The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1891.

FREE SUGAR.

The new Government has begun well. It has relieved the people of the Dominion of taxation to the extent of two millions of dollars. It has done this, too, in a way most acceptable to believers in sound economic doctrine. It has taken taxes to the amount of three millions and a half off what may now be considered a necessary of life, and has supplied as much of the deficiency as it required by increasing the duties on luxuries, or, at any rate, on commodities that are not necessaries. The removal of the duty on sugar will be found to be a great boon to every family in the country.

There are those who fear that the sugar refiners will get all the advantage of the remission of duty. But there is no danger of this. If the duty had been remitted on raw sugar alone and that on refined sugar kept at the old rate, the refiners might be able to deprive the people of the benefit of the change in the tariff. But the duty on high grade and refined sugar has been lowered from one and a half cent per pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem* to eight-tenths of a cent per pound. A combination of refiners, even if they were greedy enough to attempt to do so, cannot keep up the price of refined sugar to its present rate, for the importation of cheap sugar from Great Britain and the United States would compel them to lower their prices and give the people the advantage of the change in the tariff, which places raw sugar on the free list.

For our part, we cannot see why the Canadian refineries cannot go on making as large profits as ever they did. They now get their raw material free and they have a protection, besides freight, insurance, and other charges of importation of eight-tenths of a cent per pound duty. If the Canadian refiner cannot manufacture sugar at a profit with free raw material and eighty cents a hundred pounds duty in his favor, he should conclude that nature never intended that sugar should be refined in Canada. The people of this Dominion, therefore, need not be afraid that any sugar trust or combination of refiners will deprive them of the benefit intended to be conferred upon them by the new government. Sugar must become cheaper very soon after the new tariff goes into operation.

We see that Sir Richard Cartwright attributed the change in the tariff to Canada's subserviency to the United States. It is difficult to see that there is any subserviency in the matter. Countries situated as are the United States and Canada must of necessity be sympathetic in matters that relate to trade and commerce. The influence of any great change that is made in the commercial policy of the United States must, in the nature of things, be felt in Canada, and material changes in the tariff of Canada will influence, though not to the same extent, the trade of the United States. If, for instance, Canada should declare for free trade and enact a free trade tariff, everyone must see that the change would affect, and very materially affect, the fiscal policy of the United States. But there would be no subserviency in the matter. There must necessarily be inter-dependence to a greater or less extent in matters of trade between the two countries. When the United States made sugar free, its being placed on the Canadian free list, sooner or later, was a foregone conclusion. In the same way, when the United States Congress took the duty off tea, the Dominion was not long in following its example. If Canada is, as Sir Richard Cartwright seems to think, subservient to the United States as regards tariffs, how is it that the former has maintained its fiscal independence so long? The changes Canada has made in its tariff have been made to suit its own interests, and not in accordance with the wishes of any other nation, not even Great Britain. It is this independence that Sir Richard aims to destroy. He wishes Canada to occupy a position so greatly subservient to the United States that the taxes imposed on Canadians would be determined, not in Ottawa, but in Washington. Under his scheme of unrestricted reciprocity, Canada would not have a tariff of her own. She would be compelled to adopt that of the United States. It would then be Canada and the United States, commercially, against the whole world, Great Britain included. Our tariff would not then be Foster's or Cartwright's, but McKinley's.

NOT A PROPHET.

The Oregonian of Monday contains an article on the "Canadian Outlook," in which it settles Canadian affairs to its own satisfaction. It proves to a demonstration that there is not material in the Conservative Party of the Dominion out of which to form a government that can possibly hold together for any length of time. The Abbott ministry is to be short-lived, and it will be impossible to find a successor to Mr. Abbott in the Conservative ranks. According to our Portland contemporary, the Liberals are worse off for men of light and leading than the Conservatives, and so after the fall of the Abbott ministry nothing remains for Canada but to fall into the arms of the United States. This is how it forecasts the fate of the unfortunate Dominion:—

"No conservative is likely to succeed where Mr. Abbott fails, and to predict the succession of the liberals to power in the present temper of the people and under the pressure of present conditions is to forecast a political revolution. A reversal of national sentiment strong enough to put the liberals in power would compel them to satisfy it with a policy of complete commercial union with the United States. This would be to begin the destruction of Canada's dream of independent nationality, and to pave the way for its amalgamation with the great American republic."

After Abbott the deluge of Liberalism predicted by our contemporary, the Times, a few days ago, and out of the deluge Canada is to emerge a range of Northern States of the "great American republic!" The Oregonian sees that Canada is not ready for this just now, but annexation is its fate whether it is ready or not.

