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e ten years at least." Mrs.
, Montreal, Canada, writes:
my daughter was attacked
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scribed Ayer's Cherry Pec-
ured her of the diphtheria.
weak and sick, she began
arsaparilla, which restored
health."

ectoral,

s), Lowell, Mass.

Y., 1st May, 1885,
appointed Messrs.
s for the sale of our

ER A. WOOD,
OWING AND REAPING MACHINE OR

FRAME
ARVESTER
tachment.

ed States. 48,315
, Strongest, most
Machine made.
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TILTON,
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OTICE TO SHIPPERS.
RACE & FORWARDING
—AT—
SPENCES BRIDGE.
ING RETURNED TO SPENCES BRIDGE,
am now prepared to
EIVE, STORE AND FORWARD GOODS
ion and all points on the road and Nicola.
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ch shipping goods thereto must be well
mark—"Care W. B. G., Spences Bridge."
W. B. GLADWIN.
ces Bridge, 20th April, 1885. apr23dwfm

MOORE'S REMEDY
—FOR—
OISON OAK.
ORE'S REMEDY CURES AND PREVENTS
Poison Oak (more Pliers, Burns, Cuts, Scurvy
and Freckles; Gold in the Head or Lungs,
ete. An invaluable Family Salve. Sold by all
NTS A BOX. TRY IT
sp11wfm
ST-CLASS ENGLISH MARINE INSUR
ANCE COMPANY
REE TO BE REPRESENTED BY A SOLID-
ing firm of Shippers, or some one able to con-
good marine Insurance business. Address with
ences, "UNDERWRITER," care of STEVENS &
o Cornhill, London, England. jel6dw

THE
EEKLY COLONIST
FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE IS
RMANENTLY ENLARGED
—TO—
IGHT PAGES
—OR—
54 COLUMNS
—OF—
READING MATTER
THE
SUBSCRIPTION RATE
HAS BEEN
REDUCED
—TO—
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents
Per Year,
One Dollar and a Half per
Six Months
Seventy-Five Cents per
Three Months,
POSTAGE FREE!
To any part of the Dominion, the United
States or the United Kingdom.
REMITTANCES by Postal Order
Postage Stamps, Draft, or Cash.

Weekly British Colonist.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. } VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1885. { NUMBER XXVI

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1885.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN TIME FOR THE MAIL

BY D. W. HIGGINS,

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY COLONIST—Per Year (Postage Free to any part of Canada)..... $5 00
Per Month (if delivered)..... 50 cents
Per Week (if delivered)..... 15 cents
TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS—First insertion 10 cents per line; subsequent insertions 5 cents per line.
Contract rates for Display Advertisements made known on application.
Issued every day 10 cents per line each insertion; $1 per line per month.
No advertisement inserted for less than $1.00.
SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 20 cents per line each insertion or $1 50 per line per month. Inserted in column headed "What People Say," 25 cents per line each insertion or $1 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than $1.
REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character, that is to say, advertising relating to Steamers, Mining Companies, Land Notices, Notices of Meetings, Notices of Dissolutions, Sheriff's Sales, Assignees' Sales, Tenders for Public Works, Government Notices, Legal Notices, Notices to Creditors, Notices to Contractors, Notices to Shareholders, Notices of Public Meetings, etc., etc., etc., inserted at the following rates:
Not more than one week and not more than one month, $1 per inch per insertion.
Not more than one fortnight and not more than one month, $1 per inch per insertion.
No discount will be made under this classification. Contracts for more than $1.00, but accepted only for every and a fraction.
Liberal Allowance on yearly contracts.
"Calling attention" to an advertisement, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL MOUNTED on Wood.
Alterations in Contracts limited by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.
Advertisements discontinued before expiration of contracted period will be charged as if continued for full term.

WEEKLY COLONIST—Postage free to any part of the Dominion:
Per Annum..... $2 50
Six Months..... 1 50
Three Months..... 75
WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line, solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN A FEW WEEKS THE WEEKLY COLONIST, IN ENLARGED SHEET, WITH NEW TYPE, IMPROVED MACHINERY, AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS, WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE. WHEN THE NEW SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIXED FOR, WE CAN ADDRESS IT TO PARTIES AT ANY POINT, THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS:

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who are desirous to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in the COLONIST, can do so by forwarding the price with each notice, viz: Births and Funeral Cards in P. O. Stamps, money order, fifty or one, to secure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SEA, ALASKA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MANITOBA AND WESTERN STATES, ARE PRINTED BY THE WEEKLY COLONIST, IS PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE SUBPOST.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the announcement in another column. The weekly edition of this paper is now permanently enlarged to Eight Pages or 54 columns of solid reading matter. While making this announcement we are also enabled to state that the subscription rates are reduced to the following scale:

Per one year	$2.50
For six months	1.50
For three months	75

Postage to any part of the Dominion, the United States and the United Kingdom will be free. Remittances may be made in money order, draft, postage stamps or cash.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, July 11.

