Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1887.

THE CITIZENS' BALL.

The ball of Friday evening was a popular mark of the esteem in which Sir Michael Culme-Seymour and his officers are held by the citizens of British Columbia. The attendance was larger than at any similar affair, and the enjoyment from first to last was unalloyed by asingle untoward incident. Sir Michael and the officers of the fleet cannot but feel highly pleased at this expression of popular regard, and will bear with them to their far-away homes pleasurable remembrances of the hospitality and friendly feeling of the people of the province. Rear-Admiral Seymour and staff, who have contributed largely to the pleasure and prosperity of Victoria and Esquimalt, will leave in a few days for England, to be followed shortly by the flagship Triumph. In wishing them favorable winds and a speedy and happy re-union with their friends in Merrie England, we know that we but echo the sentiments of every man, woman and child in the Pacific province. "May their shadows never grow less!"

NOT REPRESENTATIVES.

Loud mouthed demagogues like those who pretended to represent the labor element in this city at Friday night's meeting will fast bring the honest workingmen into disrespect should they continue their antics. If they were representative men nobody would object, but they are simply a lot of ranters who think their field of labor is the platform. Unfitted by education to take the position they assume, not deputed by the true workingmen, these people, led by his worship the mayor who is as much at home at a spiritualistic *seance* as a Chinese banquet, simply assume a position which they are unworthy to fill. If those who take the leading part in the so-called "labor meetings" are supposed to be representative of the men who toil, then we can only express our surprise and regret. We do not believe they are; we do believe that the noble men who work, and do not waste their time in talk, have no part in the "funny business" which is to be imposed upon a long-suffering public during the winter.

THE COMOX ELECTION.

It is very evident that the electors of Comox are determined, very wisely, to return a local man to represent them in the local legislature. Such a decision is commendable and in keeping with the good sense which characterizes that industrious and intelligent community. The only interloper on the rights of its own citizens is T. B. Humphreys, who has been "drummed out" of almost every constituency on the Island. That such a man will gain their favors in preference to one of their own honest citizens no one can believe. Flowery language and voluble nothingness can never be a substitute for nobility of soul and an upright career. These latter the would-be M.P.P. for Comox cannot, even in the widest stretch of his fertile imagination, lay claim to. Let the Comox electorate settle on *one* of their own men and put an end to the unsavory career of the "Great Rejected" of Vancouver Island. If all the candidates mentioned run he *might* slip in. In that event Comox would suffer an everlasting disgrace.

AN EXPLODED THEORY.

There are a few political agitators in every period of a country's history who seem destined to hit upon some one or another political scheme which has in the past been so thoroughly dissected, and discussed and so unanimously rejected that there is no possibility of it securing even a temporary popularity. These politicians always live in opposition to the established order of things. They are not men who are endowed with an inventive political genius. They have not even an ordinary insight into the tendencies of the times. They are utterly incapable of formulating a progressive policy in line with the aspirations of their countrymen. They fail for the simple reason that they solicit support for their flimsy rehabilitations of the fallicies and follies, which have long since been sifted, exploded and rejected. The grit party display the lack of a positive policy and their want of a progressive leader in giving even a partial support to a scheme so often rejected as that of commercial union has been in the past political history of Canada. In 1872, we find that the Hon. Mr. Justice Gray, who so ably represented St. John, N.B., in the provincial parliament, and is now a judge of the supreme court of this province, discussed the same commercial union scheme in the following words:—

"The proposition which has been sometimes mooted of a Zolverein with the United States is simply a commercial amalgamation with that country to the exclusion of all others, except on such terms as her policy might dictate. It would not only render impossible our present connection with England, but it may seriously be doubted whether, even if it could be obtained consistently with that connection, it is desirable. It would be impolitic in Canada, under any circumstances, even if separated from England, to tie her hands to one country, however good the market that country may offer. The more varied the channels of trade, the more diverse the nations with which she may have to deal, the more varied will be the development of her powers, and the greater the stimulus to bring into existence latent, but unused sources of wealth. Some nations want what others do not want, and the effort to supply the varied demand tells upon the productive enterprise of the country.

Desirable, therefore, as may be the market of the United States, the price paid for obtaining it by such means would be too high. . . . . Not only would it make Canadian progress dependent entirely upon the fluctuations of business or politics in the United States; but it would in a very short time merge Canada into the United States politically as well as commercially. The Zolverein of the German States terminated in their political absorption into Prussia, and history under similar circumstances on the American continent would but repeat itself."

Such considerations as these have ever outweighed any desire which Canadians may have had to secure free admission for their natural products into the markets of the United States. There are some things which the nation as well as the individual cannot afford to do. Can a woman afford to sell her good name or a man his honor for the paltry consideration of a few dimes or dollars? Even less can a country, such as Canada, afford to barter its commercial and political independence, its institutions, its responsible self-government, its heritage of history for a meagre extension of its trade and that only in one direction.

