Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1887.

THE ELECTION.

It is very evident that there will be no opposition to the Hon. Mr. Turner's re-election. This is as it should be. It would be madness to oppose him, suicide to defeat him. Victoria has everything to gain and nothing to lose by Mr. Turner's presence at the council board. We can assure the electors that some most important questions affecting Victoria's most vital interests will engage the attention of the government during the present year, and it is imperative that we should be well represented therein. It is true a movement was on foot, though we believe it had happily proved abortive, to get up a show of opposition to the minister of finance. It would be a mere show; any man who would have the hardihood to stand would receive such a sound drubbing as was never meted out to a candidate in this city. Nomination will take place next Friday, and should there be a contest it would be sharp, short and decisive. We may safely conclude, however, that the country will not be put to the unnecessary heavy expense of an election.

THE NORWICH VICTORY.

The Gladstonian victory in Norwich will give great heart to the Home Rule party. It is a disastrous defeat for the Unionists and coming upon the heels of the recent triumphs and the resignation of the Liberal-Unionists' secretary, it must come with crushing effect upon the party. No reasonable man can blind himself to the fact that a great change is coming over the face of England—that the gospel of freedom has not of recent years been expounded in vain. Such a series of successes cannot but encourage the great parliamentary leader and grand old man, who is destined, as it now seems, to add another to the many great reforms which have characterized his public life. Nine-tenths of the press of the world, and nine-tenths of the public opinion of the world are in favor of some measure of Home Rule for Ireland, and that the policy of Mr. Gladstone, should he be spared for a few years, will ultimately triumph, cannot now be doubted by any one who reads faithfully the signs of the times.

CHRISTIANITY TRIUMPHANT.

In the history of religion there is nothing more astonishing, both to its friends and its foes, than the ineffectiveness of the heaviest argumentative bombardments in driving out faith in spiritual things from the stronghold of popular belief. When the agnostic peruses some new *critique* of the theistic argument or the latest examination of the belief in a future life, he throws his hat in the air in exultation, confident that the superstition cannot survive such another fatal exposure, and timid Christians themselves grow pale with apprehension of the coming downfall of the church. But when, the nine days' wonder over, the new dialectical or scientific cannonade has passed by, the flag of Christian trust and hope is seen floating as jubilantly as ever over the ancient walls. The wise come to a recognition of the truth that it was not chiefly by logical or scientific scaling-ladders that man has mounted to the heights of religious conviction, and therefore it avails little to pull them away. That from which religion ever wells up afresh from age to age is the spiritual capacity of humanity, sensitive to the subtle touches of the unseen world and the indwelling divine life. The laws of thought, within whose narrow circle logic is confined, make it difficult, if not impossible, to prove satisfactorily not a few of the propositions of theism. Nevertheless the forces of feeling and the tides of life, which are ever pressing up over the logical boundary lines toward the Infinite, keep the sacred belief of religion perennially alive. Against all the subtleties of the dialecticians, in the face of all the discoveries of the scientists, the heart makes its undying protests. Mr. Darwin and Mr. Spencer, our scientific friends assure us, have shown conclusively that instinct and intuition are mere products of multitudinous ancestral experiences, accumulated and fused into these seemingly different things by the combined action of habit, association of ideas, and heredity. Though in the individual they may seem innate, in the race they are not so, but are results of its experience, development of low, gross impulses, and therefore are not worthy to be taken as witnesses to the fundamental truths of religion. Suppose we grant this origin of our cravings, instincts, and intuitions. Let our highest intuitions and aspirations, all of the most delicate forms of the conscious life of to-day, be regarded as but the accumulated principal and interest of all that has been felt or known by every organism in the ascending line, from the primordial life-cell up to man. Grant all this, and what is the consequence? Does it overthrow the validity of our instinctive feelings and intuitive ideas; or, rather, does it not solidly establish them? For what are the principles ruling in this development of the soul? First and foremost, the principle of adjustment of the inner to the outer, of the mental to the material. The very definition of life given by Herbert Spencer is, "the continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations." We distinguish between a live object and a dead one, Spencer points out, by noticing whether a change in its condition will be followed by a change in the object itself. Stir it with a stick, or shout at it, and its immobility or its action tells us whether it is inanimate or animate. In the living organism, not only is there always some response to the outside world and its events, but there is a fitting response. The ruminating organs correspond to a flora of herbs and grass. The stinging contractile power of a polyp's tentacles corresponds, says Spencer, to the sensitiveness and strength of the creatures serving it for prey. According to the need for more varied and more rapid adjustment of the internal relations to the outer relations, the inward organs are more and more complicated and efficient. The degree of life varies as the degree of correspondence, from the seaweed in its simple environment up to infinitely complex man, in his infinitely varied circumstances. Wherever there is a gap between the inner and the outer relations, there the organism modifies itself to fit the circumstances, and to close up the gap. The touch of nature upon the living creature, and the response of life to that physical impress, moulds the two into harmony. It is the very condition of the creature's existence, says Mr. Darwin, that he shall exactly fit himself to the world about him. Death to his species in the struggle for existence is the sure penalty for not thus fitting himself to the facts of the world. He cannot carry any load of useless organ or faculty or the extra weight will cause him to lose the race. Such, then, is the first principle that governs in the evolution of life, viz., that life is constantly and necessarily correspondent to the universe without. Now apply this to the question of religion and what is its bearings? Only a newer and stronger confirmation of our position that the inate idea bespeaks an objective reality corresponding to it. The persistent inward state, the constant moral and spiritual needs of man, his ever renewed beliefs (whatever they are), inform us of the persistent outward fact to which they are correlated. For did the external reality not exist the inward adjustment never would have arisen. Or, if by some chance it had come into existence, then, having no correspondent object to sustain, renew and keep it true, it must, under the influence of the equilibrating tendencies, either pass away or shift its form, until it reached a state of natural equilibrium with its environment.

