THE WORLD BY WIRE.

Female Suffrage in England.

NEW YORK, May 2.—In his London letter to the Tribune, G. W. Smalley says: It has been usual with the advocates of female suffrage to treat it as a political question. It is political on the face of it, but is essentially far more social than political. The political phase of it is only preliminary. The effect on society will not be seen till the experiment has been tried, if it ever should be, on a great scale, when it would be seen that no question of the day goes so deep. The woman suffrage party is thought to have won a moral victory in the House of Commons, on Wednesday. It expected to be beaten by 50 of a majority, and was, in fact, beaten only by 23. Defeat, if not so serious as expected, is now-a-days a moral victory. Various explanations are given of this vote, but most of them are mere conjecture. Gladstone's letter was to have overthrown the partisans of female voting. Unluckily, on this as on other questions, Gladstone's followers desert him when it suits their convenience. They do not hold themselves bound, it would seem, to pay him even the homage due to his services, his abilities, his admitted chieftainship and his unquestioned ascendancy to the councils and conduct of the once united party. The spirit of loyalty is forgotten, discipline is relaxed and mutinies occur every few days.

Another Earthquake in Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Advices by the steamer Australia, which arrived at noon to-day from Honolulu, state that Admiral Brown, of the U.S.S. San Francisco, fell down stairs on April 20 and severely injured his left leg. He will be confined to his bed for about a month. A severe earthquake shock was felt on the island of Maui, on April 22. It caused no damage.

Smallpox Among Indians.

SAN DIEGO, May 3.—A few days ago, a case of smallpox was discovered in an Indian village near San Luis Rey, in the interior of this county. Strict quarantine has been maintained ever since and the Indians supported at the county's expense. The county physician concluded to go up and destroy the infected camp last night, to do away with any possibility of the contagion spreading. He left on the afternoon train, and will burn the wickiups to-day. They are worth probably $500, and the county will reimburse the Indians for the property destroyed.

Anarchism in Hyde Park.

LONDON, May 2.—The Anarchists held an improvised meeting in Hyde Park to-day. Louise Michel and others spoke, but failed to attract much attention. John Burns succeeded in avoiding what threatened to become a serious disturbance. A wagon about to enter Hyde Park was stopped at the entrance by the police. The occupants insisted upon the right to enter. The crowd in the rear began pushing the vehicle forward, and would certainly have overpowered the police in a few moments and provoked a conflict. Just then Burns came up and seizing the horses heads turned them off in the direction indicated by the police.

Fighting in Gambia.

LONDON, May 3.—A telegram from the British West African colony of Gambia received at the war office, says a British force, consisting of 50 marines and 300 troops, had captured Loniatabi after a spirited defense. Captain Roberts, of the First West India regiment was killed, and three others of the British forces were also severely wounded. The enemy's loss was heavy.

Religious Teaching in Schools.

LONDON, May 2.—The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle says the Pope has confirmed the decision of the Propaganda, in favor of the plan advocated by Archbishop Ireland, allowing American Catholic schools to be taught by state teachers. Religious instruction will be given after school hours, the object being to relieve the Catholics of the burden and expense of separate schools.

Naval Expenditures in France.

PARIS, May 3.—At a meeting of the cabinet, the minister of marine urged that the credit of the navy be increased 37,000,000 francs. The finance minister objected, saying financial obstacles would make it impossible to grant the amount asked for.

Strikes in Havana.

HAVANA, May 3.—The masons, carpenters, painters and stonecutters have struck, the two former for the eight-hour day, and the two latter for a reduction in working hours. Building operations are practically at a standstill. No disturbance is feared.

No Hope for Anna Dickinson.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Anna Dickinson, the well-known reformer, politician, lecturer and pioneer in the woman's rights movement, is dying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. She is attended by Dr. Goldthwaite, the hotel physician, who has slight hopes of his patient's recovery.

Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Richard Mansfield presented the famous drama of Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde at the Baldwin theatre, last night, to an immense audience. Stevenson's thrilling story was played as San Francisco has never seen it before, and the effect upon the audience was unusual. Two ladies fainted, and were so long recovering that an ambulance was called, which took them to their homes.

Another Claimant.

NEW YORK, May 2.—A claimant for the estate of John Paul Jones, the revolutionary hero, the captain of the Bon Homme Richard, has risen in the person of Mrs. L. Elizabeth O. B. Fox Savage, and her case may disturb the Astors and other large real estate owners. She is the daughter of John Fox, late of the U.S. Navy, and her poverty has driven her to keep a tobacco shop. Although she is undoubtedly a De Pyster by descent, that being her mother's maiden name, she advertised to-day for a copy of the Herald containing Archbishop Hughes' remarks about the first Mrs. Daniel E. Sickles' family at the time Sickles killed Philip Barton Keys, and also for any one who had heard of Michael Walsh who was a witness against Sickles and would expose a conspiracy against the heirs of Paul Jones. She is an intelligent, gray-haired old lady. She said the motive which actuated her advertisement was to force Sickles to come forward and tell what he knew about the false testimony uttered by his wife's grandmother, Mrs. Ferrett, who had sworn that Paul Jones was the father of her illegitimate child. Her mother, Mrs. John Fox, she said, had inherited from Paul Jones real estate in New York, Westchester county and New Jersey. General Sickles' connection with the property is this: His father was a Tenakours (that is one of the DePyster heirs), and he managed to grasp it all, and it is thus kept from me." Sickles pooh-poohed the whole matter, calling it the production of a disordered brain.

Floods in the Tyrol.

VIENNA, May 2.—Heavy snows have fallen in Pustherthal, and now incessant rains are melting the snow and a great quantity of water is loosening the side of one of the surrounding mountains, which threatens a landslide of disastrous consequences. The whole side of the mountain appears to be moving, and the debris is damming the river Trave. It is feared the water will overflow the banks and do immense damage.

Russo-Jewish Exodus.

BERLIN, May 1.—Rev. Mr. Francis, pastor of the American church at St. Petersburg, passed through yesterday en route to London, worn out by exertions in behalf of the famine sufferers. He says smallpox and typhus are making fearful ravages in Russia, and unless strong precautions are taken those diseases will spread over Western Europe. The emigration of Russian Poles, chiefly to the United States, is rapidly growing heavier. The augmentation is attributed not only to agricultural depression, but to general fear that a war with Russia is inevitable sooner or later.

Release of Mrs. Osborne.

LONDON, May 1.—Mrs. Florence Ethel Osborne, who was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for the theft of pearls from her friend, Mrs. Hargreaves, and subsequent perjury in connection with a libel suit, was to-day released from prison upon the order of Home Secretary Matthews. Captain Osborne met his wife at the prison and conducted her to the residence of his parents.

Aberdeen and the Northern Pacific.

ABERDEEN, April 30.—The Property-Owners' committee has raised, toward paying for right-of-way and depot grounds for the Northern Pacific railroad through the city, among themselves, $17,000. Further subscriptions will be taken up among the citizens.

Relief for Russia.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The S.S. Tynehead, laden with flour and grain, for the relief of the suffering Russian peasants, which cargo was obtained through the efforts of the Red Cross Society, sailed this afternoon. The vessel will go direct to St. Petersburg and unload at the most convenient port, for shipment to the famine district.

Bomb Throwers Arrested.

LIEGE, May 2.—Six anarchists have been arrested here charged with complicity in the riots and bomb throwing yesterday. Their houses were found to contain revolutionary literature and chemicals used in the manufacture of explosives.

Way-Up Weddings.

LONDON, April 30.—Miss Katherine Arnold, daughter of Sir Edwin Arnold, was married to-day to Edward Hamilton Earl, son of Vice-Admiral Vesey Hamilton.

Viscount Chelsea, the eldest son of and heir to Earl Cadogan, was married to-day to Hon. Mildred Stuart, daughter of Lord Allington.

New Expedition to Africa.

LONDON, May 1.—The Germans are hurrying up a new expedition to Victoria Nyanza. Count Von Schweinitz has accepted command of the expedition, which consists of 6,000 men, Oscar Borchert, being seriously ill and unable to proceed. This expedition carries out material and other means for the construction of docks and roads on the shores of the lake. While the Germans have control of all the lake, with the exception of the northern part, England has been busy at Uganda, where King Mwanga, Stanley's old friend, has been deposed, and an English officer, Capt. F. L. Lugard, has been nominated to reign in his stead.

Italy at the Fair.

ROME, April 30.—The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of Italy has issued a circular announcing that the Government will officially take part in the Chicago exposition through the various chambers of commerce of Italy, but not directly. The Government will give moral support and patronage to an exhibition of Italian products, and a ship will be designated to transport the exhibits to New York.

During the past week Mrs. Osborne was utterly prostrated, and fears were entertained that if she had been kept longer in prison it would result fatally.

Repairs to the Whaleback.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 39. — Captain O'Brien, master of the whaleback Wetmore, was in the city, to-day. He said that the Wetmore would be hauled out, early next week, on the marine ways and repaired. A water tank of 500 gallons capacity is being built forward of the amidships, to be used as water ballast. She will be further provided with five masts, without yards, and sails to be used in the event of a breakdown at sea. She will be on the temporary dry dock at Everett for five or six weeks. Captain James Griffiths, agent of the Wetmore, said that the construction of the whaleback barge would be commenced in a few weeks, which will be followed by the building of a steamer of 5,000 burden. The water in the St. Lawrence river is so low this spring that it is impossible for the whaleback steamer H. W. Bartlett to get down to the ocean and come around to Puget Sound, as originally intended.

The Actors' Fair.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The great actors' fair for the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America, which has created a tremendous controversy in the profession opened in Madison Square garden, this evening. It will be the most remarkable affair of the kind ever held in this country. The immense garden has been transformed into streets and promenades, lined with Maypoles and oriental mosques and booths; representations of Shakespeare's old Globe Theatre in London, of the ancient Duke's Theatre of Stratford on Avon, the home of Shakespeare, of Dickens' "old curiosity shop" and numerous other reminiscences. In each booth fancy articles are being sold by well known female members of the profession, and it is expected that fully $150,000 will be received during the week. The contributions in advance already reach over $40,000.

A Hanged Anarchist.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 3—Joseph Spellmayer, the anarchist, who was yesterday arrested for delivering a wild speech to a crowd in the street, was found hanging in his cell in the police station this morning.

PARLIAMENT'S POWERS.

TO THE EDITOR:—As, sir, you have taken notice of a letter signed J.S.H., in yesterday's issue, and so afforded me a sense of pleasure, for which please accept thanks, I take the liberty of trespassing on your space again. I have no intention of being controversial, or a partisan, but as you remark that "inherent rights" is rather an ambiguous phrase, it may be as well to be a little more explicit. A definition of inherent, or inherited rights, seems impossible, save that they comprehend those not included in written law. Yet the written law is the inherited right of the public also, the rights they have not parted with, but, by common consent, agreed to be reduced to writing, and to be abided by until altered by the same or their heirs, assigns—their descendants. Of course the force of foreign conquest is not the question now.

The public are a mass of inherited rights, however gained, and which may be added to, and these also become the inherent and inherited rights of their descendants; they may also be modified, exchanged, or even fall into oblivion. Such is the constitution of society, brought about by convenience, and necessitating machinery to put the voluntary agreements into practice—the agreement being binding on all for the time.

All I contended for in yesterday's letter was that the "inherent rights," the privileges of Parliament, i.e., the inherited rights of the public, entrusted to the representatives, had never been parted with and were still alive in their representatives in Parliament, which, indeed, may be considered a gathering of the public as in times of yore, but concentrated for convenience and for the despatch of business. The Legislative Assembly is the public; to slander the representative body is to slander the public.

Undoubtedly, the representatives of the public can change the powers of the "House"—they have not done so. The representatives can reduce one or more or all of their (the public) inherent rights or other privileges to writing, and thus convert them into statute law with the necessary machinery to put them in force. Of the advisability of this course, others may decide. I however, am of opinion that a body representing the people must have power of proceeding against malefactors who slander or lieingly and wilfully misrepresent, for malevolent purposes, their proceedings and motives. At an ordinary public meeting a slanderer would be kicked out, cuffed or made to apologize by the meeting. Surely the same privilege exists for the highest and most important public meeting in the province. The press is only a mechanical means of promulgating the opinions of indil viduals—and so must be treated as individuals—whether by privilege or inherent right converted into a statute. If this change take place King Log may be converted into King Stork—the ideal into the real. The newspapers quoted by you do not deny the privilege of parliament, but think that the less used or even extinguished the better. Is this an opinion of self interest? Do they and the press wish to have license and the commons to be powerless against them? Do they wish a fence to be removed in order that they may ride roughshod over their neighbors' fields, and do they wish to educate the people that the press is better for them than legal protection? Remember the spider and the fly.

Unfortunately, in the recent proceedings, a comedy of errors, perhaps, the punishment fell on scapegoats,—men, respectable, who merely did the mechanical and skillful work of setting up the type, the culprit hiding in the background, feeling, however, very unpleasantly nervous lest these should be able to, and divulge his name, prove themselves to be respectable members of society,—that is to say, if he were an ordinarily resputable character. It may be true that a notorious thief taken before a magistrate does not feel any shame, and, indeed, may not be any better after coming out of prison for the punishment inflicted, and so it might be said prison and punishment are useless and ought to be abolished; but I cannot believe that a man brought before or behind the bar of the representatives of the public, for a crime against the public, does not feel any shame. If he should not, he must be a very worthy member of the press indeed, a very unworthy member of society! Excuse this cynicism. It does not augur well for the public should they patronize any wilfully slanderous sheet or person; depend on it, such can only be ephemeral, for the conviction will stand against him, paper or man, and the aphorism will apply afterwards that a liar will not, and is not to be believed. The character will be known, and such a character may lead to notoriety, but assuredly, when stamped, not to trustworthiness or influence, excepting among the small class of like undesirable nature.

Everyone wishes to see the Press respectable and respected; but, in order to be respected, it must have a due respect for others and ordinary canons of morality; but, depend on it, the Press, as also individuals, will be all the better for having a little restraining influence, to keep a tolerable equilibrium in the estates. Such is human nature, a very varied character, indeed. J. S. H.

P. S.—This is your private property, interminably long and diluted, so you may burn it if you please. You have tried to improve journalism in this country, and, I think, your efforts have not been in vain. Perhaps we all want a little refining—to do unto others as we would they should do unto us.

SUPREME COURT.

3rd MAY, 1892.

Erzinger v. Mylius. To tax costs.—Granted.

Seely v. Morse. Motion for attachment.

McPherson v. Cowan & Shaw. Examination of defendants before the registrar and official stenographer.—Adjourned.

FOR TO-DAY.

Application to tax costs in the case of Peatt v. Rhode.

Haas Bros. v. Cowan & Wilson. Examination of defendant Cowan before registrar and official stenographer.

IN CHAMBERS.—TO-DAY.

Vowell & Bole v. New Westminster and Southern railroad; Mr. Irving for plaintiffs, Mr. Forin for defence. To amend endorsements in writs and to deliver statement of claim.

A Big Haul.

It is the sad but pleasing duty of the COLONIST to announce the receipt of the most colossal fish lie of recent years. It comes from Cowichan and is a cold plain lie without an extenuating circumstance. It is here told only that it may be denounced. John Henderson has a farm near the Cowichan river, and a week ago the stream began to rise. He saw that his land would all be submerged, so he transferred his family, also his stock and moveable property to higher ground. There is on his farm—so he says—exactly two miles of barbed wire fence. It is a five-wire fence and there are 32 barbs to the rod, or a grand total of 102,400 barbs. He and his hired man baited every one of these barbs with a small bit of meat. They finished the job and escaped from the land just as the water came up. For 26 hours the water remained 5 feet above the top of the fence. Then the river receded and the man went down and examined his fence. He found—so he says—a fish hanging from every barb except three, or 102,397 in all. They were salmon and trout and they averaged 10 lbs. each in weight, giving him the astonishing total of 1,203,980 lbs. of fresh fish. He discharged the hired man because he had not properly baited the three barbs which failed to catch any fish. * * * *

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, April 30.—The Epworth League, of Homer street Methodist church, last evening, discussed the subject of "The Workingman and Strikes." Messrs. Nicolls, Marsden, Hoods and others spoke on the subject, pro. and con., but no definite conclusion was reached, the subject being too broad, and no one evincing a desire to lead on either side.

From Welcome Pass news is to hand that the Indians in that district are slaughtering deer indiscriminately. Various tribes are represented in the work of destruction, and the game is carried off for sale, it is surmised.

From the appearances of the petitions to the Minister of Militia the appeal for the establishment of an infantry batallion here will be a strong one.

The Y. M. C. A. will have a gigantic picnic to North Vancouver on May 24.

W. B. Meekin is building a summer hotel at Sechelt.

Messrs. Spinks, McKay and Powell will commence work shortly on their three-story pressed brick building at the corner of Pender and Richard street. Fifty-two feet will front on Pender street and 120 feet on Richard street.

It is estimated that nearly three million dollars worth of buildings are in process of construction here this season.

The latest victim of the flower thieves is Mr. Henry Darling, of the Union Steamship Co. From his garden, on Howe street, a number of valuable plants, among them being several choice rose bushes, have been stolen. A reward of $10 is offered for the conviction of the culprit.

A meeting was held, last evening, in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association, to discuss the question of temperance teaching in the schools. There were representatives from the School Board, a number of the city teachers, and a fair gathering of ladies and gentlemen interested in the temperance movement, present. Objections were made to the proposal that temperance should be taught from text books, on the ground that such a method would be no more effective than methods already employed in impressing upon the pupils the necessity of temperance principles. It was decided to press the temperance cause among the juveniles as much as possible by encouraging Bands of Hope.

Mr. Parmiter, one of Victoria's rising young contractors, led to the altar to-day Miss Rosa Hone, second daughter of Mr. Hone, of the "Bungalow," North Arm road. The knot was tied by the Rev. J. C. Wood, of the North Arm Methodist church.

The cricket club started the season to-day at the Brockton Point grounds. There was a good turn-out.

Mr. L. G. McPhillips left yesterday for Lillooet to appear for the defendant in the Indian assault case, which has occasioned so much comment.

The B. C. Iron Works has secured the contract for all the cast iron work for the new Bank of Montreal and Bank of B. N. A. buildings.

Lister Smith, who has for the last five years held a position in the C. P. R. local treasurer's office, has been appointed Secretary of the New Westminster and Vancouver Tramway.

A largely attended meeting of workingmen was held at the Market hall, to-night, to discuss matters in connection with the Post Office strike. Thomas Oliver acted as chairman. No definite action was taken. A resolution was passed asking the Government to legislate so as to overcome difficulties similar to the present, and censuring all those in sympathy with the ten hour system of labor.

Chinese Exclusion Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The conference report on the Chinese exclusion bill was agreed to in the Senate today by a vote of 30 to 15. All the Pacific coast Senators voted in the affirmative.

A Fighting Fake.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May.—Sporting men from all over the state gathered here, this morning, to witness the Jester-McCarthy fight. Jester is the light weight champion of Ohio, McCarthy is from Philadelphia. Considerable money was put up at first, but this morning a suspicion that the fight was not all right was aroused, and all bets were declared off. Jester being cornered, admitted that it had been arranged he was to win.

New Railroad Schedule.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The Committee of the Brotherhood of Trainmen and Conductors, which has been meeting in this city for a week, presented their revised schedule to the railroad company, to-day. The committeemen say the schedule contains no radical changes and they think the company will accept it. The new schedule does away with the hour payment for overtime, and provides that it shall be computed hereafter on the mileage basis. The company is requested to withdraw its train agents, who collect fares in isolated localities, and to abolish the rule compelling passenger brakemen to sweep out their own cars. Not the least important change is the clause providing that no train shall be sent out without at least one brakeman.

Union Pacific Railway.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Charles Francis Adams has just returned from Europe. He spent yesterday in Wall street. When asked about the Union Pacific Election, he replied, "It is something I know nothing about. I have graduated from the Union Pacific, and am not paying any attention to it. I have not heard of any struggle for any control of the company, and I do not want to hear it." S. H. H. Clark, the new president, is one of the oldest railroad men in the country, and has long been Jay Gould's right-hand man on the Missouri Pacific system. He began railroad service as conductor of a construction train on the Central road of New Jersey, and passed through the various grades of railway work from that position to the position of general manager of the Union Pacific, which he resigned in the summer of 1884. Since November, 1886, he has been first vice-president and general manager of the Missouri Pacific, and since April, 1887, general manager of the Little Rock and Forth Smith, and first vice-president of the Little Rock, Mississippi River and Texas, all in the Missouri Pacific system. He was appointed general manager of the Union Pacific about a year ago, when Jay Gould obtained control.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

Suggestions for a Tourist's Grand Circle Drive.

(By an Old Timer.)

Profane writers, both ancient and modern, have depicted in glowing words and inspiring verse the natural beauties and attractions of Rome, and the Psalmist, those of Jerusalem. The former still retains her mystic seven hills and scenic beauties, with which it was endowed from the foundation of the world; while the latter, in accordance with the divine denunciations, has been deprived of her cedars of Lebanon; her fertile hills and vales have become a desert and the very city the home of the wolf and the jackal. Rome, amidst the magnificent grandeur of the ruins of her former greatness, yet retains attractions for succeeding generations not in their extent and magnitude but in that of the almost unparallelld beauty of her natural scenery, which neither time nor the vicissitudes of decay has been able to deface. The charm still remains.

It is conceded that a city set upon a hill possesses many advantages superior to one built upon a dull, insipid, flat plain, such as that of Babylon. It is not surprising that the one should have existed for centuries and bids fair to endure forever, while the very site of the other was obliberated from the ken of mankind, till, in recent years, it was unearthed by the researches of Layard.

Far away from the cradle of the human race and that of civilization, where it may be said the west ceased and the east commences, is to be found a counterpart of Rome, but far more extensive in grandeur, sublimity, magnificence and variety of scenery—possessing at all seasons of the year, a climate more equable, enjoyable and healthful—free from the miasmatic fevers of the muddy Tiber, or the scorching rays of a fierce midsummer sun. Rome may boast of its seven hills but

VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

can proudly conceit herself in being the possessor of hills seven times seven in number from whose summits spread out beneath the gaze of the beholder, in ever changing variety, panoramic views of natural scenery, incomparable and unrivalled! Shady groves, sylvan glades, grassy parks and pastoral landscapes, whose ever verdant swards are bedecked with exquisite natural flora. Distant snow capped peaks of dark blue mountains pierce a cloudless sky. A dreamy seaborne haze veils countless verdant isles whose shadows are reflected in surrounding glassy sea. The silver threads of meandering brooks and bounding cascades enliven the sombre pine-clad hills; and umbrageous bowers, beneath giant oaks, hung with garlands of silvery pendant lichen. Such is but a poor attempt to depict the beauties of the panoramic view presented to the eye of the sight-seer from the summit of Mount Tolmie.