THE VERDICT IN THE MORROW CASE.

The jury in the case of R. F. Morrow, indicted for embracery as has before been chronicled in THE COLONIST, remained in session for seven hours at San Francisco and was unable to agree on a verdict. It is understood that it stood 11 for conviction to 1 for acquital. The case was conducted by Colonel Fournoy in consequence of the illness of the District Attorney and by Assistant District Attorney Graves. The proceedings developed many curious features.

Three witnesses were absent, namely:

1. Morris Davis.
2. A. C. Dietz, one of Creighton's bondsmen.
3. Attorney Friedenrich.

The witnesses McCord and the Northeys refused to testify on the ground that by doing so they might render themselves liable to prosecution for felony. It is understood that they had previously given their testimony before the grand jury, and that it was on that testimony mainly that Morrow was indicted. McCord was indicted for the same offense shortly after Morrow, and Northey has since been indicted. The whole case was before the grand jury, but it could not be got in the same condition before the petty jury. The affirmative testimony before one branch of the court (the grand jury) was shut off from the other, the petty jury, by the refusal of the witnesses to answer. In other systems of jurisprudence if a crime be committed the main object is to discover the guilty party and punish him. It is not generally considered material how the evidence is obtained, provided no violence is used toward the accused. He is examined frequently. Efforts are then made to discover whether his story hangs together. To be sure he may refuse to explain at all, but in that case the presumptions are against him. The knowledge obtained by one department of the judiciary is not a sealed book to the other. In California the case is different. You may have the facts bottled up in one department and can't get them into the other. It would be a comical sort of business if it were not productive of such monstrous evils. But negative testimony can be quite as strong as affirmative. The refusal of the witnesses to give evidence had its effect. It could have had, in the nature of things, but one meaning. That meaning eleven of the jurors were not slow to perceive. They voted for conviction on the circumstantial proofs thus afforded. The single refractory juror then came on the scene and the whole mechanism went to pieces. There is much food for reflection in this narrative. The case is the second chapter in a most extraordinary series. The original jury fixers in the case of Mrs. Wright's suit for damages were fined $500 each and they paid the fine without a murmur. They were subsequently indicted, when one, Doane, was acquitted; a second, Creighton, was convicted and skipped, and the third, Northey, was allowed to go free because of an alleged lack of evidence. Then the curtain was further lifted by McCord and Northey, when Morrow, who was deputed by the railroad company, of which he owned nearly one-tenth, to attend to the case, appeared to have been uncovered. There is distinctly visible throughout tampering with justice in various forms, disappearance of witnesses, communication followed by reticence on the part of witnesses, intrigue within intrigue and anything but an edifying chapter of the working of the judicial system. So far justice has only been satisfied to the extent of the $500 fine paid by each of the three alleged jury-fixers of the first line, and the conviction of one jury-fixer who immediately thereafter withdrew himself beyond the reach of the court. Emerson, in the Chinese jury-fixing case, got five years, the extreme limit of the law. But at best it is only a queer outcome so far as it goes. Considering all the moral certainties with which it appears to abound it may be regarded as almost farcical. But the end is not yet. There is still a chance to stamp out this jury-fixing business. There will have to be more trials. Morrow will again plead, McCord and Northey will have to do the same. If the *toredos* that are honeycombing legal procedure are not eliminated, the Bay City might as well give up. Enough has already transpired to enlighten the community, not only as to its weak spots, but how the weak spots are contrived. Every candidate for office who is only even remotely connected with the administration of the law must hereafter be closely scrutinized. This is a work that should not be put off any longer. It is absolutely essential to the maintenance of decent society. From no class of men ought a more active assistance be expected than from the lawyers themselves. The system that is growing up reduces them to the position of absurd supernumeraries in a wretched judicial pantomine. What would be the use of employing a lawyer and giving him large retainers if litigation can be determined by the jury-fixers in the background. The most logical arguments of the former would fall on unheeding ears, their most elaborate briefs would be good for nothing but waste paper. The dark shadows of the Judge-fixers are not wanting to complete their overthrow, though so far no one has been able to fully divest them of their disguises. There never was a greater necessity for a general uprooting. Six or eight months from date the process of renewing in part the judicial mechanism will be going on. If the experience now gained is not carried over to that time there will in the near future be more causes for humiliation than are now observable. The most inveterate of the shirkers of civic duty, whether at the ballot-box or in the jury-box, must be convinced by this time that they can no longer remain passive and inert. The city by the Golden Gate should practice some of Canada's virtues.