Is human nature adapted to atheism or to theism? Do materialistic theories or religious convictions best satisfy the human heart? These questions need but a brief consideration, so preponderantly do the facts all lie on one side. The whole history of humanity testifies to its religious tendencies and adaptations, and the violence to its highest instincts which every anti-religious system offers. In every human soul there is a thirst for something above all that the senses can give. There is an attraction to the Infinite and Perfect, and a groping after the sight and knowledge of it. The dimmest shadow of this fills man with awe and reverence. Impelled by sacred impulses, often scarcely understood, but still urging him on, man bows in worship to the holy mystery. As the schoolhouse exhibits man's desire for knowledge and the courthouse his sense of justice, so the edifice of prayer and praise, holiest structure in every land, witnesses to the religious instinct in man. It matters not in what forms these may be, the stone circle of the Druid, or the pagoda of China, the mosque of Islam or the cathedral of Christianity, they all give testimony to the same worshipping instinct. It will be objected, perhaps, that this religious wave is but a mere product of superstition, arising from ignorance of the laws of nature, and fear engendered by them. If it be a superstition, it is one shared by the most enlightened philosophers and men of science. A Bacon, a Leibnitz, a Pascal, a Locke, each has been its champions. A Herschel, a Newton, a Liebig, an Agassiz, a Faraday, each has owned its sway. It is the testimony of Professor Maudsley, a man by no means prejudiced in favor of religion, that "there is hardly one, if, indeed, there be even one, eminent inquirer who has denied the existence of God, while there is notably more than one who has evinced a childlike simplicity of faith."

IN THE returns just issued of "Tables showing the progress of British merchant shipping," there is an instructive comparison of the steam vessels belonging to the British empire, and to many of the shipowning nations of the world. Put into millions the chief facts are—that in 1869, the United Kingdom had 0.4 million tons; in 1886, it had 3.9; the United States had in 1860, for foreign trade, 0.09; and in 1886, it had only 0.17; whilst the chief continental countries reported on up to 1885 show at the best a slight increase only. It is evident from the whole of the tables that the United Kingdom retains its place as the overseas carrier of the world. There is another fact of interest in the table—one of which the tonnage of vessels built in France is given. The "bounty" has not revived shipbuilding there. In 1872 France built 50,697 tons but it has dwindled until last year only 15,930 tons were built—less than that built at some of the smaller English ports!

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY has just illustrated in a striking way the interesting fact that by taking advantage of the Canadian Pacific route it is possible to make the shortest circuit of the globe under the British flag. Writing on the subject to the London *Times* from Vancouver on the 3rd inst., he says:

The accompanying copy of the *Times*, weekly edition, of May 13th, was delivered to me on the morning of the 20th of June at Yokohama by the P. and O. mail.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship company's Parthia left Yokohama at noon on the 20th ult., and arrived at Vancouver this day.

I apprehend that the paper will be delivered in London in the shortest time this circuit of the globe has been accomplished under the British flag.

In a footnote the *Times* adds, "This letter with the *Times*, weekly edition, of May 13th, was delivered in London yesterday (July 21st), sixty-nine days after publication."