We wonder if the Oregonian has any idea of the number of political predictions which have been confidently uttered, that have never come to pass. A United States citizen once tried to make the computation, and he was so utterly disgusted with the result that he exclaimed "Never prophesy unless you know." Whether it is owing to the short-sightedness and the weak-mindedness of the prophets, or the perversity of events, has not yet been settled, but it is certain that things don't turn out as many sagacious and sanguine people wish—or predict—which amounts to about the same thing. The Oregonian wishes to see Canada become part of the United States, it therefore prophesies that it will, before long. Its affairs will get into such a state of confusion and disorder, that it will try to get rid of its difficulties and troubles by joining the United States. We trust that our contemporary will excuse us if we express a doubt as to its ability to see into the future, and if we state it, as our conviction, that it belongs to that immense crowd of prophets, whose predictions never come to pass.

IN FIVE DAYS.

The naval architects and engineers do not believe that the perfect passenger steamship has yet been built. They believe that six days is too long for a voyage across the Atlantic. They consider that it ought to be done, and that it can be done, in five days. They have draughted such a ship, and her model has been exhibited in London by James and George Thompson. This vessel is to have twin screws, which are to be twenty feet in diameter. Her engines, as may be readily imagined, are to be immense, as her speed is to be 23½ knots at sea. This is equal to about 27 statute miles an hour. The weight of the vessel which is to be driven through the water at this tremendous rate of speed is said to be greater than that of our biggest battle ships, notwithstanding their thick armour and their heavy guns. There is to be accommodation on this lightning ocean express for 700 first-class passengers, 300 second class and about 400 emigrants—fourteen hundred souls in all without the crew. The skill of naval architects and mechanical engineers is such that there is no doubt but that they can build and equip such a vessel. The great shipbuilders in these days contract to build vessels not only of a specified size and strength, but to go through the water at a specified rate of speed, and the vessel contracted for fulfils almost exactly all the conditions, including speed. If the Thompsons therefore contract to build a vessel of a certain size which will steam at the rate of 23½ knots an hour at sea, it is certain that the vessel when built will go at that rate, and, perhaps, if put to it, a little faster.

A TORTURED PEOPLE.

The cruelty with which the Russian Government treats the Jews is almost incredible. There are in Russia over five millions of men, women and children of that race. They are a peaceable and law-abiding people. They have obeyed cruel and unjust laws that have been enacted for the special purpose of annoying them and of keeping them poor and uninfluential. Those wicked laws have been administered by men who hate the Jews, and who take, what appears to us, a fiendish delight in persecuting them and insulting them. The indignities which these poor people are obliged to suffer on account of their nationality makes one's blood boil even to read about. But the Russian Government, not content with persecuting the Jews in a way that makes their lives miserable, is bound to drive them out of the country. The crime which Russia appears bent upon committing is without a parallel in the history of nations. The following extract from a late number of the London Spectator shows that we have not overstated either the misery of the Jews or the cruelty and malignity of the Russian Government:

"Without charge of disloyalty, for no reason except bitter popular hatred, partly social and partly religious, these unhappy people are being driven out of the cities into the villages, out of the villages into the western towns, to be huddled, starved and tormented until they will welcome the final decree which hurls them across the frontier to live and die among hostile strangers, who, for the most part, look upon them as bandits intent on robbing them of their comfort and prosperity."

The Russian Government has evidently determined, as a matter of state policy, to expel the Jews from the dominions of the Czar. And there is no way of procuring any mitigation of the sufferings of the unfortunate people. The Emperor of all the Russias is in such a position that the public opinion of the world can have no effect upon him. His cruelty and injustice may be denounced in every periodical in Europe and America; he may be condemned as tyrannical and inhuman by every preacher and orator in the civilized world outside of Russia, and he will not be influenced by the exposure and denunciation in the slightest degree. He will pursue the course he has marked out for himself remorselessly, untouched by the moral influence of the whole of Christendom. There is only one force that he can understand, and only one influence that can make any impression on him. That force is physical force, and that influence is the influence wielded by potentates who have millions of armed men to back their protests and remonstrances. Unfortunately the powers which have armies at their command are not disposed to use their influence on behalf of the persecuted Hebrews. The only thing to do is that which is being done. Baron Hirsch and others are exerting themselves and spending their money to take the Jews once more from the house of bondage and to lead them to a Land of Promise.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE Times, in Tuesday's issue, tried to lead its readers to believe that the duty on tea has been increased. It asserted that the revenue lost on sugar was to be made up by increasing the duty on tea. This was not true, and it must have been convinced of its error when it saw what the changes in the tariff really are, yet it did not say a word in yesterday's issue to correct the misstatement it had made. This is both bad journalism and dishonest politics.

