Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1886.

THE ONWARD SWEEP.

The tide is coming in. The wash of the waves is heard from the Cowichan shore. They bear on their crest VICTORY, as a tribute to the government of progressive ideas and principles. The return of Premier Smithe and Mr. Croft is an augury of what awaits the country in the forthcoming struggle. The government will be sustained by a majority that will carry everything before it. There is no longer any doubt as to the result. Scarcely an opposition member will be returned in any constituency. Victoria city and district, Esquimalt, Nanaimo and Comox; New Westminster city and district, Yale, Kootenay, Lillooet; Cariboo, and badly represented Cassiar, are solid for the government. The opposition, in point of fact, have collapsed, and their men may as well retire from the contest as wait for the tremendous thrashing that is in store for them on the 7th of July. The tide will roll on. Beaven & Co., like Mrs. Partington, may essay to conquer the waves with a broom; or like King Canute, may order the waters to recede. But they will sweep on in spite of their puny efforts and overwhelm them.

THE GOVERNMENT CITY CANDIDATES.

The meeting at the Theatre Comique on Monday night showed plainly the favor in which the policy of the present government is held. Upon incautious minds continued abuse of a person or subject is like the constant dripping of water—almost certain to produce some effect; but, in spite of the constant application by his political enemies of the epithets of "flopper," "turncoat" and other titles as unpleasant as they are undeserved, Mr. Duck showed that he still held the good opinions of his constituents. He pointed out to them that they had elected him as a strictly independent member; as a man who would adopt the course that he deemed to be best in the interests of those he represented; and how, seeing that the progressive spirit of the present government was one that was imparting a healthful impetus to the country, he had acted in accordance with his firm convictions and concluded to support them. The hearty cheers that greeted him at the conclusion of his speech were an earnest of the support that will continue to be his. Mr. Theo. Davie, who followed, made a bold exposition of the acts of the government during their term, and held up to successful ridicule the petty subterfuges adopted by the opposition in their ineffectual attempts to score points against the government. The logic of his argument with a sufficient sprinkling of appropriate anecdotes and illustrations held the great bulk of his hearers in close attention during what was of necessity a somewhat prolonged speech. Sound doctrines clearly expounded never appeal to reason in vain; the public know well that men of good hard sense and firm and careful judgment are those calculated to best represent them in the legislature. Mr. T. Davie is one of these; and, unlike a member for a northern district, can not only make up his mind, but stick to it; having the courage of his convictions and an incapability of being bullied into submission contrary to his opinion. Mr. J. H. Turner, who though an old resident, is new at politics, and expressed himself to that effect, nevertheless made the public exactly feel that he was a man of decided political opinions; but held himself, as every conscientious man should, at perfect liberty to support or oppose every measure that arose upon what he might deem its merits or demerits without considering from which side or from whom they might emanate. And this, after all, is the great desideratum of an honest legislator, and should be that of those who elect him. Mr. E. G. Prior made a rather novel but acceptable departure from the usual platform address. Having—and he was glad to be able to say it—no political record, he substituted for the edification of those who were unacquainted with it a short biography. It is very difficult to speak of one's self without appearing to indulge in egotism; but Mr. Prior's demeanor and delivery prevented such a suspicion even arising. While shortly detailing his career it was apparent that he was doing so more with a view of accounting for himself as it were than exhibiting his personal qualities. He announced himself as favorable to the present government and gave his reasons therefor, concluding a speech that it is not fulsome to speak of as sterling, characteristic, and rendered not the less acceptable by a dry vein of humor. The plaudits of his hearers were evidence that his address though unassuming was entirely a success.

THE SECESSION ORGAN.

The Times continues to make itself ridiculous. Having been unmasked in its attempt to scatter abroad through our loyal province the doctrine which seems at present to be the most prominent feature in its party platform, secession from the confederation, it squirms in its wroth and impotency, and, unable to deny the charge, attempts in its puerile way to besmirch the character of the editor of this paper by bringing up against him that old calumny, long since refuted, that "he thanked God he was not a Britisher." The Times writer is a newcomer in the province and has evidently not yet had time to learn the past political history of British Columbia. He would seem to be unaware of the fact that as long ago as 1866 Mr. Higgins was sued for libel, damages being laid at a large amount, for having called Mr. C. B. Young, chairman of an annexationist meeting, "a traitor." On that occasion the jury after being in session two days returned a verdict in favor of the defendant, Chief Justice Needham being on the bench. Mr. Higgins lead a personal fight against the enemies of England then and has continued to do so ever since. He has repeatedly denied having used the words attributed to him, which appear in a different form every time they are used (an evidence of their untruthfulness,) brands the statement as a calumny, and challenges proof of its truth. All old settlers in Victoria know that Mr. Higgins has always personally and through the medium of his paper advocated the British connection and has persistently frowned down the annexation idea. It remained, however, for the fertile brain of the Times man to fabricate a ridiculous story, which is laughed at by all who know the history of *The Colonist* since it passed into Mr. Higgins' hands. We are reminded of the man who was continually beaten by his wife. Some one asked him why he allowed it? "Oh," he replied, "it pleases her, and does me no harm." So with us. The mad organ seems to delight to wallow in filth, "and all unrighteousness," and if its tactics please its managers we can assure them they do not injure us. The fact of that paper giving prominence to the St. John Globe's disloyal utterances in its editorial columns is a most convincing proof that they are