LORD BRASSEY is another witness in favor of the imperial utility of the Canadian route to the east. His lordship has recently been cruising in Australian waters, and on landing at Adelaide he was of course interviewed. Naturally, Lord Brassey is in favor of a combined effort on the part of the mother country and the colonies for offensive and defensive purposes, and he is, on this account, a strong advocate of the importance of the Canadian Pacific railway. "The railway," he says, "is a great achievement."

Anything that the mother country can do now to complete the link between Vancouver's Island and these colonies (Australasia) or Hongkong should be done. We might concur with the desire of the Canadians, and allow a subsidy to steamers. If such a railway as the Pacific line across British North America had been formed in a colony under the French or German flag we might draw the inference, from the course that the governments of France and Germany have adopted, that undoubtedly a subsidy would have been given from the imperial purse to encourage shipping facilities.

Such a step on the part of her majesty's government would, he adds, materially increase Britain's naval strength:

The policy of subsidizing vessels built with that character of convertibility is very wise. It is a cheap way in getting a large navy, and I believe a great improvement could be made if the government rendered the necessary assistance for a line of steamers to run between Vancouver and Australia. Look at the last Russian scare. Had we had a line of subsidized steamers readily convertible into cruisers running between Vancouver and Australia, and arrangements laid up for them in Canada, we would have done a great deal to relieve the anxiety felt at the time.

Whether, therefore, we look to British or foreign experience, the conclusion is equally obvious. What more can surely be needed?

A LAST WORD.

TO THE EDITOR:—Still working in the public interest, I make a final reply to Mr. Bell. If the scheme formulated by Mr. Bell is not before the city it is before the citizens in the public press. The question is really one as to cost of pumping. My figures for the latter can be seen at any time by any one who chooses to call on me for them, with the names of the pumping stations, *and they are duly intely correct*. Now, Sir, a word as to my being entitled to be called an engineer. I was a pupil from 1849 to 1850 of Mr. J. G. Cockburn Curtis, C. E., consulting engineer to the Tidal Harbour's Commission. The commissioners were Capt. Veitch, R. E., Capt. Bethune, R. N., and Capt. Washington, R. N. With Mr. Curtis and these admiralty commissioners I (only, of course, as a pupil) visited various parts of England, and assisted in the work of reporting to the admiralty on the various works proposed to be undertaken, amongst others, the improvement of the river Yare and the Hartlepool West harbour and docks, and other works. On the death of Mr. Curtis, from overwork, I became a pupil of Mr. J. D. Pemberton, C. E., of this city, and having finished my pupilage became assistant surveyor general, surveyor-general of Vancouver Island, chief commissioner of lands and works of British Columbia, and finally resident engineer of the public works department of Canada here. I left England at 19½ years of age. Had I remained I should have become a member of the Institute, for my name was down in 1850 as an associate. Mr. Bell is guilty of more confusion of thought in alleging that I have made a second explanation, for I have made only one in my last letter, in reference to the intemperate, and as coming from an *employe* to his employers, impertinent language used by Mr. Bell in his letter to the council dated July 27th, and I feel sure that no right-minded man in this community will charge me with, or approve of my being charged with, *cowardice*, for what I have said in this connection. The word is irrelevant. The correspondence has resulted in this much of good to the public. Mr. Bell confesses that when he approved of Mr. Hendry's scheme, he did wrong and acknowledges it, and that when he came to examine the scheme thoroughly and to know the amount of the city consumption, he condemned it, and did right in so doing. Notwithstanding this *naive* admission, Mr. Bell sends in an account for forty-four days work, at $12 per day, equal to $528, for doing that which he now admits was a mistake! The last point requiring notice is the statement by Mr. Bell that the public has condemned the "Hendry" scheme. This is inaccurate, the taxpayers approved of it and voted for it by nearly four votes to two. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your kindness in publishing my letters, and hoping that the water works may be completed on a sound basis of *economy and efficiency*.

B. W. PEARSE.

Very Cheap.

J. Sehl received a carload of Fruit Jars and Jelly Glasses direct from the factory, and is selling them cheaper than anyone else in the city.

THE LAW.

Coun. Higgins Places an Important Notice on the Board.

