The Colonist.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1898.

IT MISTAKES THE DIRECTION.

Commenting upon the introduction of a street car service into Seoul, the capital of Corea, the Toronto Globe says that while the star of empire made pretty good progress westward, it is nothing to what it makes eastward. The Globe has simply mistaken the direction in which the aforesaid star is travelling. The wave of progress which struck Corea did not come from the west, but from the east, and it is moving westward. This is more than a mere matter of terms, for there is a great principle in it, which ought not to be lost sight of. The Orient is the New West. To the Orientals the great forces of the future will seem to come from the east. America is east of Corea. Canadians ought to get this idea deeply grounded in their minds, because the fact which gives rise to it, is of immense moment. Hitherto British influence has reached the Pacific coast of Asia by routes leading eastward; but we have come to a time when this influence will move westward also. If there is to be an Anglo-American understanding in regard to China, it will operate more from the east than from the west. The awakening of Japan came from the east, that is from America. An American admiral knocked at the door of the great kingdom, which lies below the western horizon which Americans see when they look out over the Pacific. Japan moved westward and compelled the Hermit Kingdom of Corea to unbar its doors to the world. The westward march of Anglo-Saxon institutions has led to the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, the seizure of the Ladrones and will cause the retention of the Philippines. In short the Anglo-Saxon in his resistless reaching out for new fields for the exercise of his energy has encircled the world. The eastward flowing tide has met the westward flowing tide, and their waves are breaking upon the shores of the ancient seat of Asiatic civilization.

A story is told of one of the Admirals on the North Pacific Station, that he stumbled going up a little incline in the Navy Yard at Esquimalt, and when he called some one and directed a step to be put in, was amazed to be told that there was no appropriation for it. Some facts have been brought out in regard to the war office, which make this incident seem very common-place. The Duke of Connaught pointed out the other day that twelve signatures were required before a driver could be ordered from Aldershot to his battery at Woolwich. Col. Grierson pointed out that a general officer cannot buy a few straw hats for a working party without getting the sanction of the war office. It took three years, according to Sir Redvers Buller, to settle the plans for a barracks. It took seven weeks for the general officer commanding the recruits for the Guards to get permission to remove his men from under canvas to huts, although it was late in the autumn when he asked permission to build the huts. It takes on an average two weeks to settle some little detail, that in any ordinary business would be arranged in ten minutes. The Times says this sort of thing leads to heart-breaking procrastination and often to grievous public loss; but Col. Grierson's objection is even more grave, for he says it destroys the individuality of the commanding officer, and makes him a mere machine, a state of things which is fraught with great danger, in view of the manner in which freedom of action is permitted and readiness of resource encouraged in the armies of all other first-class powers.

THE C. P. R. AND THE UNITED STATES.

We quoted a few days ago with disapproval a remark from the San Francisco Chronicle, to the effect that if it were not for its traffic from the United States, the Canadian Pacific could not pay for the grease for its wheels. At that time we had no definite confirmation as to the volume of traffic drawn by the Canadian road from across the border, but ordinary observation showed that the claim of the San Francisco paper was absurd. Since then a representative of the C. P. R. has attended a meeting of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Chicago and made some statements upon this point. Replying to the allegation that the Canadian road draws about one half its business from the southern side of the boundary, the statement was there made that the amount did not exceed 6 per cent., and that the profit upon it would not be more than $300,000. On the other hand it was pointed out that the American roads obtained far more traffic from Canada than this. The statements made before the commission substantiate the claim that the advantages of the bonding system are more on the side of our neighbors than of ourselves.

FOREST FIRES.

In the state of Washington a systematic effort is to be made to prevent forest fires. For this purpose rangers are to be appointed. They will keep on the move through the forests, and it is hoped will be able to check many incipient conflagrations, while they will undoubtedly have influence as a police force to enforce the law for the punishment of those persons who do acts calculated to occasion serious fires. Our impression is that the cost of maintaining this force of rangers rests upon the federal government, which owns the forest reserves. In this province our forests are vested in the local government, and therefore any protective means that may be adopted must be at the expense of the provincial treasury. The superintendent of forests in an interview in Seattle, said that he believed most of the fires were due to carelessness, although many of them might be due to sparks from locomotives.

