eneration

eneration, transmitting a legacy or ill, according to well-known aws. To the unfortunate suf- hereditary Scrofula, nothing can heering than the assurance that Compound Extract of Sarsapa- ound a constitutional remedy. minates the poisonous taint, and o the blood the elements neces-

fe and Health.

ercier, 3 Harrison avenue, Low- , writes: "My son was weak itated, troubled with sore eyes ulous humors. Ayer's Sarsapa- ored him to perfect health." Edwards, Ithaca, N. Y., writes: e time I was four years old, until I was subject to Scrofulous sore Many a time my neck has been a from poultices put on to draw flammation. I took four bottles Sar-

parilla

never had the disease since, in ears."

, Mass., U. S. A.

; six bottles for $5.

50 REWARD.

ARD OF FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY LLARS is offered to anyone who will fur- nation that will lead to the arrest and con- the party or parties who, on the night of early on the morning of the 9th inst., cut eattle corral in Lytton and allowed my scape.

PATRICK KILLEOY.

April 10, 1886. ap14dltw2t

INFORMATION WANTED

DUGALD CAMERON, NATIVE OF ntain, Argyll, Scotland. Emigrated to Went from Bruce Mine, Canada, West, to in 1876. Supposed to have died in British in 1884. Reward. Apply FINLAYSON, Brieff, Scotland my9dwtw

e Supreme Court of British Columbia.

ATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WIL- IAM TURGOOSE, DECEASED.

and TURGOOSE against SANDOVER.

REDITORS OF THE SAID WILLIAM oose, who died at Saanich on the 22nd day 1885, are, pursuant to an order of this or before the 21st day of June, 1886, to James Charles Prevost, the Registrar of e Court, their Christian and surnames, and description, the full particulars of their atement of their accounts and the nature ities, if any, held by them.

ditor holding any security is to produce efore the Registrar of this Honorable e 21st day of June, 1886, at the hour of renoon, at his office, James Bay, Victoria, time appointed for adjudication on the

CHARLES WILSON,

Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

CHEW

ACKSON'S BEST

VY TOBACCO.

he attention of Consumers to the superior ualities of this most excellent Tobacco. ill be sent free by applying to L. & E. MEN, 306 AND 308 FRONT STREET, NCISCO, CAL., Sole Agents for Pacific

s are for sale by all the principal jobber Columbia. y4dw

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IMPORTANT

ERATION LEAGUE

LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

FFICES OF THIS BRANCH OF THE ial Federation League are now open at BUILDINGS, STANLEY ST., LIVERPOOL n passing through Liverpool are cordially make use of the rooms of the branch for nce and other purposes.

ections of the League may be seen there ional papers received are filed for refer-

mittee will be glad of communications tters of Colonial interest. Information ly offered by the Hon. Secretary respect- Exhibition of 1886; the design of the ociation for promoting State Directed and Colonization; the Movement for Im- of Local Defence, and upon other matters interest. jy15dwtf

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THE MINES!

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Price List of Goods

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	15 to 18 cts. per lb.
	5 cts. per lb.
	9 to 12 cts. per lb.
ack	$1 75
KS	each $3 00
PICKS with handles	$3 00
	$1 50 to $1 75 each.
	$1 25 to $1 50 each.
OOD PANS	$1 each.

at the same Low Rates always on hand.

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O AND LEARN HOW TO AVOID disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Private office, 211 Geary street. Consultation of Lost d all diseases of men. Send for book. mh24dwtf

Who suffer from Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor, Exhausted Vitality, etc. A FREE TRIAL PACKAGE of the KENTON BELTS, together with Shakers Testimonials and Testimonials will be sent, on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. KENTON CO., 42 West 14th Street, New York. ap20-d-tu-th-sat-wkly

Weekly British Colonist.

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR. | VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1886. | VOLUME XXVIII NO. 22

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1886.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN TIME FOR THE MAIL

BY D. W. HIGGINS.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY COLONIST—Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada).....$10
Parts of a year at the same rate
Per Week (if delivered).....25 Cents.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion 10 cents, each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS, 10 cents per line each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 20 cents per line each insertion or $1 50 per line per month. If inserted in column "What Some People Say," 50 cents per line each insertion or $2 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted or less than $1.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates per line solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement:—

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.
Not more than one week—30 cents.
More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every day insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal Allowance on yearly contracts

"Calling attention" to an advertisement, 20 cents per line each insertion.