The Railway Shops at Yale Damaged by Fire.

(Special to The Colonist.)

YALE, July 10.—The boiler-house at the railway machine shops caught fire last night at 11:30 o'clock. The cause is said to be that while a workman was filling a force-pump with oil the can exploded, setting fire to the building. The flames rapidly enveloped the building and extended to the machine shop, but the prompt action of the workmen working on the night shift confined the fire at one, and the people from town quickly coming up, all hent a willing hand and soon the fire was mastered. The total damage is less than $500, and the shops will begin running on Monday morning.

Tariff Changes.

The tariff changes are as follows: Gin, rum and whisky, and unenumerated spirits of like kind, from $1.32½ per gallon to $1.75, an advance of 42½ cents.

Brandy, $2 per gallon, from $1.45, an increase of 55 cents.

Refined sugar, 1 cent per pound, and 55 per cent., an increase of 2½ per cent.

Tobacco and snuff, 30 cents per pound and 12½ per cent., an increase of 10 cents per pound.

The Kempster Case.

In the case of Kempster vs. Larkin, Connolly & Co., yesterday before Mr. Justice Crease, a motion was granted dissolving the injunction granted Kempster and giving Messrs. Larkin, Connolly & Co. the possession of the brickyard. The latter will carry them on for the purpose of supplying their contract with brick, and will run the works to their full capacity.

Naval.

Rear-Admiral Baird will be relieved in November as Esquimalt by Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, having been ordered to take command of the reserve squadron. Sir Michael will be accompanied to this station by Lady Seymour. H. M. S. Swiftsure was at Coquimbo at last advices, and is expected to arrive on this station next month.

Excise.

For several days, under orders from Ottawa, no goods affected by the excise laws have been cleared at the internal revenue office. An immediate advance is anticipated on manufactured tobacco, spirits and other articles.

ASSAULT.—Before Alex. McLean and Wm. Pridham, J.P.'s, in the provincial police court yesterday Richard Gibbs, on remand for [illegible] Capt. Wm. Moore, of the [illegible], was fined $25 or fourteen days' imprisonment.

FAST DRIVING.—About a dozen drivers have been summoned to appear in the provincial police court on Monday next charged with fast driving over Point Ellice bridge on the 4th of July.

THE AFGHANISTAN DIFFICULTY.

Letter from a Resident of Cheratat, Punjaub.

We are favored with the following extract from a letter, dated Cheratat, Punjaub, May 21st, which gives a practical view of the condition of the Russo-Afghan difficulty at that date. The writer is evidently a man of experience and keen perception:—

I don't myself believe in this Russian scare and have never done so. It is too much a business to fight about a

STRIP OF BARREN DESERT,

500 miles away from one's nearest outpost. Unless the Russians wilfully place us in a position from which we cannot recede without disgrace, it would be folly to go to war. There is no doubt that we have been placed in that position and that our failure to act on the news of Pendjeh was a disgrace that we never should have submitted to, but as the government have accepted this position I see no possibility of an reason for coming to blows unless Russia advances still further. After swallowing Pendjeh why fight about a detail afterwards? For the present probably Russia will take a breathing, construct her railways and get everything ready for the next step, when the whole comedy will be re-enacted, for we shall doubtless be just as unprepared for war as now. Russia

CAN NOW TAKE HERAT

at any moment she chooses and we shall never be able to raise a finger to stop her. Had we moved up there three months ago we might have saved the place; but now, with preparations rapidly approaching completion, imagine that the moment we threaten to go there or move a battalion beyond our proper frontier she will step into Herat before us. We are now in fact completely checkmated in those parts and the Russians know it and hence their insolence. If Mr. E. Glad-stone had moved an army at once to cover Herat, on receipt of the news from Pendjeh, we should not be

MASTERS OF THE POSITION

and could make our own game, instead of having lost it. We could easily have dominated Herat without actually occupying it at that time. Of course there is no doubt of one thing and that is that it would be enormously advantageous to us to push Russia nearer our own frontiers and most of the chief military swells in India are of this opinion. It would be almost impossible to maintain a large army so far from our base, and further, the result of victory up there would be little or nil of any value to us, and hence the proper very great unwillingness to commence war on the Afghan frontier on military (strategic) grounds alone. But the political necessities of the case may overrule everything and compel us to fight there and in

FACE WITH RUSSIA EVENTUALLY

to choose what she will force us to do. Did Russia any reasonable limit to her present aggressions, no doubt the matter could be patched up and left at peace for two or three years; but Russia knowing the strength of the position she has just acquired does not seem inclined to limit herself in the least, and even now she may force us to war. Her action certainly seems at present to indicate that she wishes to have war, and if so, a limit must come to concessions, and she will force it. As for the result of war up there, India is one great camp;

EVERYBODY IS READY FOR WAR;

the native states and troops are full of enthusiasm, and I think we could look forward to matters with great complacence and with little fear of the eventual result. Our generals are, of course, untrained to European war, but after one or two actions they would, no doubt, get accustomed to affairs. Every state in India has placed its troops and treasury at our disposal. The king of one district offered alone 15,000 of his unrivalled Ghoorkas. An old lady, the Begum of Baroda, offered her personal services at the head of

A CORPS OF AMAZONS!

Don't smile! and so on everywhere. All these resources would form invaluable reserves to fall back on, and in a war of any duration would be available for use in the field.

On the other hand, a reverse to Russia would mean the rebellion of the whole of the Turcoman Khanates. It seems idiotic to talk of them in connection with matters of war; and yet they are doing it in the apparently well-founded belief that there is no limit to the timidity and knuckling under of the great W. E. G. It is a funny thing, but England is rapidly getting into a very low state. Nobody means to fight now-a-days about matters of national honor and importance. We are ready to

FIGHT AND BULLY HARMLESS PEOPLE,

whom we know we can beat, but the moment we have a row with people who say they won't stand any nonsense, or who beat us, the war becomes wicked and unchristianlike, and we throw everything to the winds to get out of it. With all these new enfranchisement guns and government by the clamor of the people at the moment, we can never have a decent policy abroad, and we shall soon be practically almost as bad as the French are.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The ladies of the above society met on Thursday afternoon and held their annual election of officers. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. D. McNaughton; secretary, Mrs. D. Jenkins; treasurer, Mrs. G. A. Sargison; first vice-president for Presbyterian church, Mrs. Flett; second, for Methodist church, Mrs. D. Spencer; third, for Baptist church, Mrs. R. P. Hamilton; fourth, for St. Andrew's, Mrs. D. McLean; fifth, for Reformed Episcopal, Mrs. C. Fraser; superintendent of young women's work, Mrs. Spofford; good work, Mrs. D. Spencer; hospital work, Mrs. Flett; evangelistic, Mrs. Elford; scientific instruction in schools, Mrs. D. Jenkins; literature, Miss Pollard; socials, Mrs. Morley.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that it is due to the able and indefatigable secretary, Mrs. D. Jenkins, that special mention should be made of the valuable services rendered by her during the year—services that can be appreciated at their full value only by those who know how much activity and success in executive function are dependent upon the systematizing power and energy of the secretary; and this meeting regrets to learn that the state of the funds does not at present admit of a substantial addition to the warm thanks which are hereby tendered. The meeting adjourned until Thursday next.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS.—Four houses will be placed on the ground adjoining the Columbia soap works, on Humboldt street, by Mr. Pendray, taking in all that space between the soap works and the bridge.

COWICHAN LAKE.—A party returned from Cowichan lake yesterday, bringing many presumably rich specimens of gold and silver bearing ore from that locality. One of the lodes is 40 feet in width.

What Some People Say.

That $5,630.03 were collected at New Westminster in customs duties during June. The decrease was $2,020.

That Olympia, W. T., enjoyed a thunderstorm on Thursday.

That two French soldiers who deserted in Tonquin were caught by the Chinese and cut to pieces by inches. They died in agony.

That an American named C. P. Holcombe, resident trader on an island called Grasp, in the Caroline group, having had his store robbed of $200, tortured a little native boy by squeezing his hands in a vice until he implicated two native men. Holcombe seized the men, crushed their hands and feet in a vice and hanged them.

That the Countess of Aylesford failed to prove, before the house of lords, the legitimacy of her infant child, and the title and estates will go elsewhere. It is now said that the Duke of Marlborough will succeed some years hence.

That Riel has commenced to whine for mercy.

That the amount of inland revenue collected at the port of Toronto for June amounts to $120,878, as 903,382 more than in June, 1884. The large increase is due to the combined clearing of spirits from the bonded warehouses.

