

ful. Of course the premier is confident of a whitewash, and therefore brave,

Mr. George Griffith, of England, who new line of steamers across the Pacific or in eight days less than Nellie Bly. Here is what a recent issue of the London Globe says in regard to Mr. Griffith's trip: By an extraordinary combinato get around the world, weather and to the credit of a lady journalist, Miss Nellie Bly, of the New York World. -- that is to say, from New York via Liverpool, London, Calais, Brandisi and the George Griffith, who had already been round the world three times, and with whom the writer had a chat a few moments prior to his departure, left Charing Cross for the purpose of reducing the existing record to 66 days. "Do you seriously imagine it possible to circumvent the globe in 66 days, when three years ago it was found impossible to accomplish the task in less than 74 days, date travelling at the greatest speed?" was the first question put. "Most decidedly, provided trains and steamers do their duaccording to schedule," replied Mr. Griffith. Schedules allow, as far as steamers are concerned, a slight margin for weather and accidents, that is to say, sometimes they arrive a little ahead lif trusting, plus a few hours between connections The combination of connect only been found after months of examination of time tables and sailing lists, and it is the only time that will occur in its present series probably for several years to come. It gets me to Yokohama the day before the departure of the Cunadian Pacific steamer for Victoria. These steamers only leave fortnightly. My longest wait for schedule time is at Yokohama, where I shall have under 12 hours. In other words, the steamer has, after travelling 9,195 miles, to arrive. within half a day of its appointed tine or my whole object will be frustrated." "That being your longest wait." what is your shortest?" "Ten minutes at Montreal, where the sleeping car portion of the Inter-ocean express is timed to get in at 8.30 a. m. The Delaware & Hudson train leaves for New York at 8.40. If I succeed in catching this the thing

was to tell half truths, and a man who recently left London for the purpose of tells half truths can tell big lies. lowering the record around the world, Davie declared that Cowichan could gain since he has carefully laid his plans to secure a one-sided investigation. His own ideas of the value of the inquiry may be inferred from the fact that he did not ask the legislature to vote any would not give the district roads, been immeasurably worse for the dis trict had the opposition been in power tion of circumstances it was possible for He had interested himself in the imfor any one leaving London yesterday provement of the Cowichan river and had instructed Mr. Haslam to secure the other circumstances permitting, in (3) services of a thoroughly skilled engineer days-or in eight days less time than the to see what should be done in the matter. present record, which now stands at 74, In closing he said that the election was approaching and that he had nothing to fear and trusted in the good sense of Miss Bly travelled by the eastern route | the people to return him and his party, as he had a straightforward tale to tell and they were going to march to victory Suez canai. At 11 o'clock vesterday Mr. | like well trained soldiers through a mob. as the opposition were. Mr. Croft, after thanking the electors for past honors, said he was not a candidate for re-election. Dr. Lewis Hall stated that he had been asked by a number of the electors to stand for the district, but as he had not time to conduct a personal canvasy he would not offer himself as a candi-Major Mutter, of Somenos, on rising to speak, was greeted with applause. He said what Cowichan wanted was a resident member who could look after the interests of the district. The attorneygeneral had told them a great deal about railways which they did not understand, but what they were interested in was schedule time. It is to that that I am what concerned the district in general and the repairing of the Cowichan river in particular. He criticized the action tions of which I am availing myself has of the government for its lack of interest in the matter. He took the attorney general to task for the statement tha he had made in public in Nanaimo, the effect that the country was not ad apted for sheep raising. The attorneygeneral might know a great deal about law, but he knew nothing about sheep raising, and he (Major Mutter) believed the country to be particularly adapted for that industry. He asked the suffrage of the people as an independent support er of the government. That did not mean as the Colonist stated, that he would be an oppositionist. The Colonist seemed to take it for granted it knew everything, and he thought it did the governmen more harm than good. A Voice-How about panthers? Major Mutter thought that the govrnment should give a larger bonus for

the destruction of panthers.