N.B. Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST — Postage free to any part of the Dominion.....$2 00
Six Months.....$1 25
Three Months.....75

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS. MONEY ORDERS, GOOD ON BANK HERE, NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS:

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY PARCEL MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, May 22.

Personal.

Capt. Jemmett and surveying party sail for the Naas river on Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. James were among the arrivals from Vancouver yesterday.

Mr. E. A. Cunningham was a passenger by the steamer Princess Louise from Vancouver yesterday.

Mrs. A. E. B. Davie returned from the east coast yesterday.

Mr. H. Abbott, superintendent C. P. R., arrived yesterday from Vancouver.

R. H. Alexander, G. A. Keefer and J. C. Rykert arrived from Vancouver yesterday.

Mr. G. Cowan, M. P. P., left for Cariboo yesterday.

At the Occidental: W. Isaac, Port Hammond.

At the Driard: J. McDougall, J. Guest, F. C. Innes and wife, Vancouver; C. Rykert, Kootenay; E. A. Cunningham, Yale; L. A. Port, A. J. Dana, H. Abbott, A. Stebbins, R. A. Jones, Ira Niles.

New Buildings.

Mr. E. H. Fisher, the architect, is calling for tenders for the construction of a brick building (to be erected for Mr. W. Denny) adjoining Spencer's new Arcade on Broad street. Being for business purposes, the store will be a simple, good and solid one of two stories with iron cornices, and fireproof, and having a frontage of 30 feet and a depth of 70 feet. The building will be commenced within two weeks and will probably be completed by the first of August next.

Mr. Fisher has, also, the plans of a very pretty residence after whose design a house for Mr. Reid (chief engineer of the C. P. N. Co.) will be built on the Esquimalt road, just this side of the Halfway house. The plan of the first or ground floor does away with the long cheerless hall so much in vogue, and substitutes a large square hall in the centre, comfortably upholstered, on which every room in the house will open. On the first floor to the left of the front porch will be a spacious parlor and on the other side a conservatory, accessible from the porch and also from the diningroom. On this floor, also, are a kitchen and pantry. On the floor above will be bedrooms, bathroom, etc. A tower ascending from the porch will not only be surmounted by handsome decorations but will be sufficiently high to furnish a good view of both Esquimalt and Victoria harbors.

QUASHED.—On the 13th April, Charles Gunion, living on the Indian reservation, was convicted and fined $50 and costs for having in his house a keg of beer contrary to the Indian Act, 1880. It appears that the justices held court in the gaol. At the hearing Mr. S. P. Mills appeared for the defendant and objected to the conviction on the ground that justices of the peace could not exercise summary jurisdiction within the gaol, it not being an open and public court to which the public generally might have access. The justices refused to decide the point raised and on Thursday Mr. Justice Crease, on motion of Mr. S. P. Mills for a *certiorari*, quashed the conviction.

MONUMENTAL.—Mr. Chas. McDonough has just had a beautiful monument placed beside the grave of his deceased wife in the Roman Catholic cemetery. It is of marble, stands eight feet in height, and is very tastefully cut and engraved. This monument came from Messrs. Mortimer & Hamilton's marble works, Victoria, and is by all odds the finest in the cemetery. Mr. McDonough has also received from the Albion iron works an ornamental iron fence which will enclose his lot in the cemetery.—*Columbian.*

BACK AGAIN.—Lily Williams, better known as the "Lily of the Valley," a hardy perennial, is in gaol once more on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. Lily has managed to keep out of durance vile for nearly three months in consequence of having been confined to her house in the valley by rheumatism. She is essentially a "flower that blooms in the gaol, tra la."

What Some People Say.

That Charlottetown, P. E. I., has a young rock maple on which a branch of spruce is engrafted and flourishing as well as if on its parent stem.

That a Hagerstown, Md., lady dislocated her jaw while chewing gum.

That in Lowell, Mass., there are 400 liquor saloons and only 24 bakeries.

That Carlotta Patti thinks great artists are not as highly appreciated by this as by the past generation.

That the Canadian club of New York will open its new club house at No. 12 East Twenty-ninth street, on Saturday next.

That the New York legislature has just repealed the last of the old slave laws, left standing on the books from carelessness.

That a Pukwana, Dakota, hotel advertises as among its attractions a "cyclone cellar," with an easy slide into it in case of danger.