Coun. Higgins has given notice that this evening he will move the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, his worship the mayor has publicly announced that it is his intention to appeal to the supreme court for the appointment of a commission which shall be charged with the duty of administering the water works belonging to the city without the sanction or control of the ratepayers and this council:

And whereas, his worship disregards and refuses to recognize the constitutional authority of this council by refusing to submit to a vote of the members of the board resolutions that have been properly prepared and presented, viz.: to carry out the will of a majority of the board;

Be it therefore resolved—That the mover and seconder of this preamble and resolution, and Coun. Harris, be appointed a committee to retain counsel to preserve the water works for the use and benefit of the public, and to take legal steps to compel his worship to obey the authority of this board.

PERSONAL.

John Birmingham, of San Francisco, is at the Driard.

Alderman R. H. Alexander and D. E. Brown are in the city.

Counts Harges and Frautlenausdorffer are at the Driard.

Sir Michael Culme-Seymour will leave for England on the 25th inst.

G. H. Maynard was a passenger from Vancouver by the Yosemite last night.

T. J. Atkinson, S. M., New Westminster, arrived on the Yosemite last night.

W. F. Langley, eldest son of Mr. A. J. Langley, J. P., returned from Montreal last night, after being absent for two years.

An Ottawa dispatch of Tuesday last says that Lieutenant Colonel Holmes has left for home.

Prof. Selwyn, of the geological survey, accompanied by Miss Selwyn, have left Ottawa for this coast.

E. H. Fletcher, P. O. inspector, and R. Cridge, C. E., returned from the Mainland last evening.

A. McLean, Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Joseph Hunter and family have returned from a short visit to Shawnigan lake.

Col. E. S. Bridges, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, and C. E. Wellesby, of Dallas, Texas, are at the Poodle Dog. These gentlemen will visit Cowichan lake next week for the purpose of testing the fishing.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau, writing to a friend at Ottawa, says he has placed himself under the care of one of the most eminent physicians in Paris, and looks forward to a speedy recovery of his health.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice Crease.)

Fook Yuen & Co. *vs.* John Begg and Ann E. W. Williams—This was a special jury case and was heard on Monday and yesterday, Mr. A. B. Gray being foreman of the jury. The plaintiff sued to set aside two conveyances, both dated the 6th of May, 1886, made by Begg in favor of Williams, of section 6, Topaze avenue, and section 51, Esquimalt district. It appeared that Begg had been the confidential agent of Mrs. Williams for several years, during which time the property in question had been acquired and registered in the name of Begg. Mrs. Williams produced a receipt dated July 3, 1879, signed by Begg, acknowledging payment of $450 to purchase the Topaze avenue property. She swore that this property and the house upon it had been paid for out of her separate moneys, and that the property, section 51, Esquimalt, had been purchased by her from Begg for $500, which she had paid in cash.

Plaintiffs recovered judgment against Begg in October, 1886, for $2,500 and now claimed that these several conveyances were void as against them. Begg, it was alleged, had absconded from the province, and Mrs. Williams asserted had defrauded her of considerable money, selling her the Esquimalt property for $300 less than its value, in consideration of his defalcation, and so as to raise money to go to Scotland. Evidence was given, however, that Begg had been recently seen upon the Topaze avenue premises. The case went to the jury at about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and they, after a brief absence, returned a verdict that the conveyance of the Esquimalt property was fraudulent and without consideration, but that the conveyance of the Topaze avenue lot was valid. His lordship then directed judgment to be entered in favor of the plaintiff, annulling the conveyance of section 51, Esquimalt, with general costs of suit, less what costs defendant might have incurred in the defence of the Topaze avenue property.

Mr. Theodore Davie, Q. C., instructed by Mr. Walls, for plaintiff, and Mr. S. P. Mills for defendant Williams.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Maria Godschmidt, the Danish poet, novelist and journalist, is dead.

The yacht Volunteer was beaten by the Puritan at New York on Monday.

President Cleveland has refused an invitation to visit California this year.

A hurricane visited Bordeaux Monday and destroyed a large amount of property.

The Scotch yacht Thistle arrived at New York yesterday after a voyage of twenty-one days from Greenock.

The date for the sailing of the Jubilee regatta at Halifax has been finally fixed for Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week.

Charlie, eight year old son of A. D. Westmore, accidentally killed his four year old brother at Colton, Cal., Monday with a revolver.

A messenger from White river, Colorado, reports that about one hundred and fifty Utes are fighting at Beaver creek, 14 miles from Meeker.

Earl Cowper urges the government to firmly support Earl Cadogan's amendment to the land bill and to accede to the wishes of the opposition.

The commission appointed to enquire into the condition of the Servian finances has discovered the sequestration of the property of his predecessor.

M. Janot, a French professor connected with the Lyceum at Nancy, was arrested yesterday on the Glacis of Fort Alvenstaben, on suspicion of being a spy.

