiries about the old fellow. On another occasion he had a message to be sent to Sister Margaret, a member of a religious order in some Massachusetts city, who was summoned to the town to take care of a sick relative. Uncle Abe eyed the address and soliloquized as follows:—

"'Sister Margaret—Now if that don't beat all! What folks won't do when they is in trouble! Sister Margaret—Why they hev writ the directions without any hind name. Now, Mr. Jones, he haint no sister Margaret. Must be Mrs. Jones sister; she was a Smith.'

"So he directed the letter accordingly with consulting anyone, to Miss Margaret Smith. No answer was received.

"Once a despatch came announcing the death of a person he had never heard of, a relative of some one living in the town whose family he thought he knew all about. He carried the message himself, but instead of delivering it at once, began in this way:

"'Who is there in your family by the name of Jackson? Hev ye got anybody by that name?'

"'Yes,' was the reply.

"'Must be a cousin, I guess.'

"'Yes.'

"'Wal, did Jane——marry a Jackson?'

"'Yes.'

"'Wal, one of them Jacksons is dead; you can read what it says,' handing over the message."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Great Pacific Cable Scheme.

MONTREAL, Dec. 9.—Within the past month immense strides have been made towards realizing the Pacific cable scheme and now every prospect is that it will be an accomplished fact at an early date. Sandford Fleming speaking of the matter said: "The company has been formed under the name and title of the Pacific Telegraph Company, limited, with a capital of £2,000,000 in £10 shares, for the purpose of establishing and working telegraphic and other communications between Australia, New Zealand, and other islands in the Pacific ocean, and also with Africa and America. The articles of incorporation were registered at London within the present month. A subsidy of £500,000 per annum is expected from the home government, while it is anticipated that the colonial governments will cooperate. Operations will not be commenced until all the governments interested are heard from.

THE INJUNCTIONS DISSOLVED.—This is the heading in some of our local papers with the object, no doubt, of keeping up the spirits of the unfortunate owners of property in Vancouver. If they can deceive themselves with such a fiction, we, of course have no objection. But it is our duty to tell those who are in no way interested, that the injunctions are not dissolved, and are not likely to be. The test case carried to the supreme court of Canada was simply the C. P. R. vs the C. P. R., so that the showing was all on one side. It was pig vs. bacon. When the injunctions are dissolved, if such an operation takes place—the property holders will have received all they desire for their lands, and that consummation is not likely to be effected very soon. We are still under the impression that the action and the crowing about nothing, are simply part of a little game which is meant to stave off the evil day when an account and reckoning will be required. We certainly will not cheat ourselves with the idea which must rest on those journals that are aiding in the continuance of this great deception.—*Guardian.*

A SOCIAL SENSATION.

Strange Developments Caused by a Quarrel over an Academy Appointment.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 2.—An extraordinary social sensation developed to-day and fell on Halifax high life like a thunder clap. It was the announcement of the separation of Professor Sumichrast from his wife, to whom he has been married for fourteen years, because he feared that in the sight of God and the church he was not her husband. Mr. Sumichrast, the most cultured *literateur* and linguist in this part of Canada, was formerly a professor of modern languages in King's college, Windsor, subsequently editor of a Halifax paper, and for some years past has been principal of the Girton house, where the sons and daughters of the aristocracy of Halifax finish their education. This school is backed by Bishop Binney and the leading men of the diocese. Fourteen years ago Prof. Sumichrast fell in love with the widow of Charles Almon, a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and a son of a wealthy Nova Scotian politician. When the Hon. M. B. Almon died he left his son's widow a handsome fortune. After their engagement Prof. Sumichrast told her that when a youth he had married a French girl in Europe, but their life was very unhappy, was a perfect burden to him, and that he gave up a four thousand dollar position, left her and came to Canada. She subsequently applied for a divorce. He offered no defence and the divorce was granted. He had never heard from her since and