That the Guardian complains that the magistrates whisper to witnesses, who in turn whisper their evidence.

That the king of Shoa, in consequence of the threats of the Abyssinian government, has expelled all the Catholic missionaries from his territory.

That at the recent fire at Monolulu, the sailors of H. M. S. Heroine and Satellite helped the firemen.

That the Island of Jersey, which is not more than thirteen miles in length and six in breadth, possesses nearly 500 miles of road.

That the singing of Miss Emma Abbott in New York was heard in Cleveland quite distinctly through the new Turnbull telephone. The distance is 1600 miles.

That Dr. E. E. Shakespeare of Philadelphia, who was commissioned to study the cholera epidemic in Spain and Italy, has been directed to proceed to India to study the disease in its home.

That the women of the Salvation Army in Bristol, Conn., have armed themselves with cayenne pepper, to throw in the faces of the ruffians who are accustomed to annoy them in their street parades.

That it is announced in the Berliner Tageblat that General Lord Wolseley, "who bravely retreated before the Mahdi," has had the grand cross of the Order of the Red Eagle conferred upon him by Kaiser Wilhelm.

That the day of felt hats, it is said, is over, and the coming covering for the male head will be wood pulp. It is called a paper hat, and is said to be impervious to water and not wanting in flexibility.

That when a coil of lead pipe in front of a hardware store begins to stick out its forked tongue, a Dakota man knows it is time to swear off.

That an Arcola woman set a speckled hen on a dried-apple pie, and in three weeks the hen hatched fourteen nightmares with blue ribbons on their tails.

That Scott has said in his "Talisman:" "*Yet* and *but* are words for fools—wise men neither hesitate or retract—they resolve and they execute."

That Trollope, in his Autobiography, thus gives his judgment as to the order in which the English novelists stand: (1) Thackeray, (2) George Eliot, (3) Dickens, (4) Bulwer, (5) Lever, (6) Charlotte Bronté, (7) Charles Reade, (8) Wilkie Collins, (9) Anne Thackeray, (10) Rhoda Broughton.

That counterfeit Canada bank bills in large quantities are being floated in California. They are on what is known as the Consolidated Bank of Canada, and are printed from stolen plates.

That the British yacht Galatea, which is to compete in the races in American waters for the America's cup, started on her voyage to New York on the 17th inst.

That Prof. Wiggins predicts a storm of unusual magnitude for September next, raging in the British islands from the 25th to the 27th, and reaching America on the 29th.

That the transcontinental freight war is expected to end on the 26th of this month.

That a supervisor, a state senator and a political wirepuller were fined $500 each at San Francisco on Thursday, for attempting to bribe jurors.

That Mr. Gladstone's buttonhole posy, worn when he made his great speech, was a rose with shamrocks, the gift of Mr. Parnell.

That one of the richest women in England is Miss Heathcote, who is also known as the "Maid of Kent." She is 103 years old.

That Miss Rose Cleveland is said to be tired of life at the White House, and will be glad to be relieved of her duties there by the president's marriage.

That Matthew Arnold is coming back to the United States. "He says he is after rest. He probably refers to the rest of our money.—*Peoria Transcript.*

That eggs of Dorkings weigh five pounds twelve ounces per score, Leghorn eggs a little over three pounds, and Spanish eggs two pounds fourteen ounces.

That Manitoba, according to Dominion statistics, is the most criminal of the provinces. There is one indictable offence for each 650 of the population.

That the English watch-making trade has all fallen to pieces, says the London Times. Watch-makers who formerly earned good wages have now turned to other employments or are applying for relief. The watch trade is particularly interesting, says the Times, because there is more personal tact, skill and delicacy of touch required than in any other craft.

That Lord Cottenloe, who occupied a seat in the peers' gallery of the British parliament the other evening, heard his sixtieth budget statement. His lordship, who is now 88 years of age, was first elected to the house of commons in 1826, and has attended the budget every year since that date.

That Dr. Calthrop, of Syracuse, puts this weather prediction on record: A storm followed by a cold wave will commence to manifest itself in the Northern United States east of the Rocky mountains by Tuesday, May 18th, probably reaching Central New York by Thursday, May 30th.

That the political pot is boiling, and the pitch is red-hot, at Nanaimo.

That an export tax on South African diamonds is suggested.

That they are to have cabs in London that will carry two persons a mile for 12 cents.