J. F. Page, bookkeeper for the large wholesale stationery house of Benchleuer & Co., Montreal, on Monday raised a $25 cheque to $28,000 on the Jacques Cartier bank, had it cashed and absconded.

King Leopold presided at the inauguration of the statues of the Flemish patriots Deconing and Jean Breydel, at Bruges, and pronounced a stirring speech on Belgium's tradition and present independence.

Valkovitch telegraphs to the government from Constantinople that the sultan recognizes Prince Ferdinand's election, but as the prince did not first obtain the sultan's consent the latter will maintain his present attitude for a certain period.

A clue has evidently been obtained to the recent bold and well planned robbery at Popage station, near Tucson. The clue points to Dick Liddel and Bob Ford, well known members of the former Jesse James gang.

The Ontario Mining Co.'s new 60-stamp mill at Bodie, Cal., which was within six weeks of completion, was completely destroyed by fire Monday night. The loss on mill and machinery is $130,000; insured for $20,000.

Praiseworthy.

"Last summer I was entirely laid up with liver complaint, a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters, I did so, and four bottles cured me. I cannot praise this remedy too much." John H. Rivers, Orr Lake, Ont. tu-th-sat-dw

School books for public schools, St. Ann's Convent, St. Louis' College, Angela College, Corrig School and other private schools at Jamieson's Book store.

BROUGHT TO TERMS.

A deluge of steam and a strong odor of burning sugar greeted the entrance of John Kerr into the farm house kitchen on a sultry September afternoon.

Jumper, the watch dog, unbeeding his master's greeting, bolted through the open doorway to escape the hot shower of berry juice, while poor pussy, not so fortunate, was dancing a dainty quickstep to her own musical accompaniment—suddenly transformed by hot splashes of fruit into a semblance of her feline cousin the leopard.

A young girl, flushed and frantic, was struggling to remove the kettle of boiling preserves, of which her brother's strong hand quickly relieved her.

"Oh, John," she exclaimed, with a panting breath, "I'm all a-bubble just like the preserves."

Then, catching up the big gray cat, she began briskly rubbing its bespattered fur, while its mate looked on in wonder.

When all this confounded mess be over, Jennie? For nearly three weeks we have been pickled, canned and preserved, until everything seems to taste and smell of spice, sugar and vinegar. Aren't you afraid you have undertaken too much while mother's away?"

"Not at all. I've been very particular to follow my recipes," Mrs. Sadie Cooper has given me some useful hints, and I have a little judgment of my own. But you have a letter, when will mamma be home? Such a long visit! But what a lot I have done since she went away."

"Yes," said John, dryly, glancing at the floor where pussy now sat, giving her wounds a thorough licking, and melancholy reproach in her large, celestial-looking eyes, and reading from the letter in his hand.

"Will reach the city at midnight. Don't fail to meet me there. Jennie."

"Why, that is to-night. Bless her heart, she's coming at last! But John, it's such a long drive! You will not get back before morrow morrow, and we are expecting company, you know, this evening."

"We are not expecting company, little sister. I don't think Tom Maxwell will notice my absence. And I will stop and get Mrs. Cooper to come over and stay with you until morning. Her husband won't mind keeping house one night alone; make me a cup of tea, Jennie, I must be off."

"Oh, dear, I wish I could go, too! Tell Sadie she must not fail to come. I won't stay here without her."

John and Jennie Kerr were the only children of a widow owing and managing the comfortable dairy farm upon which they had been born.

Mrs. Kerr had been visiting a sister living in a distant city, and during her absence Jennie had made some wonderful house-keeping experiments, with a view to entering an establishment of her own in the near future. But she loved her home, was cozy and happy in it, and it was her refusal to notice this wedding day.

Her lover had grown impatient; tonight was the anniversary of their betrothal, and he had noticed to have it settled before their engagement entered its second year.

Jennie had declared she would not be badgered into anything—she would die first; and knowing her lover, she felt a strange foreboding for to-night.

John drove off in the old family carriage, and by the time the entire kitchen was cleaned, pulse rights. Mrs. Cooper arrived with her baby and her national dignity, and Jennie felt somewhat reassured.

She had back her yellow curls with a blue ribbon—the color of her shy, drowsy eyes—and met her lover, who appeared promptly at eight, the curves of her scarlet lips marked by a sharp line that indicated the firm set of her resolution.

Tom Maxwell played with the baby and kept up a light, running conversation, until the little one became fretful, and Cooper, in spite of Jennie's expostulations, made it an excuse to retire.