THE POSTAL CENTRE.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *Mail*, who is, as a rule, accurate in his information, telegraphes his paper as follows from the Federal Capital under date of the 20th instant:

"Chief Postmaster Inspector Dewe and Inspector Fletcher, of British Columbia, who are here just now, discussed with the Postmaster General before his departure for the east a proposed arrangement for handling as well as distributing the mails on the new route between Japan and England. Victoria, it is likely, will be made quite a postal centre under the impending postal arrangement, all foreign mails coming east and destined for points in the United States and Canada being distributed from there. The sorting of foreign mails in course of transhipment will probably be done at Montreal, which will be the other postal terminus on the route."

This will probably set at rest a question which eager enthusiasts at Vancouver have wrestled with only to find that their labors were all in vain. Victoria will be to the west as a great postal centre as Montreal is destined to be to the east and the decision is only in keeping with the usual wise discretion which distinguishes the department. As we have before said, the mistake into which our friends across the gulf had fallen into was in taking the word "Vancouver," which appeared in the cablegrams in connection with this matter as referring to their town. The folly of giving the "terminal city" a name which leads to endless confusion is now becoming more apparent. Englishmen confound Vancouver City with Vancouver Island, which to them is synonymous with Victoria.

THE "TIMES" AND ITS GRIEVANCES

Our esteemed evening contemporary is never happy unless he has a grievance. Hon. John Robson seems to be his *bete noir* just now. First he had, according to the *Times*, gone off on a holiday. It is no secret that his trip to the east was the result of a direct official request from the Dominion government for a British Columbia minister to proceed to Ottawa to discuss several important matters, including the Fishery Question. Mr. Robson was eminently qualified to talk over with the Cabinet the Behring's Sea seizures, and to "post" the Commissioner on many points concerning that most important matter to this city and province. No one will doubt that he has been of invaluable assistance. We opine that the men directly interested in the seizures in Victoria will have no quarrel with the Provincial Secretary because of his championship of their cause. Then again, we were told that Mr. Robson had cast in his influence on the side of Disallowance. A false interview in an Ottawa paper made him say that British Columbians were willing to forego railway connection with the boundary, even though it would be a benefit to them. Mr. Robson, in a letter to the Ottawa *Free Press* denied explicitly that he ever said anything of the kind. The interview in another column from the Toronto *Mail* places his true views before the people. The public generally will have little hesitation in judging between Mr. Robson and his detractors. And lastly, terrible crime in the eyes of the Grit organs, he failed to attend the so-called Inter-Provincial Conference. When the Provincial Secretary left here he was not deputed by the government to attend the Quebec meeting, nor has he been since. The wisdom of this course will probably be bourne out by the results. As Sir John Macdonald wrote in reply to an invitation for one of his ministry to attend, it is quite improbable the Conference will result in any good. There was no duty incumbent on the British Columbia government to sent a delegate to the meeting of the four Grit premiers in the historic city of Quebec, nor to take part in the junketings which the occasion afforded.

AT the burial of Mrs. Craik, the novelist, a hymn was sung which it was said she wrote when Miss Mulock. One verse is as follows:—

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust,"
O truly now the words we say.
Left behind, we wait in trust.
For the Resurrection Day.
Father, in Thy gracious keeping
Leave we now Thy servant sleeping.

TO WHAT poet did Tennyson refer in this verse of "In Memoriam?"—

I hold it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.

This long-vexed question has been settled by Rev. Dr. Gatty, who states that he had it from Tennyson himself that Goethe was meant.

MR. NORQUAY is quite indignant at the presumption which dictated the publication in the Montreal *Star* of the statement that he made a bitter speech against the Government in reference to Disallowance. The report in question, he declares is incorrect. He made no bitter attack upon the Dominion Government, but simply said that Confederation was the result of compromise, and that if the constitution granted by the British North America Act was liberally interpreted it was broad enough to answer every want and to serve all desired purposes.

PERHAPS the cleverest speech President Cleveland has made was that at Fayetteville, New York, recently. Among other reminiscences were the following: "There are other things that recall the scenes and incidents of my boyhood. I remember Green Lake and the fish that I tried to catch and never caught, and which I suppose are there to-day. Yes, and I remember the story of the panther seen on the shore and how scared I was. But I have heard so much howling for the past two years that I do not think that the panther would frighten me now. I could tell some of the old residents of Fayetteville who took off their front gates forty years ago. I remember this thing, as since I have been in Washington I have been accused of so many crimes that taking off a gate seems to me almost a virtue."

MR. RUSKIN recently purchased some water color drawings of Old Folkstone, and in reply to a suggestion that he should present them to the town museum, he said:

"I can only reply that as New Folkestone has sold all that was left of Old Folkestone to the service of Old Nick in the multiform personality of the Southeastern railway company, and charges me through the said company a penny every time I want to look at the sea from the old pier, and allows itself to to be blinded for a league along the beach by smoke more black than thunder clouds, I am not in the least minded to present New Folkestone with any peeps and memories of the shore it has destroyed, or the harbor it has filled and polluted."