THE UNMITIGATED ASS.

Jay Ewing Again Makes Himself Offensive.—Vancouver Now Petitioning for His Immediate Removal.

The Vancouver World says:—Notwithstanding the general kindly feeling that existed amongst the excursionists to Whatcom yesterday a slight unpleasantness occurred which reflects no credit on a few demagogues who do not seem to have yet learned ordinary courtesy. The facts are briefly as follows: An arch had been built by the Mayor and some prominent citizens of Whatcom and on it was the motto "Welcome to the C.P.R." On either corner of this arch was hung the Stars and Stripes, while in the apex on the tallest pole the Union Jack was flown to the breeze. Just about the time the train bearing the guests was ready to leave for home, some one of the lower and more ignorant class of Americans noticed that the Union Jack was more conspicuous than the Stars and Stripes. An outcry was immediately raised and a fireman placed a ladder against the arch and was about to haul down the British flag when the Mayor enquired what right he had to do so. The fireman desisted but the crowd still cried out and at last a compromise was effected by placing the United States ensign right over the Union Jack. It is needless to say that the Canadians present were anything but pleased, yet they are assured the Mayor and the better class of citizens of Whatcom were as much pained over the affair as were the Canadians.

There is one feature of the occurrence to which attention has to be drawn. That is to the conduct of one Jay Ewing, American Consular Agent at Vancouver, who, on previous occasions, has had his name figuring in type as the exponent of a blatant sort of alleged patriotism to the United States, which even the newspapers of his own country condemn. He was amongst the crowd who raised the outcry against the British flag, crying "pull it down," and, when the United States ensign was being hauled up, he stood around with his lungs expanded to their full extent, and yelled: "Pull it up higher;" "higher still," etc. Vancouver people know now pretty nearly where to place Mr. Ewing. His fellow-countrymen here are shocked at his conduct and ignore him on every public occasion. If he can get *one* respectable citizen of the United States in this city to say he is a worthy representative of the Republic, we will take all this back.

Ewing's conduct is the subject of universal criticism. The latest feature is the preparation and circulation of a petition to the Ottawa government, asking it to insist on his immediate removal. Canadians and Americans recognize that Ewing is no type of an American gentleman, and they take the utmost pains to show that they know just where to place him. The petition is being largely signed.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

FLOUR—Portland roller	$ 6.75
Salem "	6.75
Snowflake "	5.75
Hungarian "	7.00 @ 7.25
Victoria "	5.50
Wheat, per ton	50.00
Oats, Welsh, per ton	45.00 @47.50
Barley, per ton	40.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00@32.50
Bran, per ton	26.00@28.00
Ground Feed, per ton	37.00@40.00
Oil Cake, per ton	35.90@40.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.50
Oatmeal " Saanich	1.50
Beans, large white, per 100 lbs.	5.00
" small " "	5.00
" Bayo " "	5.75
Potatoes (Island), per ton	20.00
Potatoes, New, per lb	1½@2
Tomatoes, per lb	12½
Onions, new, per lb. Canadian	3
Hay, baled, per ton	20.00 @ 22.50
Squash, per lb	2
Straw, per bale	1.25
Strawberries, per lb	15@20
Cherries, per lb	15
Cucumbers, per doz	75
Apples, New, per bx	2.50
Apples per lb	5 @ 8
Cherries, per box	1.50@2.50
Plums, per lb	5
Oranges, per case	3.25 @ 5.00
Peaches, per lb	25
Goo cherries, per lb	10
Lemons, California, per case	4.50 @ 5.50
" Sicily, per case	8.00 @ 9 00
Green peppers, per lb	12½
Rhubarb, per lb	4
Asparagus, per lb	8
Peas, green, per lb	5
Beans, 3 lbs	25
Beans, green, per lb	12½
Cauliflowers, per doz	1.25
Eggs, Island, per dozen	40
" Imported, "	25
Butter, roll, Island, per lb	32½ @ 37½
" Fresh, per lb	35
" California, per roll	67½@75
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	20@ 25
" California "	20
Hams, American "	18@20
Bacon, American, per lb	16 to 20
" Rolled "	14½—16
Shoulders, per lb	12½—13½
Lard "	11½@15
Meats—Beef "	12½@18
Sides "	10@12½
Mutton, per lb	10@18
Lamb, forequarter	1.25
" " hindquarter	1.50@1.75
Pork, fresh "	16@18
Veal, dressed, per lb	15@20
Tallow "	5@6
Chickens, each	1.00@1.50
Teal, per brace	40
Quail, per doz	2.40
Beef cattle	5@5½
Sheep "	6@7½
Hogs "	8 @ 9
Calves "	7@7½
Hides, "	6@8½
Skins, sheep, each	25@60
Calf "	50
Fish—Salmon, Spring, per lb	12½
Cohoe "	00
Cod "	8
Black Cod "	15
Salt "	15
Halibut, "	8
Miscellaneous "	10
Sturgeon "	7
Kippered Salmon "	15
Flounders, 3 lbs for	25
Smelts "	12½
Fresh herrings, per 5 pounds	25
Labrador " per doz	50
Trout "	20
Bloaters "	"
Oolachans, per lb	10