But her absence did not alter his manner in the least. He chatted away upon every imaginable subject until the clock struck eleven; then, tossing aside an item the dole of some gay passtime, he said:

"J-ennie, it lacks just one hour of midnight. You know my decision. When will you marry me?"

Utter silence followed this question.

"I am waiting for your answer," he said, at last.

"I shall not hinder you from waiting," declared Jennie, a ring of war in her tones.

"I shall wait much longer than that."

"That that will do. You need wait no longer!"

And here Jennie succeeded in feeling very much alused, and after some sharp, bitter words—the usual vocabulary of a lovers' quarrel—she sharply tore the engagement ring from her finger, and haughtily dismissed the one who had dared to suggest that there might be such a thing as men's rights.

He offered to remain in the house until morning; but she scorned his proffered protection, and he could do nothing but leave her, saying:

"You will be sorry for this, Jennie."

"I will call you back when I get sorry," she said, lightly.

And bidding her good-night, he was gone.

Then, and not till then, did she realize it all.

Her anger and pride gave way to a sense of loneliness and regret, as she recalled every word of the stormy interview, and a nervous fear almost paralyzed her as she rose tremblingly to lock the door behind him.

The ticking of the clock sounded like the strokes on a blacksmith's anvil. A thrill of terror chilled her blood as a mouse scampered across the floor.

Her little, cold hand had barely reached the bolt, when—oh, horror of horrors! a deafening report sounded somewhere at the back of the house, and, no longer paralyzed in tongue or limb, with wild shrieks of terror she bounded up the stairs. She could not be alone.

"Oh, Sadie, Sadie!" as another and another report sounded—"some one is shooting through the back window!"

Vigorous strokes on the bed-room door aroused the sleeping maiden and child. The door was unlocked.

"What is it? Oh, what is it?" exclaimed the former, as Jennie fell almost fainting into the room.

"It's firing! listen—there!" as still another report sounded through the house.

"Oh," screamed Sadie, "it is—it is. Where is Mr. Maxwell? Call him!"

"He is gone!" wailed poor Jennie, wringing her hands.

"Gone? The scoundrel! and left us here to be murdered!"

"It wasn't his fault. I sent him away. Oh, what shall we do? The hall door is unfastened—There! I believe I hear some one coming up stairs!—No, it is only imagination. Thank heaven, this door has a double lock."

By this time Sadie had a window open and was screaming murder at the top of her voice.

"No one will hear you but our assassins!" wailed Jennie, her voice almost drowned by the shrieks of the baby, whose piping treble was piercing in the extreme.

"Let us set fire to the house!" suggested the frantic young mother. "Somebody may see the light and come to our rescue!"

"Oh, Sadie, that would never do! The dinner bell in the yard can be heard over a mile. I will go out and ring it."

Jennie had suddenly grown calm and brave. She felt she was to blame for their unprotected situation, and the hope that her discarded lover might hear the bell and come to their rescue strengthened her limbs as she hurried down the stairs, across the yard, and seized the bell-rope.

The alarm rang out on the midnight air, and vibrant tones seemed to promise protection.

She felt calmer, as she retraced her steps; and Sadie, knowing her light-foot-fall, readmitted her to their retreat.

Tom Maxwell was walking moodily up the road that led to his father's house, when the distant music of a farm-bell sounded on the stillness for such a hour.

"Strange!" thought he. "Is it some ghostly banquet celebrated at midnight?" but with a thrill of anxiety.

"Surely the sound comes from the Kerr farm-house. Something is wrong there."

And turning instantly, he retraced his steps in one fourth the time he had taking them, in moody sorrow, a few minutes before.

The house was not on fire, as he had feared, but the hall-door stood wide open. Shouting loudly, he was answered in faint, grateful tones; then, almost without knowing it, he had the frightened, penitent girl in his arms, and Sadie was explaining the cause of their alarm.

Reassuring them, he took a lamp and started on a tour of investigation.

The parlor, hall and kitchen revealed not a trace in the pantry an innocent looking tomato stood upon a shelf, and utensils scattered over the floor and adjacent furniture.

The mystery was explained. The tomatoes which Jennie had thought so simply "put up" had taken a notion to join the outer world, bursting their bonds with a loud report that sounded, in the silence of the midnight, to the overtaxed nerves of poor Jennie, like the firing of a gun.

Tom tried hard to suppress the laugh that escaped his lips when he announced the result of his search.