He warned the electors to be

ure to vote any the legi sum for the expense of the commission There is no money to pay the commissioners, much less to pay the expense of bringing up witnesses, etc. Mr. Davie apparently expects that any evidence adverse to the government will be produced at the expense of private individuals, and so it must be supposed that he does not expect any such evidence. It is rather too much to ask that the cost on one side of such an inquiry shall be borne by the public purse while the other is to be. provided by private persons acting in the public interest. The government's very peculiar and unusual course in regard to the expenses of the commission shows quite clearly that they look upon. it as a means of covering up their misbehavior in the Nakusp affair. But whatever the result of the commission may be, the government will not be able to conceal the fact that they failed to safeguard the public interest in dealing with that railway; the truth is so plainly apparent that it cannot now be hidden from the public. Mr. Davie may get his whitewash and he may call to his aid all possible hardihood and confidence, but still the people will not acquit him of having gone out of his way to make a bad bargain for the province.

MR. BROWN'S RETIREMENT.

Mr. Brown has been obliged by orders from Ottawa to abandon the local poliical field, and will therefore not be a candidate at the coming election. Every man who wishes well to the province will receive the announcement of Mr. Brown's enforced retirement with regret, for the member for New Westminster city has been an able, vigilant and untiring worker in the people's interest. His absence will undoubtedly cause a gap in the ranks of the present opposition party not easily filled. Of course he will be succeeded in New Westminster by an opponent of the Davie government and its methods, but a new member cannot be expected to carry the same strength and influence as one of Mr. Brown's experience. We believe, though that Mr. Kennedy, who will almost certainly be Mr. Brown's successor, is an exceptionally able man and is likely to prove a very efficient member of the house. There is very good reason to suspect that the order which caused Mr. Brown's retirement was called forth by instigation of the Davie government .nd its friends, who thus paid a compliment to the member for New Westiminster. though in doing so they were actuated by most unworthy motives. Their little plan will hardly bring them all the sucbut only by starting to-day."

is done; if not I shall have to wait until Another Voice-How about the fifth 6.20 pm., And then I shall have an exportfolio? citing time to New York, and the berth The major told them to ask the attor of the stenmer New York-in fact, a nev-general that. Mr. Sutton stated that he was known nominal 12 hours' journey. will have to be done in 12 1-2 hours, including a cab to the electors of Cowichan, having deride from the New York Central station livered a lecture on phrenology there down to the quay. Once on the deck of some time ago and read the heads of New York, and, bar accidents, the most of the people. He therefore knew world's record will be lowered to 66 days, that they were wise enough to know on and possibly even 65. Altogether I shall which side their bread was buttered and have travelled 21,296 miles, and I estiwise enough to support the government mate that the trip will cost about £250. which gave them such liberal appropria-I shall not avail myself of any special tions. means of transit, as my object is to into power they would be sure to squeeze prove that it can be done by the ordinary Cowichan. Cowichan should send two neans of travel. According to the time tables and schedules the task is possible. government supporters, as they can get

streets ocean, to accomplish the trip in 66 days, and bridges. The roads in Cowichan whether he could be forced to produce a were better than in other districts, thanks fifteenth of the judgment sum. to the government. Things would have

Mr.

General Dispatches.

Chock Full of Sin.

Lexington, Ky., April 23.-Miss

London, April 20.-The members the American colony and the friends of Ada Rehan turned out in force at Disivis theatre this afternoon to celebrate the ford to split half-pennies in matters of hundredth performance of "Twelfth this kind, and accordingly a liberal allow-Night." The performance was made a special occasion as a tribute to the distinguished American actress, and she was given an enthusiastic reception, the stage of parliament and local legislatures in its

being covered with flowers after the second act. London, April 23.-Timothy Healy, the noted Nationalist member of parliament will retire from public life after the dissolution of the present parliament. While no official statement has been made concerning his future movements, one of his friends is responsible for the report that he intends to identify himself with news paper work in the United States.