The Colonist has on previous occasions dwelt upon the necessity of devising some means for forest protection, but it concedes that the task is a serious one. People will not be careful even in the heart of a city, with policemen on every side, so it seems useless to expect them to be so when they are away in the depth of a wilderness. Yet if every one could appreciate what the destruction of forests implies, they would surely be more careful about fires. When once a forest has been destroyed by fire, the same generation cannot hope to see it replaced anywhere by a growth of commercial value. In the extreme eastern part of the Dominion, when a spruce forest is burned over, the land after a few years is usually covered with a dense growth of white maple and white birch, the young trees standing so closely together that they are of very little value. The growth which succeeds a burned forest in British Columbia is even of less value. In very many cases there can never be a new forest, for the reason that the heavy rains on the Coast and the melting snows in the Interior denude the steep hillsides of the little soil, which they bear under normal conditions, so that if there is left in it any seeds from which a new vegetation can spring up, they are carried away, and after a little only a mass of whitened rocks marks the places where great trees once grew.

Forests not only serve as reservoirs for moisture, but indirectly they promote precipitation. Remove them and the rainfall is almost certain to become less in quantity and to be more irregularly precipitated, coming in torrents and running off almost as rapidly. In this way large areas have been converted from a condition of fertility into a desert. There is little doubt that the destruction of the forests of Northern Africa has greatly affected the climate and fertility of that country.

During the last two years Western British Columbia has been comparatively free from very serious fires. We think this may be in part attributed to the influence of the press, which has taken so much pains to impress upon the public the necessity for greater care in the matter of camp fires and land clearing. This encourages us to think that if the newspapers do not lose sight of the matter, simply because fires are fewer, it may be possible so to educate public opinion that it will come to be regarded as a crime to be careless in such matters. If this is done, forest fires will be reduced to a minimum.

WHAT MR. SEMLIN DOES.

In undertaking to form a ministry under existing circumstances, Mr. Semlin has taken a responsibility that few public men would care to assume. When the Lieutenant-Governor sent for him, two courses were open to him, one to accept the trust and with it the responsibility of the Lieutenant-Governor's acts, and the other to decline and thus permit His Honor to get along with Mr. Turner and his colleagues until the house could be called together, and the burden of the crisis could be thrown upon the people's representatives, where it properly belongs. Mr. Semlin has chosen to take the former course, and in so doing he must be understood to be ready to defend the remarkable and unprecedented series of acts, which have led up to his acceptance of his present post. On this point we refer to the course taken by Sir Robert Peel, mentioned elsewhere on this page.

In the absence of official correspondence or any authoritative ministerial statement, it is impossible to review these acts as critically as is desirable, so we must do the best with what is the commonly accepted version of the transaction, which is that the Lieutenant-Governor precipitated a crisis by refusing, before the elections were over and any one was in a position to define the composition of the new house, to sign warrants for ordinary expenditures voted by the last house. When it was urged upon him that the expenditures were necessary, if the public service was to go on, he called upon Mr. Turner to resign and invited Mr. Beaven, a defeated candidate, without a single follower in the legislature, to accept the duty of expending the money which the last house had entrusted to the hands of Mr. Turner and his colleagues, and notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Turner had a reasonably fair chance of meeting the house with a majority at his back. Mr. Beaven himself justified this last proposition, because he pointed out in an interview published in the Colonist that Mr. Turner had probably nineteen seats certain and that one of the opposition candidates-elect was ineligible, which would give that seat to a government supporter, thus making the division of the house 20 in Mr. Turner's favor and 18 against. In view of these facts Mr. Semlin must be held to the responsibility for a course of action on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor, which sets at defiance the will of the people constitutionally expressed.

It is no part of the duty of the Crown or its representative to interpret the meaning of an election. The only evidence of this is the action of the legislature presented in the form of an address, or the advice of the responsible ministers. If this is not good constitutional law, then we are living under an autocracy, and what happened to Mr. Turner last week may happen to Mr. Semlin next week, and the Lieutenant-Governor will become the actual ruler of the people. Mr. Semlin's responsibility in the premises is not debatable. He will point out in vain that he did not advise the course, which has been taken. By every constitutional principle he is as much responsible for the acts of the Lieutenant-Governor which have led to his being called upon to form a ministry, as he would have been, if those acts had been done under his express advice. There is no escaping this. If the action of the Lieutenant-Governor has been unconstitutional, unprecedented and utterly unwarrantable by the facts as they existed at the time, as we maintain it was, Mr. Semlin by accepting the premiership will become the apologist for and the defender of such action, and he must be held to account for it before the house and befor the country.