That forty-five German vagrants, expelled from Belgium, have been duly received by the German police.

That silver now commands only 45 15-16 pence per ounce in the London market, the lowest quotation in the history of the metal.

That the German and English governments have agreed upon a line of demarkation to separate their possessions in the South Pacific.

That the fourteen miles of street railway in Glasgow are owned by the city, and bring to the treasury a rental of $76,000 annually. There is no uniform rate of fare, but a penny a mile is charged, with reduced rates morning and evening, when the working people travel. The original purpose of the tramway, in fact, was to enable workingmen to inhabit the suburbs.

AMERICAN TUGS

To Tow in British Waters.

The Senate Takes the Grievance Up.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald inquired whether it has come to the notice of the government that American towboats have been towing in British Columbia harbors and within the "three-mile limit" in Dominion waters? He said: In putting this notice on the paper I desire to bring to the attention of the government the fact that the law relating to towing within the three-mile limit has been broken by American vessels towing in British Columbia waters. Honorable gentlemen are aware that in all questions regarding the coasting trade and navigation we have to deal with very jealous neighbors indeed, who will take all and give nothing in return, and, therefore, it behooves us to guard our own navigation and towing. It is most humiliating to see foreign tugs come into our harbors and tow ships out while our own tugs are lying idle. The law is rather vague on the subject. It allows tugs to tow ships into harbors, but prevents them towing them out to any other place, and the question is whether a vessel towing to a foreign port is liable to a penalty or not—it is a question open to discussion. I will just read what the law says on that point:

"The master of any steam vessel, not being a British ship, engaged, or having been engaged, after the passing of this act, in towing any ship, vessel or raft, from one port or place in Canada to another, except in case of distress, shall forfeit the sum of four hundred dollars."

Whether that means to another port in Canada or a port in a foreign country is a point open to doubt. I have been instructed by the deputy minister of marine that that refers to any other port; that is to say, a tug could not take a ship out of a port in Canada and tow it to a foreign port; but that is a very doubtful matter. However, the fact remains that the law as it is at present is broken, and that this act ought to be amended so as to prevent any towing by foreign tugs inside of the three-mile limit.

Hon. Mr. Dickey—I am instructed to answer that it has come to the notice of the government that American towboats have been towing within the three-miles limits in Dominion waters. My honorable friend has stated very truly that the act under which this takes place is somewhat vague, and in adverting to the present position of the question, I may say to him that the subject has been brought before the government. I have here a number of papers bearing on it in the shape of various reports from different officers. I mention it to show that the government are endeavoring to get all the information they can on the subject. They are now engaged continuing that inquiry, and the result of it will be made known to my honorable friend and to the house as soon as the government can possibly deal with the matter and state what course they propose to pursue with regard to this important question.

Hon. Mr. Almon—May I ask what course is adopted towards Canadian or English vessels towing in American waters?

Hon. Mr. Dickey—I think it is substantially the same as that mentioned by my honorable friend as the construction held by some as to that act—that is, they cannot proceed from any one port in the United States to any other port in the United States.

Steamer Route to Alberni.

The new route just opened by the C. P. N. Co., Ltd. bids fair to be of interest and value to that company and for the benefit of this city. We understand that there are about 100 Chinese working near the old mill site at Alberni, mining, and that they are apparently doing well, and it is very probable that white prospectors will visit that locality, now that regular communication exists, particularly, as we are informed that the company will make liberal reduction in rates to *bona fide* prospectors or settlers. Owing to the irregular and uncertain communication heretofore, the many points of interest on the west coast have been overlooked; but should sufficient encouragement be given the company, and thereby service be regularly continued, we shall expect to hear of Barclay Sound and other favorable localities being rapidly settled by industrious and energetic pioneers to whom a home, and in many instances a liberal competence will be assured.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the "Maude" will leave again on June 2d, and will call at Clayoquot Sound, should sufficient inducements be offered. The steamer has accommodations for a limited number of excursionists who will thus be afforded an opportunity to have a pleasant trip at a low rate.

Marine.

Barque Spartan will load coal at Departure bay for San Francisco.

Ship Tam O'Shanter, from Hiiogo, Japan, was the name of the vessel whose name could not be learnt at the time of her arrival on Thursday night. She is expected to be towed up to Nanaimo by the steamer Alexander to-day, at which place she will load coal for San Francisco.