American

San Francisco, April 21.-Fredericks takes his conviction with considerable There is nothing in his philosophy. bearing to indicate fear or remorse. The officials of the city prison are very unxious to get rid of the prisoner and fear that he will make an attempt to cheat the gallows by committing suicide. This morning his cell was searched and a close watch will be kept on him until ne is taken to San Quentin. New York, April 23.-The locusts

peared by thousands yesterday, coming up through holes in the ground, which looked as though made with a cane, and varying from one to three feet in depth. At sunset the larvae retired into these of favors to be returned. holes. If the weather is warm they will be able to climb this week, and the destruction to young foliage will begin. Most of the grubs which came out yesterday were very lively. They are pre-cisely like those which appeared in 1877. The larvae under the moss have been sheltered in perfectly formed clay nests similar to those of wasps. The average depth at which they are now found is one foot, showing that they have travelled from two to three feet within two weeks. Large numbers have been discovered in Illinois and Missouri within a few days.

The mayor of Winnipeg has received letter from the Northwestern Cordage Company, St. Paul, Minn., making enquiries as to the inducements that Winnipeg will offer for a binding twine and rope factory. The company propose to time sold themselves to the C. P. R., start a mill of \$50,000 capital, with a their free railway passes being the concapacity of 12,000 pounds of binding twine per day, and enough sisal and :nanilla rope to supply the demand.

A number of Winnipeg citizens with shovels and spades dug a trench across Main street in the north end to let away the water which had been flooding the ware of the opposition, for if they got cellars in that vicinity. When daylight arrived the corporation laborers finished the work. The prairies in the mestern part of the city are covered with water more for the district than opposition but the flood is subsiding.

ure is understood was a week ago, the press of the United tle that there is very great doubts as to manner while in attendance at the ses-States must regret the conquest, and sions, and it further provides that the ought to be ready to return the Queen country shall also pay their way to and her crown. The fact is that the law is from the capital at the very liberal rate in full accordance with the Paris award, of ten cents a mile. It does not cost ten and that while it does not require the cents a mile to travel in Canada, includpunishment of sealers who have passed ing railway and sleeping fares and meals out into the Pacific prior to the passage. on the way; but the country cannot afit does impose upon the British vessels in the western seas the duty of warring all sealing captains of the nature of the ance is made. law, after which warning non-observance It has been the policy of the C. P. R.

they draw it under a false pretence. The

aw intends that the gentlemen who give

will lead to the infliction of the penalties. since its inauguration to keep members A very remarkable international departure is this Behring Sea regulation act. pay, and no sooner is a member elected The United States claim to own the seals than he is presented with a pass. This and here is England using her navy to may not be the invariable rule in the case protect the alleged property of a nation of provincial legislators, but it is the unwhich on paper so frequently assails and failing practice in the case of members defeats her. But the evidence of good of the commons and senate. 'The othe faith which the measure affords is nothrailways have followed the example of ing new. It cost England \$100.000 to the C. P. R., and the sum of it is that keep the Canadian sealers out of Behring every session members come flocking to Sea during the pendency of the modus Ottawa from all directions with a railvivendi. Under the treaty submitting way retainer in their pockets. This is the question to arbitration, the United so corrupting that it is infinitely worse States was to pay this \$100.000 if the than the petty thieving which follows. A award went against that country. Letore member of parliament should be above England knew what the result would be, the contemptible fraud of taking mileage she voluntarily withdrew all claim for the under such circumstances, but when he repayment of all this money. But sh sits in parliament with a railway pass in his pocket he has sold his independ-ence. This is especially true in the case did not abandon the compensation that is due on account of the illegal seizure of Canadian vessels in the Behring Sea from of the C. P. R., which is in attendance 1886 onward. That money has yet to be every session knocking at the door of paid, and the wonder is that the restrict parliament for some legislative favor. ive law was passed before it was handed How can these men act independently, over. and hold the scales evenly between the company and the country, when they Fans of the Orient. have accepted the company's bribe? For