THE German Societies of Engineers are anxious to establish a standard screw thread based on the metrical system, and have been in communication with American engineers with regard to the Sellers thread in use in the United States. Germany favors this standard, partly because the balance of opinion received from America inclines toward the Sellers thread in preference to the Whitworth, and also because, in addition to being in uniformity with the metrical standard, the threads are square at top and bottom, and afford a larger bearing surface than the rounded Whitworth thread. Many experiments have in recent years shown the general superiority of finer threads, and with modern tool making there is no difficulty about the finer thread as a commercial one.

THE bank statement for September has been issued in the form of a supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, and bears date the 15th October. The principal changes are as follows: Capital paid up has been increased by $2,170, divided as follows: Traders, $200; Western, $300; Banque de St. Jean, $10; Western Townships, $1,300; and Commercial Bank of Manitoba, $360. Molson's Bank has added to reserve fund $75,000. Notes in circulation show that business is stirring up briskly, having increased since August return $2,099,141.98. Dominion government demand and fixed date deposits have increased $755,580.53. Deposits held as security for contracts have been reduced $54,030.20. Provincial deposits on demand and on a fixed date have diminished $581,178.47. People's deposits show an increase $371,145.72. Deposits on demand have increased $899,131.58, while deposits to be withdrawn after notice have been withdrawn to the extent of $527,985.86. A second loan of $32,600 held by the Bank of London, in Canada, has been wiped off, and loans held by other banks not secured have been reduced about $24,000. Amounts due to other banks in Canada show an increase of only a few hundred dollars, while debts to banks and agencies in the United States have been paid off to the extent of $56,716.48. Amounts due to banks and agencies in Great Britain show an increase of $227,103.29. Liabilities other than the foregoing have been paid off to the extent of $77,897.74. The statement is regarded as very satisfactory.

LABOR MEETING.

The meeting at the City Hall last night, which was called to discuss the labor question, was attended by about 150 residents of the city. Mayor Fell was voted to the chair, and opened the evening in a speech in which he said he was heart and soul with the laboring classes, and had always been a sympathizer with them. He went on in this strain for some time, during which he lauded his own virtues to the skies.

Capt. A. E. McCullum then read a paper on monopoly, taxes and railways as the labor question in Canada, and commercial union with the United States. He thought if protection was wanted that a fence should be built around the whole of North America, but the fence between Canada and the United States should be pulled down.

Mr. J. McClymont spoke on land, monopoly, and other real and imaginary evils for over an hour. At the end of this speech Mayor Fell said that he would have to retire, and asked that another chairman be elected, and Capt. McCallum was unanimously voted to the position.

Mr. W. A. Robertson then took the floor, and echoed the remarks of the previous speakers in his usual windy way.

During the course of the proceedings a resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting extended its sympathy to the Labor Congress at Hamilton, Ontario. It was also resolved that the present manner of holding elections of school trustees was wrong, and that the trustees and councillors should be elected together.

A resolution was carried that monthly meetings be held in the city hall, commencing with January, and that the Mayor and councillors be asked to allow the hall to be used for that purpose.

After a vote of thanks to both of the chairmen, the meeting closed.

LABOR MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR: It was really amusing to hear Mayor Fell at the meeting on Friday night palming himself off as the champion of the workingman, when it is a well known fact he never looses an opportunity to decry the efforts of the workingmen to better their condition. Why, sir, only a few weeks ago, in an interview a newspaper man had with Mayor Fell in the city of Tacoma, he told the reporter that we could not get along in Victoria without the Chinaman; that he was an actual necessity; and yet the workingmen will ask such a man to preside at one of their public meetings. Then take W. A. Robertson, one of the great guns of the Grit meeting. Who was it that restricted the franchise in the city of Victoria for the election of mayor and councillors? Why the council of which W. A. Robertson was a member, and Mr. Robertson heartily supported the measure. Workingmen, are these the kind of representatives you are prepared to support? Then you deserved to be oppressed and will be.

WORKINGMAN.

LADY BRASSEY.

Statement that, Maddened With Fever, She Committed Suicide.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A society paper says: The death of Lady Brassey, I am informed, was almost tragic. Maddened by fever, she jumped overboard from the yacht and her husband, who followed her, was with difficulty, rescued from sharing the fate of his loyal and affectionate wife. Eight months ago a young reporter, who had been taken from the Bombay *Gazette* to act as Lady Brassey's private secretary, committed suicide by leaping from the Sunbeam when it was out two days from Bombay. He left a letter to Lady Brassey, and this communication, together with the dreadful manner of his death, in all probability so preyed upon the peculiarly sensitive and imaginative mind of Lady Brassey, as to aid to bring about, if not directly cause, this sad ending of her life.

BALL TO THE FLEET.

The Event the Most Fashionable and Successful of the Year.