Ship Titania, Capt. Dunn, was towed from the harbor yesterday by the tug Pilot to Port Moody, where she will discharge the iron piles for the C. P. R. company's wharf that is to be built there. From thence the Titania will proceed to Nanaimo, load with coal for San Francisco, and await there a charter for England.

Barque Alden Besse, Capt. O'Brien, 48 days from Hongkong, arrived in the roads Thursday night.

Sealing Schooner Mary Ellen left yesterday afternoon for the Behring Sea.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21. — Sailed — Steamer Mexico, Victoria.

Mexico's Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Passengers by the Mexico for Victoria: J. McPherson, Mrs. Sehl and daughter, Fred. Suscomb, John J. Moore, J. McL. Scesles, J. Hunter, Mrs. Bunster, E. A. Wild, A. Briarly, Chas. Miursit, Mrs. Miursit and two children, G. Tompkins, Capt. James Riley, R. A. Thain.

FOR BARCLAY SOUND.—The C. P. N. Co. have placed the steamer Maude on the berth for Barclay sound to sail June 2nd. If inducements offer, the steamer will call at Clayoquot. It is understood that the fare for the round trip has been placed at a very low figure, and this excursion offers a most favorable opportunity for tourists and others to view the fine scenery of the west coast of the island.

COMPLIMENTARY.—An address of welcome to Hon. Allan Francis was circulated yesterday and numerously signed. Mr. Francis is daily congratulated upon his youthful appearance and upon having successfully run the gauntlet of the wiles and snares inseparable from an overland trip when it is taken by a guileless youth of his primitive age.

H. M. S. TRIUMPH will, it is thought, arrive at Esquimalt about 4th June, having left Honolulu on the 15th inst.

FORKED WORDS BY HONORABLE SENATORS.

A Warm Discussion.

Hon. Mr. Plumb rising to a question of privilege stated that he had learned in reference to Senator Alexander's complaint, a few days ago that he had been misreported in some of his utterances in a local paper, that the misrepresentation of which he complained had been actually uttered by the honorable member, who afterwards had the official report altered to suit his wishes. The statement as published by the local paper was correct and he (Mr. Plumb) objected to Mr. Alexander's question of privilege in reference to this

Hon. Mr. Alexander inquired how the honorable gentleman knew what was reported?

Hon. Mr. Plumb replied that he had seen that the language used in the report was not the same as he himself heard the honorable gentleman utter, and he had substantiated his suspicions by inquiring of the reporters who had the original notes.

Hon. Mr. Alexander stated that he really believed the honorable gentleman from Niagara was guilty of a great many perversions by going to the reporters and getting them to alter the language which he (the speaker) had respectfully used.

Cries of order, order.

Hon. Mr. Plumb said: "I call the honorable gentleman to order; what he says is utterly false."

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (British Columbia) rose to order; the honorable gentleman from Woodstock (Mr. Alexander) had explained what he had to explain, and the honorable gentleman from Niagara (Mr. Plumb) had replied, and nothing further was required.

Hon. Mr. Alexander wished to know whether he was not to be allowed to reply to the gross charge brought against him by his honorable friend.

Hon. Mr. Plumb—"Don't call me your friend. I am not your friend."

Hon. Mr. Alexander inquired whether any gentleman in the house excepting Plumb had heard him say that "Sir Chas. Tupper had caused the money to be voted because he had land there;" if so, would that honorable gentleman rise.

Hon. Mr. Botsford said that that was not the question.

Hon. Mr. Plumb stated that he convicted the honorable gentleman of stating what was false.

High words ensued, whereupon Mr. Speaker called to order, and supported the statement made by the Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B. C.).

Hon. Mr. Kaulback thought he had a grievance in connection with the same question, inasmuch as his statements had been ignored in the summary altogether.

Mr. Speaker called the attention of the house to an irregularity of constant occurrence, namely, that when he rose to order one or two honorable gentlemen would remain standing. They ought to sit down. If he had the authority of the speaker of the other house he would name such honorable gentlemen, and they would be taken in charge by the sergeant-at-arms. Unless the house expressed its censures of the conduct of those honorable gentlemen it would be impossible for him to maintain order. The matter then dropped.

BARQUE ALDEN BESSE

Discovers a Reef in the China Seas Not Marked on the Chart.