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

The sicks organ is only acting consistently with its party views, since "conservative" has become synonymous in Canada with loyalty, and "liberal" with disloyalty, to the crown. So we repeat that in reproducing the Globe's red-hot "secesh" leader it "spreads the insidious poison while hypocritically prating of its loyalty. It knows that the sentiment in British Columbia is loyal to the crown and to confederation, and fears to tear from itself the mask which would expose to an indignant people the grim features of disloyalty and treason."

AN INFAMOUS CHARGE.

A great deal of latitude is allowed to candidates for political honors in dealing with their opponents; but there is a limit which the law, if not good taste, imposes upon public utterances. No man has a right to wantonly assail the character of another, and if he chooses to do so should be prepared to accept the consequences. No matter how high or lowly may be the station of him whose reputation is attacked, his fair fame is just as dear to him and equally entitled to the respect of others. On Tuesday night, when addressing the electors of South Saanich, Mr. T. B. Humphreys, asserted and reiterated that *every member of the legislature had been guilty of corruption.* Who was the man who, standing upon his offended honor, loftily repudiated having accepted a bribe? Thomas B. Humphreys. And who was the man, who a week afterwards deliberately charged a whole legislature with violating their oaths of office and accepting bribes? Thomas Basil Humphreys. But there was one there who could and did take him to task for his wholesale slander by applying to him the only epithet suitable to the occasion. The grandiloquent aspirant for oratorical effect, who incapable of an earnest thought, attempts to cover the deficiency by frothy and long-winded utterances, does not find it beneath him to try and pave his way to favor by defaming others. The very remedy which he threatened to apply to another may yet be directed against him.

EXPULSION OF THE FRENCH PRINCES.

The telegraph lately announced that an agreement had been come to between the De Freycinet ministry and the radicals on the basis of the expulsion of the French princes from France and the radicals will henceforth support the government. A correspondent of a New York paper says that the princes have never endeavored to conceal their hostility to the republic, and their pretensions to the throne have always been provocative of internal dissensions. But, apart from this, it is said that they have managed to compromise the interests of France very seriously abroad. In order to lessen their unpopularity they have appealed to the anti-German sympathies of the people, and of late the tone of their press has been so hostile to Germany that Bismarck felt called upon to give them a solemn warning. Only a few weeks ago the Cologne Gazette published a semi-official communication to the effect that the restoration of the Orleanists would inevitably lead to war with Germany, and would, in fact, be considered a *casus belli.* This was naturally alarming to the French government, which does not yet feel able for the conflict. In the second place, owing to the Orleanist intrigues, France has quarrelled with the only ally she would have in case of war with Germany, namely Russia. M. De Freycinet discovered recently that the wife of the French ambassador at St. Petersburg was secretly engaged in negotiating a marriage between the Czarewitch and the Princess Marguerite of Orleans. He therefore felt bound to recall the ambassador, Gen. Appert, who was a special favorite of the Czar. This step so enraged the latter that he has withdrawn his ambassador from Paris, and has refused to receive Gen. Billot, the newly appointed French envoy. The Princess Marguerite is allied by family ties to the imperial house of Austria, and the latter is, therefore, not in sympathy with the government of the republic. The invitation of the latter to participate in the great centennial exhibition of 1889 was recently declined by the authorities at Vienna. And finally, the marriage of the Princess Amelie of Orleans, has just placed both Portugal and Italy in the same position as Austria. It is not to be wondered at, then, that public opinion in France does not look with favor on the princes.

INFORMAL.

A telegram from Cowichan states that Mr. Booth's nomination paper was thrown out on the score of informality. As the law is very clear it is probable that Mr. Booth, finding his chances of election so remote as to be indiscernible with the aid of a powerful telescope, purposely hit upon the expedient of a spoiled paper to avoid the ignominy of a disastrous defeat at the polls. He is to be congratulated upon the possession of the fertile imagination which suggested this course to him and his friends.

THE COWICHAN ELECTION.