For no other city in the world has kind nature done so much and

MAN SO LITTLE

to make attractive drives and boulevards, as in this good city of Victoria. It may be for the reason that man need do so little that he leaves that little undone. 'Tis only within the past year or so that Victoria is beginning to feel the good effects of the Canadian Pacific Railway as regards tourist travel. The magnificent service and enterprise of the well ordered management of that extensive corporation hold out every inducement and facility to "globe trotters." We find that others admire our natural attractions, if we do not ourselves. Too much familiarity breeds contempt. So it is with us. Confronted, as we are, at every turn with the grandeur of nature, we are inclined to slight the bounties served out to us with no unsparing hand by an all-wise Providence, who has scattered in negligent profusion all, or nearly all, in benign power to bestow on man.

The city incurred an expense to advertise the beauties of our surroundings abroad, having had abundant reason to set forth her claims to admiring attention. It is nevertheless true, though curious, that these claims are ignored, or apparently unthought of, by many who should be familiar with them and most zealous in giving them wide-spread notoriety, till some outsider comes, sees, admires and loudly awakens them from their lethargy to the fact that they have been living the greater part of their lives in an earthly paradise, the unconscious possessors of a heritage of a rare combination of natural scenery, which, if possessed by any other locality, would have made such a divinely favored spot, the attraction for a thousand-fold more visitors than have as yet been privileged to drink in a deep draught of nature's grandeur flowing in an inexhaustable stream of beauty before the gaze of the visitor from the sumit of Beacon Hill, Mount Tolmies and other coigns of vantage.

The object of the present paper is to endeavor, through the medium of the widely circulated and universally read columns of the Sunday COLONIST, to

WAKE UP THE LETHARGIC SPIRITS

to be up and doing 'ere 'tis too late—before other less favored localities take advantage of our neglect, and with the aid of art, judiciously applied, deprive Victoria of its reputation as the leading tourist resort on the Pacific Seaboard of America.

The prosperity of Victoria owes much more than some are willing to acknowledge to the annual influx of tourists, and in order to increase this lucrative business, which affects all branches of trade in our midst more or less, no reasonable efforts should be spared to add to, or at least endeavor to embellish what nature has blessed us with. Tourists generally go to where the attractions, both natural and artificial, are combined. Sight-seeing becomes monotonous if not in some way relieved by the amusements, conveniencies and comforts of civilization. That the natural attractions of Victoria's surroundings will always command the admiration of the travelling public is not to be denied. They will come, see and depart, after spending a day or two at most, whereas with the addition of means of comfort, amusement and convenience, their stay would be lengthened and, therefore, more profitable to the community at large. The question for consideration of those who have the present and future welfare of our city at heart, is whether it is worth our while, from a purely business stand-point, to burthen the city with expenditures of public moneys for the encouragement and development of a lucrative trade, which, by judicious management, may easily be extended and increased? If we expect to cater for the public patronage in this direction, then we must be prepared to incur some liabilities. Possessing the crude elements indispensible to compete with other less favored localities as a tourist resort, in scenery and climate, given us by nature, free gratis, already has private enterprise commenced the erection of a series of palatial hotels, which are but the nucleus of those yet to come, for the accommodation of expected guests. The leading city hotel, the new Driard, when completed, in point of convenience, comfort, luxury, and outward appearance, will compare favorably with any on the Coast. Centrally located, it will be found to suit the convenience of tourists and business men. The Victoria, though not so extensive, is an acquisition to the city hostelries of the better kind. The charming Hotel Dallas fills a long felt want, and must be considered only as the forerunner of what is yet to be. Surely, if private enterprise has confidence in the tourist trade of Victoria, as evinced in the expenditure of a large amount of capital in the erection of these hotels, the least the public can do is to give the enterprising proprietors some little encouragement, and endeavor to make the city and its surroundings as attractive as possible for the guests, so that their sojourn may be an extended, and not a mere fly-by-night visit, in which there can scarcely be much profit, either to the hotels or the city.

To make our guests stay with us pleasant and agreeable, should be our unfailing endeavor, for every well satisfied guest, no matter how limited their sphere, becomes an unconscious advertising agent of Victoria. Make the guest uncomfortable during his visit, either in his hotel or out of it, and the reverse is the result. The great cry in the City Council, in the columns of the press, and on the streets now is for better streets, better roads, and though last, not least, the cry here put forward so as it will reach the ears of all classes of the community through the columns of the COLONIST, is for the

TOURISTS' GRAND CIRCLE DRIVEWAY.