W. H. Ladner and J. E. Laidlaw went home, yesterday morning.

S. Reid, who has been for a number of years in the employ of W. J. Jeffree, Yates street, is about to establish a clothing store on his own account.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Larger Attendance of Parents and Friends to Witness the Closing Exhibitions.

The Pupils of Spring Ridge Ward and Central Schools Examined Yesterday.

The annual examination exercises at the Central school were commenced yesterday, and will be concluded to-day.

The exhibition by the scholars was given in the two large class rooms on the second floor of the girls' school. These rooms are connected by sliding doors between them, and were yesterday transformed into one large hall, which still scarcely sufficed to accommodate the large number of relatives and friends of the pupils, who were anxious to witness the closing services of the scholastic year just ended and note the progress made by the children. The examinations and exercises were conducted by Mr. Netherby and Miss Armstrong, the principals of the boys' and girls' schools respectively, who were ably assisted by the class teachers.

The programme of the exercises was published in the COLONIST of yesterday.

The promotions, with their respective rank, in the girls' school were as follows:—

GIRLS' DIVISION.

Third to Second—Elizabeth Earle, Florence Jackson, Bertha Meyers, Bessie Morrison, Georgina Keeler, Emma Brown, Kitty Green, Alice Wise, Rose Jackson, Margaret Murray, Maggie Woodill, Matilda Morrison, Ida Wolfe, Edith Mansel, Alice Dalby, Alice Parsons, May Nickells, Irene Pickard, May Hiscocks, Marion Glover, Gertrude Collis, Florence Mallett, Mary Franklin, Minnie Morrison, Constance Truran, Jane Ross, Mary Batchelor, Lilian McTaggart, Verna Heisterman, Beatrice Humphreys.—Miss Williams, Teacher.

Fourth to Third—Leontine Demers, Rose Tranter, Mary McGraw, Lota Cox, Margaret Peden, Pearl Fleming, Cora Loatt, May Winnett, Beatrice Tobin, Mary Stamford, Harriet McKay, Annie Wrigglesworth, Clara Winnett, Jane Moore, Constance Blake, Christine Anderson, Janet Innis, Frances Winkel, Blanche Conves, Elizabeth Lovell, Annie Myrdal, Henrietta Winnet, Mabel Kessler, Matilda Snider, Margaret Cistire, Marion Collyer, Ida Braden, Maud Munsie, Margaret Lowe, Grace Kettle, Brenda Nickells, Lucy Barker, Clara Janes, Lilian Nesbit.—Miss Keast, Teacher.

Fifth to Fourth—Bertha Wood, Mary Maurant, Millie Newby, Mamie Wood, Mary Baker, Ada Howell, Florence Creeden, Winnie Thompson, Alice Moss, Arabella Hood, Maggie Clarke, Irene Ure, Mary Brown, Katherine Lettice, Bertha Martin, Cassie Sutherland.—Miss Carmichael, Teacher.

Sixth to Fifth—Annie Brown, Margaret Hart, Amy Beam, Ethel Devlin, Elizabeth Little, Annie Sellick, Ellen Porter, Agnes Davies, Beatrice Bennett, Gertrude Heal, Elizabeth Tugwell, Edna Souden, Bessie Hawking, Jane Vance, Isabel Fletcher, Flora Gowen. Miss Robinson, teacher.

BOYS' DIVISION.