It is of the utmost importance, that, in popular indignation at the course of the Lieutenant-Governor, this responsibility of Mr. Semlin should not be lost sight of. The principle involved is the very essence of responsible government. If it has come about that a lieutenant-governor may take upon himself to do a series of arbitrary acts, that is, acts without the advice or contrary to the advice of his ministry, and then call upon some one to form a new ministry, and the person so called is free from any responsibility for those arbitrary acts, the maxim that the "the King can do no wrong" has lost its application to British Columbia, and we have reverted to the conditions existing when the Stuarts were on the throne. The time has come to decide whether this province is governed by its people or by the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being, who may take his instructions from Ottawa or may be actuated by some purely personal considerations, and while this issue has been precipitated by Mr. McInnes the responsiblity for it has been assumed by Mr. Semlin. Until this issue has been decided no other is worth considering. The question before the people now is not whether there shall be a Turner government or a Semlin government, but whether we shall have responsible government. If Mr. Semlin's acceptance of office under the circumstances is condoned by the house and the country, our institutions are in peril, and we are moving in the direction of the so-called republics of South America, which live under dictatorships tempered by revolution.

The course of the Lieutenant-Governor in sending for Mr. Semlin is scarcely less remarkable than the calling in of Mr. Beaven. The only possible excuse for the latter step was that Mr. Semlin, the titular leader of the opposition, had failed to receive from the people an expression of confidence. If this was the case last Monday, and we are warranted in believing that the Lieutenant-Governor believed it to be the case, then what happened between Monday and Friday to lead His Honor to change his mind? Do not his own acts convict him of entrusting the administration of affairs to a gentleman, in whom he himself believed the people had not expressed confidence? Thtre can hardly be any doubt on this point, and that he threw away an excellent opportunity of amending his original error, when after Mr. Beaven's withdrawal, he did not send for Mr. Turner, ask him to remain in office, and direct him to call the legislature together at the earliest possible day.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

While it is quite true that the principles of popular government, as we enjoy them to-day are in theory founded upon the ancient customs of the realm, the origin of which is lost in the mists of antiquity, the idea of ministerial responsibility, as we understand it to-day, is of comparatively modern growth. The advent of the House of Hanover to the throne of England was at a time when it may be said that only one thing was clearly understood, namely, that the Crown derived its authority from the consent of the people. Thus we find that William III., a progressive statesman, assumed personal control of foreign affairs, and was almost a personal ruler of the kingdom. In Queen Anne's time the ministers began to assert their powers, but that sovereign regularly attended all meetings of the cabinet. It was only after the accession of George I. that cabinet meetings were conducted in the absence of the sovereign, and this was because George could not understand English, and was too much engrossed with what was going on in Hanover to pay much attention to what was transpiring in England. George II. followed the example of his predecessor and left matters wholly in the hands of his ministers, so that when George III came to the throne the kingly authority had been reduced to little but a name. This king determined to have the substance as well as the shadow of power, an ambition in which he was encouraged by his mother, whose frequent advice to him was: "George, be King." He found friends eager to forward his designs. He set himself to work to create a new party, which would reflect his own ideas, and, strange as it seems nowadays, he opened his first parliament with a speech, which had never been submitted to his ministers. Then was presented the singular spectacle of a ministry supported by a large majority in parliament and yet thwarted and opposed at every stage by the king. To such a pitch did this hostility reach that Lord Chatham found himself forced to retire from the premiership and Lord Bute, the chief instigator of the king's plans, became premier. For a time George seemed to be likely to accomplish his great ambition, which was to govern as well as reign, but he reckoned without the people. Every stretch of the royal prerogative was met by new popular demands and the result was that Lord Bute, fearing to precipitate a catastrophe, which might involve the Crown itself, resigned, and Mr. Grenville took his place. The king hoped that Grenville would carry out his plans, but finding him inclined to look to parliament as the source of his authority, dismissed him and called on Chatham to take office. But Chatham exacted conditions harder to bear than those demanded by Grenville, so that the king asked the latter to retain power, which he did. After several troublesome years, Chatham was once more called to power. He proved more to the king's liking on this occasion, and the latter was able under him and successive ministers to so extend his prerogative that Fox in 1779 declared at the opening of parliament that it was clear the king had become his own minister. In April of the next year the House of Commons passed a resolution declaring that "the influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished," and others declaring the power of the house to correct all abuses in the expenditure of moneys, and the administration of affairs. The struggle continued, but finally in 1782 the North ministry was overthrown in a vote based upon a determination to make peace with the revolted colonies in America. It was a straight vote of want of confidence, and North resigned. For a very brief period it seemed as though the prerogative would at last be kept within reasonable limits; but when young William Pitt came into power, the tendency towards expansion was at once obvious, and this time the people sided with the sovereign. Pitt, however, took alarm, and the king once more found his power in danger of curtailment. So angry did he become that he threatened to leave Englandfi and only abandoned the idea when Lord Thurlow told him that "it was easy to go, but not so easy to return" Yet he was as resolute as he was ambitious, and up to the year 1801, when his mind gave way he continued to insist upon his prerogative rights to a degree that had not been asserted by any sovereign since the Stuarts, and as far removed from what is now recognized as constitutional as can well be imagined. During the regency of George, Prince of Wales, the ministers gradually increased their control and the power of parliament increased; yet when in 1822 Lord Brougham proposed a resolution declaring against the exercise of the personal influence of the Crown in politics, it was negatived by a large majority. William IV. submitted himself to the advice of his ministers in all things and was himself a constitutional sovereign, but even he in 1834 dismissed his ministry, and called on Sir Robert Peel to form a new cabinet. Peel was not in the country at the time, and the Duke of Wellington administered affairs in his absence. Yet when he returned home and took office, he declared in his place in parliament that by accepting office he became responsible for the dismissal of his predecessors and for everything done in the interim, as fully as if he had personally advised the acts. When parliament met, a house of commons, fresh from the people stamped the king's act in dismissing his ministers with the strongest disapproval. Peel was defeated on the election of the Speaker, and when the address was moved an amendment was carried, protesting against the dismissal of the ministry and the consequent dissolution. He held office for some weeks longer and then resigned.

