djourn to next Friday even-
urpose of holding a special
e selection of school trustees.

l then adjourned at 10:30

## ERRIES AND CREAM.

**dies' Festival at Philharmonic Yesterday Afternoon and Evening.**

ost successful and enjoyable
s delightful strawberry festi-
been given of late, was that
esterday afternoon and even-
monic Hall, by the Hebrew
ation of this city.
all was tastefully decorated
flowers and evergreens,
bouquets adorned each of
tables. Quantities of the
st delicious of strawberries,
rich thick cream, were pro-
dies and sold in great heap-
at two-bits a dish. A splen-
sed for the building fund,
of which the affair was held,
realized was also very mater-
by the sale of the plain and
hat were left over from the

of the Association,
. Phillips, President;
ry, Secretary, and Mrs. I.
d the ladies in charge of the
nter, Mesdmes Hart, Frank
were kept busy during the
ening, assisted by the other
sociation.
ing there was a pleasant
iterary programme, the par-
the Misses Phillips, Misses
haw, Mr. Collis, Miss Cohen
hen.

## ERS HAVE LAPSED.

**e Senate of the Univer-
eet Has Terminated
s Existence.**

y-General States That
re Can be Done With-
rther Legislation.

17 of the University Act
ed that a meeting of the
University of B.C. shall be
month after their election
. The Senators were elected
d the Chancellor, Dr. I.
cordingly issued circulars
eting of the Senate for July

there was no quorum, and a
ment was proposed to enable
enators to attend. How a
d no existence could be ad-
uzzle to some of the Islanders,
ed that no meeting of the
ld within the specified time,
nferred by the Act had lap-
being an important one,
secured the opinion of the
al thereon. It is contained
letter, from his deputy, in

VICTORIA, JULY 7, 1891.

7.
to your letter of the 2nd inst.,
o the meeting of the Senate of
I am directed by the Attorney-
that he is of opinion that there
ent members present at the
ed by you, on the 2nd of July,
n. No question could, there-
fixing an adjournment to a
der the circumstances, and re-
n 17 of the Act, it would seem
questions can now be passed
ate.
or to be,
edient servant,
HENRY A. BARTON,
Deputy Attorney-General.
f the Attorney-General dis-
estion raised, it is now ap-
further steps can be taken in
carrying out the provisions
tending towards the estab-
university, until further
ured. This was the sub-
her circular which Chan-
sued, yesterday, informing
the Senate that there will
o-day.
ellor's notification came too
cellor R. P. Cooke, His
pp Sillitoe, Rev. Messrs.
on and Jamieson; Dr. Bent-
. Fred. Schofield and J. M.
ver from the Mainland last
meeting that cannot be.

## AD OR WORK.

7.—The latest news from
ated to have a depressing
iser and his retinue in the
estivities. Bread has taken
gh slight, advance. The un-
are clamoring for food or
no work and the authori-
to supply the food. It now
h the corn duties suspended,
ld not be depended on for
t are required. That coun-
dread of a general scarcity,
iserable character of the
in some provinces a scarcity

**BIRTH.**

his city, on the 5th inst., the
allette, of a son.
don, England, on the 4th inst.,
Gavin Hamilton Burns, of a

**DEATH.**

is city, on the 6th inst., Mary,
rd Marsden, aged 31 years.
27th ult., at the residence of
. G. A. Elliott, 39 St. Famille
eal, Andrew J. Simpson, Ac-
estern Department Hudson
ny, Victoria, B.C., youngest
e James Simpson, Post Office
Montreal.
is city, on the 29th ult., of
. Andrew Backers (late of Port
ative of Finland, aged 47 years
apers please copy.

y given that thirty days after
end making application to the
ner of ands and Works for a
wing described land.
at a post in Green Cove,
rbor, Barclay Sound; thence
thence west 200 chains; thence
thence east 200 chains along
place of commencement.
day of July, 1891.
D. CARMODY & CO.

reby given that 60 days after
nd to apply to the Chief Com-
nds and Works for permission
cres of land in Highland Dis-
as follows: Commencing at
corner of my pre-emption;
ains; thence south 80 chains;
ains to the south-west corner
on; thence along the westerly
f 80 chains to the place of com-

(Sg'd) S. MORROW.
June, 1891. jly10-2m-w




# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1891.