To briefly describe the proposed route let the reader, in imagination, accompany the writer, starting say from one of our leading city hotels down Government street, across the James Bay bridge, (which, let us hope, will soon be a thing of the past) on by the Government grounds along the esplanade, soon to be cleared of the encroachments which have been permitted to trespass on the public property, to the outer wharf—thence by the "Boulevard Marina" to the summit of Beacon Hill, on by Clover Point to the road near Pemberton Lodge, where the Boulevard Marina ends; thence turning to the right, on past the cemetery, through Lovers' lane to the Cadboro Bay road, via the Willows and Agricultural Hall; on to "Grand View avenue," Deans estate, crossing the Richmond road, thence along Landsdowne avenue to Synagogue Hill (taking in en route Mount Tolmie by diverging up Mayfair avenue before reaching Synagogue Hill); from thence down through Hillside aveuue, Work Estate, to the Fountain, back to the hotel, thus completing the "Grand Circle Drive" of some 18 miles or so in length. This should invariably be the route taken by our Jehu's when driving a tourist fare, embracing as it does, with the exception of "No Hill," the most beautiful parts of our city. Along this route is some of the most enchanting scenery to be found on the continent of America. At every turn its magnificence bursts upon the view. The extended view obtainable while driving along the Boulevard Marina—said by connoisseurs to excel the Riviera—is beyond comparison. Along the romantic Lovers' Lane, beneath the umbrageous shade of dark firs or spreading oaks, past rocky dells and sylvan glades, a sharp curve now and again discloses a lovely glimpse of the Straits. The solitude of nature is relieved by the well-kept grounds and neat suburban residences, clustering together in the pretty little hamlet of "Shortville," east of the cemetery, with the naked wildness of the rocky heights a little further on, relieved by the picturesque residence of our respected citizen, Mr. Shotbolt—all combining to make the Lovers' Lane portion of the drive enjoyable, standing out in marked contrast from that of the Boulevard of Marina, just passed through—the one, majestic sublimity, and the other, rural peacefulness.

The tourist, viewing the panorama as seen from the elevation of "Grand View avenue," near the school-house above Agricultural Hall, has spread out before him a combination of scenery, landscape and marine, of unequalled grandeur and beauty. Turning the eye to the east, beyond the archipelago of a thousand isles, is seen Mount Baker, in all its majestic splendor, whose hoary head towers high above the supernatant clouds. Passing along Lansdowne avenue to Synagogue Hill (Jewish Cemetery), a most attractive view is obtainable, whose charm can never be destroyed. Beneath, lies enbosomed, in its leafy bowers, the full extent of our fair city, laid out in all its beauty before the gaze of the observer, its shores, washed by the Straits of Fuca, shining in the sun like burnished silver. Beyond rises the wall of the snow-clad Olympian mountains, clad in a dress of dark green forests of noble pine. The Royal Roads terminating in the Race Rocks, the wavy billows of the Sooke hills stretch away for leagues. Glancing to the north is seen the picturesque suburban hamlet of Cedar Hill nestling snugly in the valley, beneath the steep sides of Mount Tolmie. The whole presenting to the eye of the enraptured beholder scenes of beauty unsurpassed, and varied in their excellence. The city, as seen from the fountain, though exposing its only blot—Chinatown—reveals to the onlooker a closer inspection of our leading thoroughfares and buildings of the business portion of the city, from which the observant visitor will not fail to receive a favorable impression of our prosperity and commercial importance.

The principal cities and tourists' resorts of the world boast of their

PLEASURE DRIVES.

Rome has her Corso and Campagna; Vienna, her Prater; Berlin, the Unter den Linden; Paris, her Boulevards, the Bois and Champs Elysees; London, Hyde and Regent's parks, the grand drive to Richmond along the banks of the Thames; Windsor, its Long Walk to Virginia Water; Brighton, the Marine Parade and Chain Pier; New York, Bloomingdale Avenues and Central Park; Chicago, the finest system of Boulevards and parks in existence; Madrid, the Prador; Mexico City, the Alamedo; Palermo, the Marina (Sea View avenue) the most beautiful drive in Europe. The beautiful avenues and pleasure drives of Washington City are unsurpassed in any other part of the world.

In many of the foregoing examples quoted nature has done but little. Let us take Chicago as an instance. That city, whose site was nothing but a muskeg between the level prairie in the rear and the shores of the lake, lacked every essential element or feature calculated to make a drive-way attractive. Yet to-day that city boasts of the most attractive and beautiful system of boulevards in America. There everything had to be done, and everything was done with rare promptness. Here, in Victoria, only solid roadbeds had to be laid over hill and through dale, past marine views, which defy competition; along the sea shore, through natural flower gardens and sylvan scenery, presenting at every turn a vista of incomparable beauty. Yet these drives and roads, once our pride and boast, have been permitted to degenerate into a state but little removed from that of the ancient disused bridle paths which intersect the wilds of Connemarra! Victoria, if she intends to retain the place conferred on her by kind nature in advance of all competitors, must now make an effort to do credit to that proud distinction. Let us prepare and put our house in order to receive the large influx of visitors who will, undoubtedly visit our beautiful city during the World's Fair, next season. Love at first sight and first impressions are said to be the most lasting and permanent. Let us seize this one grand opportunity—the like may not occur again in a lifetime—and use with effect the advantages of our magnificent surroundings, position and climate. Let some effort be made to pave our business streets and rid our leading thoroughfares of the semblance of green country lanes, picturesque in themselves though they be, and relegate them to the suburbs, and let us have the