List of Those Present—Description of Some of the Lovely Costumes—The Arrangements Perfect—A Brilliant Scene of Festivity.

One of the most fashionable events of the year is the citizens' ball to the fleet, and it is generally one of the pleasantest. The various officers who have been stationed at Esquimalt have ever been generous in their entertainment of our citizens and Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour and his staff have not been one whit behind in their hospitality since they have been on this station, as can be vouched for by the social world of Victoria. It is in order to show some degree of the appreciation of the many kindnesses extended to the citizens of Victoria, that the ball to the fleet has been gotten up, and it has turned out to be the most successful affair of the kind that has ever been held.

Since the erection of Assembly Hall, Fort street, it has not been utilized to the extent it could profitably have been. It is admirably suited for the purpose intended, being provided with every convenience and comfort, and it is hoped that the future will see more numerous gatherings. Last evening the rooms were specially decorated for the ball. The first doorway was curtained with flags, and the walls of the reception hall and entrances to the dressing and card rooms on either side were gay with bunting. The entrance to the grand dancing floor was curtained with heavy silk and flags, and immediately within was the band stage, also beautifully draped with flags, evergreen trees stretching to the walls. The walls were hung with a varied character of bunting, and the effect in the gaslight was very pretty. Ranged on each side of the floor was every variety of seat, where a pleasant *tete-a-tete* could be enjoyed by those who did not care to dance, and from which a splendid vision of the merry dancers could be had.

At the western end of the hall was the entrance to the dining room, the tables in which were groaning under their weight of edibles of every tempting description. The seating capacity of the room is about one hundred and fifty, and the convenient arrangement of kitchen and other rooms for serving the supper rendered it a very easy matter to supply every demand with fair alacrity by the corps of waiters. The arrangements for the ball and supper were undertaken by the management of the Assembly Club, and the great measure of success attending their efforts must indeed have been very gratifying to them.

Shortly after eight the guests commenced to arrive, each carriage carrying a precious freight. Nearly every hack in town had several trips to make. At 8:30 the magnificent band of H.M.S. Triumph struck up the opening lancers and soon the hall was a brilliant scene, each movement of the dancers forming a pretty picture. The various numbers of the programme were well patronized, and the many delighted guests present pronounced it the grandest ball that was ever held in Victoria, so thoroughly enjoyable was the whole affair. Supper was served at midnight, and delicious refreshments were served during the evening. Every arrangement seemed perfect, and the citizens of Victoria owe a debt of gratitude to the management of the ball for the great success attained. Dancing was indulged in until the small hours of the morning and the great majority of the dancers remained until the strains of "God Save the Queen" declared the event completed.

Among the beautiful and elegant costumes worn by the ladies present, the following were noticeable:

Mrs. Gov. Nelson, white satin and plush, with pearl ornaments.

Mrs. R. P. Rithet, an exquisite dress of Nile green silk; ornaments diamonds.

Mrs. Capt. J. Irving, a beautiful pink satin with white lace; ornaments, flowers.

Mrs. D. R. Harris, cream moire-antique with embroidered panel front, exquisitely decorated with tulle and pearls; ornaments, yellow poppy flowers and honiton lace.

Miss McDonald, black and white faille plain.

Miss E. McDonald, white satin and lace.

Mrs. A. J. Smith, fawn-colored silk with pink trimmings; ornaments, diamonds and pink flowers.

Miss Helen Good, pale pink satin, with lace and rose buds.

Mrs. W. J. Goepel, pale blue satin with cream lace; ornaments, pearls and flowers.

Miss Bate, black lace with steel ornaments.

Miss Mary Bate, cream satin and lace; ornaments, cream roses and pearls.

Mrs. P. D. Goepel, cream satin, with pink roses.

Mrs. R. J. Blanchard, low bodice and court train of ivory-colored oriental brocaded satin, with petticoat of satin duchesse entirely covered with old Irish point lace; ornaments, pearls and natural flowers.

Mrs. H. P. Bell, low bodice and train of cream-colored silk lined with cardinal lace petticoat; ornaments, pearls, saphires and natural flowers.

Mrs. W.H. Ellis, ivory white silk skirt, satin petticoat. Ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Withrow, cream satin, Valenciennes overdress. Ornaments, pearls.

Miss Dickinson, white satin skirt, silk overdress. Ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. W. Moresby, cream satin, plush trimmings. Ornaments, diamonds.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE LIST OF INVITED GUESTS:

A

Anderson Mr and Mrs J R, Anderson Mr Alex, Austin Mr and Mrs and the Misses, Anderson Mrs Glenny, Arrowsmith Miss, Anderson Miss, Agassiz Miss.