## *WILFULLY BLIND.*

The Times says that it cannot believe that the "COLONIST is ignorant of Section 46 of the School Act, which defines the duties of school trustees, one of which is to see that the school is conducted according to the rules and regulations." We are not ignorant of the Section to which our contemporary refers, and it is precisely because we are not that we maintain that the trustees have nothing whatever to do, directly or indirectly, with any dispute that may arise between the Principal of the High School and the Superintendent of Education respecting the manner in which the examinations have been conducted. The duties of the trustees related chiefly to the care of school property and to providing the school with fuel, furniture, and such other things as were necessary to keep them in good working order. The complaint with the trustees themselves all along has been that, with the exception of engaging and dismissing teachers, they were wholly without authority in matters relating to the management of the schools. Section 46, however, contains this clause, "To visit from time to time, each school under their (the trustees') charge, and to see that it is conducted according to the authorized regulations, and that such school is duly provided with a register." The reader sees that not one single word is said here about examinations or promotions or disputes between the Superintendent and the Principal. Let us now turn to the rules and regulations, to see what there is in them about examinations requiring the supervision of the Trustees. Here is rule 8 as it is printed in the rules and regulations for the government of the public schools of British Columbia. It is the only one which treats of examinations:

"8. On the last day of each half-year (unless otherwise arranged by the Department) to hold a public examination of his school, of which notice shall be given to the Trustees and to the parents through the pupils.

"Provided, however, that in the cities of Nanaimo, New Westminster and Victoria, the semi-annual examinations shall be held during the last week of each session, as follows:

Girls' school, Wednesday.
Boys' school, Thursday.
High school, Friday.

Provided also that in the city of Vancouver the semi-annual examinations shall be held during the last week of each session as follows:

Mt. Pleasant school, Monday.
West school, Tuesday.
East school, Wednesday.
Central school, Thursday.
High school, Friday.

"The public examinations of the Ward Schools shall be held alternately during the forenoon of the above mentioned days, and if rendered necessary by the establishment of additional Ward Schools, on other days of the last week of each session.

"Each teacher in these cities shall be required to attend the other public examinations held after the closing of his school."

It will be observed that the parenthesis in the first paragraph of this regulation shows that the examinations are completely under the control of the Department. But what we wish particularly to direct attention to is, that all that the Trustees have to do with reference to these examinations is to see that they are held on the proper days. Not one word is said in the regulation about the manner in which the examinations are to be conducted, who is to set the papers for the pupils, or who is to correct them and estimate their value. This is the matter in dispute between the Superintendent and the Principal, and this is the matter on which the rules and regulations are wholly silent. Consequently, if the Trustees had anything at all to do with the examinations, which, in our opinion, is doubtful, they had, certainly, nothing to do with respect to the way in which they were carried on. But, according to the interpretation of the Times itself, the Trustees went outside their powers when they entertained Mr. McLeod's complaint. It was their duty," the Times says, "to see that the school is conducted according to the rules and regulations" but, as we have seen, there is not a single word in the rules and regulations about the mode of conducting the examinations, therefore they have nothing whatever to do with the disputes and misunderstandings relative to that subject. Mr. McLeod evidently sees the weakness of the Times case, and, to make it appear stronger, quotes a sentence from the Superintendent's report, as if remarks made by the Superintendent are authoritative and have the effect of law, or of rules and regulations formally approved and sanctioned by the Government. The Superintendent certainly stated in his report that "He (the Principal) must also prepare the questions for the promotion examinations." But, according to Mr. McLeod's complaint, the Superintendent thought proper to relieve him of that onerous task. That he had the power to do so, everyone must see who reads sub-section 6 of section 13 of "An Act respecting Schools," which specifies the duties of the Superintendent. Here is the text of that sub-section in full:—

"(6) To examine and enquire into, from time to time, the progress of the pupils in learning, the order and discipline observed, the system of instruction pursued, the mode of keeping the school registers, the average attendance of pupils, the character and condition of the buildings and premises, and give such advice as he may judge proper."