That it is stated in Berlin that the British government has decided to hold Suakim, Korosko, Wady Halfa and Assouan with British garrisons.

That a torpedo burst on H. M. S. Valiant on the 2d inst., at Londonderry, after several attempts had been made to discharge it. Seven men were injured. Two of them were fearfully mangled, and are not expected to recover.

That under agreement between Lord Salisbury and Prince Bismarck, the German naval demonstration against Zanzibar has been countermanded. The German squadron has been ordered to abstain from all appearance of hostility.

That Sir Alexander Campbell has expressed his intention not to become lieutenant-governor of Ontario.

That in Chili, women are employed as conductors of horse-cars.

That, petrified mummies' eyes are the latest craze for watch charms.

That a bronze statue of the late Gen. Earle, who was killed at Kirbekan, is to be erected at Liverpool by public subscription.

That two Scottish estates were offered for sale a couple of weeks ago, but they one changed hands, and for four there was not a single bid.

That by a curious revolution in politics, the Prohibitionists seem to be gaining in Southern Democratic States ground which has been lost by their folly in the Republican States of the North. On Saturday week they carried half a dozen counties in Texas.

That the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle, in view of the rapid spread of temperance ideas in that state, think it is inevitable that Georgia shall experience a politico-prohibition excitement. Hitherto the question has been kept out of politics, and fought on non-partisan lines.

The Lumber Market.

A visit to the various lumber yards and mills in Victoria is a convincing evidence of the increasing demand for building material, and yesterday the lumber yards were supplied with material in the month of July, and there was scarcely any demand from local contractors, but this year the mills are taxed to their full capacity and the hands, door and blind factories cannot keep up with their orders. New buildings are being erected in all sections of the city, and a prominent lumber merchant is authority for the statement that over one hundred new houses will be erected in Victoria within the next six months. Property owners find ready tenants for houses, and the steady increase in population inspires confidence to improve inside property. A contract has been let for several cottages to be erected shortly on the Esquimalt road, near the bridge.

Beacon Hill Minerals.

There is a chance for some enterprising prospector to distinguish himself without traveling to Skeena river or the Big Bend country. Below the battery on Beacon Hill is a well defined ledge of quartz with perfect outcrop showing. It comes out from under the hill and slopes down through the mass of side-water rocks, thence disappearing into the sound. The rock is soft and seems heavily charged with sulphurets, and is clearly visible to the eye. There is not a spot on the ledge that the croppings will not show mineral, indeed the whole hill seems to be a mass of bronze. Tools thrown at it produce only violent action, it is seldom that mineral is found so close to tide-water, and the very strangeness of its position is in favor of a theory that if the vein was traced father inland some satisfactory results would be obtained.

Reformed Church Picnic.

The teachers and scholars of the R. R. church sabbath school yesterday held an outing at Cadboro Bay. The party numbering over 100, took the Transfer Co.'s buses at nine a. m. and were driven to the bay, where a very pleasant time was spent by all in the grove and along the charming beach. Lemonade was served and games indulged in, the party returning to the city in the evening, delighted with the success and enjoyment of their picnic.

PROVINCIAL TAX.—On Thursday night the Chinese Tax Collector of Government street, was arrested by Officer Booth, of Nanaimo, on a charge of non-payment of the provincial tax on a large number of Chinese employed on the railway, the total amounting to nearly $700. The delinquent left for Nanaimo yesterday morning.

DIVISION OF THE CASH.—Yesterday the sums realized from the sale of J. h. Brown's effects were divided among the various creditors, according to priority of claim.

WATER FOR BRACKMANS.—The council met in committee of the whole last evening to inquire into the charges against several of the proprietors of brickyards for using water contrary to the city regulations. After hearing the evidence of several, the committee decided to report to the council that the resolution passed at the last meeting moved by Coun. Teague, would meet the case.

COMPLETED.—Mr. Hugh F. Keefer has completed his contract on the C. P. R. and has brought his plant down to begin work on the sub-contract taken by him on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway. The last contract held by Mr. Keefer was for 56 miles, and it was completed in four months!

GOLD QUARTZ NEAR BEACON HILL.—A gentleman while walking along the beach near Beacon Hill, a day or two ago, picked up a piece of rock in which are plainly visible a number of specks of pure gold. Crushed in a mortar the true value of this waif per ton might be easily determined. There is no lead in the neighborhood, so where this piece of rock came from is at present a mystery.

DARING ROBBERY.

A Lady Garrotted in Her Own House.

And the Premises Robbed.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The most daring and adroitly executed robbery that has taken place in Chicago for many years was committed yesterday afternoon at 3 p. m. on Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-ninth street, the residence of Mr. Thomas Smith. Mr. Smith is in receipt of a good salary and it has been his practice for some time past to entrust a large portion of his earnings with his wife. Mrs. Smith is about fifty-four years of age. When her husband left for work after dinner she was left alone in their apartments on the first floor. A ring at the bell called Mrs. Smith to the front door. Two men desired an interview with her, standing there. They introduced themselves as plumbers sent by the landlord. Mrs. Smith was suspicious of the way in which the men had gained access to the house, but, as they had a key, she let them pass. As she turned to conduct her to the top flat, which needed repairs, one of the men had her by the throat, and the other placed a gag in her mouth. Both ends were tied together back of the head. The robbers opened the bosom of Mrs. Smith's dress and got hold of a wallet containing $1,000. Suddenly the door bell rang. One of the fellows coolly answered the summons. Mr. Timmons and his wife, friends of the Smiths, had stopped to make a call, and while one of the robbers held Mrs. Smith on the floor with his hand pressed over her mouth to prevent her stirring, the other informed the callers that Mrs. Smith was ill and unable to see any visitors. Then he closed and locked the door and said: "What shall we do with her?" "Kill her; that's the only thing to do," said the other; "then she will never squeal." "I don't want to kill the first woman I put blood," rejoined the first speaker. "You can do it if you like," said the other; "first we fire to the house and let her burn up." Then Mrs. Smith, who the man who spoke last was a cousin of relenting, as if to execute his threat, was carried to be empty, and he cast it from him with an oath and cried, "Let's dump her into the bath tub and turn on the water. She will drown like a rat."

A moment's consultation ensued, and then the men went out of the front door, closing it after them, and leaving Mrs. Smith upon the floor bound hand and foot, and almost dead from fright. Half an hour elapsed before she regained strength enough to attempt loosening the bonds about her wrists. This took another half hour. Dragging herself on her knees she finally reached the front door. A passer-by was apprised of what had taken place, and the police were called. Up to this morning they have obtained no clue, and have been unable to accomplish more than to caution Mr. Smith not to say anything about the affair to reporters. Mrs. Smith has been prostrated by the shock. She is now seriously ill.

Anti-Chinese.

The following communication has been received by the Anti-Chinese Union:—

"Sir—At a meeting of the Central Trades and Union Council of Montreal, held on June 14th, the resolutions of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, as published in the Toronto News of June 6th, relative to the importation of Chinese into your province, were discussed and unanimously adopted. We have instructed our representatives in Ottawa to lend all in their power to the government and to urge the adoption of measures which will deal with this nuisance in a manner satisfactory to the people of your province.

In addition we are instructed to convey to the citizens of your province our thoughts, our sincere sympathy in their struggle, and to assure them of our moral and material support in any measure they may see fit to take, to bring this matter to a successful issue.

Trusting that all labor organizations throughout the Dominion will uphold us in the course you have taken.

We have the honor to be, respectfully yours,

WILLIAM KERR,
WILLIAM HOBBELOWES,
WILLIAM DARRINGTON,
ED. LAURE,
Committee."

Mr. Ed. Wassell's Propositions.

Mr. Edward Wassell, civil and sanitary engineer, who has been in Victoria for several weeks examining the city with a view to making a proposition to the city council in reference to the proposed drainage system, on Wednesday evening laid submitted two proposals to the civic board. One is to the effect that he would propose a scheme for the drainage of the city, so that it may be intelligent to the citizens prior to their casting their votes for the amount which will be required to construct the works. This he would agree to do for a per cent. of the total estimated cost; or he would report thoroughly on the matter, show general outlines of sewers, give detailed statements and complete information on the subject, estimated cost, and plans that would enable contractors to tender on the work. This for one per cent of cost.

The second proposition is that he will prepare plans for a complete sewerage system for the whole city plot, and assume intend the construction of the same for four per cent. on the total cost.

To a reporter Mr. Wassell stated the only correct and safe method for a city to engage in the construction of sewers was first to obtain a system that would cover the whole ground. Toronto and Montreal had spent many thousands in trying to perfect their systems, but had not as yet attained it. This because they had not first worked up from a system covering their whole city plot. His plan is to begin with a thorough system that will embrace the whole city, and capable of supplying the work for a population of 200,000. Perfect plans will be made for this, but only sewers necessary at the time constructed and these added to as the increase of population demanded it. For the purpose of paying for the construction of these sewers, a frontage tax is, Mr. Wassell thinks, the most equitable system. At 50 cents a foot, payable in ten years, this would only mean the payment of $5 per annum for a full city lot. When it is considered that this means the carrying off of all the refuse kitchen and water-closet matter, which at present costs a large sum to each householder to have removed, the amount paid will be in the end a great saving, besides rendering the premises sweet, a state which at present does not exist.

