Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, MAY 25TH, 1888.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY

W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SCRIMGEOUR, W. H. HIGGINS. } ELLIS & CO.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST,

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada).....$10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered).....25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free o any part of the Dominion or United States.....$2 00
Six Months.....1 25
Three Months.....75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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

SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $1.50 per line per month. If inserted in column "What Some People Say," 30 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than $5.

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

More han one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

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

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

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

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

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

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

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Again comes around the ever welcome natal day of our glorious Queen. When another shall have been celebrated she will have reached the Biblical limit—she now lacks but one year of three score and ten. It is not a twelve-month since we honored her Jubilee with all the pomp and circumstance that we could command. Glad hearts everywhere extolled her Most Gracious Majesty, and praised her for all the loving qualities and the good things she had done for her people. Never before in the world's history was such a spontaneous outburst of affection known—it was unique in its whole-souled enthusiasm and earnestness. We shall soon be called upon to remember that on the 28th day of June, 1838, the coronation took place—fifty years ago. What a wonderful life is here unfolded! Victoria the Good, the best beloved monarch upon the face of the globe to-day, the noblest type of womanhood the nineteenth century has known, the true wife, the devoted mother, the faithful Christian, is sixty-nine years of age! Hale, hearty and robust, the results of a well-governed life, she seems destined to many years of usefulness. Old age has not marred her wonderful intellect, she is yet as fresh and strong as in the days when the nation passed through some of its stormiest experiences, when Britain's might and Britain's right were bravely upheld by its young ruler. More peaceful scenes these, more consonant with the cause which makes for righteousness, that has ever been the subject of Queen Victoria's care. Under her reign the English Bible has gone into the furthermost parts of the earth and has brought millions to the feet of Christ. It is pleasant to think that in the declining years of her life she sees her country tranquil, cultivating the arts of peace and making such advances in the world of thought and literature as at the beginning of her reign would have been undreamt of. Let us, then, who live by the shores of the Pacific, in this beautiful city which bears her name, render the homage due Her Majesty by celebrating the anniversary of her birth in such a manner as to leave no doubt that we are sensible of the mercies that have been vouchsafed us under her gentle rule. With a deep-seated feeling of loyalty to the Crown, British Columbia yields to no portion of Her Majesty's dominions in praying to the Master whom she has long served that He may be graciously pleased to grant her many years of happiness. Nowhere will a loving people sing with louder acclaim, with greater sincerity and earnestness, or with hearts fuller of thanksgiving, the familiar and soul-stirring strains of the National Anthem: GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

CIGARETTE SMOKING.

The New York state legislature is grappling with the question of cigarette smoking by boys. It is proposed to prohibit their sale to youths under 16 years of age, heavy penalties being attached. This is a move in the right direction and one that might well be followed on this coast. We do not think we are guilty of any exaggeration when we say that twice as many cigarettes are smoked, proportionately to the population, on the Pacific slope as in any other portion of the continent, Mexico perhaps excepted. We presume this is largely due to the climatic influences. Nevertheless the fact remains, and the excessive use of the cigarette is daily doing great injury to the rising generation. In the east, if a boy wants to smoke a cigarette or cigar he does it surreptitiously—he hides behind a barn or some other convenient place where he is not exposed to the public gaze; in the west, he seems to be imbued with no sense of shame, he rather thinks he is doing a particularly smart thing, and is to be seen at every street corner puffing away at his favorite brand by the score. Accompanying some of these packages are lewd pictures which are calculated to make sad inroads upon the modesty of our youth. It is time a halt was called; it is time some safeguard was placed around the innocents; it is time the Government stepped in and dealt with this abuse as it does with the liquor traffic. Boys know little of the great wrong they are doing themselves in smoking cigarettes; they are quite unaware that they are sapping their physical manhood—that the seductive weed is but the forerunner of all vices. Here is a theme for the pulpit! Here is a chance for the spiritual guides of the people to warn fathers and mothers of the care that should be observed in watching the every-day life of their children. Intemperance is a great evil, but there are other varieties of self-indulgence which seem to sink into minor insignificance, and to be quite lost sight of, in view of the enormity of excessive indulgence in the use of liquor. This should not be. If one were to make an estimate of the number of boxes of cigarettes sold to minors in this fair city of Victoria during every twenty-four hours the result would be appalling. What is to be done in the matter? It is for the clergymen, it is for the teachers, it is for every instrument for good in this community to educate public opinion up to a better state of things, to arouse it to the necessity of some speedy action, to finally induce it to clamor for such a legal remedy as is now before the State Assembly at Albany—a law mulcting in heavy damages any tobacconist or other individual who is found guilty of selling cigarettes, cigars or tobacco in any shape to young boys.