American barque Alden Besse, Capt. O'Brien, 48 days from Hongkong, arrived in the Roads on Thursday evening, bringing with her 33 Chinese and 800 tons of freight. She sailed from Hongkong on April 3rd last, and on the 6th of the same month at 3:45 p. m. in lat. 21 deg. 11 min. N., long. 116 deg. 38 min. E., a heavy combing breaker was sighted, bearing due east, distant three miles. The vessel ran to within a mile and a half of it, when the master and first mate, taking observations from aloft concluded that it must be either a rock close to the surface or a very small sandbank, for when the sea broke it did not appear to extend over thirty feet. No other broken water was visible so far as the eye could reach. The position of the breaker, taken from observations was 21 deg. 11 min. N. and 116 deg. 40 min. E., lying about 25 miles N. by W. from the Protos shoals. It is not reported in the "China Sea Pilot," nor is it laid down on sheet 2 "Northern portion of China Sea." The Alden Besse had fair weather throughout the passage and everything all well. She comes consigned to Welch, Rithet & Co.

The B. C. Stationery and Printing Company.

The official Gazette gives notice of incorporation of the British Columbia Stationery and Printing Company, Limited, with a capital of $50,000. We understand this company succeeds to the business of Messrs. J. B. Ferguson & Co. of this city, Messrs. T. R. Pearson & Co. of New Westminster and Vancouver. Mr. J. B. Ferguson, of this city, has been elected to the general management. The other officers are: David Robson, Esq., president; T. R. Pearson, secretary, and J. A. Hart, deputy manager. All the gentlemen are practical stationers and full of energy, and we predict for the new organization a bright and very prosperous future.

County Court.

(Before Mr. Justice Walkem).

J. T. Pickering, plaintiff, vs. Lake Pither, defendant—This was an action to recover the sum of $270 commission upon the sale of the Occidental Hotel, Wharf street, sold to Messrs. Bayley & Legg for $9000. At the close of the case his lordship said he thought the plaintiff was entitled to something, and suggested that the matter be arranged between them, in default of which he was prepared to decide the case. It was finally settled by the plaintiff accepting $100 in full.

Mr. Fell for the plaintiff, Mr. Pooley for the defendant.

Condition of the Track.

Mr. H. Abbott, who came through by the railway line, states that its condition in the mountain passes is not nearly so bad as has been represented. The working forces from the east and west are within 2½ miles of each other, and the track will probably be cleared in from eight to ten days.

MILITARY.—Staff-sergeant Plummer, B. C. B. G. A., received orders yesterday to report himself to Col. Armstrong, B. battery, Quebec, on 1st July, to join the Canadian team for Shoeburyness, England, to participate in a two weeks' artillery contest with a number of English teams. Three weeks' preliminary drill will be had at Quebec.

C. P. R. HOTELS.—In addition to the hotel at Vancouver the C. P. railway company propose to erect two more, one at the sulphur springs at Banff, in the Rocky mountains, and the other in the Selkirk range, B. C., and there will be a pleasure trip at the formal opening of the through line to the Pacific early in June. The delay is caused by the erection of water tanks in the Rockies.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

A Paper Read at the Recent Teachers' Association.

At the regular meeting of the Teachers' Association held recently, the much-mooted question of corporal punishment was discussed. Among others a paper was read by a lady teacher, which was deemed worthy of publication. We regret that space prevents our giving it in full, but we have endeavored to retain the main features of an excellent essay, which reads as follows:

"The question before us for discussion to-day is: 'Should corporal punishment be administered in schools?' I answer without hesitation, 'Yes!' As long as man remains morally the imperfect being he now is, just so long must he be hedged in by laws, so with the child, the immature man. Now, the infringement of any law, be it human or divine, entails punishment. A law without a punishment for its violation becomes a nonentity. If punishments of all kinds were to-morrow to be abolished throughout the length and breadth of the land, what would be the consequence? The bare idea is startling. No, when man,

THE MATURER CHILD,

gifted with his highest intelligence, and with his moral faculties fully developed, needs no longer the restraining and correcting influences of punishment, then, and not till then can teachers govern their pupils by moral suasion only. Those who strive against corporal punishment do not go so far as to assert that punishment of all kinds must be swept from our schools. What, then, do they propose to substitute in its place? The modes submitted are by those writing impositions, learning additional tasks by rote, detention during recess or after school hours—these all failing, suspension or expulsion. Their objection to corporal punishment is that it is brutal, lowering, degrading. These ideas, I need scarcely say are, comparatively speaking, of recent date. I have heard teachers loudly declaim against the lowering influence of corporal punishment, and their system, when seen and heard, I considered infinitely more lowering. Throughout the day they kept up an incessant stream of scolding, teasing, nagging and worrying, which were, out their own patience and that of their

MUCH-SUFFERING PUPILS;

their ill-chosen remarks, moreover, were emphasized by sundry rude jerks and shakes, which did not, I suppose, in their opinion, come under the heading of corporal punishment. Yet these considerate teachers would not think of subjecting a pupil to the indignity of a wholesome whipping.

Take another instance: We have all heard teachers in no measured terms repudiate corporal punishment, and inflict it, notwithstanding! Strange inconsistency! I consider this a great argument on our side. Actions, we are told, speak more loudly than words. The parent, of course, is the natural educator of his own child, but when he transfers that child to our care, he transfers also his authority, and we then assume his responsibility; and for the time being must act in the place of the parent. Every teacher present must understand and share in common with me that feeling of appreciation and thankfulness with which we receive into our midst a pupil who has been early taught at home habits of respectful obedience. Here we instinctively seem drawn towards that child; and, although not personally acquainted with his parents, we respect and esteem the results of their

HOME TRAINING;

and feeling to be in sympathy with them, we determine in a spirit akin to their own to firmly and judiciously carry on the education of their child.

They say it is difficult for a parent to justly punish his own child; and on this account he too frequently neglects the duty, either from a lack of moral courage or being imbued with these new fashioned rules of love principles. All the more readily should such parents uphold and countenance the firm, conscientious teacher, whose sole aim is for the good of the pupil, and the moral uprising of his school. What help we usually receive from these indulgent parents you need not me to tell you. Then, I doubt if there be one well-governed home in all this fair province of ours where the parent has not deemed it necessary for the wise government of his family at one time or another to administer that time-honored remedy for naughtiness—an orthodox whipping. We have to deal not with the members of one family but with representatives from half a hundred families, with irritable Jimmies who "favor" their mammas, with Sammies who inherit papas' obstinacy (I beg pardon, "firmness of character,") with the lazy, the idle, the provoking, the mischievous, and alas! the really bad. Yes, and all these conflicting elements we have gathered together in one room—from this chaos we must evoke harmony and quiet steady work.

Decision of character, I take it, in our profession, as well as in all others, is the first element of success. The teacher who strives to be a mighty power for good in his or her schoolroom will be felt as a power. The teacher must be 'in terrible' living earnest. One who dreams away the precious hours is a teacher in naught but name. No school can be called well-conducted where implicit obedience is not the rule. Some teachers upon assuming charge of a disorderly, ill-conducted class may, by a certain indescribable air, or by sheer force of will-power, evoke order from disorder. All are not endowed with the ability to do this. How then must they proceed? Something must be done, and at once. 'Tis a case of govern or be governed. To send the most troublesome children home is to evade the difficulty, not to combat it. A turbulent school can generally be reduced to submission by the

WHOLESOME WHIPPING

of a single bad boy. For such would be mutinous spirits, I consider whipping to be a sound and simple system of theology, eminently adapted to the comprehension of their youthful minds. Often, it is quite possible to avoid some encounter by a certain well-known "smoothing over" process; but this seems to me merely deferring the trouble—it cannot be practised without the sacrifice of self-respect, and is at best but a cowardly subterfuge. No part of our school management requires the exercise of more wisdom than to know just how and when to administer punishment. The objects of all punishment are to reform the culprit and to prevent others being guilty of a like offence. Our rule in school must be—"the greatest good for the greatest number." We should never give an order we do not intend shall be obeyed, unconditionally. Our commands should be reasonable and easily understood, and we should be satisfied with nothing less than perfect obedience. Every child is a reasonable being to be induced, persuaded, and, if necessary, compelled to submit to lawful authority.

AUTHORITIES.

Says Rev. A. Forrester, D.D.: "This species of punishment is not only lawful, it is in some cases necessary, indispensably necessary. There are, oftentimes, boys in our public schools so thoroughly given up to frivolity and wickedness, so seared in conscience and so callous to all appeals of honor and the higher feelings of humanity that nothing but the motive of fear seems to keep them in anything like proper check and in subordination to order and good government. In such cases, the rod, when judiciously applied, has proved not only indispensably necessary, but highly salutary, productive of the most beneficial results. We are decidedly of opinion that corporal punishment should be dispensed in public and dispensed thoroughly." Last week I came upon an excellent letter touching on this subject from a prominent English authority—A. B. Gordon—in the London Lancet. Says he: "Why, what we are suffering from in these evil days is general unwhippedness. Have you seen those disgusting youths who make the town hateful with their license of speech? Are not the police reports full of the doings of unwhipped boys who bring shame and degradation to themselves and their homes from the absence of the rod?