In being asked as to the final outlet for sewage, Mr. Wassell said that of course the sea was the correct place for it to empty, as undoubtedly the stench from the harbor would be very noisome after the season for a considerable time had been depositing the filth of the city into it.

Mr. Wassell comes highly recommended from the east, having been engaged in the construction of various water and sewer systems, the last of which was that of the sewer system of the city of Winnipeg, where a most extensive system was finished during the past winter and has proved a most admirable means of cleansing the prairie city.

An Address to the Chinese Merchants.

At the last meeting of the Anti-Chinese Association, the undersigned resolution and address were passed:

Resolved, that the following address adopted at the Anti Chinese Meeting, held at Harmony Hall in Victoria on the 26th June, 1885, be forwarded to the Chinese merchants in Victoria, B. C., by the secretary of said meeting:

VICTORIA, 26th June, 1885.

To the Chinese merchants in Victoria:

In this country you have found an asylum when it has been denied you elsewhere, and you have hitherto been allowed to pursue your business unmolested.

How have you repaid the privilege?

In contrast with the ordinary profits of your trading you have imported thousands of Coolies, virtually slaves to you for the time being, and fed at an infinitesimal small cost to yourselves. Thus keeping down the wages in every department in which our men, women and youths are set to earn a living, and are literally driving them to starvation, while you like locust locusts fatten on the offalings of an miserable wages you import, contrary to the laws of your country, and to the wishes of your government.

We the pioneers of this country built it up, civilized it, and intend to hold it for our use and for our children, whom you seek to dispossess.

Whilst we allowed you to share the business, we never dreamed that you would dare thus to try to supplant us, and establish a system of slavery on our soil and under the British flag, in the face of our boast that where it floats no vestige of slavery shall exist. This you must put a stop to and at once. All who live in our country must be free men and good citizens.

Ship your Coolies hence now, whilst you are given the chance, or the forbearance which has hitherto been shown towards you may cease, any further exercise of it would cease to be a virtue.

Inimical to our institutions, laws, and form of government, defiant of our courts, subtle at evading taxation for the maintenance of the government which protects you, evading our sanitary laws, unwilling to assist in protecting our property from fire, though we have protected yours, hoarding every dollar you can get to take out of the country.

The time has come and now is for such an undesirable people to be banished from our land.

Take our advice and leave whilst you have the chance of doing so peacably before an outraged people treat you as your conduct deserves. Mark our words, this sort of thing shall not continue. We can not and will not quietly see the bread taken from our children's mouths by you. And if you oblige us to use force to rid ourselves of this scourge, the blame will rest on your own heads. Do not rely on the government protecting you in such practices. Unlike your government our's can not coerce the people to what which is contrary to their interests, as it exists only by the will of the people and must govern in accordance with their wishes or fall, and be replaced by men who recognize the power and will of those whom they represent.

For the sake of peace we entreat you to listen to this our first and last warning, and act accordingly and at once before it is too late.

A Disguised Mosquito.

The well-known cheerfulness of the mosquito is proverbial to all mankind. No matter whether the circumstances be pleasant or adverse, he always makes his presence felt by the constant song of industry which emanates from him before he actually settles down to business. Last Sunday morning, while in church, we noticed a well-developed mosquito quite slightly on the move, and very busily driving them to starvation, while you like a good teacher, fatten on the offalings of an miserable wages you import, contrary to the laws of your country, and to the wishes of your government.

We the pioneers of this country built it up, civilized it, and intend to hold it for our use and for our children, whom you seek to dispossess.

Whilst we allowed you to share the business, we never dreamed that you would dare thus to try to supplant us, and establish a system of slavery on our soil and under the British flag, in the face of our boast that where it floats no vestige of slavery shall exist. This you must put a stop to and at once. All who live in our country must be free men and good citizens.

Ship your Coolies hence now, whilst you are given the chance, or the forbearance which has hitherto been shown towards you may cease, any further exercise of it would cease to be a virtue.

Inimical to our institutions, laws, and form of government, defiant of our courts, subtle at evading taxation for the maintenance of the government which protects you, evading our sanitary laws, unwilling to assist in protecting our property from fire, though we have protected yours, hoarding every dollar you can get to take out of the country.