The assumption by Peel of the responsibility for the acts of the king, and his defeat in parliament established responsible government as we have it to-day. Lord Melbourne, who succeeded him was in office until the accession of Her Gracious Majesty, two years after. Thus it may be said that our present constitutional usages in respect to ministerial responsibility is peculiarly the product of the Victorian Era.

A GRATUITOUS INSULT.

In the Times last evening there appeared the following statement:

"The fact that the government has lost the confidence of the house no doubt influenced His Honor to heroic measures, but it is not the primary reason for his action. The Lieutenant-Governor has come to the conclusion, from circumstances best known to himself, but which are not altogether state secrets, that he could no longer put trust and confidence in his late advisers."

The cowardly and contemptible insinuation contained in the above paragraph is worthy of the source from which it emanated. It is on a par with the falsehoods which have hitherto appeared in the Times in regard to Hon. Mr. Turner and his colleagues, vague and despicable attacks upon the honor of honest men, and like nothing so much as a stab in the dark. If the Times knows anything, which warrants the insinuation in the paragraph quoted, why does it not display sufficient manliness to put its charges in plain English? We challenge it to say in explicit words what it insinuates was the primary reason for the Lieutenant-Governor's action. If any such reason exists it is the duty of the Times to the Lieutenant-Governor, to His Honor's late advisers, to the public and to itself to drop the language of insinuation and speak definitely and positively. The Colonist is authorized by the Hon. Mr. Turner to deny that anything has occurred, which in any way warrants the Times in making such an insinuation.

The public will accept Mr. Turner's statement upon this point without the slightest hesitation. As for the Times, it is impossible for that paper to sink any lower in public esteem than it now is, but if it could do so, this its latest exhibition of malice and falsehood would be more than sufficient to destroy its last vestige of respectability.

THE LATEST GOLD FIND.

The discoveries of gold reported from the neighborhood of Lake Atlin will lead to a great stampede to the North. Already we are told that Skagway, Dyea and Juneau are nearly deserted because of the rush to the new mines. The discoveries are in British Columbia, and hence not subject to the obnoxious regulations applicable to the Yukon. They are so much further south than Klondike that the condition under which they will be worked will be much more favorable than in the case of the latter, both in the matter of climate and transportation. Pike Creek on which the discoveries have been made is about forty miles from the Stikine-Teslin trail, where it crosses the Nahleen river. It is to be hoped that the development of this part of the province will be done from British Columbian cities as a base of operations.