A DYING EMPEROR.

Our dispatches yesterday morning informed us that the Emperor of Brazil, who has been dangerously ill at Milan, had suffered another relapse and that his condition was quite serious. Dom Pedro II. is a somewhat remarkable figure among monarchs, and would leave a noticeable blank in the gallery of contemporary royalty. He is, perhaps, the most unconventional of his caste, if not the most accomplished. In addition to his native Portuguese, he writes and speaks fluently five European languages, and he is an active member of half a dozen learned societies. He is the greatest traveler of all the crowned heads. When stricken ill, he was in the course of making his second tour of Europe; in 1876 he visited the United States. He has been a shrewd as well as a liberal-minded ruler, but the brightest distinction of his reign is the edict for the gradual but total abolition of slavery in his Empire. He is not yet an old man, being in his sixty-third year, but he has had a long experience on the throne, having been declared of age while he was in his fifteenth year. He will have been forty-eight years a sovereign by next July, should he live, and every friend of liberalism will hope that he may be spared to see this and many more anniversaries of his coronation. Should Dom Pedro's illness prove fatal, the Empire of Brazil will be governed by a woman, and a very remarkable woman too. The Princess Izabel has been acting as regent in her father's absence abroad, but she has not scrupled to take the initiative in very grave matters of State, without referring such matters to the Emperor. Last month she dismissed the Cabinet which her father had left her, because she was dissatisfied with the slow progress of the work of slave emancipation. Should she come to the throne she will certainly not be an Empress who reigns without governing. Her husband, the Comte d'Eu, is a neutral quantity in politics, but the Princess only needs an opportunity to make her influence felt throughout the South American continent. She is forty-one years of age, and it has been said of her that she combines the religious enthusiasm of her namesake of Castile with the energy of her ancestress Maria Theresa of Austria. She certainly knows her own mind with all possible distinctness, and has a way of having her will obeyed which is well understood and rather admired by her subjects.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE Empress Victoria is not the first English woman to occupy the German imperial throne. A Saxon princess of English birth became the empress of Otto I. A daughter of the great Canute married Henry III. Matilda, daughter of Henry I, the last of the Norman kings of England, was the wife of Henry V. After his death she married Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, and their son was the first king of a famous line. The daughter of King John, brother of Richard Cœur de Lion, known in history as the king under whom England incurred the papal interdict and from whom the barons exacted *Magna Charta*, became the empress of the celebrated Frederick II. Their daughter married a Margrave, whose son was a direct male ancestor of Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha, the father of the Empress Victoria.

INDIA, by some political prophets, is looked upon as the great nation of the future. Many reasons are advanced to make the prediction reasonable. These long-sighted individuals believe that our planet's future is an open book, that is to their wonderfully penetrating gaze. They think the climatic changes will make India the most healthy land on earth. When that day comes its resources will many times exceed its present marvelous scope. In that case India would certainly have the foundation for far greater wealth than any other equal extent on the planet. Another form of seed which is expected to result in the fruit of national greatness is the human life that will dominate in the India of the future. Keen observers even now can see indications that a new race is developing in this noble country. And, wisely directed, there is no reason why this fresh human current should not contain all the good elements of the springs from whence it will flow. When the steady energy and dauntless heroism of the Englishman is combined with the fire and patience of the Hindoo there should be exhibited the very finest human achievement which our world is capable of producing. Such is the style of argument employed by those who have given the matter a special study. The predictions may be somewhat visionary, and still their ground work may be real and substantial.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Our Representatives Do Not Favor the Crofter Scheme—The Finance Minister's Great Speech on the C. P. R. Resolutions.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, May 12.—Another week of Parliamentary effort gone but still plenty of work to do. At the present time, although the government is desirous of bringing business to a close in ten days, some of the most important proposals of the session have yet to be considered. Yesterday, however, saw the arrangement with the C. P. R. practically disposed of and this in itself is a big thing. Following this comes the Franchise bill, which contemplates the suspension of the revision for another year and the extension of manhood suffrage to Prince Edward Island. Mr. Foster's bill, to prevent the overloading of ships, as yet is not well advanced. The acceptance of the Berne copyright convention, the rearrangement of judicial salaries, the proposed abandonment of the law escheating property of persons convicted of treason-felony, the alteration in the mode of preparing the franchise lists on the northwest, the bill to establish a provincial government in the territories, the consideration of the Railway act and the measure to suppress bucket shops have all yet to be considered. A large number of the main estimates and all the supplementary estimates have yet to be voted. If Parliament gets through this bill of fare in ten days it will be a big thing.

THE C. P. R. ARRANGEMENT.

The debate on the C. P. R. resolution yesterday was marked by an unusually vigorous speech from Sir Charles Tupper. The finance minister was in excellent form and as he passed from one stage to another of the history of the great railway enterprise he held the closest attention of the House. He anticipated every solvent point which could be made by the opposition and left no good ground for them to stand on. The railway had been pushed in the face of the bitterest opposition from the opponents of the government and the wild assertions respecting the engineering and financial difficulties in the way. All these arguments had been compelled to yield to the fact of a completed railway from ocean to ocean. Then came the crucial stage when the people of Manitoba began to cry out against the maintenance of the monopoly clause under which the government had disallowed all charters for roads running to the boundary. A year ago Sir Charles said there seemed no way out of the difficulty, but the enormous crop of last season demonstrated that the traffic over the C. P. R. would be as much as the road could carry. In fact they had been unable to meet the demand for carrying facilities. Then it became apparent that if the road were equipped with additional rolling stock and elevator accommodation at Port Arthur and Fort William, they could hold against competition. At this point the company was approached by the government for the abandonment of the monopoly privileges, and it was found that the terms embodied in the resolution would be satisfactory. This was an agreeable surprise, inasmuch as the opposition press had argued that only an enormous money consideration could induce the company to give up that clause in their charter. The proposition now before the house, he said, would not cost the country a dollar. Sir Charles then entered into an elaborate explanation to show how the interest could be earned and the principle provided. As usual, he spoke most hopefully of the Northwest, seemingly regardless of the manner in which he has been berated by the opposition for the sanguine hopes he expressed in this regard a few years ago. Time, however, has almost vindicated his utterances, and before many years roll by it is reasonable to expect that Sir Charles' sanguine expectations will be more than verified. Mr. Laurier spoke for more than an hour in opposition to the resolutions; his argument being summarized in the following amendment which he moved:

(1.) That the exclusive privilege granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in virtue of article 15 in the agreement between Her Majesty and the company contained in the schedule to the act 44 Victoria, chapter 1, do not apply and never were intended to the province of Manitoba as it existed at the time of the passing of the said act, to the province of British Columbia, or to any other province but solely by the territories over which the parliament of Canada had exclusive and paramount legislative jurisdiction.

(2.) That the policy hitherto maintained by the government of disallowing legislation by the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia authorizing the construction within the limits of each province, of railways to the boundary line of the United States, was one directly at variance with the statements of the leader of the government when submitting the agreement for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway to parliament and has been productive of great loss and injury to the said provinces and the Northwest Territories and of well grounded discontent on the part of the people.

(3.) That this House, whilst ever ready to discharge honestly all the engagements legally assumed by the Government of Canada with the company, regrets that the terms entered into by the government and the company for the relinquishment of the exclusive privilege which the company claims under the said Act, involve Canada in enormous contingent liabilities without providing adequate security for the indemnifying of the government against the payment of the interest it guarantees and may be compelled to pay, and that this House further regrets that such terms do not provide for the expenditure of the principal moneys to be raised on such bonds in the construction of branch railways of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-west Territories.

THE B. C. CROFTER DELEGATE.

Alex. Begg, who last fall visited Great Britain as the representative of the British Columbia government with the view of securing imperial aid to enable crofter families to emigrate to the Pacific province, arrived here last night. He says he is *en route* to England to lay new proposals of the British Columbia government before the Imperial government relative to the financial assistance desired for carrying out the scheme, and has every hope of their being accepted. The nature of these proposals he declined to state. He saw most of the members from British Columbia in regard to the crofter scheme, but they had apparently little faith in his representations. The impression prevails here that Mr. Begg is not quite as disinterested in the matter as he tries to make out. Mr. Chisholm told him frankly that if he induced the Imperial authorities to send out a large number of crofters to the west coast of Vancouver Island, as he proposes, the result would be nothing but failure.

LETTER FROM MR. DUCK.

TO THE EDITOR:—It is both refreshing and pleasant, after coming in contact with the many prejudicial and venomous articles that have appeared in the *Times*, to read the letter of "S" as published in that paper on Saturday last. Whoever "S" may be, he has the happy faculty of making himself agreeable, and, although not agreeing with me entirely, he appears to have sufficient manliness of disposition, intelligence and good temper, to discuss his grievances in a friendly way, exhibiting a praiseworthy contrast to the rabid attacks of those who preceded him. Outside of the little slur cast upon the members of the House (excepting Messrs. Grant, McLeese and Dunsmuir, of whom, he says, he expected better things) who voted against the Sunday Observance bill, there is nothing unbecoming a gentleman or that he need be ashamed of, nothing that would justify him for striking from beneath his *nom de plume*.

Even this little exhibition of discourtesy may have been unintentional on his part. On the whole, whether clergyman or layman, I would take him to be a gentleman. But it does not necessarily follow on that account that he may not be mistaken. The fact is, to say the least, his arguments are very weak. But I do not think he understands the question. In the first place I wish to say that I have made no attack on Christianity, although some of those who have attacked me have thrown down the gauntlet, hoping, no doubt, that I would take it up. I have said nothing against Christians, nor do I know that I have said anything against Christian institutions, my fight was for freedom, pure and simple—that freedom which enables all men and all denominations to think, speak and act according to the dictates of their own conscience, so long as, in doing so, they do not trespass on the like freedom of others. If "S" will read what I did say on the subject when it was up for consideration in the house he will see that one of the reasons why I opposed the bill was because, if permitted to pass, "even the clergyman himself would not be allowed to pursue his usual avocation." This, I think, ought to satisfy even the most dovout Christian, or, at least, afford convincing evidence that I was not actuated by hostility towards anyone. If persecution is necessary to sustain the Christian religion, then, perhaps, my remarks might be construed as being unfriendly thereto. But I very much doubt whether any of my assailants would be willing to make a concession like that. The writer in the *Times* appears to think that, by the defeat of the Sunday bill, his rights and privileges have been interfered with, that he cannot "spend the whole Sunday in private and public worship, without external molestation." Why, friend "S," the passing of the bill would have prevented you from doing so, and would have deprived me and "my friends" of our rights and privileges also. I certainly have not, and I don't think any of my friends have, any desire to molest or interfere with anyone in the enjoyment of their religious avocations. It appears to me that the boot is on the other leg, that those who would imprison us and confiscate our property for indulging in what we look upon as innocent and legitimate recreation would be the real persecutors. "S" says "the rights and liberties of all must be protected, and, in order that all may have fair play and justice, there must be limitations." By this, I suppose, he means that our rights must be limited, while his are permitted full sweep. "Both sides must make concessions." Now what concession are you willing to make, friend "S"? I am willing that you should worship as long, as often, and in any manner you like, on every day in the week if you choose, and, if my "sensibilities" are discomforted thereby, I will cheerfully submit to that ordeal. You may fish and hunt in season, play ball, buy and sell, and, in fact, do just as you please at all times, so long as in doing so you do not injure me or my friends, and are not over-sensitive. Are you willing to make similar concessions to me and my friends? If so, there need be no dispute between us. "The noise and roar of merrymakers and pleasure-seekers on our public streets, parks and play grounds." Can anything beat the Salvation Army at that? Those who play ball, fish and hunt do not, as a rule, do so on the public streets or in the vicinity of our churches. They take Beacon Hill for ball playing, hunting and fishing is usually done in the forests, the streams and the lakes many miles distant from church centres, and church-goers who can hear the "noise and roar which accompany these sports" must certainly have very long ears. Now, as to the Sabbath and Sabbatarians. The only real, genuine Sabbath observers are the Jews. If we are to observe the Sabbath, then, as a religious institution, it must be the Sabbath day and no other. The seventh day is the Sabbath, not Sunday, which is the first day of the week. As a secular day of rest Sunday will do as well as any other day. But it is not the Sabbath and, therefore, "if the Bible be appealed to as an authority on the subject there can be no doubt at all that" there is no command to keep it holy, or, if so, I have been unable to find it. I do not claim to be a Bible scholar, however, and if there is any such command, perhaps friend "S" will enlighten me by pointing it out. I know there is, at least, one denomination of Christians who meet on Sunday and partake of the sacrament, after which they feel at liberty to pursue their usual avocations or spend the balance of the day in recreation and pleasure. Our Roman Catholic friends, also, do not hold it essential to devote the whole of Sunday to divine worship, nor do they object to the enjoyment of innocent pastimes on that day. The Sabbath is the seventh day of the week and if there is any authority in scripture for changing it to the sixth I would very much like to know the chapter and verse where it may be found. As to whether "a majority of the electors," is in favor of Sunday restriction laws or not, the only true test would be to make that question a direct issue at the polls—yes or no, without reference to any of the candidates. A great many of the electors are disposed to look upon the Sunday law as a religious question, as indicated by the letters of other writers, not only a religious, but a very bitter one, showing that they have allowed their prejudices to get the upper hand of their good judgment. Everyone knows that party feeling runs high at elections, but that it is always of secondary consideration whenever religious prejudices are brought to bear. It is this condition of affairs which enables a denomination, when united with one party as against another, to sway the elections in its favor. Strong partizans are always willing to take advantage of this, and, hence, a candidate, who might otherwise be successful, when handicapped with religious prejudices, would most likely be defeated. I would not, however, be afraid to contest an election with any man, not otherwise my superior, on this question, he favoring Sunday restriction laws, I opposing them. I was honest in my opinion when I said "a great majority of our people do not want them," and I think so still. When I spoke of fair-minded men and advanced thinkers, I included those of all denominations and all classes. I am not so ignorant as to suppose for a single moment that there are no liberal professors of Christianity; on the contrary, I am glad to say I have met many Christians who are strict adherents of the golden rule. Now, one word, friend "S," as to the question of "birthright;" you were born on the same day that all others were born, and, I presume, of British parents. If so, you are entitled to all the natural rights and privileges enjoyed by all others who are fortunate enough to be born under the British flag, and no more. You were not born a Christian, and I trust you will pardon me for telling you so. According to your own doctrine you were born in sin. Total depravity at birth is, I believe, one of the dogmas of the Christian faith, and hence as a Christian you could have had no rights until your sins were forgiven. After this you were certainly entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities which Christianity and the church of which you became a member could confer. In this respect, and in no other, is your "claim" superior to mine, but as a Christian you are entitled to no rights or privileges that will enable you to deprive me of my rights as a Briton, the greatest and best of which is that of LIBERTY.

S. DUCK.

The Cold Dip.

During the recent cold weather here I had three fingers frozen. We had some Hagyard's Yellow Oil in the house and I tried it with good results. Wm. Macklam, Montreal, P. Q. tu-th-sat-dw

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Inter-Provincial Resolutions may be Defeated in the Quebec Legislature.

Sudden Death of a Prominent Montrealer—A Youthful Criminal Sentenced—Large Influx of Emigrants—A Cowardly Lawyer—Halifax Cotton for Shanghai.

Death of Col. Lovelace.

MONTREAL, May 20.—One of the city's oldest residents, in the person of Col. Lovelace, died on Saturday morning, aged 82. He began his military career in the 52nd Foot, and exchanging into the 18th, came to Canada where he decided to settle. He bought a farm in the Eastern Townships which he conducted successfully. When the Crimea war broke out he was the first Canadian to volunteer. His services were accepted and he proceeded to England and took a leading part in organizing the Imperial Turkish cavalry.

Niagara Falls Park.

Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park will be formally opened on Thursday next. The park is two and a half miles long by one-eighth mile deep, and cost the Ontario government $560,000, and is free to the public.

The Volunteers.

The volunteers camp for Kingston military district, under command of Lieut.-Col. Von Straubenzie, opens on June 19th at Gananoque. Nearly 3,000 will be under canvas.

A Prominent Citizen Dead.

MONTREAL, May 22.—Alex. Gowdray, real estate agent, a well-known figure on the streets, died rather suddenly this morning of diphtheria, aged 54. He was a native of the eastern townships. For many years he was commercial traveller and afterwards a successful auctioneer. He was one of the founders of the Dominion commercial travellers association. He was also prominent in the councils of the Anglican church and every movement of a philanthropic and charitable nature, as well as being a prominent Freemason.

The Cotton Combine.

There are indications which point to the early breaking up of the cotton combine, if not to the closing of some of the mills. Before the annual ratification of the agreement takes place, the August before which time $1,000 bond must be deposited as a guarantee that the agreement will be faithfully carried out. Some of the mills have so far failed to make the deposit and are discussing the advisability of withdrawing from the association. It is charged against certain mills in the combine that they are not acting fairly and are resorting to trickery and other underhand means to undersell their competitors. Over-production is also said to be once more threatening the prosperity of the cotton industry. Several mills are carrying heavy stocks.

Liquor Dealers and Detectives.

The war between the saloon keepers and law and order league, which has been progressing for some months, received a check from an unexpected quarter. The league imported detectives from Ontario and for the time secured many convictions for infraction of the liquor law and enriched the provincial treasury to a large extent, but last week charges were made against Mr. McCrae, of the Toronto and Pat Dinen, of the Hamilton leagues detectives, for selling obscene pictures, and though the case was clear, the league's influence secured a postponement and the prisoners were released on bail to appear to-day. When the case was called they were *non est*, and the league officers who went bail are not only out $200 each, the amount of bail, but also some hundreds which they had advanced the detectives. The league now charges the liquor men with having bribed the detectives to stay away and that the latter extorted money from the saloon men under promises that a pending case would be dropped.

Quebec's Revenue.

QUEBEC, May 21.—The municipal revenue of this city, year ending April 30th, was $446,422, of which, $286,795, went to pay interest on the civic debt.

Death of a Sexagenarian.

A woman named Vezina died at Stroches this week, aged 86 years, leaving nine surviving children, 52 grandchildren, 106 great-grandchildren and four of the fourth generation.

A Divided Council.

The Lansdowne address was the subject of another row in the city council on Friday night, provoked by a demand made by Alderman Miller, Protestant representative of St. Peter's ward, to have his name erased from the list. The Irish members who protested against the presentation left the council rather than join in the vote.

Large Influx of Emigrants.

Probably more emigrants arrived here on Sunday than ever before in one day. The Polynesian brought over 500; the Oregon 14 cabin, 42 intermediate and 444 steerage; the Carthagenian 12 cabin, 35 intermediate, 196 steerage, and the Lake Superior, to be landed at Montreal, 31 cabin, 83 intermediate and 272 steerage.

The Inter-Provincial Resolutions.

QUEBEC, May 22.—The debate of the Inter-provincial resolutions was resumed in the legislature to-day by Provincial Secretary Gagnon, who devoted his time to ridiculing the arguments of the Hon. Mr. Flynn, but not attempting to refute them. It is rumored that several of Mercier's supporters cannot swallow the resolution in favor of a transfer of the veto power to Downing street, and will vote against the government on the resolutions, in which case the cabinet crisis may be nearer than they expect. Lemieux, liberal member for Levis, is so disgusted with the influence the Castors wield in the government's councils that he has not appeared in the House yet, and, it is stated, will resign as a protest.

Halifax Cotton for Shanghai.

The Windsor Cotton Co. has shipped 35,500 pounds of cotton to Shanghai *via* the C. P. R. to Vancouver.

Died at Riverside, Cal.

Wm. Taylor, aged 26, graduate of McGill, son of the late Andrew Taylor, Halifax, died at Riverside, Cal., yesterday, whither he went to escape consumption. The deceased was engaged to Miss Lottie O'Donnell, a very handsome Halifax girl. Two months after he went away, learning he could not recover, she went out voluntarily to nurse him. He married her before he died.

A Cowardly Lawyer.

A Digby despatch gives the particulars of a fracas there between Lawyer Copp and Thos. Adams, churchwarden in Rev. Ambrose's church. Copp persisted in squirting tobacco juice over the floor, while Bishop Courtney was holding a confirmation service. Adams twice requested Copp to cease without avail. After the church Copp met Adams and struck him in the face, but was promptly stretched on the sidewalk. He jumped up and with a heavy walking stick hit Adams a violent blow on the head and then ran away.

A Precocious Criminal.

TORONTO, May 22.—A young man named Jackson, tried at the general sessions last week for brutally maiming two cows belonging to his employer, a farmer in York county, this morning, was sent to the central prison for one year. Jackson was one of the juvenile thieves sent to this country by the Self-help Emigration society. He made the statement in court that he had killed another cow belonging to his employer and had also stolen $80 belonging to him.

Destructive Fire.

WALLACEBURG, Ont., May 20.—Fifteen shops and all the buildings in the Beattie block were burned Friday night. Only four shops and one residence remain. A lamp explosion was the cause.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

O'Connor Power, a Prominent Irish Politician, Coming to Victoria.

Among the arrivals in Winnipeg on Thursday last was Mr. O'Connor Power, a gentleman whose name is familiar to newspaper readers through his connection with British politics. His last visit to Canada was twelve years ago, when he was entertained by Lord Dufferin. While in the British parliament, as the representative of the county of Mayo, Ireland, Mr. Power was identified with the Parnellites, and was in fact one of the leaders of that party. He has been out of parliament since 1885 though he has continued to take a lively interest in the politics of his country. He is a lawyer by profession, and did yeomen service for his party with his pen, but he ranks highest as an orator. Mr. Power is *en route* to California on a pleasure trip. He will spend some time in Manitoba and the Northwest and British Columbia, for the purpose, it is understood, of enquiring into the fitness of the country for Irish agriculturists. On his way west he will stop at Moosomin to visit the crofter settlement.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden yesterday numbered 3,735.

The wife of Senator Sawyer died suddenly at Washington yesterday morning. Geo. W. Curtis thinks that Blaine will be the republican nominee for president.

The schooner John Smart at Princetown, Mass, killed two whales the other day. Total value, $7,000.

Wm. Kerr, of Coskyville, Ohio, shot his wife seriously yesterday morning and then killed himself.

At Broken Bow, Nebb., a commercial traveler was killed by lightning, the latter striking the New York Hotel.

E. B. Bradley, of the Chicago Union National Bank, has left for the Canadian colony with $5,200 of the bank's funds.

W. J. McFarland, at Cleveland, Ohio, shot his wife and child and attempted suicide. All three will probably die.

Jim Fell knocked "Sparrow" Golden out easily in five rounds at the Racquet Club rooms, Providence, R. I., last night.

It is stated that Josie Mans fiend, notorious in the Fisk-Stokes tragedy, died and was buried at Beverly, N. J., a week ago.

Col. King Harmon's salary will come up for discussion on June 4th, when an effort will be made to increase the number of votes in its favor.

The Queen Regent of Spain opened the exhibition at Barcelona on Saturday. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present.

President and Mrs. Cleveland attended the reception in Philadelphia yesterday of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Assemblies.

Pacific Mail steamship City of Para from Colon, is aground off old Providence island, but it is thought she will float without serious damage.

The brewers association of New York have decided to discriminate against their former employees, now on strike, unless union boycotting ceases.

The eight months strike at the Black Diamond Steel Works, Pittsburg, Pa., has been declared off and strikers are returning to work.

A resolution has been adopted in the house of representatives, Washington, directing the committee on fisheries to investigate the fur seal fisheries of Alaska.

Jake Sidden on Tuesday tried to shoot his brther on the street. Being frustrated he put the revolver in his own mouth, fired three times and was instantly killed.

Yesterday morning, in Chicago, P. B. Bolander was shot at by an individual. Bolander grappled with his assailant, who, in being taken to the station, was discovered to be a woman in male attire.

Mr. Morgan, owner of the recently discovered Welsh gold, announces that he has compromised his suit with the government affecting the title to the mineral deposits. The owner states that the auriferous area is 15 miles in width and 40 miles in breadth, and that some of the ore worked contained 500 to 100 oun cer to the ton.

Mills stated at Washington yesterday afternoon that he had been informed officially that his proposition to have an immediate vote on the tariff bill would be rejected by the republicans. Mills further said that as soon as some pressing legislation was passed by the house the tariff bill would be taken up anew under the five minute rule and pressed to a final vote.

A fifty-foot bridge three miles east of Kansas City gave way under a freight train yesterday, on the Rock Island road, precipitating the train. Head brakeman Armstrong started back to flag a coming train and was struck by the Wabash fast freight and knocked to pieces. This train dashed into the ravine on the other wreck. Engineer McCarnahan, Ben Morris and two tramps were killed.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

A carload of cotton goods consigned to Shanghai started from Halifax on Sunday.

The steamer Yosemite brought twenty sacks of mail last evening and 109 passengers.

The letter of "X," in reply to "Not a Methodist," is laid over until to-morrow because of lack of space.

The Cariboo Fly will sail for Metlakahtla, Skeena River and way ports on Friday, the 25th instant, at six p. m.

Mrs. Maynard informed the Temperance Picnic committee yesterday that she wished to give, in addition to the half-dozen photos already given, another dozen cabinet photos for the best looking baby over one and under three years of age.

The last train for Langford's Plains on the Queen's birthday will leave at 2 p. m. instead of 1:30, thus giving those who wish to see the baseball match in the forenoon a chance to enjoy the excursion.

She Speaks from Experience.

Miss Edith Fox, of Amherstburg, Ont., had a severe case of Quinsy. She writes: "I tried the doctor's medicine, but got no relief. I was told to try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. After taking two doses I got relief, and when I had taken three parts of the bottle, I was completely cured." tu-th-sat-dw

To Excursionists.

Canadian Pacific excursion tickets will be exchanged to return over the N. P. R. R. on application at the Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 341, Government street, next door to P. O. This enables excursionists to see Puget Sound, the celebrated "Switchback" and to visit Yellowstone Park *via* the Palace Pullman and Dining Car route. *

CABLE NEWS.

Reported Outline of Chamberlain's Scheme for Governing Ireland.

The German Emperor Still Improving—The Papal Rescript to be Condemned in Cork—Frenchmen's Movements in Alsace-Lorraine Restricted—Plot to Wreck King Milan's Train.

The Rescript to be Read in Church.

LONDON, May 22.—It is stated on good authority that copies of the Pope's rescript against the plan of campaign and boycotting have been sent to the priests in County Kerry with instructions that they be read from their altars next Sunday.

Trade in East Africa.

It is stated that the British East African Association has received from the government a charter to govern and administer trade in the territory granted them by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Steamships Delayed by Fog.