The time has come and now is for such an undesirable people to be banished from our land.

Take our advice and leave whilst you have the chance of doing so peacably before an outraged people treat you as your conduct deserves. Mark our words, this sort of thing shall not continue. We can not and will not quietly see the bread taken from our children's mouths by you. And if you oblige us to use force to rid ourselves of this scourge, the blame will rest on your own heads. Do not rely on the government protecting you in such practices. Unlike your government our's can not coerce the people to what which is contrary to their interests, as it exists only by the will of the people and must govern in accordance with their wishes or fall, and be replaced by men who recognize the power and will of those whom they represent.

For the sake of peace we entreat you to listen to this our first and last warning, and act accordingly and at once before it is too late.

A Disguised Mosquito.

The well-known cheerfulness of the mosquito is proverbial to all mankind. No matter whether the circumstances be pleasant or adverse, he always makes his presence felt by the constant song of industry which emanates from him before he actually settles down to business. Last Sunday morning, while in church, we noticed a well-developed mosquito quite slightly on the move, and very busily driving them to starvation, while you like a good teacher, fatten on the offalings of an miserable wages you import, contrary to the laws of your country, and to the wishes of your government.

We the pioneers of this country built it up, civilized it, and intend to hold it for our use and for our children, whom you seek to dispossess.

Whilst we allowed you to share the business, we never dreamed that you would dare thus to try to supplant us, and establish a system of slavery on our soil and under the British flag, in the face of our boast that where it floats no vestige of slavery shall exist. This you must put a stop to and at once. All who live in our country must be free men and good citizens.

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For the sake of peace we entreat you to listen to this our first and last warning, and act accordingly and at once before it is too late.

THE CHINESE RESTRICTION.

Discussion on the Government Measure.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Mr. Chapleau moved for committee of the whole house to consider the resolution providing that it is expedient to impose an entry fee or duty of $50 on every person of Chinese origin entering Canada; that no vessel coming to Canada shall carry more than one Chinese immigrant for every fifty tons of its tonnage; and that the master of a vessel carrying such immigrants shall be personally liable for the payment of entry fees. He narrated the travels of the commissioners. He said that a certain amount of feeling existed in Victoria on the arrival of the commissioners, and that they were received with a kind of protest that the people had not been duly notified so as to facilitate the giving of evidence before the commission. He contended that sufficient time had been given. He said that as soon as the Imperial authorities learned that the Canadian government was very about to deal with the Chinese question, they had notified the Canadian government that, notwithstanding the treaty between Great Britain and China the Imperial authorities were leaving the Dominion parliament perfectly free to deal with the question as they might deem expedient. (Hear, hear.) He said that the proposed government measure was intended to grant the reasonable demands of the people in British Columbia, and was in accordance with the petitions submitted by the legislature of that province. He dealt with the character of the Chinese, coming to the conclusion that they were

NOT MORE FILTHY

or more given to crime than others. At the same time they were more docile, more easy to manage, than whites. The Chinese had built the three great Pacific roads of the United States. But for them the immense fruit trade of California could not have been built up. There was no objection to them except among the workingmen. It was argued that they did not support wives and families, paid nothing to schools and churches, and that workingmen had the right to be protected against them. He did not know, but that there was something in that contention. It could not be denied, however, that the Chinaman were a better instrument than Europeans in the hands of a builder, especially on great works involving millions of expenditure. He believed that the peace of British Columbia would be threatened unless some restrictive legislation were passed by the parliament. The proposed measure was not cruel or unjust, but he thought it would amount almost to the prohibition of the immigration of that class of Chinese whom it was so desirable to exclude, and especially of those who could bear competition with white labor. He explained that under the resolutions before the house fifty dollars would be charged as an entry fee every time a Chinaman entered the country, no matter how often.

Mr. Shakespeare expressed pleasure at the prospect which the people of British Columbia had of being, to a certain extent, relieved from the curse under which they had suffered. While the measure was not all that some people desired, he regarded it as the beginning of better things. He pointed out that when the railway was finished a great number of Chinamen would be out of work and the evil would be greater than it is to-day. It had been said that there was no legislation in this country. The reason was that some Chinamen had arrived at was, he believed, because the persons who could give information on the subject, who knew of cases of lepros, would not appear before the commission because they considered it unfair and discourteous to do so.