No matter how the present political situation is solved, there must be the clearest possible understanding that the action of the Lieutenant-Governor must not become a precedent. It is very clear that if governor-generals and lieutenant-governors may dismiss cabinets on their own motion, our institutions will receive a very severe shock. It is not likely that a governor-general would very often be tempted to exercise such a power, because he is removed from the partizan strife of Canada. To the lieutenant-governors the matter would present itself very differently. They are appointed by the federal government and owe their position to party favor. There is no particular objection to this, for it has always been understood that the duties of the office were little more than nominal. If, however, there is to be a change in this respect, and the lieutenant-governors are to interfere to take the administration of affairs out of the hands of the men to whom it has been entrusted by the people, there will be serious trouble some day, because the first thing we know, the federal government will, for its own purposes, direct a lieutenant-governor to dismiss his ministers, a condition of things which would lead to revolution.

The Times says that the suggestion in the Colonist yesterday, that the Lieutenant-Governor might yet ask Hon. Mr. Turner to form a ministry, must be based upon the idea that His Honor has some use for Mr. Turner. This remark displays a remarkable conception of the duties of the lieutenant-governor. That official may or may not "have any use for" any political leader, but if he has ordinary good sense he will not let his views on such a subject become public. The Times seems to have an idea that the lieutenant-governor consults his own personal predilections when he chooses a premier. This is a very new and a rather dangerous doctrine to promulgate in this country

On Sunday, July 24th, the Prince of Wales, being confined to his room in the Marlborough House by his broken patella, listened to the service in St. Michael's church, Chester square, using an electrophone for that purpose. The sermon and all the rest of the service were heard perfectly. In the evening he heard a sacred concert by means of the same instrument. In this connection it may be mentioned that the physicians have as yet expressed no opinion whether or not the Prince will be permanently lame.

The political condition in the Orient grows more acute, and the general impression in the European capitals is that Russia and Great Britain will be unable to avoid war. It will be a struggle of giants, if it comes, and while we may have no doubt as to the result, it would be impossible to enter into such a conflict with a light heart. The immediate effect upon business would be disastrous, at least so far as the investing public is concerned.

Fears are expressed in Germany that Great Britain is about to acquire Delagoa Bay from Portugal, and it is said that both the Kaiser and France would protest against anything of the sort being consummated The king of Portugal has removed the governor of Mozambique, who was the head and front of the opposition to the transfer of the Bay, and has appointed as his successor a man known to be friendly to Great Britain.

We commend the following from the London Times of July 29 to everybody: "After all, we live under a popular constitution, and public opinion is in the last resort the source of authority." The Times employs this language in speaking of the popular demand for a great increase in the navy; but it fits the British Columbia situation as if it were made for it. No man in a British country, no matter how exalted his position, is above public opinion.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

·DR·
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

Awarded
Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

THE WAR'S WIND UP.

Scene at the White House When the Ambassadors Signed the Peace Protocol.

President McKinley Formally Acknowledges the Service Rendered by France.

Washington, Aug. 12.—With simplicity in keeping with republican institutions, the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for three months and twenty-two days, was quietly terminated at twenty-three minutes past four o'clock this afternoon when Secretary Day, for the United States, and M. Cambon, for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace. It is but a simple justice to our sister republic of France to record the fact that to her good offices this speedy termination of a war that might have run on indefinitely was brought about, and the President deemed that this action on the part of the French government was worthy his special praise. When Ambassador Cambon reached the White House it was just 3.55 o'clock, five minutes in advance of the appointed hour. With Secretary Thibault he was ushered inside at 4:05, and they were announced to the waiting party in the cabinet room.

After an exchange of diplomatic courtesies, no unnecessary loss of time occurred and Assistant Secretary of State Cridler, on the part of the United States, and First Secretary Thibault, on the part of Spain, retired to a window where there was a critical formal examination of the protocol. This inspection had all the outward formalities due a document of this importance. It was prepared in duplicate at the state department, one copy to be retained by the United States government and the other to become the property of Spain. The text is handsomely engrossed in running Old English script. Each copy of the protocol is arranged in double column, French and English standing alongside for easy comparison as to the exactness of translation. The two copies are alike except that the one held by this government has the English text in the first column and the signature of Secretary Day ahead of that of M. Gambon, while the copy transmitted to Spain has the French in the first column and the signature of M. Cambon ahead of that of Secretary Day. The protocol sent to Spain was accompanied by the credentials issued by President McKinley, specially empowering the secretary of state to affix his signature to the document. The examination of the protocol was satisfactory and the document was handed to M. Cambon first and then to Secretary Day, who affixed the signatures in order to each side of the two copies.