TOURIST'S GRAND CIRCLE DRIVE,

which needs but some slight repairs to the west of Mr. Shotbolt's residence; and, going towards the rise from the Fountain to Synagogue Hill. Were the route of this drive as herein sketched out, properly laid out, of a uniform width of say two chains from the north end of the Boulevard Marina lined with rows of shade trees, asphalt sidewalks made into graceful curves at the angles at the junctions of the several roads and avenues, and free from the contaminating, unsightly, electric poles—then, indeed, would Victorians have something to feel proud of.

The ideas and sentiments herein expressed in plain, common-place language, will, no doubt, be designated by some, as the fad of a crank—but if the crank can grind up public opinion to a sense of the indispensible requirements necessary to encourage and increase a very important, though unacknowledged, source of our income and trade, calculated, ultimately, to indirectly benefit the city of Victoria, he will be well pleased indeed, and so will

AN OLD TIMER.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

(From a Moscow Correspondent.)

As I have just returned from the famine-stricken governments of Samara and Pensa I thought you would be glad to have a few lines, especially as I have been on the spot. It would take volumes to describe but one-tenth of the misery that the south and eastern portion of the Czar's dominions are now the scenes of. The sickness and distress to be found in a single village would fill a small book. I can tell you, as one who has been there, that the accounts of this great calamity that have appeared in the English papers are not exaggerated. In fact, I do not believe there is a single correspondent who has been in the hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of afflicted villages distant from two to 300 miles from the railways. I have not been further than sixty versts (forty miles) myself, and I have seen such sights as I thought impossible in any European country, especially in such a wealthy one as this. In one village I visited I found about 1,000 persons down with hunger-typhus, fever and influenza, out of a population of about 2,500. I saw fine strong men and women dying before my eyes of these and other complaints, which are mainly brought on by hunger and bad food. How many millions are in want no one knows, as no detailed statistics—which would give the public a correct idea of the calamity—are allowed to be published. I only know this, that in the governments of Samara and Saratoff alone, there are 1,864,000 who are simply being kept alive by the "Zemstvo," or County Councils, on the money sent them by the Government. In these two governments it is estimated that there are close upon half a million men who receive no help from the Zemstvo, and who are now starving to death or are subsisting on the charity and generosity of those who are receiving aid from the Government and from the private charity of the country gentry. The aid afforded by the Committee of the Czarevitch, the Red Cross Society, and other societies, is but as a drop in this world of misery and want.

The Government is now doing all it can to relieve the distress, and is spending millions; but they have commenced at the eleventh hour, when it is already too late. For the last two months the railways have been engaged night and day in conveying grain to the famine-stricken provinces, and for the time being all other goods traffic but grain trains have been stopped. The manufacturers have consequently no coal, and have to work. The most terrible aspect of the famine is the indifference, or rather say ignorance, of the people in the big towns concerning the fate of their starving countrymen. The theatres are crowded every evening, and tickets cannot be had at the operas for love nor money whenever a favorite singer is to perform. Considering that thirty million people are affected by this calamity, and that there is distress in sixteen to eighteen governments (a government being often equal to a European state in size), this is a little too bad. It is estimated that the government is keeping alive fifteen millions at the very least. The mass of the townspeople (urban population) have only a faint idea of this, and ask me every day the most absurd questions, "Whether there is a famine?" "Whether it is not exaggerated?" and such nonsense. I lose my temper sometimes; but when I remember that the Russky Nedomosti has received its second warning for writing too much on this tender subject I can forgive and pity them.

Such a state of ignorance and darkness is impossible in any country with a "free Press," GOD be thanked! The Russian Press has, in fact, never been so utterly abject and powerless as it is at the present moment. This state of things cannot last forever. Everybody is discontented, and if we have another famine we shall have a revolt in the Volga provinces, for the condition of the peasants there is commencing to be intolerable. A European war may break out in the spring through the inability of the government here to maintain order at home. Russia is well prepared, notwithstanding, and, I believe, would sooner go to war with Germany and Austria than run the risk of a revolt in the interior.

In the spring you will learn all about the famine, and you will find out that what I tell you is only too true, although only a particle of the whole truth about this national disaster, which has been coming on for the last five years, is allowed to be published. It has been hidden from the public for a long time, but has at last, like an "ugly ulcer," shown itself to the world.

CAFE ROYAL for Oysters and Ice Cream.