What can be more impressive than the ceremonial of a traditional orthodox flogging? The swift, incisive, soul-compelling contrition produced by the birch must have a value in all eyes. Imositions and 'lines' are in vogue where the hateful foreign system of "honor" has banished the birch. To keep a boy in from his play is unhealthy and cruel; to birch him is good for the body as well as the soul. Do not rob him of that blessed boon; that bulwark of true liberty; the beacon of future perseverance and success, the British birch."

Says Orcutt: "Moral suasion is *not* the remedy for bold defiant violation of law."

Locke says: "There is one fault for which I think children should be beaten; that is obstinacy and rebellion."

Goldsmith asserts: "There is often the truest tenderness in well-timed correction."

Says Kennedy: "Forbidding corporal punishment is equivalent to dismissing discipline and accepting disorder."

Shakespeare calls whipping "Nature's governess."

What says Solomon: "He that spareth the rod hateth his son; but he that loveth him chasteneth him betimes."

"Withhold not correction from the child; for, if thou beatest him with the rod he shall not die. Thou shalt beat him with the rod and shalt deliver his soul from hell."

"Foolishness is bound in the heart of a child; but the rod shall drive it far from him."

"The rod and reproof give wisdom; but a child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame."

Says Paul, in his epistle to the Hebrews, 12 and 11: "What son is he whom the father chasteneth not? But, if ye be without chastisement, whereof all are partakers, then are ye not sons. Furthermore we have had fathers of our flesh which have corrected us, and we gave them reverence. Now, no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous nevertheless, *afterward*, it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby."

No one will deny that we have the divine sanction for whipping. That granted, we have more; we have the divine command. The language is plain and unmistakeable.

Teachers must strive to be more than

MERE IMITATORS.

Because one person in a hundred can and does govern without corporal punishment it does not follow that that is the proper course for the majority. Some will say: "But this whipping is at times carried to such a great excess—why it is simply barbarous! etc., etc."

In committee, Mr. Blake urged that the rate of interest in British Columbia should be uniform with that in the other provinces.

Mr. Thompson stated that the rate in the other provinces did not happen to be uniform. If the honorable gentleman would examine the statutes he would find that the only provinces in which it was uniform were Ontario and Quebec.

The rate was reduced to 6 per cent. and the bill was passed through committee.

THE Sister Superior and Sister Elizabeth, of the Mission schools, Yale, which is a Church of England school for Indian girls, are in the city making an appeal on behalf of their work. It is pleasant to note that many of our citizens are responding to the appeal made in behalf of "sweet charity."

THE BANK OF MONTREAL will shortly open an agency at Vancouver. This bank does the business of the Canadian Pacific railway, and having a large capital will doubtless materially assist Vancouver's development. The bank will be built on the northeast corner of Granville and Dunsmuir streets, and will be a substantial building of modern design.

FOR MONDAY EVENING.—At the close of the Mikado Mr. MacCollin announced a last performance for Monday evening and asked the house to name the piece. This the audience failed to do, and late last night it was said that the Mikado will be repeated. Pirates of Penzance was suggested, but the costumes are at Portland.

INTEREST IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Rate Fixed at Six Per Cent.

In the commons, Mr. Thompson moved the second reading of the bill respecting interest in British Columbia. The bill was introduced by Mr. Baker, member from Victoria. It was necessary, as there is no rate fixed for British Columbia. The bill proposed to fix the rate of interest in British Columbia at 8 per cent. where there was no agreement and to declare that where there was an agreement the interest should not exceed 12 per cent.

Mr. Mills thought the proposed rate was too high.

Mr. Baker said it was not too high for British Columbia. There the bank rate was 8 per cent. If a person borrowed from a bank to lend to another person he should be allowed to recover as much as he had to pay.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

CABLE NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 21.—Mr. Gladstone in the house of commons this afternoon stated he would on Monday next ask the house for a vote of supply on account, and then to take up the arms act