B

Balfour Mr, Rogers Mr, Bodwell Mr F, Burns Mr G H, Bennett Mr W, Butler Mr and Mrs, Barnard Mr and Mrs F, Bowman Mr J, Boville Mr, Begbie Sir Matthew, Bowker Mrs, Blaiklock Mrs, Bartlett Mr and Mrs, Brady Mrs and the Misses, Bushby Miss, Beanlands Rev and Mrs, Bishop of Colombia and Hill Mrs, Bowden Miss, Bell Mrs H P, Blanchard Mrs R J, Brealey Mr H, Brealey Mr A.

C

Crease Justice Hon Mr and Mrs and the Misses Croasdaile, Croft Mr and Mrs, Charles Mr Mrs and Miss, Commanding Officer and Officers U S Garrison at Port Townsend, Cridge Bishop Mr and the Misses, Cochrane Mr and Lady Adela.

D

Dickinson Miss, Davie Mr and Mrs Theo, Drake Mr Mrs and the Misses, Drake Mr and Mrs W T, Davie Dr Mrs and Miss, Dunsmuir Hon R Mrs and the Misses, Dumbleton Mr F G, Davies Mr J, DeLeVeull Mr and the Misses, Drummond Mr, Drummond Capt, Denman Mr, Dupont Miss, Douglas Lady, Davey Miss, Dumblet Mr Mrs and the Misses, Davis Rev and Mrs, Dobbin Mr and Mrs, Deardon Dr, D'Esterre Mr and Mrs.

E

Elliott Mr, Ella Mr Mrs and Miss, Earle Mr and Mrs, Eberts Mr and Mrs, Eberts Miss, Ellis Mr and Mrs.

F

Ferguson Mr A, Finlayson Mr Mrs and Misses, Fell Mr Mayor, Freedman Mr, Finlayson Mr R D, Fitzgerald Dr and Mrs, Freer Miss.

G.

Gowen Mr Mrs and Miss, Green Mr and Mrs A A, Gillespie Mr and Mrs, Grant Mrs, Gray Hon Mr Justice Mrs and the Misses, Goepel Mr and Mrs, Gore Mr and Mrs, Gibbon Mr, Grahame Mr Mrs and Miss, Gerasche Mr, Green Mr Ashdown, Galley Mrs and Miss, Goepel Mr and Mrs P, Grohman, Mr Baillie, Grenfell Lieut, R N and Mrs, Good Miss Helen.

H.

Helmcken Mr H, Helmcken Dr J D, Higgins Mr Mrs and Miss, Higgins Mr W R, Harris Mr and Mrs, Holland Mr, Hibben Mr Mrs and Miss, Handcock Mr and Mrs, Hamley Hon W, Hanington Dr and Mrs, Hunter Mr and Mrs Jos, Helmcken Dr and Miss, Harris Mr E A, Hamlin Mr and Mrs, Hebden Miss, Hartnagel Mr Mrs and Misses, Hicks Mr, Henderson Mr Stanley, Hanson Mr, Hopkins Miss.

I

Irving Capt and Mrs, Irving Mr and Mrs P Æ, Innes Mr Mrs and the Misses.

J

Jackson Mr and Mrs, Johnston Mr and Mrs M T, Jones Mr A W, Jones Mr R, Jones Mr Wilfred, Jones Mrs, Jones Mrs Jones Dr M N Mrs and Miss, Jerome Miss, Jenns Rev Mr and the Misses, Janion Mrs, Jackson Mrs E H and the Misses, Johnston Miss.

K

Keefer Mr and Mrs, King Miss, Kurtz Mrs.

L

Langley Mr and Miss, Lewis Capt and Mrs, Loewen Mr Mrs and the Misses, Lubbe Mr and Mrs, Laing Lieut R E, Langley Mr A, Leneven Miss, Lawson Miss, Laird Mr Wm, Laird Mr M.

M

McLean Mr and Mrs, McQuade Mr and Mrs E, Musgrave Mr Mrs and the Misses, Macdonald Hon W J Mrs and the Misses, Marvin Mr E sr, Moresby Mr and Mrs, Mason Mr and Mrs, Mouat Mr Mrs and the Misses, Marvin Mr W, Matthews Dr, Macdonald Mr C N, Nelson Mr Mrs and Miss, Mackay Mrs and the Misses, McKenzie Mr K, McKenzie Mrs and the Misses, Miles Mrs, Mainguay Mr and Mrs, Martin Mrs and Miss, Matthews (R N) Mr Mrs and Miss, Macdonald Mr R, Marvin Mr E.

N

Neufelder Mr and Mrs E C, Naden Mr, Neufelder Mrs, Nelson His Honor the Lieut. Governor and Mrs, Newton Miss A W.

O

O'Reilly Hon Mrs and Miss, O'Reilly Mr F.

P

Pooley Mr and Mrs, Pyke Mr, Prior Mr and Mrs, Prior Mr H K, Pemberton Mr Mrs and Miss, Payne Mr, Powell Dr Mrs and Miss, Phipps Mr and Miss, Perry Mrs, Power Mr and Mrs.

R

Rithet Mr and Mrs, Redmond Mr, Redfern Mr and Mrs, Roycraft Mr, Robson Hon J and Mrs, Rashdall Mrs, Redon Mr and Mrs, Richards Hon S Mrs and the Misses, Roberts Mr, Rhodes Mrs and Miss, Rome Mrs, Raymur Mr and Mrs, Richards Mr S O.

S

Smallfield Mr, Smith Mr T R, Stevens (U S A) Col and Mrs, Saunders Mr and Mrs, Snowden Mr and Mrs, Storey Mr and Mrs and the Misses, Strouss Mr, Smith Mr and Mrs J McB, Smith Mr and Mrs A J, Strouss Mr M, Sorby Mr and Miss, Sandeman Mr, Sadlier Miss, Scriven Ven Archdeacon and Mrs, Stanton Mr.

T

Taylor Mr W J, Tye Mr, Turner Hon J H and Mrs, Troup Mr and Mrs, Troup Mr M, Trutch Hon J W and Mrs, Trutch Mr and Mrs J, Taylor Miss, Thain Mrs and Miss, Taylor Rev G W and Mrs, Tuck Mrs, Tottie Mr, Thain Mr and Mrs M W.

V

Van Volkenburg Mr Mrs and Miss, Vernon Hon F G.

W

Withrow Miss, Wilson Mr Joseph, Ward Mr Mrs and the Misses, Wade Mr Mrs and Miss, Wilson Mr and Mrs C, Wilson Mr and Mrs Keith, Weiss Mr, Wolfenden Col Mrs and Miss, Ward Mr and Mrs R, Welham Miss, Williams Mrs and the Misses, Work Mrs, Wallace Mrs, Wake Mrs, Wake Mr and Mrs Gervas, Woods Miss L.

Y

Yates Mr J S, Yates Mr H M.

GOLD DISCOVERED.

Arrival at Duluth of Miners With a Box of Nuggets.

DULUTH, Oct. 25.—Fresh discoveries of gold have been announced on the north shore of Lake Superior, thirty miles back from Grand Marais. George and Frank Spencer, and a half-breed named Louis Beaublen, came in yesterday with several specimen nuggets of free gold. The metal has been found in pockets in this country before, but they have found a good vein of quartz. An old hammer and copper bowl were found, left by aborigines of years ago.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 25.—The reported find of gold near the international boundary was proved last evening by the arrival of George and Frank Spencer, of St. Louis, and Louis Beaublen, of British Northwest Territory, with a small tin box full of nuggets of native gold, including a magnificent specimen of almost entirely pure gold as large as a man's hand.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 25.—Considerable excitement was created to-day by the reported discovery of gold about fifteen miles from the mouth of the Chippewa river. Specimens of high value have been brought here.

MORNING DEW FOR HER COMPLEXION.

A young woman who officiated as maid to a New York belle who spent last summer at Bar Harbor, has just cleared up what was regarded, even at that resort, used as it is to queer freaks, as mysterious actions. Every morning my lady's maid was seen to leave the hotel between 5 and 6 and spread on the grass something that looked very like a fine white handkerchief. Then, having waited a few moments, she would gather up the article and return to her mistress' chamber. She now explains that it was part of her duties to wet a lace mouchoir—as the lady called it—with the early dew of the morning and then lay it over the face of the New York belle, who had an idea that it softened and added beauty and freshness to her complexion. Privately the maid admitted—not expecting to be engaged by the same damsel another season—that the young lady's ruse was a failure, as her complexion always looked moist and rather shiny, instead of having the clear tint she hoped for. That the first snow of winter is commonly supposed to remove freckles is an old conceit, but that the morning dew enhances the complexion of city belles is indeed a new "fad."—*Lewiston Journal.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from the teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and take no other. d&w

HON. JOHN ROBSON

Discusses British Columbia With an Ottawa Correspondent—His Views Generally—The Southern Railway.

Hon. John Robson has been interviewed at great length by the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *Mail*. The report occupies a column and a quarter of that journal and is calculated to be a splendid advertisement for the province. He spoke of the inducements to immigrants, education and roadmaking, the growth of the towns, and being asked as to manufactures replied as follows:

"In Victoria there are the large Albion Iron Works and several smaller foundries. There are also wood, leather, boot and shoe, brick, clothing, soap, cigar, carriage and various other industries which do not occur to me just now. New Westminster has the advantage of securing the first woollen factory, and it has a very extensive and complete wood-manufacturing establishment (the Royal City Mills), which is now shipping extensively to Boston, New York, Montreal and other eastern markets the products of some of our peerless woods. At Vancouver manufacturing industries are already beginning to take root. The municipal council have offered very liberal bonuses, and the establishment of an extensive ironworks is now under way, while the erection of smelting works is about to be undertaken. Other manufacturing industries will undoubtedly follow, Vancouver being recognized as a convenient point for collecting the raw material and distributing the manufactured article. The opinion is that our province will become great as a manufacturing centre, and I feel sure it will. Take our geographical position, as the natural gateway through which shall pass the trade of the Orient and the Occident. See how nature has given us a monopoly of coal stores on the Pacific and has placed coal and iron and other valuable metals side by side! These being potent factors cannot fail in making our province great commercially, politically and industrially, with the markets of both continents and two oceans open to us. All that is required to make British Columbia great as a manufacturing country is capital, and that cannot long be wanting with such inviting conditions as are presented. I consider the province presents a good opening for capital. While warning the poorer class of immigrants against coming unless properly provided for, I have no hesitation in saying that I regard the province as the 'capitalists' paradise.' In the development of our vast and varied resources there is ample scope."

"What is the feeling in British Columbia upon the subject of commercial union?"

"Up to the time I left the subject had been but little discussed. The Victoria Board of Trade had however, taken the question up, and the result was the passage of a resolution against it."

Has the railway 'disallowance' question agitated your people yet?"

"Not to any extent. The qustion has not practically come home to us yet; and it is hoped that it may not. The only contemplated railway in our province to which it could well apply is the Southern railway, connecting New Westminster with the American railway system; but it would so obviously be a valuable feeder of the C. P. R. that it is difficult to believe it would be opposed by the Federal government in the interests of that company."

His business in Ottawa embraced, he said, *inter alia*, Indian matters more in the line of general policy than specific cases but he did not feel himself in a position to discuss the subject at present.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

On being asked whether the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway was meeting the expectations of its projectors and of the public, Mr. Robson replied: "As regards the projectors the question is a difficult one to answer. The line, Mr. Dunsmuir may, for all practical purposes, be regarded as the real father and projector of that railway. It is safe to say that none but a far-seeing, enterprising and plucky man would have undertaken that work. These qualities are possessed by Mr. Dunsmuir in an eminent degree, and there seems no reason for doubting that his enterprise and pluck will meet with fitting reward. That the road is beginning to develop a traffic, open up and settle the country through which it passes and make itself felt for good, is a recognized fact. A Government survey for the proposed extension of the road to the northern end of Vancouver Island is now in progress. Looking at it from a provincial standpoint, such an extension would open up a large area of valuable agricultural, mineral and timber land. It would also give ready access to the Queen Charlotte group of islands and to Canada's great 'sea farm,' abounding in valuable food and oil fish of various kinds. To the Dominion Government it would mean the speedy and extensive development of what bids fair to be the greatest fishing industry in the world, while it would materially tend to people the seaboard with a hardy and industrious population, and bring an otherwise troublesome Indian population more effectually under civilizing influences and control. To the Dominion and Imperial Governments it would supply the ready and effective means of defence against hostile invasion and render the protection of our precious coal stores and cities a comparatively easy matter. These are some of the considerations which encourage us to expect Federal and Imperial aid in carrying out a work which the province unaided could not undertake."

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

"Does your province feel interested in the work of the International Fisheries Commission?"

"Most certainly it does. Under the last treaty British Columbia was, on a mere quibble, excluded from the American markets, and has suffered very much in consequence. To few, if any parts of the Dominion is the question of reciprocity of greater importance than to British Columbia. Open markets in the United States for our coal, fish and lumber, would be an immense advantage to us. I am free to admit, however, that I am by no means as sanguine as some about reciprocity being the outcome of the commission."

Mr. Robson was asked if he thought the Behring's Sea dispute should come within the scope of the commission, but he intimated that he would prefer not to express an opinion on that point.

POLICE COURT.

Wm. Pascoe, a Seller of Intoxicants, Made an Example of—Geo. Webster, Charged with Embezzlement, Dismissed—Youthful Robbers Sent to Prison.

[Before Mr. E. Johnson, S. M.]

Jenny, an Indian woman on remand, charged with stealing a shawl. His honor discharged the woman.

SUPPLYING INTOXICANTS.

Wm. Pascoe, charged by officer Robb, with selling liquor to Indians.

The officer stated that he was on duty between the hours of six and eight o'clock p. m.; nearly every night has seen Indians traveling in and out of defendant's beer bottling establishment; on the 26th saw two Indians, one of them being a prisoner now in the dock; Officer Walker and witness followed the Indian called Willie Robb, and found a bottle of beer in his pocket; the man informed us that he had procured the beer at defendant's house; believe defendant is the manager; witness was detailed on duty in that quarter for the past week.

Officer Walker, sworn, said that he knows defendant; he keeps a beer-bottling establishment on Chatham street; saw two Indians coming out of the place on Wednesday night, and followed one of them and took a bottle of beer out of his coat pocket; have heard and seen Indians in the house.

Dick, an Indian, said he was drunk on the night of