BELIEVED SHE WAS DEAD,

but, if alive the divorce was perfectly legal. Mrs. Almon was satisfied and married Prof. Sumichrast. Years ago Prof. Hind, the well-known British expert witness before the fishery commission, held a professor's chair in King's College. He became very friendly with Mr. Sumichrast, and found out all about his previous history. At a recent meeting of the church synod radical differences of opinion sprang up between Bishop Binney and Professors Sumichrast and Hind in relation to the establishment of a ladies' seminary for the education of the daughters of the clergy, which generated much bad blood. Prof. Hind employed an Edinburgh lawyer to ferret out the history of Mr. Sumichrast before he came to Canada, and the whereabouts of his first wife. It was found that she had married a French officer and was now living in Algiers. Prof. Hind has a son who for some years has been chaplain to Bishop Binney. He boarded in a house which is the headquarters of the Girls' Friendly Society. The woman who kept the house had two daughters. They went astray socially, and the Rev. Mr. Hind married them to men to whom they were engaged to save them from future disgrace. He did not report these facts to the bishop and when Mrs. Binney, patroness of the society, heard of it, she was very much exasperated and expressed her opinion to the Rev. Mr. Hind in unmistakable terms. The chaplain replied as spiritedly and the consequence was that the bishop suspended him. Professor Hind then took a hand in and

WROTE A SAVAGE LETTER TO BISHOP BINNEY.

The Bishop replied in a vitriolic strain. Then Professor Hind addressed a circular to all the Episcopal clergymen of the diocese, bitterly attacking Bishop Binney and declaring that the bishop was urging his clergy to support as principal of the Episcopal Ladies' Academy a man whom he (Bishop Binney) "knew had been living an impure life for fourteen years." This produced a crisis. Two years ago Mr. Sumichrast became a thoroughly converted man and a lay reader in St. Luke's cathedral. He accepted the most extreme views on religion and its bearings on marriage and divorce. When Bishop Binney called his attention to Prof. Hind's attack Mr. Sumichrast at once acknowledged—seeing that his first wife, whom he had for long years thought to be dead, was still living—that in the eyes of the church his second marriage was unlawful. He immediately determined, in accordance with the dictates of his conscience, to separate from wife No. 2. He went home and communicated his stern resolve to the woman with whom he had lived with the greatest happiness for fourteen years. The blow fell upon her with crushing effect, but,

LIKE A HEROINE, SHE AGREED

that it was the only thing, as Christians, they could honorably do, and she immediately left her home and sought the protection of the Rev. F. R. Murray, her pastor, at midnight. The romantic affair so weighed on Prof. Sumichrast's mind that he was taken very ill and his wife had to return to the house to nurse him. This afternoon, at a large meeting of clergy and parents of pupils attending the Girton school, Prof. Sumichrast made a frank statement of the whole case. The greatest sympathy was manifested for him. Speeches were made by Bishop Binney, the Rev. F. R. Murray, the Rev. Dr. Partridge, the Rev. Robert Murray, Dr. Read, the Rev. John McMillan and ex-Speaker Tobin, and on motion of the Rev. Mr. Murray, editor of the Presbyterian Witness, and Dr. Read, the meeting unanimously expressed its sympathy with and unabated confidence in both Prof. and Mrs. Sumichrast, and hoped that this thing would not be the slightest degree interfere with the seminary. The affair is almost the sole theme of conversation. People await future developments with the greatest interest. A bitter feeling would spring up if the bishop and clergy should insist upon a separation of Prof. Sumichrast and his wife under these extraordinary circumstances and if they live together and remain in church membership they will have to have a special dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury. Several suits of slander are likely to ensue. Bishop Binney, Professors Hind and Sumichrast are all governors of King's College.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung Troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size. wly

In a Lion's Cage.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.—An exciting scene is reported from Verviers. At a menagerie on exhibition there, Mme. Soulet, a lion tamer, entered the cage of the lion Brutus in the absence of the keeper, accompanied by a man named Greuter. No sooner had they entered than the lion sprang savagely upon Greuter. Mme. Soulet ran to his assistance, when the brute turned upon her, and in the struggle that followed her face was terribly lacerated. An attendant courageously seized the lion, affording the woman's husband an opportunity to save her. A life and death struggle ensued between the lion and the attendant until another man attacked the brute with a pitchfork and drove him off. The three persons attacked are all badly injured.