A frivolous fan that it is, look at it how we may. It is a bribe and it is intended as a bribe. Of festive Japan These favors are bestowed in expectation Unfolded its wonders to me. What ar members of parliament, that they should In no other part of the world is the be singled out as a class to whom railfan an article of so great importance as ways should give the privilege of free in the east; this is not alone due to the transportation? It cannot be that they climate, which makes it a necessity for 'cooling the air," but to the especial sigare objects of charity, for however little s to be said in praise of some of them nificance attached to it as a symbol of

But, although thoroughly dereased by the editors from the Atlantic to the Parific,

England has continued to do business at the old stand, and her statesmen have

pushed through the legislation as it was

originally drafted. Now, that the meas-

they are not tramps and beggars, nor authority, and in some cases as an en are they selected because of their poverblem of royalty. ty. And there is the less reason for char-The origin of the open fan, which the ity in their case. in the fact that the Japanese call uchiwa and the Chinese country has already provided that they shan, is lost in the mists of antiquity shall be taken to Ottawa and sent home The Chinese claim that it was brought again at the public expense. The rail into use in the Celestial Empire by a ways give them passes to gain favor with ruler who came to the Dragon Throne them, to put them under a compliment, B. C. 2697. Where it came from they to earn their gratitude under a sense of do not state, but we find it mentioned in obligation, and therefore the transaction the literature of the ancient Egyptians is a bribe. Does anyone suppose that and Assyrians, and specimens have been exhumed from their buried cities. The the Northwest members would be so silent in the face of the complaints against early Greeks must have become accus the freight rates if they had not for the tomed to its use, as we find various retime sold themselves to the C. P. R., presentations of it on vases and other articles of decorations belonging to them. sideration? With those passes in their Historians disagree as to its origin, as pockets they are not free men. That is well as to the date thereof. Some claim worse than the petty thieving which is that the wings and tails of birds made committed when taking mileage under the first fans; others that the leaves of the false pretence of having paid their trees made the original cooling appara fares, though this itself is so bad that a stop should be put to it. It is to be tus. Feather fans are certainly of ancient date, but it is not at all improbable that Eve, whose inventive genius fashioned hoped Mr. Mulock's bill will become law It is an honest measure, intended to gowns of fig leaves, made use of the broad leaf of the palm for "moving the make members many and independent. But it will not pass. It will give the air and cooling herself."-Laura B. house a bad quarter of an hour to get | Starr, in April Godey's.

has been advanced slightest degree that country would be in under a free trade p policy we have at th one argument have site made use of that batted, aye, simply speakers on this sid to represent a cons vince of British Colu the slightest doubt in if it was not for this we are fortunately fairs of this country hardly a manufactu chanic who would b tiving he is at the pube wrong, but this is -and not only is it t seems to have bee the people of Britis may judge by the res for the last fifteen y thing with regard to posite have said duri that is that they hav the tariff affected c certain localities, los that we have only on must do for the v therefore necessarily large measure of giv the different provin to say that the avera an is a large-minde man. It may be the grandness of the co-lives impresses him ideas. But, he that he thinks that his f and his family is to individual success, more he is called up that if we are to l and make a nation o a right to expect it every other man in his fellow-citizens an gether from one coa must be that under equally under a free tariff some individua try may suffer. Th can be framed by t that ever lived or b most experience in can give exactly equitages to each individ try in a country of tlemen will perhaps ple of British Colum into the treasury in and other duties. these large sums, posite think that the would be better off policy? No, sir, not Though they pay a much per heat as the all they ask is that proper and equitab them in the shape sary public works a know that in a new country of great po great certainties, bet take its proper be built up and fost resources of the cou mant at our doors

trade policy of this c estly say, after liste

the arguments that ed, that I am, if pos

er au out and out p

humble opinion, not