Lixth to Fifth—N. W. Barker, H. S. Proctor, R. L. Goodacre, J. A. Hickey, Thomas Hiller, H. D. Reid, George Tarpell, Orlando Vanghan, W. A. Smith, H. J. Gaordes, H. A. Mansell, H. A. Herd, G. H. Dawson, W. G. Steers, G. A. Ross, James Nicholl, W. C. King, H. A. Turner. Teacher, Mi s Withrow.

Fifth to Fourth.—C. W. Pattison, C. E. Berkeley, M. L. Jewell, W. H. Williscroft, A. S. Burgess, G. H. Anderson, J. P. Sylvester, James Russell, F. W. Jeeves, Frank T. Ellord, E. P. Siddall, William C. Ogle, Harry Villeneuth, J. R. Ward, T. C. Futcher, E. W. Gray, T. A. Nicholl. Teacher, Miss sylvester.

Fourth to Third—Robert Clarke, John A. Worthington, Christopher Loat, William Rocavarks, Alexander McCrimmon, James Johnston, M. R. Warlock, John McKay McGregor, Ross McDowell, Alfred Williams, E. D. Diler, Hans Kroeger, John V. Dalby, Kenneth Wollaston, Morris Thomas, William Laing, Charles Jones, J. B. Finden, R. J. Jamieson, William Johnson, George Robinson, Nelson Shepherd, Reginald Hayward, Herbert Vaughan, Arthur Gore, John Carl, John Walby. Teacher, E. F. Doran.

Third to Second—H. W. Wilby, Thomas Kermode, W. J. Sheriff, Isidor Cohen, C. W. Steers, Frederick Nickerson, Edward George Frank Taylor, Arthur Thomas, W. W. Storey, W. J. Wrigleworth, A. W. Dow, Robert Kersey Turpel, E. C. Pendray, Harry Keowa, A. M. Strachan, J. S. Cameron, Ivan George, E. J. Cameron, J. S. Winter, William Maynard, Floyd Baker, W. W. Wilson, Philip Austin, C. E. U. Wilson, J. R. Wilson.—Teacher, A. B. McNeil.

PRIZE LIST, GIRLS' THIRD DIVISION.

Rolls of Honor—Deportment, Mary B. Frankin; proficiency, Lizzie M. Earle; regularity and punctuality, Rose T. Jackson; reading, Alice Glover; spelling, Ida Wolfe; arithmetic, Kitty Green; mental arithmetic, M. Woodills; gramma and geography, Emma Brown; writing, Polly Batchelor; head of school, Lizzie Earle; best set of books, May Nickells; No. 1 in examination, Florence Jackson; punctuality, Rose Jackson; deportment, Mary Franklin; high standing, Florence Mallette; greatest improvement, Bertha Meyers.

PRIZE LIST, GIRLS, FOURTH DIVISION.

Rolls of Honor—General proficiency, Leontine Demers; deportment, Annie Myrdal; regularity, Matilda Snider; prize for general proficiency by Mr. D. Spencer, Leontine Demers; second general proficiency, Rose Tranter; prize for punctuality by Mrs. Cook, Pauline Mansell; general proficiency prize, presented by Mrs. Earle, Annie Fraser; neatest set of books, presented by Hibben & Co., Pearl Fleming.

PRIZE LIST, GIRLS' SIXTH DIVISION.

Rolls of Honor—General proficiency, Annie Mary Brown; deportment, Helen Margaret Lovell; punctuality and regularity, Agnes Fannie Davies.

Prizes—Neatest set of books, Annie Mary Brown, presented by T. N. Hibben & Co.; general proficiency, 2d division, Flora Rolfe, presented by Mrs. Loat.

PRIZE LIST, BOYS, THIRD DIVISION.

General proficiency, Herbert W. Milby; grammar, Arthur Thomas; spelling and dictation, Walter Story; mental arithmetic, Ewan J. Cameron.

PRIZE LIST, BOYS, FOURTH DIVISION.

Roll of Honor—Proficiency, Robert Clarke; deportment, Christopher Loat; regularity and punctuality, W. Shotbolt; written arithmetic, Wm. Roarke, presented by Mr. Worlock; proficiency, Robert Clarke, presented by Mr. Loat; composition, John Worthington, presented by Mr. Worlock; deportment, Christopher Loat, presented by Mrs. Maynard; deportment, Herbert Vaughn, presented by Mrs. Maynard.

PRIZE LIST, BOYS, FIFTH DIVISION.

Proficiency, 1st class, Charles W. Patterson; proficiency, 2nd class, Robert R. Harrild; spelling, James Russell; geography, George H. Anderson; deportment, 2nd class, Albert A. Vernon; neatest books, Henry Saunders; proficiency, Charles W. Patterson; regularity and punctuality, Thomas Ernest Mitchell; deportment, Arthur R. Walley.

PRIZE LIST, BOYS, SIXTH DIVISION.

Deportment, Thomas Hiller; proficiency, Noel William Barker; regularity and punctuality, Horace Mansell; arithmetic, Roy Goodacre; dictation and spelling, 1st class, Hope Herd; dictation and spelling, 2nd class, Fred. McKittrick; writing, James Hickey; reading, Henry Turner; neatest set of books (T. N. Hibben) Noel Barker; general proficiency, 2nd class, Frank Le Levre; deportment, Theodore Lubbe.

The examinations at the Central school will be concluded to-day. The morning exhibition will open at 10 o'clock, and that of the afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

SPRING RIDGE WARD SCHOOL.

The annual public examination of the pupils of the Spring Ridge Ward school was held, yesterday morning, and was largely attended by the parents and friends of the pupils. The school-room was profusely decorated with beautiful flowers, and the examination was creditable to both pupils and their teacher, Miss Barron.

The programme was as follows: Opening exercise, chant, the Lord's Prayer; motion song, "Good Morning, Sunshine;" reading and spelling, Second Primers; recitations, Louisa Hood, Florence Miller, Bessie Wall; violin solo, Julian Robertson; song, "The Bird's Return;" solo, Grace Phillips; spelling, Second Readers; recitations, "Vacation Class," by the School; "The Rabbit on the Wall," Effie Cole; song, "Little Boy Blue;" geography, First Class; song, "Sunbeams;" recitations, Queenie Behnsen, Frank Waring, Lillie Cohen; song, Mabel Lyons; motion song, "Oh, What Joy to be a Wild Bird;" "God Save the Queen.

The following pupils were awarded rolls of honor and prizes:

Proficiency:—Regina Behnsen. Regularity and Punctuality:—Julian Robertson. Deportment:—Cora M. Clark. Punctuality and Regularity:—Julian Robertson, Percy Curry, Solomon Siverts, Samuel Johnson, Willie Creech, Engolf Jackson, Mabel Dods, Lizzie Thomson, Clara Van Horst, Emma Johnson, Lena Robertson, Cora Clark, Queenie Behnsen.

Regina Elizabeth Behnsen was awarded the prize donated by the Hon. J. Robson, for the head pupil of all the ward schools.

Promotion to Central School:—Regina E. Behnsen, Clara Chapman, Sara Breidolfrd, Thomas Morrison, Lula Dell Sherritt, Margaret E. Robertson, Solomon Sivertz, Cora M. Clark, Julian E. Robertson, James Williams, Ethel Dwyer.

From Second to Third Reader:—Frances E. Bulman, Percy E. Craft, John Chapman, Nina E. Backus, Victoria E. Penketh, Albert E. Snider, Charles J. H. Hancock, Lillie S. Cohen, Edith A. Jenkins, Albert E. Long, Agnes Anderson, Percy Curry, Annie St. Unge, Sara Marrion, Albert Guthro, Syble Backus.

Second Primer to Second Reader—Catherine Chapman, Frank Waring, Alex. B. Robertson, John Thos. Dempster, Sarah E. Bulman, Laura Clark, Charles Post, Christopher Behnsen.

First Primer to Second Primer—Florence Mills, Arthur Dodds, Charlie Backus, Louisa Hood, Jeannie Collis, Fred. Jenkins, Harry Sheppard, Adolphus Cohen, Annie Tait, Maggie Bulman, Rose Banfield, Gertrude Creech, Fred. Adie.

Chart to First Primer—John Anderson, Stanley Waring, Stanley Christianson, Willie Yye, Heasly Dwyer, Stanley Bridges, Reginald Roskelly, Willie Smith, Thomas Hood, Kate Dalby, Violet Clark, Arthur Goodman, Lillie Kessler.

ANGLICAN SYNOD.

The Representative Churchmen of the Province Meet and Dispose of Important Business.

The Anglican Synod of the Diocese of British Columbia met yesterday in the cathedral school-room under the presidency of the Lord Bishop. There were present 16 clergy and 21 lay delegates. The proceedings commenced with divine service in the cathedral, at which the sermon was preached by Rev. G. H. Tovey, rector of St. Alban's, Nanaimo. The clergy and laity then assembled in the school, where the Synod was opened by the Bishop with the appointed office.