The informality upon which Mr. Booth's paper was thrown out is so glaring that our first impression, that it was purposely spoiled, is confirmed. It appears that the day preceding the nomination a mass meeting was held at South Cowichan. An enormous crowd attended and was addressed by Messrs. Smithe, Croft and Booth. The feeling of the meeting was so markedly adverse to Mr. Booth that at the close he was observed to be greatly depressed. The returning officer, Mr. Fry, received Mr. Booth's nomination paper by mail. The law requires that in addition to the mover and seconder the names of three electors, who assent to the nomination of a candidate, shall accompany each paper; it also requires that the candidate shall sign the paper himself as consenting to the nomination. The names of the assenters were absent from the paper, and Mr. Booth had failed to sign it. Although only a half-a-mile distant from the place of nomination, Mr. Booth declined to go there, and when told that his paper had been thrown out manifested little or no concern. As the form of nomination is printed and full directions accompany it, there is no doubt that Mr. Booth purposely omitted the necessary names so as to avoid a contest, which he saw plainly enough from the feeling at South Cowichan, would be futile. He has acted wisely, and his example should be followed by opposition candidates in some other districts.

THE CHARGE OF CORRUPTION.

The evening organ of secession must not forget that the charge made by Mr. Humphreys was not directed against Mr. John alone. It took in the member for Cassiar as well as every other member. Mr. Humphreys said that every member of the late house had accepted bribes! What does Mr. Beaven (who voted for the Kootenay bill) think of that? And can he regard the man who so vehemently and pointedly assails his honor as a political *confrere?* Can the member for Cassiar, who also voted for the Kootenay bill and shirked the vote on the Settlement bill, face his constituents with this accusation unrefuted? People have been at a loss to know why Mr. Grant has lingered so long at Victoria. All is now explained. He has practically retired from the contest and Mr. Dempster will probably be unopposed. John has again shown that "discretion is the better part of valor." On the Settlement bill he jumped the rail; and now he jumps his district. It is said that it is Mr. John's intention to demand proof for the monstrous statement.

A CONTEMPTIBLE INSINUATION.

HELGESEN.—The Barbara Boscowitz did not call at Rivers Inlet as usual on her trip down from the north, and consequently Mr. Helgesen did not return on her as he intended. There can be no doubt but the government tricksters are at the bottom of this.

The above paragraph appeared in yesterday's Standard. As a reflection on the officers of the Barbara Boscowitz, it is as unjust as it is contemptible. The B. B. called at Rivers Inlet, as arranged, on the passage up and Mr. Helgesen and every other man on the Inlet were told that she would not touch there on the down passage. They were also informed about the date she would pass a certain point. A Mr. Manson, who wished to come to Victoria, took a small boat from the Inlet, boarded the steamer while on the way down and arrived here Wednesday night. The same course was open to Mr. Helgesen had he wished to take advantage of it. But he did not. He distinctly stated in Mr. Manson's hearing that he did not intend to return. From these facts it is inferred that Mr. Helgesen, recognizing the hopelessness of the struggle, has decided to keep aloof and let the district run itself, so far as he is concerned.

SUNDAY CONTRIBUTIONS by the Methodist church, in aid of the Vancouver relief fund were $76.

HANLAN AND HOSMER.—The race between these scullers will take place on St. Joseph's lake to-day.

A GRAND EXPOSE OF THE GENTEEL PAPER!

Letters Garbled to Suit Its Political Palate.

An Indignant Remonstrance from a Correspondent.

[The following letter was sent to the Times, and not appearing in that sheet, we have been requested to publish it.—ED. COLONIST.]

[COPY.]

CARIBOO SCHTICKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR:—You have made an alteration or two in my letter on this subject in your Weekly of the 28th May, by which the thought I desired to express has been materially changed and weakened. Please allow me to restore the original language. You have published: "Mr. Beaven has not the same acquaintances in the district, nor *so much of* the same personal magnetism." I wrote: "Mr. Beaven has not the same acquaintance in the district nor the same personal magnetism." You have published: "If the six in opposition desire a seventh for *a colleague.*" I wrote: "If the six in opposition desire a seventh for *leader,* they should without delay correspond with the mossie *in futuro* member for Cariboo." Now, in so writing, I had no desire to convey the idea that Mr. Beaven was unfit for the leadership of five other gentlemen, but to show that in the opinion of certain local enthusiasts a greater than Beaven was here; that the real future (very much future) leader of the house—the successor of Mr. Walkem (oh, what a fall was there!)—the potential premier of the province, was concealed in the person of one of our candidates—a certain modest flower not born to blush unseen on the lonely hills of Cariboo, but fated and (self-) fitted to face alike the stump, the platform and the pulpit. It would seem from the way my gentle sarcasm in reference to this same modest flower has been taken, that I should have added (*a la* Artemus Ward) to the enumeration of his capacities: "This is a goak." Now, it always spoils a joke or a piece of satire to explain it; hence I shall only hope that, as in the case of a certain Scotchman, but more opportunely, the point of the satire will be seen after many days.