Prices for Salmon, Pears and Grapes in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The markets are well stocked with fruits, vegetables, fish and meats. There is a large supply of salmon from Puget Sound. A leading dealer has received a cargoal of 13,000 pounds, and is selling middle cuts at 25 cents a pound and whole fish at 15 cents. California pears are from 40 cents to $1.50 per dozen, and California white Nellis 75 cents a dozen. Tokay and Muscat California grapes, 65 cents for five-pound boxes.

Latest Canadian News.

ONTARIO.

An Emerville dealer has been fined $50 for having quail exposed in his store for sale, contrary to the provision of the law by which all persons are prohibited from shooting them or having them in their possession during 1886 and 1887.

Recently the schoolhouse at Bidwell, on the Manitoulin Island, was broken into, the desk broken open, some valuable books belonging to the teacher stolen, the register and other school property taken out and burned, and the blackboards covered with indecent writing. The trustees have offered a reward of $20 for the conviction of the guilty parties.

Diphtheria is epidemic about Renfrew and Eganville. The wife of Toussaint Louis, sr., two daughters and five children and Toussaint Louis, jr., have been carried off by the disease. Joseph Switch, near Reid's mills, has buried three children. Other families have also suffered, but not so severely.

There was great excitement at the lower bridge in Belleville one morning recently. It was alleged that a sea serpent had just been seen in the river. Several hundred persons quickly collected, firearms were procured and the monster fired into many times, and finally a barbed fish spear was plunged into the object, and it was brought ashore, and discovered to be—a long strip of cedar bark.

The body of a colored child was found in the river at Dresden some days ago, and an inquest revealed that the mother of the child was a young colored girl, 14 years of age, and that she had thrown it into the river. She is held for trial.

Mayor Howland of Toronto has stated that he will not be a candidate for the local legislature. This is a disappointment to a host of his admirers, who counted on his safe return over all others.

A sonnambulist, J. Deslogee, storekeeper at Aumond, near Maniwaki, fell from his verandah and was killed.

Mr. Moylan, inspector of Dominion penitentiaries, has returned from attending the National Prison Congress at Atlanta, Georgia. He visited several large prisons across the border, and states that the management of Canadian prisons is equal to the best of them. Mr. Moylan also states that at present there is no contract for labor existing or in operation in any of the penitentiaries of the Dominion.

NOVA SCOTIA.

At New Glasgow, N. S., some days ago, a number of boarders of a certain private boarding-house decided to change their lodgings. This was done, and no reason given for the change. The young lady of the house wrote a polite note to one of the young men asking him for an explanation, and, it is said, he sent back a very ungentlemanly reply. The young lady's brother armed himself with a whip and, meeting the young man in the street, gave him a severe whipping.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

The anthracite coal mines at Banff will shortly be in operation, when it is expected that a special freight tariff will be formulated, which will enable the company to sell hard coal at Winnipeg at about $1.50 a ton more than the price of soft coal.

A despatch received to-day from Lethbridge, N. W. T., says: Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney arrived here last night by special train. His honor was presented with an address by upwards of two hundred of the employés of the Northwestern and Navigation Company, who congratulated him on the success which attended his administration of Indian affairs in the Northwest, as evidenced by the perfect safety enjoyed by them and by their families while living in that part of the Indian country. The lieutenant-governor replied that Indian affairs all over the northwest were never in so satisfactory a condition as they are at the present time.

Mr. Fletcher, the entomologist, states that the fears of an early invasion of the Northwest by the Rocky mountain locust are unfounded.

MANITOBA.