By this time the house was half filled with the neighboring farmers and their families, in every stage of disturbed dress, the first one appearing being Harry Cooper, who now had Sadie and the baby both in his arms.

A general outburst of laughter arose, and in the confusion that followed Tom drew Jennie unresistingly to the parlor, which was unoccupied.

He closed the door and then pointed silently to the clock, the hands of which were almost meeting at twelve.

"In three months," she said simply.

"That will do," was the gravely spoken answer.

And Jennie's downcast eyes did not see the rascally, triumphant smile quivering on the lips that pressed a kiss of reconciliation upon her blushing face.

"It served you just right!" said Mrs. Kerr, the next morning, upon hearing Jennie's confession. "And so do you for your wedding-dress."

Broken Down.

"After suffering with dyspepsia, kidney disease, loss of appetite and pain in the head until discouraged, I heard of B.B.B., took two bottles and am happy to say I feel as well as ever." Mrs. Rufus E. Merry, New Albany, N. S. tu-th-sat-dw

LOCAL BRIEFS.

The steamer R. P. Rithet will take to New Westminster this morning over 100 tons of freight of all descriptions.

James Bay bridge looks well in its coat of paint. The arches are painted a dark red, while the railing is covered with a light yellow.

The body of Thos. Williams, who was drowned in Saanich inlet, has not yet been discovered and it is thought further attempts will be useless.

The steamer Geo. E. Starr was detained on the Sound yesterday on account of heavy freight, her principle item being 850 sheep. The steamer arrived here at 5 o'clock.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE SAY.

That Gladstone writes: "It is painful to me to have my attention called to the attacks of Bright. My desire is to hear them in silence and to remember only his patriotism and services, together with his unswerving friendship down to 1886."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York. apr15 ly

FOR SALE.

100 HEAD OF COWS, MORE OR LESS, 5 work horses with harness, wagons, carts, and all farming implements necessary for a farm, together with 160 acres of good farming land, situate in the Mainland within easy distance of a railway station and a good local market for all the produce that can be raised on the farm. Also 40 tons of hay. Further particulars as to price, etc., can be obtained by addressing the undersigned.

JOHN GLASSEY
Ashcroft Station, B.C.
Ashcroft Station, B.C. jul16dw-3m

NOTICE.

KWONG LEE ESTATE

TAKE NOTICE, THAT I HAVE THIS DAY sold to Lee Gee Wing all the book debts of the late firm of Kwong Lee & Co., and Lee Gee Wing is the only person entitled to receive any of the said book debts due to the late firm of Kwong Lee & Co.

JAMES C. PREVOST,
Receiver, Kwong Lee & Co.
Victoria, 27th July. jul29d1c-wtf

CORRIG SCHOOL,
VICTORIA.

A Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen.

The Christmas Term opens Wednesday, 12th August, 1887. Thorough training by graduates and other efficient instructors. For circulars, testimonials, etc., apply to

REV. C. J. BRENTON, M.A.,
jul25-1m-dw Principal.

TO AGENTS THE CANADIAN NEEDLE Co., 46 and 48 Front St., East, TORONTO, get up the Neatest, most Complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 cents for Sample of New No. Write to Mr. KOWDY, 41 Wellington St. East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply. my13-6m-dw

LYON & HEALY
State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.
Will send free to any address their Illustrated Catalogue of Band Instruments, Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise. Catalogue contains Valuable Information to Band Players, and Prices of Instruments and Music are the lowest. jul11-eod-dw

HEART DISEASE

Palpitation, Dr. Fluff's Heart Remedy is one of the best remedies known. Palpitation is often dependent upon Indigestion, sometimes upon nervous disease and sometimes upon derangement of the circulation.

Convulsions, Dr. Fluff's Heart Remedy at once causes convulsions to disappear. A teaspoonful to a teacup full of water will at times relieve, either in children or adults.

Nervousness, Dr. Fluff's Heart Remedy, when given in cases of delirium, soothes the overtaxed brain, and by securing rest for the organs, promotes the restoration of health.

A Nervous Headache, Dr. Fluff's Heart Remedy is one of the most effectual remedies for the cure of headaches which other remedies have failed to reach, as it exercises a soothing influence over the nerve centres, and in the other over the nerves.

At druggists, $1.50. Descriptive treatise with each bottle; or address

HAMBURG FIGS.

For those who have tried these fruits we need not expatiate upon their excellence as a laxative. For those who have not we would say that they are the most agreeable and effectual laxative for constipation, biliousness, piles and liver complaints which is so pleasant to take as to induce to use. 50 cts.