The reader will notice that the means to be taken to conduct this examination and enquiry are not specified. It would be a physical impossibility for him to do all the work himself, and the law leaves him at liberty to adopt any method which he deems most effective. If the Principal of the High School believes that the means adopted by the Superintendent were not fair to him or his pupils, it is clear that the proper course for him to take was to make his complaint to the Superintendent's official superiors. This is what common sense dictates, and this is what must recommend itself to every right-minded man's sense of justice. Nothing can be more unfair to the Superintendent than to prefer his complaint before a Board of Trustees, who have no jurisdiction in the matter, and have an *ex-parte* statement published, garnished with senseless but malignant pleasantries in a partizan newspaper. The Principal can get no redress from the Trustees, and the Times desires nothing better than to have an excuse for vilifying and misrepresenting the Department of Education. If Mr. McLeod does not want to obtain a "temporary gratification of injured feelings," if he is not actuated by "a desire for revenge," what does he want and what are his desires? The Trustees, as he knows, can do nothing for him; the malice and the foolishness of the Times can do him no good, and he either neglects or refuses to apply to the only tribunal that has power to adjudicate upon his case and to do him justice if he has been treated unjustly.

## *A FISHERY COMMISSION.*

We are glad to learn that the Government now evince a disposition to act upon the suggestion to appoint a Board of Commissioners to enquire into the way in which the salmon fishery of the province is conducted, to find out, we presume, what is required for its proper regulation. The canners have been for a long time asking for a Commission composed of competent, impartial and unprejudiced men, who could frame or suggest regulations for the Fraser River Fishery, suited to the conditions under which that business is carried on. We could never see why that very reasonable request was not promptly complied with. Eastern men are altogether unacquainted with the way in which salmon are caught and packed in British Columbia. There is no similar fishery on the other side of the continent, nor, indeed, in the world. It is not to be expected that a fishery of this kind could be properly regulated by men who never saw the Fraser river, and who live thousands of miles from where the salmon are caught. When, after considerable delay, an official of the department was sent to the Fraser, he conducted his enquiry in such a manner as to convince British Columbians that he had no idea of the importance and intricacy of the matter he was sent to enquire into. If intelligent and observant men, who have for many years been engaged in the salmon fishery, find that they still have much to learn, both with regard to the habits of the salmon and the best methods of catching and packing them, what is to be thought of the official, who imagined he "knew it all" after being on the river parts of two or three days? Knowledge that is worth anything is not snatched in that way. Besides, Mr. Wilmot was so well satisfied with his own powers of observation and with the infallibility of his own judgment that he entered into no formal enquiry at all. When the result of his flying visit to the Fraser River was seen, we are not surprised that men like the Board of Trade's Committee characterized his report in terms that are so scathingly severe.

It is to be hoped that the Commission will be composed of men who will enter into the enquiry with open minds, and who will, after they have made a full investigation, be able to form just and reasonable conclusions from the evidence they have heard and the facts they have collected. A judiciously selected committee who will do their work carefully and well will render this province a most valuable service.

## *A FREE TRADE DEFEAT.*

New South Wales, as most of our readers are aware, has long been a free trade colony. In matters of trade and finance it made the Mother Country its model. There was a constant rivalry between that colony and Victoria, which is intensely protectionist. Comparisons were being continually made between the two colonies for the sake of showing the superiority of one system over the other. The free traders declared that the progress of New South Wales was a striking example of the soundness of free trade principles, and the protectionists pointed to the growth and prosperity of Victoria to prove that the protectionist system is the one better calculated to advance the prosperity of the country.

The issue, free trade or protection, was, the other day, submitted at a general election to the people of New South Wales themselves, and they, after many years experience of free trade, decided in favor of protection. The labor question, too, was an element of the contest. If the laboring class in Australia are, as is contended in Canada, ardent disciples of Henry George, the labor vote would have gone to strengthen the free trade party. But it evidently did not. The Opposition (Protectionist) elected fifty seven members, the Ministerialists (Free Trade), fifty-one; the Labor Party, twenty-six; and the Independents, three. When the parties are divided on the economic question the Protectionists number seventy-five and the Free Traders sixty-two, giving the Protectionists a majority of thirteen.

This result is a sore blow and a great discouragement to the cause of free trade. It was believed by many that the effects of free trade in New South Wales were so conspicuously more beneficial than those of protection in Victoria that the Victorians would, sooner or later, change their policy and become free traders. But, as our readers see, the reverse has been the case. The change in New South Wales will most probably make the work of confederating the Australian colonies easier. The other colonies are all, more or less, protectionist, and the free tradeism of New South Wales was an obstacle in the way of their coming to an agreement as to the trade policy to be pursued by the new Commonwealth. Some wanted a policy of protection to be made permanent by the Constitution, but the conversion of New South Wales will probably reconcile the colonies to adopt the more sensible plan of leaving the fiscal policy to be decided by the parliamentary majority of the time being.

## *IN ITS TRUE COLORS.*

The Times has abandoned the contention that the Trustees could deal with the matter in dispute between the Superintendent of Education and the Principal of the High School. It has found out that it did not understand either the School Act or the Rules and Regulations. It has, at last, thrown off all disguises and all pretences, and it impudently proceeds to try the Superintendent, having heard only one side of the case, and it coolly asks us to join it in the iniquitous and indecent work it has undertaken. What can be more iniquitous and indecent than to condemn a man unheard? The Times, too, makes itself utterly ridiculous in undertaking to try a case which it is in no sense competent to consider and adjudicate upon. A cap and bells and a coat of motley is the proper garb for such a judge. There is a competent and constitutional tribunal before which Mr. McLeod's complaint can be made. The Times scornfully repudiates that tribunal on the ground of alleged partiality. It is, our contemporary contends, prejudiced against Mr. McLeod and will not treat him fairly, and then, after having said any number of unjust and malicious things against the Superintendent of Education, it solemnly mounts the judgment seat and calls upon the parties to appear before it. Even if the Superintendent were weak and foolish enough to acknowledge the authority of his self-constituted judge what kind of treatment could he expect from to receive from a journal which has made itself judge, jury, counsel and accuser all in one? If ever a newspaper made a fool of itself the Times has done so in this matter. It has not had the sense or decency to wait until Mr. McLeod's complaint had been heard and pronounced upon by the proper authority, but has denounced the Government before an opportunity was afforded it of taking action in the premises, and condemned the Superintendent without having heard what he has to say for himself. The organ of the Opposition has been both foolish and malignant in this business. Whether it has been more foolish than malignant or more malignant than foolish, it is hardly worth while to enquire.

## *A LAW-ABIDING COMMUNITY.*

We are glad to see that the measures taken by the Government of the State of Washington to put a stop to disorder, and to preserve the peace, promise to be followed by the best results. The authorities were rather slow in moving, but when they did take action they were resolute and energetic. They had, too, as we knew, the great majority of the people on their side. The promoters of disorder in that State did not not know how weak they were until the disturbances at the coal mines became serious. As soon as the people were convinced that the dispute between the miners at work and the miners out of work would lead to disorder, in which life and property would be in danger, they with one voice demanded that they should be disarmed. The press, of both parties, gave forcible expression to the general feeling. The following article from the Seattle Telegraph is a specimen of how the question was treated by the respectable press of the State. It said:

"It is not a question whether this or that gang of armed men is willing to give up its arms. There is no need of parleying with these mobs, for that is all they are, no matter what they call themselves or are called by their employers. The State is not to make treaties with these law-breakers. The governor has given plain instructions that they must lay down their arms or be disarmed by the militia. The State's authority must be promptly recognized and obeyed or enforced. If necessary, martial law can be proclaimed in the disaffected regions until obedience is secured. If necessary, force must be employed, and whoso resists or encourages resistance will invite destruction. Any individuals or gangs who put themselves in an attitude of rebellion against the authority of the commonwealth should be summarily dealt with."

Those who counselled violence or countenanced violence found themselves nowhere. The men who sympathized with the strikers were as loud in demanding that the law be enforced and peace maintained as were those who sided with the employers. The consequence was that the disturbances ceased, and both the men and employers began to think how an amicable settlement could be made. The negotiations, it is pleasant to find, are likely to be successful and the prospect is that the labor troubles in the State of Washington will soon come to an end.

## *A GOOD MEASURE.*

We are glad to see that the Government has decided to give the people of the North-west Territories a greater measure of self-government. Men of the Anglo-Saxon race cannot be kept long in leading strings. As soon as they feel their freedom curtailed and their liberty of action restricted, they become restive, and even when no great inconvenience is felt and no injury done them they growl and grumble and become exceedingly hard to manage. It stands to reason, too, that the settlers in the Northwest are better able to manage their own affairs than the officials of the Department of the Interior. Their Government should be responsible to them, and the will of the majority of their representatives should prevail. There are important questions which the people of the Northwest should be allowed to decide for themselves without dictation from Ottawa or anywhere else. The school question, the prohibition question, the language question, the question of the expenditure of public monies, all demand immediate settlement, and it is of great importance that they should be settled in accordance with the will of the people themselves. If the Hon. Mr. Dewdney's bill is really as liberal as we are led to conclude from the report of our Ottawa correspondent, and if it is suited to the present condition of the Territories, he will not only do much to advance the interests of that part of the Dominion, but he will take a higher rank among Dominion statesmen. He is now laying the foundation of what all believe will become a large and influential commonwealth, and if his measure does justice and promotes harmony now, and prevents difficulties and disagreements hereafter, its introducer will be regarded as one of Canada's greatest benefactors.