Then the last detail in making the protocol binding was administered by Assistant Secretary Cridler in charge of the chancery work, who attached the seal of the United States.

Throughout the ceremony all but the two signers remained standing. M. Cambon in signing for Spain occupied the seat which Secretary of the Navy Long, away now on vacation, usually occupied. The President stood at the left hand corner at the head of the great cabinet table, Secretary Day, M. Thibault and M. Cambon in the order named on the left side of the table. The rest of the party were standing in other parts of the room.

President McKinley called for the proclamation which he had caused to be drawn up suspending hostilities and signed it in the presence of M. Cambon. Without delay Acting Secretary Allen hastened to the telephone and directed that cable messages immediately be sent to all naval commanders, Dewey in the Philippines, Sampson at Guantanamo, and the various commands at the navy yards and stations to cease hostilities immediately.

There is a despatch boat at Hongkong and it is believed that it can reach General Merritt in forty-eight hours at top speed. On the part of the army, while Secretary Alger availed himself of the telegraph, General Corbin braved the storm and rushed across to the war department, where he immediately issued the orders which had been prepared in advance to all of the military commanders, to cease their operations. The state department fulfilled its duty by notifying all diplomatic and consular agents of the action taken.

CENTRE STAR MINE.

Capitalists from Eastern Canada Likely to Buy It at a Handsome Figure.

Rossland, Aug. 12.—General Manager Coulson, of the Bank of Toronto, accompanied by J. H. Smith, of the Bank of Ontario, is here and it is said on good authority that their visit to the camp is in connection with the sale of the Centre Star mine. Mr. Coulson does not deny this. In fact he admitted to the Miner to-night that he and his business associates contemplated buying the mine. It is expected that the purchase price will be upwards of $1,500,000, or more than $3 per share. The Gooderhams are in on the deal.

The sale of the Centre Star to these people would undoubtedly be followed by a general excitement in the standard stocks of the camp. The negotiations are being watched here with intense interest.

BURNED WHILE ASLEEP.

Six Men Meet Death in a Fire in an Hotel in Tasmania.

Details were received here yesterday by the steamer Aorangi of a terrible disaster that occurred at Gormanston, Tasmania, last month. Lynch's Criterion hotel was burned down and six of the forty men, asleep in the house at the time, were burned to death. The victims were: Peter Davie, charcoal burner; Otto Mehl, miner; George Johnson, miner; Henry Powell, miner, from New Zealand; and two Assyrian hawkers named Michael Aidoub and George Naideff. All the deceased were sleeping upstairs except Davie and Johnson, who occupied the bar parlor, lying on shakedowns. According to the positions in which the bodies were found the Asyrians left the room and crawled down on to the balcony, where they were suffocated. One of the two men in the bar parlor reached the window. The bodies of those in the room were seen to fall through the floor during the fire, and were found resting on wire mattresses. When the six bodies were removed the brains were found intact in the skulls of two of the corpses, showing the rapidity with which the building was destroyed. The fire was discovered by Richard Collins, a miner, who was sleeping in the centre of the house upstairs. The flames were then breaking through the floor. He alarmed Mr. Lynch, who succeeded in getting his wife, child and mother out of the house after great difficulty.

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN.

Canadian Prelate on His Audience with the Pope—Several Notable Travellers.

New York, Aug. 12.—Among the passengers on the steamship Campania, which arrived to-day, were the Most Rev. Archbishop Keene, of the college of the propaganda at Rome; Most Rev Langevin, O.M.I., Archbishop of St. Boniface, Manitoba; the Very Rev. Jean Marie, abbe of Bellefontaine; the Right Hon. Sir. Wm. Marriott, member of the British Privy Council, who came here in connection with western railway interests; H. Seaton Kerr, M.P., and Hon. Michael Herbert, C.B., first secretary of the British legation at Paris.

Archbishop Langevin said he was glad to learn that the United States and Spain were again at peace. He said that he had an audience with Pope Leo XIII. a month ago, and then his Holiness did not appear to him to look much different than he did twenty-one years ago. "Of course, I know that the Pope is just that much older," said the Archbishop of Manitoba, "but I also remember that then his Holiness had a deathly pale. But while the years have rolled on I cannot say that I have noticed any preceptible change in the Pope's health or appearance. At his advanced years the Pope's passing away cannot long be delayed. When I spoke to him he asked anxiously about the United States and Canada, talked of England, France and Germany, and expressed sorrow that America and Spain were at war."

LIGHTNING IN ONTARIO.

Many Barns Burned with Season's Crops—Circus Tents Overturned.

Toronto, Aug. 12.—A terrific thunderstorm visited Western Ontario last night and early this morning, during which many barns were struck by lightning and burned with, in most cases, all of this season's crop. Among those who suffered losses are: Michael Schroder and Wm. Burney, Brant township, Bruce county; Hugh Black, near Elora, and D. Gavin, Tecumseh, Simcoe county.

At Petrolia all Main's circus tents were blown down during the performance, and upset several cages, which contained the animals. For a time there was great excitement, but the management worked energetically and soon had the animals back into the cages Two or three children were slightly hurt.

GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Local Agitation Headed Off by a Prompt Appointment.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 12.—It is announced to-day that Lieutenant-Colonel MacCallum, Governor of Lagos, West Africa, will succeed Sir Herbert Murray as governor of Newfoundland. The British government, it is believed, acted so promptly because of the conditions created by the petition now circulating here for the retention of Sir Herbert Murray in the Governorship.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Adam Mathers, a resident of Alert Bay, reached Victoria on the Charmer last evening, bringing the body of his twenty-year-old son William Henry for burial here, and leaving behind him in a Vancouver hospital his eldest son, John, suffering from a bullet wound received in the calf of the leg. The case is sad in the extreme. The family live opposite Alert Bay and on Wednesday last the two boys, together with another young man named John Thyne, started out on a hunting expedition up the Houston lake, or to the head of Karmutsum lake. They had a 25-foot boat and on Friday morning last found themselves nearly thirty miles from home. Here a deer made its appearance and the rifle in the bottom of the boat was reached for. In the excitement of the moment the weapon was discharged, the ball tearing a great hole in William Henry's leg, in the fleshy part below the knee, sufficiently large to run one's hand through. His brother was sitting immediately behind him and the ball struck him almost in the same place, but fortunately missed the bone. Thyne was distracted with grief, and calling out to the boys after the accident, asked that they shoot him, it seeming that he was responsible for the affair With birch bark and strips of canvas the wounds were handaged up as best the could and a start for home was made. A storm coming on delayed progress and as six miles of the voyage was up a very shallow stream, the sufferers were ten hours in the boat. Thyne waded the river, trailing the boat and the eldest brother, nerved by the sufferings of his brother, used a pole and did what he could to accelerate the speed of the boat, though smarting under the pain of his own injury. The father of the boys was fishing on the stream, and was naturally appalled on hearing the news. Without waiting to dress, he hastened the two injured ones off to Alert Bay, sending Eli Hunt in advance to hail the Barbara Boscowitz. This steamer had stopped, but Captain Steele had undoubtedly misunderstood the urgency of the case, for he did not wait. On Saturday the Quadra, en route North with supplies and men for the construction of the Egg Island lighthouse, came along. She, too, was hailed, and Captain Wabran left some ice behind that came in very useful. He was shown the boys and said that one would have to have his leg amputated, but did not turn about and take the sufferers to where they could receive medical attention Later in the day the Cutch arrived and the captain showed a disposition to do whatever was in his power. He explained that he had left a Dr. Kingston at Shoal Bay and as the missionary steamer Evangel, though out of repair, was being hurriedly got ready to convey the sufferers down to Vancouver, his assistance was not thought to be required. She was made ready for the trip in seven hours, but fortunately had not to go further than Alert, as here she ran short of wood and water and was relieved of the undertaking by the Comox of Vancouver. At Shoal Bay William Henry's leg was amputated, but by this time he had lost too much strength to stand the operation and he died soon afterwards. The settlers in the neighborhood acted most kindly towards Mr. Mathers and presented him with a well filled purse. Constable Jones and Mr. McTheis, the manager of some mines in the locality, waited upon the boys.