At all druggists, or address, *J. C. McCAIN & CO.*, 422 and 11 Front St., San Francisco

apr15-eod-wed-fri-1yr dw

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

To Bridge Engineers and Contractors

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER of Lands and Works hereby invites Bridge Contractors to submit plans, details, specifications, straining sheets, and tender for the construction of a Bridge over the South Thompson River at Kamloops, up to noon of Wednesday, 7th day of September next.

The Bridge must have a roadway 16 feet wide, and a draw span with openings of 50 feet for the passage of steamboats.

A profile of the site can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B.C., 29th July, 1887.
jul29-1d-wtf

NOTICE.

To Builders and Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of WEDNESDAY, 31st INSTANT, for the erection of a Court House, at Nanaimo.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and forms for tender obtained at the office of the undersigned, or from Marshall Bray, Government Agent, Nanaimo.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor General
Lands and Works Dept.,
Victoria, B.C., 10th August, 1887. au10-dw

NOTICE.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of THURSDAY, 18TH INSTANT, for certain grading and bridge work to be done on Boleskine Road, Tolmie Estate.

Specifications can be seen and forms for tender obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B.C., 10th August, 1887. au11-dw

[L. S.]

HUGH NELSON.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To the Returning Officer of the Electoral District of Victoria City:

WHEREAS a vacancy has happened in the Legislative Assembly, by the acceptation of office of the Honourable JOHN HERBERT TURNER, a member for the Electoral District of Victoria City, We command you that, notice of the time and place of election being duly given, you do cause election to be made according to law, of a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for the Electoral District of Victoria City, and that you do cause the nomination of Candidates at such Election to be held on the day of and to cause the name of such Member so elected, whether he be present or absent, to be certified to Our Supreme Court, at the City of Victoria, on or before the first day of September next, the Election so made, distinctly and openly, under Our Seal duly endorsed upon this Our Writ.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of British Columbia:

WITNESS, the Honorable HUGH NELSON, Our Lieutenant-Governor, at Our Government House, at Victoria, the ninth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

By Command,

JAMES C. PREVOST,
Registrar Supreme Court,
and District Registrar Victoria Judicial District. au12w1

[L. S.]

HUGH NELSON.

CANADA,

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all whom these Presents shall come.—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

P. E. IRVING
Deputy Attorney-General.

WHEREAS a Writ for the Election of a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of Victoria City is about to be issued:

And whereas it is expedient that the place for the nomination of Candidates, and for polling in the said Electoral District, should be at Philharmonic Hall, Fort Street, in the said Electoral District:

And whereas by the "Election Regulation Act, 1871," the Governor in Council is empowered from time to time to appoint by Proclamation the place for the nomination of Candidates and for polling in each Electoral District:

NOW KNOW YE, that in pursuance of the power contained in the said Act, and of all other powers and authorities in that behalf enabling the Lieutenant Governor in Council appoints and declares, and it is hereby appointed and declared, that the Philharmonic Hall, Fort Street, shall be the place for the nomination of Candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly, and for polling in the Electoral District of Victoria City.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, the Honourable HUGH NELSON, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this eighth day of August, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JNO. ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary. au12w1

Tenders for a License to Cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the Province of British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, and marked "Tender for a Timber Berth," will be received at this office until noon on Monday the 29th day of August next, for Timber Berth No. 27, containing one square mile or less, situated on the south side of the Columbia River, between Donald and Beaver Stations, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia.

Sketches showing the position approximately of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber offices at Winnipeg, Calgary or New Westminster, British Columbia.

JOHN R. HALL,
Acting Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 25th July, 1887. aug13-d2t-wlt

ALBERT COLLEGE,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Chartered 1857. Over 400 Students Enrolled.

British Columbia, Manitoba, Michigan, New York, Vermont, Quebec and Ontario represented.

Diplomas awarded in Collegiate Course, Commercial Science, Penmanship, Music, Fine Arts and Elocution.

TOTAL EXPENSES per term of 10 weeks for Tuition, Board, Room, etc., for Primary Form, $30; Advance $31; Collegiate $32.

Full term begins Tuesday, Sept. 6th, 1887. Send for Circular. REV. W. P. DYER, M.A. Principal.
aug3-1d-1mw

LIFE ASSURANCE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, Limited

DIRECTORS:
THOMAS ALLSOP,
HENRY S. MASON,
CUYLER A. HOLLAND,

HEAD OFFICE, - 56 New Broad Street, - LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. je24-1m-dw

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIV