

A DIPLOMATIST.

At the London Chamber of Commerce annual dinner last month the American Minister, in responding to the toast, "The Foreign Ministers and the Diplomatic and Civil Services," said the diplomatist should be a sensible man of business, and his function was to prevent misunderstanding by stating his case in the plainest way; if he had any errand at all, it was just that, and he wished to fulfil it. A fair field and no favor was what Englishmen wanted, and it was all that Americans asked. (Cheers.) It was to good faith the Duke of Wellington attributed much of his success; and the Duke said the best thing about Sir Robert Peel was his truthfulness. He had learned to respect the British representative in France for delicacy, honor, firmness, and the justice of his administration while he was in Canada; and the other day Lord Dufferin made a speech in Paris which was remarkable for every good quality of a diplomatic speech; it was frank; it was kind; it was sincere; it was respectful. The noble lord said one thing in regard to the Emperor of Russia which made a deep impression upon him, because it was the keynote of what diplomacy ought to mean, provided it was to be a useful function in the affairs of men. Lord Dufferin went to India to deal with a difficult question of a delimitation; and what, he said, armed him with confidence when he went there was the personal character of the Sovereign of Russia; he said he believed the Czar to be an honorable gentleman; he went to India relying upon that; and he attained the results his country desired and that the peace of nations demanded. Thus, what was required in diplomacy was that each man should address himself in good faith to the removal of misunderstanding, if any existed. (Hear, hear.) Speaking to the British people he could say that with his nation there was no misunderstanding. (Cheers.) It was his grandfather who signed the treaty of peace with England in 1814, and all he desired was to keep that treaty intact, and to make any other entirely unnecessary.

A PARALLEL CASE.

The circumstances and incidents of the great railway strike of 1894, which began in the West and threatens to spread to the East, are remarkably similar to those of the great railway strike of 1887, which began in the East and spread to the West. In 1876 there had been a World's Fair in Philadelphia, just as in 1893 there was one in Chicago. In 1876 there was a financial panic, the effects of which continued into 1887, just as in 1893 there was a financial panic, the unwholesome influences of which are

still visible. In both periods a curtailment of the volume of business was complained of, and reductions of wages were general. Some of the men on the Pennsylvania railroads struck against a cut in their pay. They were enthusiastically applauded by other labor organizations, and though the "sympathetic strike" had not then developed all its mischievous powers, strikes became general in trades no way connected with the railroads. The strike fever was in the air, and it is affirmed that in Philadelphia gangs of street laborers quit work at the command of school boys who shouted at them in fun.

The attempts of the railroads to move their trains brought about riots very similar to those now occurring in Chicago. The militia was called out. At Baltimore, on the 20th of July, the 6th Regiment was proceeding to guard some railroad works, when it was attacked and stoned. The answer was a volley which laid eight of the rioters dead in their tracks. The worst trouble, however, occurred at Pittsburg, which became the storm centre of the struggle. The strikers, who were chiefly under the leadership of a brakeman named Zebb, practically took possession of the railway property. The State troops utterly failed to overawe the disturbers. They were attacked, forced to retreat before the mob, and, taking refuge in a round-house, were besieged all night by the rioters, who made repeated and almost successful efforts to fire the building and burn out the upholders of the law. During the night thousands of railway cars were destroyed, and before the law-breakers rested the Union depot, the Keystone hotel, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis freight sheds, the Pan-handle depot and depot hotel, three engine houses, the Adams express depot and numerous smaller buildings were in ruins. Sheriff Fife was shot dead, Gen. Pearson was wounded, three soldiers were killed and a number wounded, and twenty of the rioters were slain. At Chicago like troubles occurred, but there the military were quicker in their action. The artillery fired and nineteen men paid for their rashness with their lives. The National Government intervened, Gen. Hancock was ordered to take command of the forces and preserve order, which was gradually restored, after Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri had been put to heavy expenditure, immense loss of business had been involved and many lives sacrificed.

In Chicago this year the mobs have so far only gone the length of burning cars and injuring railroad property. Whether they will go farther remains to be seen. There is precedent for very much worse proceedings than have yet been recorded, and in all things else the parallel is almost complete between the

events of 1877 and those of 1894. It goes to show that scarcity of work and multitudes of idle men at every turn, which would be thought a reason why men in employment should stick to their posts, are in reality no security against large masses quitting their work on pretexts that, in the present instance at any rate, cannot be held in any way reasonable. The discontent of hard times is apparently a stronger influence for mischief than care for self-interest is for good.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE BLACKSMITH'S ART.

Among the various arts and crafts that have been ousted out of their place in modern times must, we fear, be included that of the blacksmith—not the blacksmith, be it understood, who is known to-day, the man immortalized by Longfellow, whose smithy is still as much in evidence as at any period of his existence as a class. He is the exponent of only one branch of the craft, and he has survived in all prosperity almost for the same cause that has brought about the partial extinction of his brother workers—the arrival of an age strictly utilitarian in all its aims and motives. The term blacksmith is defined generally as signifying a worker in iron, or, to state it with greater precision, a manual worker in that metal. It can scarcely be applied to workers employed in the various engineering and kindred trades which now form so essential a part in the world's industries. These men occupy a lofty place in

Tenders for City Debentures  
CITY OF CALGARY, ALBERTA.

SEALED TENDERS endorsed "Tenders for Debentures," will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the first day of August, 1894, for the purchase of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Calgary, Alberta, amounting to \$40,000, in sums of \$1,000, payable in thirty years from the first day of August, 1894, and bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, principal and interest payable at the Office of the Molsons Bank in the City of Calgary.

Tenders must state the price net that will be paid at the Molsons Bank in Calgary. Purchaser to pay interest to the Corporation at 4½ per cent. from the first day of August, 1894, to whatever time the purchase money is received by the Corporation.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

Mayor's Office,  
Calgary, Alberta, Canada,  
June 30th, 1894.

WESLEY F. ORR,  
Mayor.

City of Victoria,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA.  
TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

SEALED TENDERS endorsed "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on the First Day of August, 1894, for the purchase of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B.C., amounting to \$25,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate of \$4.86½ to the one pound sterling, in sums of \$1,000 or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the First of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, with principal and interest payable as aforesaid, at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, Eng., New York, U.S.A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4½ per cent. from the 1st August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Exhibition Loan By-Law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,  
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C.,  
30th May, 1894.

City of Victoria,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA.  
TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

SEALED TENDERS endorsed "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on the First day of August, 1894, for the purchase of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B.C., amounting to \$100,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate of \$4.86½ to the one pound sterling, in sums of \$1,000 or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the first of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London (Eng.), New York, U.S.A. or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4½ per cent. from the First of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,  
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C.,  
30th May, 1894.

City of Victoria,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA.  
TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

SEALED TENDERS endorsed "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on the First Day of August, 1894, for the purchase of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B.C., amounting to \$35,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate of \$4.86½ to the one pound sterling, in sums of \$1,000 or sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the First of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London (Eng.), New York, U.S.A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon, at the date of such purchase, to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4½ per cent. from the First August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above Debentures are issued under authority of "The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital Aid By-Law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,  
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C.,  
30th May, 1894.