The steamer City of Berlin was delayed by fog for ten hours, and when she arrived at Queenstown last night from New York the tender that went out to take off the mails could not find her. The steamer then proceeded to Liverpool with her mails and passengers. The Savonia, from Boston, is supposed to have arrived to-day off Queenstown and proceeded to Liverpool on account of fog.

Rumored Irish Plan of Chamberlain.

The Birmingham *Post* prints a four column leader on the condition of Ireland. The presumed author is Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. After reviewing the policy of the liberal-unionist party and asserting that the Irish national league plan of campaign and system of boycotting are abating, the article says that the Irish problem will be laid aside for a time, although it still remains unsolved, but that it will reappear and must be dealt with upon conditions which will be safe to the empire and just and generous to Ireland. The present slacking up of the Irish agitation, the article continues, affords abundant opportunity for considering the question with calmness without prejudice and with a desire to ascertain what may be done on lines guaranteeing the maintenance of the union. The lines of the policy laid down by the author of the editorial are: (1st), Extensive public works aided by imperial exchequer, (2nd), Land purchase based upon Irish credit and administered by Irish authority, (3d), Reform of executive and municipal governments, (4th), Provincial councils with defined local powers. Mr. Chamberlain is paying a social visit to Sir William Harcourt, but the *Pall Mall Gazette* declares the purpose of his accepting the invitation is that liberal statesman is to endeavor to convert him to the scheme outlined in the foregoing digest of the *Post's* editorial.

The Papal Rescript.

CORK, May 22.—The mayor of Cork has called a public meeting to be held on Sunday to endorse the Parnellite manifesto against the papal edict.

Restricting the French.

BERLIN, May 22.—A decree is in preparation at Strasbourg by the government of Alsace-Lorraine ordering that Frenchmen entering the Reichstadt must present passports vised by the German Ambassador at Paris and endorsed by the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine.

Still Mending.

—This morning the bulletin says: The Emperor's progress is gratifying. His cough and expectoration are moderate, and he has no fever. He passed a good night.

The Emperor Takes a Drive.

The Emperor and Empress drove an hour to-day in a closed carriage. Doctor McKenzie and the Emperor's adjutant followed the imperial couple in an open vehicle.

Emperor of Brazil's Condition Critical.

MILAN, May 22.—The Emperor of Brazil suffered another relapse to-day, and his condition is quite serious.

The Term of Service Shortened.

PARIS, May 22.—The Senate to-day reported the proposal requiring school teachers and theological students to perform only one year's military service instead of three as heretofore.

The Opportunists Successful.

The mayoralty election held throughout France yesterday resulted in favor of the Opportunists.

Protesting Against Italy's Policy.

PARIS, May 21.—Radical deputies in the French-Italian chambers are considering the question of holding meetings to protest against Italy's foreign policy, as tending to destroy good relations.

Rats and Financial Failure.

ROME, May 21.—It has been decided to close the Vatican exhibition almost immediately, owing to the great damage which has been inflicted upon the exhibits by rats. The exhibition has been a financial failure. It is stated that each cathedral in the catholic world will receive an exhibit as a jubilee memento.

Belgian Socialists.

BRUSSELS, May 22.—The council of the Belgian socialists sent to President Carnot a letter announcing it is their intention, upon his arrival in Brussels, to acclaim in his person the political liberty of France, as a protest against the domains of wealth in Belgium. The Belgian government prohibits such an action. The council asks President Carnot to appeal to King Leopold on behalf of the socialists.

A More Acknowledgment.

ROME, May 22.—The communication from Irish bishops, which arrived at the vatican on Saturday and which was reported to be the announcement of the submission of the bishops to the papal rescript, was merely a formal acknowledgment of the rescript.

A Plot Against King Milan.

BUDA, Pesth, May 22.—It transpires that the train upon which King Milan returned from Vienna to Belgrade narrowly escaped being wrecked. The Hungarian minister of public works learned of the existence of a plot to wreck the train and thwarted the designs of the conspirators. M. Vitalis, son of the millionaire railway contractor, and several others have been arrested for connection with the plot.

MARINE.

Steamer Umatilla arrived at San Francisco yesterday morning from this port.

Steam collier Antonio passed down the Straits from Departure Bay yesterday morning, bound for San Francisco with coal.

Bark Memnon, Capt. Hanson, 807 tons, arrived in Royal Roads seeking yesterday morning from Honolulu. The last voyage was from Port Discovery to the Sandwich Islands with lumber.

While a building was being demolished in New York it fell, killing one man, Paul Mahoney, and seriously injuring four others.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, MAY 23.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Committed Suicide.