Col. Gilder and his companion Griffiths who seek to reach the north pole, are wintering among the Esquimaux near York Factory, with a view to learning the language and habits of the people.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A fire at Milltown, St. Stephen, N. B., destroyed the house and outbuildings recently occupied by Barney Ryan. The total loss is $1,500 with no insurance. Ryan and an Italian workman entered the barn to endeavor to save the horse and cows, but were driven out by the heat and smoke. Ryan made a second attempt and was buried under the falling timbers. His charred remains were recovered from the ruins. Deceased was an American veteran and was about 50 years of age.

QUEBEC.

The liabilities of S. F. Brasea, Montreal, dealer in Indian curiosities, are $20,000.

The purchasers of the Corrinne Silk Mills are seeking incorporation as the Montreal Silk Mills Co., capital $300,000. They will engage in all departments of silk making.

The eleven year old son of Wm. Grant, of Chicoutimi, has been drowned.

THE BEATRICE BABY.

Henry Labouchere's Version of Its Birth, and His Suggestion as to Its Future.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Princess Beatrice's confinement came sooner than it had been expected. She was ill for only a very short time, and got over it exceedingly well, which is the more satisfactory inasmuch as the Princess had been rather low spirited, moipish and nervous lately. The dulness of the Balmoral autumn seemed to have settled on her spirits like a pall. I hear that the child is to be called Albert Alexander Victor Henry. A Tory contemporary announces that as a minister of state has to be present at the birth of a royal infant, Lord Randolph Churchill was hastily summoned for the purpose. This is absolute nonsense. Princess Beatrice would, indeed have been in a bad way if she had been taken ill when Lord Randolph was summoned, as both he and Lady Randolph were invited to dine and sleep at the castle last Tuesday nearly a week before, and their visit had no connection whatever with Princess Beatrice, who was not taken ill till after the dinner company had separated. Lord Randolph was comfortably asleep when the interesting event was going on, and heard nothing of it till the following morning. It would have been a heinous breach of etiquette for the chancellor of the exchequer to have attended officially, as this duty always falls to a secretary of state. The child's cradle was bought by the Queen in Edinburgh. It is of polished oak and is lined with pink. It was exhibited in the artisan's section of the Edinburgh exhibition, and is a very neat and substantial piece of furniture. The true destiny of the new Battenburg Princeling, who made his appearance at Windsor last week, is obvious. This Prince Beatrice, jr., should be at once elected to the Bulgarian throne. This would suit all parties. The Bulgarians would be able to govern themselves during a long minority and establish their constitution too firmly to be attacked at the end of it. The selection need only be moderate, but it will be enough to remove all chance of one being saddled with another royal grant, or another royal monopolist officer in the army or navy. Even Russia and Turkey could hardly object to the throne being filled by a non resident baby.

FISHERMEN FOR B. C.—Hon. Mr. Foster continues to receive additional enquiries from Newfoundland and Labrador fishermen regarding the discovery of black cod off the British Columbia coast. The fishermen state they will move there if the reports of successful catches are confirmed.

DRY DOCK.—The caisson chamber for the dry dock is being put together at Esquimalt, and will shortly be placed in position. By an ingenious contrivance, if necessary, the chamber can be placed against the outside wall and thus add thirty feet to the length of the dock.

"ENTIRELY THY RICHARD."

Curious Breach of Promise Case in England—Amusing Love Letters.

(From the London Times)

Pape vs. Freudenberg, was an action to recover damages for an alleged breech of promise of marriage. The defendant, though he delivered a statement of defence denying the promise and alternately pleading mutual recision and other pleas, was not represented in court.

Mr. Wedderburn, who appeared for the plaintiff, opening the case, said she was an unmarried German lady, residing at 31 Wellington street, Camden-town, and was now a daily governess. The defendant is also a German, and at the time of the engagement was a widower, residing and carrying on business in London as a marble agent, but now residing in Germany, where he had married a lady of reputed wealth. In February, 1880, the plaintiff occupied the position of governess in a gentleman's family in Hertfordshire, at a yearly salary of £100 and board and lodging. She had then held the position four years, and would no doubt have continued to do so had she not met the defendant. This she did early in 1880, at a meeting in London for the purpose of forming an international club for teachers. Their acquaintance continued, and in July of that year the sub