It is a well recognized principle that when a person sets himself up or is brought forward, as a candidate for public office, his fitness to fill the position to which he aspires becomes a proper subject of general or newspaper criticism; and the man who is unprepared to take such criticism in good spirit as a right—nay, as the duty—of the electorate, has no business to venture beyond the confines of private life. Of course I hold as a necessary correlative to this, that such criticism should be temperate; keen if you please, but courteous and not libellous or tinged with scurility. I have not so far offended in either of these respects, nor do I intend to so offend. In criticizing the candidates for our suffrages I simply exercise the right that every elector has; and as I hide behind no assumed name, none but myself need be blamed or held responsible for what I write. In newspaper warfare I do not believe in those who have to stab in the dark or strike below the belt. I shall not do this, but if my pencil becomes a rapier, my thrusts shall be open and honorable and delivered in behalf of what I believe to be the best interests of our district. If there are those who cannot agree with me I do not propose to myself to become hostile to such persons or to regard them as henceforth my enemies.

We have nine candidates now in the field for three seats! Six of these candidates must be disappointed. It is the duty of the electors, without having regard to ties of social or business friendship, to choose the three who are best fitted by ability, by knowledge of our wants, by community of interest, and by soundness of judgment, to further the prosperity of the district. I cannot undertake to consider in this letter the qualifications of all of the nine candidates in detail. It is pretty generally conceded that Mr. Cowan will be one of the elected; and having legislative experience and a public record that has given general satisfaction (let me except though in my view his vote on the Cariboo railway charter), I need not say more than that his friends should see to it that they do not throw over-confidence in the certainty of his election bring about his defeat. Mr. Wilson has ability, energy and experience; but being a non-resident he will have an up-hill battle to fight, for I agree with the soundness of the principle, that except in rare cases (of which this may be one), as regards private members, it is wise to insist that the candidate should be a resident and personally interested in the constituency he seeks to represent. Mr. McLeese has large interests in the district, but, as it has seemed to me, he has been too bitter in his opposition to the government of the day. I have already given reasons for Mr. Mason's election. Mr. Shaw's brief address, quoted in my last, supplies to those who know the man sufficient reasons for his rejection. I do not stop to bring the question of his grammar into consideration; the lack of good judgment and the intense egotism displayed in it are sufficiently condemnatory. In the characteristic of overweening vanity without a well-balanced judgment, Mr. Shaw has for a colleague and compeer Mr. George Ferguson; but unlike Mr. Shaw, Mr. Ferguson has not had the advantage of scholastic training. I do not state this to his discredit—rather the reverse. Mr. Ferguson has done much to make up for this lack by his private reading, and were his perceptive faculties good and his judgment sound, and had he learned in his grammatical studies less of the assertive first person and more of the modest third, he might have been a useful citizen. As it is, however, an unhappy disposition makes him, instead of an exemplar of the gospel of peace, which he preaches, a promoter of discord and contention at home and, it could not be otherwise, abroad. It constitutes no claim to a seat in the legislature that a man can repeat a sermon—*better to live one.* It is no proof of a man's fitness to make laws that he has read, without digesting, Smith's Wealth of Nations; that he has dipped into and mixed up metaphysics with mining; or that he has read *and misunderstood* a law book or two. And yet it is on such paltry grounds that Mr. Ferguson and his friends base his right and his qualifications to represent an eminently practical district like Cariboo. I would scorn to refer to such trivial matters as the books Mr. Ferguson has read were it not a fact that he has himself so presented his claim to represent us. "I have read so and so, and hence I am qualified to represent you," he has put it. Read a work on international law, forsooth! What has that to do with the functions of the local legislature? Better to have read the laws of kindliness and common sense, to have studied the gospel of humanity rather than how best to revenge himself upon his fancied enemies.

But on purely public grounds Mr. Ferguson's candidature is to be condemned. He has been once elected to the legislature—and here let me parenthize the remark that those who brought him out have much to answer for, as thus a passable miner has been irretrievably spoiled. He was returned on distinct party grounds; but he was not long in the house until he discovered that he knew more about law and legislature than the late premier (now a supreme court judge) and he jumped the fence. Now, power having changed hands, he has been told that his chances of election are better in opposition, and imagining that his peculiar talents are most needed on that side he has jumped again! It all reminds me of the ancient juvenile rhyme:

There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise;
He jumped into a bramble bush,
And scratched out both his eyes!
Now when he saw his eyes were out,
With all his might and main
He jumped into another bush,
And scratched them in again!

A very reliable representative we should have in such a clever "ground and lofty tumbler" as Mr. Ferguson has proved himself to be! But I am much mistaken in the good sense of the Cariboo electors if they want a man of such ridiculous instability to represent them.

I am yours, very truly,
HUGH WATT, M. D.

BARKERVILLE, 8th June, 1886.

P. S.—It has been alleged that in writing against Mr. Ferguson I am actuated by personal prejudice, and therefore that what I say should have no weight. The truth is, if I had allowed my personal feelings to sway me I would have used much more severe and cutting language, and I would have been justified in so doing by the facts of the man's conduct. But I have restrained myself, as not one in a hundred under similar provocation would have done, and considered the question of Mr. Ferguson's fitness for public office on public grounds alone; and the facts I have stated in regard to him are incontrovertible and as patent to his present most ardent backers here as they are to me and to other observant persons. These facts and peculiarities of character I am thoroughly persuaded unfit Mr. Ferguson to occupy the exalted position to which he aspires. But if the electors of the district think otherwise and choose him as their representative I shall still feel that in writing as I have done I have only discharged an imperative public duty.