Mr. Baker (Victoria, B. C.) said that one would have supposed from the speech of the secretary of state that he was opposing instead of proposing the measure, nine-tenths of his speech being pro Chinese. He believed that the majority of the people appeared before the commission and gave evidence favorable to the Chinese were employers of Chinese labor, or were otherwise interested. He thought it was quite natural for the people of British Columbia to feel annoyed at not being notified of the intended visit of the commissioners, and at the apparent slight put upon British Columbia members, who were well qualified by long experience to give testimony on the subject. He contended that the people in other parts of the Dominion, besides British Columbia, had advocated the exclusion of the Chinese. He referred for the corroboration of this to the resolution passed by the Hamilton workingmen.

It being six o'clock the speaker left the chair.

After recess, Messrs. Baker (Victoria), Gordon and Homer spoke on the resolutions. The house went into committee on the resolutions. In committee, Mr. Baker suggested that the maximum immigration of Chinese should be one passenger for every hundred tons of tonnage of the vessel instead of one for every fifty. Mr. Chapleau did not accept the suggestion. He explained that the payment of a restrictive duty would apply to Chinese coming in from the United States as well as directly from China.

The resolutions were reported, and a bill founded on them introduced.

A resolution providing for the payment of a Chinese interpreter was adopted in committee of the whole house. The bill formerly introduced was withdrawn.

Mr. Gordon thought it was quite a compliment to British Columbia that the house should, at this late stage of the session, listen to a discussion of this question and devote a period of time to legislating upon it. He congratulated the dominion government upon keeping its promise to push this measure, which, though not so restrictive as some might desire, was a move in the right direction.

Mr. Homer said that while he believed in 1884 that an act restricting the importation of Chinese labor in British Columbia would have been premature, owing to the unfinished condition of the Canadian Pacific railway, he believed the time had now come when such restriction should be adopted. At the present time, with the railway construction for the present nearly ended, there was a surplus of labor in this province. The immigration of Chinamen had been very large, and threatened to convert the province into a Chinese colony, unless some restriction such as was proposed should be adopted.

The motion was carried and the house went into committee.

The resolutions were reported and a bill founded thereon was introduced and read a first time.

The house went into committee on the resolution providing for the appointment and remuneration of a controller, interpreter and other persons, who may be appointed under the bill.

The resolution was reported.

THE POODLE DOG ROTISSERIE.—The above is the name of a new restaurant which will be opened in about a week by L. Marbouef, late chief cook of the Driard, and D. Hamm. This will be a first-class French restaurant, and the only one of the kind in the city.

THE Victoria Transfer Co. will exchange horses and second-hand vehicles for all kinds of farm produce.

Teachers' Examination.

The examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, which has been in progress during the past few days, was in full session yesterday. The total number of applicants last year was 99, not including those who obtained renewals of certificates. This year the number applying for certificates is 71, an increase of nearly 20 per cent; while the total number, including renewals, is about 100. Yesterday afternoon, during the examination in mental arithmetic, the 71 people were so intent on their mental calculations that a feather could have been heard fall to the floor, so intense was the silence.

The applicants are about equally divided between the two sexes, with a greater number this year from the eastern provinces than formerly. Physically and in intelligence they are an exceptionally fine body of aspirants for qualification as teachers. The examination will close on Wednesday afternoon next.

The Barkerville Public School.

The midsummer examination of the Barkerville public school was held in the Theatre Royal on Friday, the 26th inst. As this is an event of the season the theatre was comfortably filled by the children, their parents, and friends. The ordinary routine of examination was considerably enlivened and varied by recitings, recitations, and singing, in which all the pupils took part. Judging from the frequent applause, the audience was greatly pleased and amused by these youthful entertainers. The singing was excellent; indeed, it is doubtful whether there is another school of twenty four children in this dominion to compare with them in this respect.

In one other respect as a school they bear the palm—intelligent faces, excellent physique and neat attire, not alone on examination days, but at all times.

Credit is due to Mr. W. L. Jones, who through illness was unavoidably absent from the examination.

Towards the close of the programme Mr. Ferguson, who always attends these entertainments to encourage the teachers and scholars, "passed round the hat," and in a few moments secured for the children's annual treat a sum nearly as large as the Victoria volunteers' fund.

The best recitations were "The Volunteer's Grave," by Allie M. M. Bowron, and "Colonel Burnaby," by Jennie Kelly; Miss Annie E. Brown was the roll of honor for deportment, and Master James Kelly for regularity of attendance.

Eighty Years of Ignorance.

Summer Hartwell, the octogenarian hermit, of Shirley, Mass., is dead. He lived and died in the room where he was born. He passed half his life in locality