New members, official and non-official, were added to the executive committee, which is now constituted as follows:—

President, the Lord Bishop.
Chancellor, Hon. Justice Drake.
Registrar, Lindley Crease, Esq.
Treasurer, Sir Joseph W. Trutch, K. C. M. G.
Clerical secretary, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.
Lay secretary, E. Baynes Reed, Esq.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Rev. A. J. Beanlands.
" J. A. Leakey.
" W. D. Barber.
" H. Kingham.
" G. W. Taylor.
" G. H. Tovey.
" M. C. Browne.
" S. C. Scholefield.
Messrs. Rout Harvey.
" Major C. T. Dupont.
" H. E. Croasdaile.
" Hon. Justice Crease.
" Hon. F. O'Rielly.
" Lt.-Col. Wolfenden.
" W. C. Ward.
" W. H. S. Perkins.

His Lordship then delivered his annual address; in which he dwelt upon the growth and progress of the church in the diocese. He drew the attention of the members of the synod to the fact that there still remained a balance of £250 of the grant promised by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge towards the Clergy Endowment Fund, which balance might be claimed by subscribing £1,000 from local and other sources, but would lapse in October, 1892. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had granted £300 for the same object, but had declined to place the diocese on the list of those receiving annual maintenance grants. His Lordship referred to a proposed amendment to the Canon providing for the appointment of a Coadjutor Bishop, and gave to the synod an expression of his opinion on the proposed consolidation of the Anglican church in Canada, explaining that the formation of a general synod would have the effect of interfering with the powers of provincial and diocesan synods, and would be a step at once unnecessary and not beneficial to the best interests of the church.

After the address, the Synod proceeded to the transaction of business. Amongst other resolutions was one moved by Hon. Justice Crease, and seconded by Major Dupont, and unanimously passed, all standing, expressing the Synod's sense of the loss the Dominion and the Empire sustained in the death of Sir John A. Macdonald; and extending the hearty sympathy of the Synod to Lady Macdonald, to whom a copy of the resolution was ordered to be forwarded.

The various Standing committees presented their reports, which were, after discussion, adopted by the Synod, and the proceedings finally closed with the Te Deum recited by the Bishop and the members of the Synod, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the preacher, and the ladies who had provided luncheon.

NEW POST OFFICES

To be Opened in British Columbia in the Very Near Future.

Balfour, at the outlet of Kootenay Lake, 20 miles west of Nelson, W. J. Saunders, postmaster; to open July 1st.

Trail Creek, on the Columbia River, 28 miles south of Nelson, W. R. Foulton, postmaster; to open July 1st.

Robson, the terminus of the Columbia & Kootenay Railway, on the Columbia River, three miles north of the present Sproat's Landing; to open July 1st.

Departure Bay, near Nanaimo, James Harper, postmaster; may open on the 1st July, and not later than August 1st.

The following offices have been authorized by the Government, and will be opened as soon as arrangements can be made by Mr. Fletcher, the Post Office Inspector:—

Westham Island, on the Fraser River, New Westminster and the Victoria route; service semi-weekly.

Valdez Island, on the Victoria and Port Simpson route; service fortnightly in summer, monthly in winter.

Derochie, on the line of the C.P.R.; daily service.

Shortreed, 13 miles from Langley; service semi-weekly.

Squamish, on Howe Sound; service fortnightly from Vancouver.

French Creek, four miles from Parksville, Nanaimo District; service weekly.

Pender Island, on the Victoria and New Westminster steamer route, Washington Grimmer, postmaster; service semi-weekly.

George E. Smith and sister, of Kingston, Ont., are guests at the Driard.

WELL-KNOWN SAYINGS.

The Origin of Some Phrases That Have Become Proverbial.

It will be found on examination that most sayings may be traced back to a literary origin, says the New York Sun. What more common, popular maxim is there than that "Procrastination is the thief of time?" Yet it is the first line of that most deadly dull of books, Young's "Night Thoughts." Crowds of people have been befooled in imagining that "The Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" is a biblical saying, yet it is only as old as Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." Everybody knows about the man who read "Hamlet" at an advanced age, and said he would have liked it if it had not been so full of "chestnuts." The fact is that a great part of it has become proverbial, and so common property. We no longer have to read the play to imbibe a lot of its philosophy, for it is floating in the air about us.

On the other hand, some sayings undoubtedly have a popular origin. A splendid example of the evolution of one occurs in the old testament, in the history of Saul. When the future first king of Israel appeared among the prophets the people were astonished. He had been of a rather frivolous disposition. Some man in the crowd exclaimed: "Is Saul also among the prophets?" The expression caught on, and it has been a familiar saying ever since.

We have among ourselves a very good example of the same sort in the expression: "A good enough Morgan till after election."

A difficulty here meets us. How is it that among eastern illiterate nations proverbs of the most perfect form and literary finish are found? The same state of affairs occurs in Spain.

The explanation lies in the fact that in both cases the people are able to get at literature vicariously. In Persia and the east generally the professional story-teller comes to a village. In the evening the inhabitants sit around the tent and he tells them tales, many of them thousands of years old and full of the condensed wisdom of ages. In Spain the muleteer who wanders about the country fills exactly the same position and to the literature popularized by him must be largely attributed the richness of Spanish in proverbs.

Tony Weller was the proverb-spinner of the Pickwick crowd. He got his faculty in the very same way that the Spanish muleteer and the Persian story-teller got theirs. He met a great many people in his trips on the coach and his sayings got sharpness and clearness of outline with every fresh repetition. No doubt many of them were retailed by countless appreciative hearers.

In the same way, the Jarvey in the south of Ireland is by nature a manufacturer of proverbs. He is a part of all that he has met, and as action and reaction are equal and opposite, all that he has met become a part of him.

When a proverb has gained a sure place in one language, and strikes some observer of a different race and civilization, there is a difficulty about transporting it bodily. If it be eastern it will have a reference that will not, for instance, appeal to westerns. What then happens is that it is localized. It is treated in the very way that names are altered in a good story to give it local color. In this way an eastern proverb about a camel becomes a western one about a horse, and so on.

TRICKS OF TRADES.

Natural Explanation of an Unusual Way of Treating a Ladylike Shopper.

"Here, you get out of this! Don't let me catch you in this store again!" A little feminine shriek followed this rough salutation. I turned, relates a New York Herald personal pronoun, and beheld a beautiful and fashionably dressed young lady in the clutches of a tailor made man. He had torn open a little bundle which he had just received from the package desk, and forced back her money into her hand, and with considerable roughness was hurrying her to the door. The face of the young woman was a picture. She looked like an angry queen. Her eyes were half aflame and half drowned in tears. Her magnificent teeth showed through the reddest kind of lips, and her clear complexion was like marble touched with the fine scarlet of flowers.

I was tempted to interfere, but having heard tales of kleptomania and other strange things in these great bazaars, and knowing the man besides to be a gentlemanly floor walker—for this drama was taking place in one of the most fashionable stores in the city—I withheld my hand.

"Do I know that lady?" said the floor walker, with a laugh. "I should say I do! She is a very grand lady, indeed. My dear sir, she is one of the tricks of the trade. That bewitching lady in Paris made gown and imported bonnet is a salesgirl in the store of our enterprising neighbor on the next block. She gets eleven dollars a week. She came down here disguised as a customer, bought a dozen handkerchiefs as a blind, and proceeded to price a number of our goods in which our enterprising neighbor suspects we are underselling him. This is so as to give him a tip how to mark his goods. In short, she is a spy, and as we are not permitted to hang spies in this warfare of trade all we can do is to escort them to the picket lines and let them go. Now that this young lady has been discovered her occupation in this particular line of usefulness is gone; but our neighbor will have another rigged up in less than no time. Eternal vigilance is the price of underselling."

"But do all the big stores keep these spies, as you call them?" I asked.

"Well," said the ungallant floor walker, with a sly wink and smile, "they all of them do but ourselves."

A Chance for Thought.

Europe has eleven million soldiers, hundreds of forts and warships, and the people are taxed hundreds of millions of dollars for armament. And yet no question of right or justice has arisen in Europe during the last fifty years which a Michigan justice of the peace could not have settled in ten minutes at a cost of three dollars.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT thirty days after date we intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for timbering purposes the following described lands, situate in Alberni District, Vancouver Island, Brit ish Columbia:

Commencing at a post about 40 chains West of Alberni Canal, on Nahmut River, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 80 chains to post.

Commencing at a post on River at lower rapids, thence west 60 chains, thence south 30 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence north 30 chains to post.

Commencing at a post about four miles from Alberni Canal, thence south 30 chains, thence west 60 chains, thence north 30 chains, thence east 60 chains to post.

Commencing at a post on a small stream emptying into the Southwest Arm of Sproat Lake, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to post.

Commencing at a post above Nahmut River, thence east 20 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 80 chains to post.

Commencing at