H. W.

Caught a Tartar.

TO THE EDITOR:—Most of your readers have no doubt heard the story of the soldier who called to his commanding officer that he had caught a tartar, and asked him what he should do with him. "Bring him along," was the order. "I can't." "Then come without him." "He won't let me."

The question has been asked, why does Mr. Elliott remain away from his post? It may not be generally known that his absence was not a matter of choice but of necessity. The Indians whom he had unlawfully convicted and committed to durance vile sought the protection of the law and were at once made free men again. To remove an unmerited stain from their character they sought that redress which the law affords to innocent persons; but the offending magistrate evaded the hand of justice by hiding away in a foreign territory until the time within which a notice must be served had elapsed.

In the blue book for last year Mr. Elliott's salary is set down at some $2800. It is bad enough that the grant for the Indians should be saddled with such an expenditure at all; but that anyone should be paid such a salary, who has been more than half the time absent, and who has not hesitated to use that position which was intended to be a benefit to the Indians to injure and harrass them, is simply indefensible.

How long does the country expect that even such law-abiding and well-disposed citizens as these Indians will stand being dealt with in this way? METLAKAHTLA.

A Compliment for E. G. Prior.

EDITOR FREE PRESS:—The old hands who know Mr. E. G. Prior will be glad to see him elected a member of parliament for the city of Victoria. When Prior was in the employ of the Vancouver Coal company as mining engineer, he was at all times, and in every respect a good man to coal diggers, and to all the laborers. He was fair in his dealings with them, and they greatly respected him. I don't believe any of the Nanaimo workmen will forget Prior, and if he wanted and asked a favor from them he would be sure to get it. Any Nanaimo miners who may be in Victoria will rally for Prior.

A DOUGLAS PIT MINER.

An Untruth Exposed.

TO THE EDITOR:—I wish to emphatically deny a statement in the Evening Times to the effect that I am disqualified for election. I am a qualified candidate, my name having been taken off the Victoria district register some time ago.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON.

A GIGANTIC SCHEME.

A Proposition to Build a Railroad from the Northern Pacific to Behring Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The Examiner's Washington special says: The secretary of the interior has sent to Senator Sherman, chairman of the senate committee on foreign affairs, a letter transmitting a very complete report made by Major Powell, superintendent of the geological survey. A senate bill was introduced some time since to facilitate settlement and develop Alaska, and to open an overland commercial route between Alaska and the United States. Asiatic Russia and Japan. This report is accompanied by two large maps. Major Powell says that a railroad is feasible over this vast extent of country, and the difficulties to be overcome are not particularly greater than those that have already been mastered in constructing transcontinental roads, already in operation. He says the distance from northern Montana to the Behring sea is 2950 miles. This distance, for convenience, he divides into three parts. From some point on the Northern Pacific railroad in Montana to the headwaters of the Peace river; from the headwaters of the Peace river to the headwaters of the Yukon; from the headwaters of the Yukon to some point on the shores of Behring sea.

The report then gives a general discussion of the region through which the proposed road could pass, and tells of the geological formation and general prospects of the country for settlement and business. In a general way the recommendation is that the proposed road shall follow the beds of streams instead of plains, where it would be necessary to span many gulches. Advantage is taken of the report made by explorers who were sent by the Western Union Telegraph company in 1865 to map out a route for that company to run its line.

THE NOVA SCOTIA SECESSIONISTS.

The Personnel of the New House.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 14.—As far as can be judged to-night the liberal local government has carried the country at the elections by a large majority, the supporters of the government claiming twenty-nine out of the thirty-eight seats in the assembly. The following is as complete a list as now can be made up of the elected:

Halifax—Fielding, Power and Roche, liberals.

Lunenburg—Church and Ross, liberals.

Shelburne—Johnston and MacCoy, liberals.

Queen's—Mackard and Cook, liberals.

Yarmouth—Law and Gayton, liberals.

Digby—Richardson and McNeil, liberals.

Annapolis—Ellison and Andrews, conservatives, defeated Attorney-General Longley.

King's—Rand, liberal, without doubt; second seat is doubtful between Weston, liberal, and Bill, conservative.

Hants—Haley and Frame, liberals.

Colchester—Lawrance and Clarke, liberals.

Cumberland—R. L. Black, conservative, and T. R. Black, liberal.

Pictou—McLeod, liberal; Bell, conservative, and probably McColl, liberal.

Antigonish—McGillivray.

Guysboro—Weeks and Fraser, liberals.

Inverness—McNeil and McKinnon, liberals.

Victoria—Fraser, liberal, and Bethune, independent liberal.

Cape Breton—Murray, liberal, and one conservative.

Richmond—Names uncertain, but probably one conservative and one liberal returned.

THE CIRCULATION.—Mayor Fell still awaits the deposit of $100 from the Times Publishing Co. All he holds now is a rubbish of affidavits foreign to the subject at issue. When the deposit shall have been made *The Colonist* will be prepared for the test. The evasive propensities of the Times are simply disgraceful.

The Wealth of Argentina.

The great wealth in south temperate America is to be found in her soil. It offers its fortunes to plodding industry, and promises homes, comforts, luxuries, and length of days. In riding over the pampas one can hardly convince himself that he is not on the prairies of Illinois or Iowa of a number of a century ago, or on the prairies of Kansas, Nebraska, western Minnesota, or western Dakota of to-day. Herds of fat cattle and herds of half wild horses, numbered by the thousand, and flocks of sheep too large to be accurately estimated, are encountered everywhere. The possessions of the Argentine republic in herds and flocks show what is easily done in spite of the discouragements from insufficient protection. In 1884 there were 14,171,000 cows, 4,180,000 horses, and 70,910,000 sheep. Nature feeds and cares for these herds and flocks with but the minimum of care from their proprietors. One extensive establishment is at Fraybentus, where Liebig's extract of beef is manufactured in large quantities. For 200 days in the year an average of 1000 cans a day is stowed away in little jars and cans.

Then the gaucho, with supreme courage, skill, and faith in his horse, rides to the head of the running herd, and, with his poncho waving before the foremost animal, turns him so as to run him around a circle to a point where they are wanted. Sometimes he throws his poncho at the animal, which dodges along the desired direction, leading the herd back to order. Then, with wonderful skill, he dashes by where the poncho fell, and recovers it without dismounting or slacking his speed. Once down in the narrow quarter the cattle are lassoed, drawn up by a capstan on to a cart. Then one blow from a friendly knife instantly kills him; the carcass drops, is wheeled away, and in eight minutes the animal has vanished on its way to the condenser. Everything is utilized. Even the blood washed away fattens the fish which cluster around the waste-pipe. The extract is shipped everywhere. While we write a bowl of excellent beef tea, made from a teaspoonful of the extract, is cooling before us. We are glad Liebig taught the South Americans how to drive their wild cattle into such small corralls as the little jars.

The greatest enemy that the estanciero or stock farmer has in these lands is the unsteady government and its remorseless representatives. It is a matter so common that it surprises no one and hardly excites comment for a recruiting band, either of a proposed revolution or of a struggling government, to visit an estancia and take all the horses, leaving three for the house and one for each station or cabin round which the flocks are herded. They also take cattle or sheep from 100 to 500, according to their needs. The men are also conscripted. It is go or die.

Coolness of an Oil Well Shooter.

He had lowered a shell containing twenty quarts of nitro-glycerine to the depth of 100 feet in the well, when he discovered that the well was about to make a flow. He knew that the force of oil would carry the torpedo out at the top, and if it were thrown upward with the flow it would be exploded in contact with a derrick beam. If it escaped from the volume of oil it would fall back to the ground and explode. In either Bankson knew that certain destruction awaited him and the property of his employers unless the torpedo could be secured. With remarkable presence of mind he placed himself at the mouth of the well, and as the shell shot up on the stream of oil he threw his arm about it and held it.

Even then undue haste and lack of judgment might have proved fatal, but Bankson held the torpedo until the spurt of oil had ceased before he removed it from the well, although he knew that only a few seconds would elapse before the oil would be followed by a volume of gas and a mass of rocks from the depths. The instant the oil ceased he lifted the shell from the well and walked carefully and steadily, carrying the torpedo in his arms. He had scarcely turned his back when the gas and rocks came out of the well with a roar and a rush. When all was over Bankson replaced the torpedo in the well, lowered it to the bottom, and and finished his work.—*Olean (N. Y) Letter.*

A VIRGINIA TRAGEDY.

Two Very Young Mulatto Girls Attack Their Master and Mistress and Rob Them.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Details of an almost unprecedented attempt at double murder by two young girls, the oldest only 18 and the second hardly in her teens, has been received from Fredericksburg. The victims were W. E. S. Waller, aged 65, and his sister, Miss Jane Waller. Mary and Jennie Green, sisters, mulattoes, were the assailants. Mr. and Miss Waller resided on a farm twenty-five miles from Fredericksburg. The two Green girls were servants, who had been raised by the Waller family. Last Friday Waller received a sum of money which he kept in his room. The girls were aware of this. At 11 o'clock at night they armed themselves with clubs, ascended to the old gentleman's apartment, and knocked him senseless. They then belabored him with blows until, believing life extinct, they left him. They then clubbed the old lady senseless. The girls secured about $350 in money and fled. At 5 o'clock a colored boy who entered the house gave the alarm, and the whole neighborhood was aroused. Mr Waller was restored to consciousness, though in a very precarious condition, and was able to describe the occurrence of the night. The old lady died on Sunday. Up to the latest accounts the girls have not been captured.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

EASTERN STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Rev. Waldo Messaros, a well known preacher, pastor of the Northwestern Independent Presbyterian Church of this city, was arrested to-day for an alleged attempt to commit a criminal assault on the wife of Charles J. Coulston, both of whom are members of the congregation over which Messaros has charge. At the hearing, the testimony for the prosecution went to show that the pastor called at the Coulston dwelling this morning, and after being ushered into the parlor, seized the lady roughly and attempted an atrocious assault upon her, and that after an alarm was given, the husband of Mrs. Coulston and Dr. Butcher, the family physician, on one side, and Rev. Messaros, on the other, engaged in a hand to hand struggle, during which one of the pastor's thumbs was bitten so hard as nearly to sever it. The minister declares that the whole trap was laid to ensnare him.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.—Intelligence has been received at Ottawa that Sir Charles Tupper will resign the commissionership and run for the English house of commons.

A FALSE PROPHET.—This morning the Standard informed its readers "Mr. Booth is sure to be elected in Cowichan district." So much for the Standard's prophecy.—*Post.*

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway)

TORONTO, June 17.—At its session of yesterday the Toronto Methodist Conference passed a resolution favoring total prohibition and urging strict enforcement of the Scott Act.

At the meeting of the Huron Episcopal Synod to-day at London a resolution expressing satisfaction at the defeat of the Irish Home Rule Bill will be introduced.

HALIFAX, June 17.—The Herald, speaking of the result of the elections, says: "It is notorious that the Government possessed an enormous corruption fund which they used liberally and effectively, the sources of which fund can be easily guessed.

Three young men, named Fred. and John Miller (brothers) and Albert E. Frost, a partner and brother-in-law of Fred. Miller, went out in a sail-boat of their own on Sunday afternoon for a sail, starting about two o'clock. They went to the Humber and sailed about in that stream for some time, returning to Nurse's Hotel, and then left for home. Nothing more was heard of them until yesterday, although Constant H. Frost, a conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway, and brother of one of the missing men, and a Mr. Power were searching for them all day Monday and yesterday. Yesterday afternoon the boat was found high and dry on the beach near Mimico, and the dead body of John Miller lying in the bottom. The lead was under one of the seats and the arms were extended over the sides of the boat with the hands open. No signs could be found of the other two men, but parties were out all last night searching for them.

PONTYPOOL, June 18.—A loaded wagon was struck by the evening express coming west on on the C. P. R. yesterday, some distance east of Pontypool. The engine struck the vehicle in the centre, completely cutting it in two and scattering the contents on either side of the line. Careful search along the track having failed to discover the body of the driver, the train was examined and the unfortunate man was found head downward on the cow-catcher of the engine insensible. He had been carried for several hundred rods in this way. It was subsequently ascertained that he had received only slight injuries. The horses which were attached to the wagon escaped unharmed.

ROTHSAY, June 15.—Last night a drowning accident occurred near the village of Bosworth. Peter Masson, school teacher, went into the river to bathe. Mr. Masson, being unable to swim, ventured in too far, and was drowned.

COBOURG, June 15.—While the family of Councillor J. Daintry were sleeping on Saturday night burglars entered their house through a side window and stole several pieces of silver-plate. This is the third time during the past six months that this same mansion has been burglarized. The police are at work, but as yet no clue has been obtained as to who the thieves are. None of the property has been recovered except Mr. Daintry's cash box, which was stolen last March, and found shortly afterwards in a snow bank at the side of the G. T. Railway.

RICH MEN OF EUROPE.

The Enormous Wealth of the Rothschilds and the Nobles.

For many years the richest individual in all Russia was Herr Stieglitz. When he retired from affairs in 1860 he held property to the value of nearly £2,000,000. But the richest men in the land of the czars at the present time are the two Noble brothers. They are of Swiss origin. While travelling through interior Russia they saw thousands of acres of land aglow with the the light of oil gas. They at once purchased entire districts of the apparently worthless fields, sunk oil wells and now control more petroleum than any other concern in the world. Their wealth is really beyond calculation, though a correspondent thinks that £80,000,000 is not an extravagant estimate.

It is to the Rothschilds, however, that belongs the honor of being richest among men. Their united properties—and their properties must be considered as united from rather peculiar family and business relations—pass even beyond the millions. In the last 12 years they have loaned to certain European Governments nearly £90,000,000. Their lordly power is shown in a modern instance. In 1866 the Prussian Government demanded an indemnity of £5,000,000 from the city of Frankfort. The head of the Rothschild house in that city sent word to Count Bismarck that if any attempt was made to force the levy he would break every bank in Berlin, and Bismarck was compelled to give way.

THE ENORMOUS WEALTH

of the Rothschilds is doubly remarkable from the fact that the family was totally unknown a century ago. Inferior only to the Rothschilds are the Baring brothers, who have at "instantaneous command" £60,000,000. It is noteworthy that the Barings owe their commercial rise to an American, Mr. William Bingham, of Philadelphia, who many years ago had the house appointed the American agency in London.

Among the richest of monarchs is the Czar of Russia, who enjoys from his personal estate an income of £3,000,000. The Sultan of Turkey is allowed for the support of his court over £1,200,000. In addition to this he has a private income of £1,000,000. The Emperor of Austria is granted a yearly allowance of £2,500,000.

There are several noblemen in England who have immense wealth at their command. The Dukes of Buccleuch, Devonshire and Norfolk and the Marquis of Bute have each of them rent rolls of £400,000 per annum. The Duke of Portland, who died recently, left unentailed property of over £2,000,000. The greater part of his palace was constructed under ground. His banquet hall, ball-room, riding-school and a number of superb guest-rooms are veritable tunnels, decorated in a fashion so splendid as to seem, when described, like a story of the Magi.

Richer even than any of these millionaires is the Duke of Westminster, who undoubtedly has the largest income of any individual in the world. His fortune lies largely in the diametrically opposite regions of London known as the West End and Seven Dials. He owns acres upon acres of the most aristocratic domain in London, and his tenements cover miles in the worst slums in the world. His income quite passes the limit of the credible, and is said by some to amount to £10 a minute.—*London Times.*

NORTHERN NOTES.—The water is too high at present in Lorne creek for the miners to commence work. The run of salmon in the Skeena river is light as yet.

Campaign Notes

The following scene between Mr. Anderson and Mr. Humphreys at the South Saanich meeting, last Tuesday night, will give a very good illustration of the ingenuous and ingenious Tom:

Mr. A.—In the course of your remarks you compared Cariboo with Kootenay; did you not?

Mr. H.—(carefully)—Well, in principle I did.

Mr. A.—(to the audience)—He has got a pretty smooth tongue. (Laughter.) I will ask you, sir, how many quartz mines, discovered in Cariboo, have been worked?

Mr. H.—I will answer that question by asking you another.

A voice—Answer straight.

Mr. H.—I will answer it my own way by asking another. (Roars of "Answer!" and confusion.) I am not disposed to answer a question put to me in the words uttered by another. I alone am responsible for what I say, and I shall choose my own way of saying it. I can answer it directly; but I want to put it another way. (Derisive laughter.)

Mr. A.—(satirically—You are too high ly educated. (Laughter.)

Mr. H.—Put your question again. (Renewed laughter.

Mr. A.—You know what the question was. Answer it.

Mr. H.—Never mind whether I do or not. Ask it again. [Laughter.]

Mr. Humphreys contended that all discoveries had been made by men without capital, and that he believed in not giving capital an advantage over such men. He alluded to the persons connected with the proposed crushing-mill scheme as not being men of capital; and was passing on to speak of the large families which he had noticed in agricultural communities when he was called back by a request to "stick to the point."

Mr. A.—It is well to have an "education" to be able to beat about the bush. [Laughter].

Mr. H.—If *you* had a little more it would not do you any harm.

Mr. A.—I wouldn't like to know as much as you do. I asked you whether there were any quartz mines discovered in Cariboo that had been worked.

Mr. H.—Well; I don't know.

Mr. A.—No more do I.

Mr. H.—And there won't, be any elsewhere if the lands are locked up. What do you want to do?

Mr. A.—We want to develop the country.

Well; why don't you do it?

Mr. A.—I notice that in your vast experience of sixteen years that you didn't. [Roars of laughter].

And that was the satisfactory way in which the straightforward Tom answered the question.

Mr. Sluggett has the misfortune to view everything from a narrow personal standpoint. His unfavorable opinion of the general state of roads throughout the province is known to be due to a certain soft spot in a road which he managed contrary to specifications to bring out of its proper direction so as to take it nearer his own house. He is in favor of railway lands being taxed; but is strongly opposed to paying taxes himself; and bitterly complains of having had to send back east the sum of $33.37½ cents for taxes upon land there which he holds for speculative purposes. It is fortunate that he should not be elected, or else we should be hearing of his rising in the house and speaking to some such effect as, "Well, Mr. Speaker, before I vote for this measure I must take time to consider how it is going to affect me, *personally.*"

The independent organ of the opposition complains that the mode of canvass adopted by a candidate for Esquimalt district includes the kissing of babies and the treating of thirsty men; and doubts if such tactics will win. We do not believe that a single candidate—either government or opposition—has employed such means; and we doubt if more than one has taken advantage of being a creditor of many of his constituents to terrorize them to such an extent that he does not think it worth while to even visit his district. We allude to one of whom it has been said, *by a man who knew him,* that if he got two ideas into his head at once it would burst!

The Evening Times, having revised the alleged utterance of Mr D. W. Higgins by substituting the word Britisher for Englishman, making the dictionary remark read, "Thank God I am not a Britisher!" is now supplementing it with detailing the particular action and attitude of the person misrepresented. It is a pity that with accurate (?) information upon trivial points they are unable to give the name or names of those who heard him utter the words.

Mr. R. F. John truly remarked