## *A PRACTICAL STATESMAN.*

The advocates of Imperial Federation have hitherto rather prided themselves on being indefinite and unpractical. They have invariably dealt in generalities which have not always been glittering, and the picture which they have drawn of the future of the Empire has been so dim and indistinct that ordinary people can make neither head nor tail of it. The federated Empire is therefore still without form and void, and it has remained in this chaotic condition so long that very many doubt whether it is possible to give it shape and to make it practicable. Notwithstanding the general scepticism and the almost universal demand for something practical, the Federationists, great and small, boast that they have no cut and dried scheme to offer the people of Great Britain and her dependencies.

It is difficult to see what virtue there is in advocating a scheme, year after year, of which its promoters dare not venture to say anything practicable or definite. Lord Salisbury seems to be of this opinion, for two or three weeks ago, in reply to a deputation of the Imperial Federation League who waited upon him "to urge the convocation at the earliest timely date of a conference of the self-governing countries of the Empire, to consider the question of securing to them a real and effective share in the privileges and responsibilities of a united Empire, under conditions which are consistent with the present political constitution of the United Kingdom, and with the self-government possessed by the colonies," he said:

"I quite think that no grave decision in reference to the relations between the colonies of this country ought to be taken, or could be taken, without personal communication with the statesmen who guide the colonies in those matters. But I would venture to lay down, also, as a maxim, that we could not call them from their momentous associations to put them to all the difficulty, and all the labor, and all the cost of coming to this end of the world, unless we are prepared to lay before them, for discussion, some definite scheme of our own. I do not say such a scheme that we must adopt it with a resolution not to recede from it. It is not to be an unalterable determination, but I think it would be a frivolity, almost amounting to an insult, to ask those statesmen to come together, here, without any definite idea of what ought to be done, merely in the hope that some scheme would generate itself from the contact of so many distinguished minds. We not venture to treat foreign countries in such a way. If you summon a conference you have always some proposition to make to that conference; you may not be certain that you will carry it; you may be prepared to make great concessions, great modifications; but it would be an insult to summon a conference and to have no proposition to make to them when they come—and I think the courtesy which, in this matter, is due to foreign countries, is due to our colonies as well. May I venture to make one further remark, which has been suggested to me by this debate? Lord Brassey, and I think several speakers, rather claimed it as a virtue on the part of the society, that they had got no cut and dried scheme to propose. I think this is an extravagant modesty on their part. I do not know precisely what the meaning of the adjectives may be, but I think we are almost come to the time when schemes should be proposed, and that without them shall not get very far."

The British Premier is clearly of opinion that before you ask a number of gentlemen to dinner, you should take measures to have something for them to eat if they accept your invitation. The Imperial Federationists will, if they are wise, take Lord Salisbury's advice and act upon his suggestion. They will abandon the glory argument and leave off speechifying and prepare themselves to show the world how Imperial Federation can be brought about, and how the Empire can be kept together when it is federated.

Lord Salisbury told the Federationists that they had two problems to solve: How can a Customs union of the different parts of the Empire be brought about, and how can they unite for military purposes? These two unions, he believes, are indispensible—a union for commercial purposes and a union for military purposes. The members of the Imperial Federation must trade freely with one another, and they must fight side by side against the common enemy. Indeed, the Federated Empire can have no other enemy than a common enemy. The enemy of one of its members must be the enemy of all its members. The necessity of union for purposes of defence is every year becoming more urgent. The science which annihilates distance makes the remote parts of the Empire almost as liable to attack as those which are nearest its centre. But union for military purposes involves a participation of all parts of the Empire in the control of its foreign policy. And here we find ourselves face to face with difficulties, and complications, and perplexities, which may bewilder the wisest and daunt the most courageous of the subjects of Queen Victoria.

Lord Salisbury's practical speech, so replete with common sense, will, no doubt, compel the advocates of Imperial Federation to come down from the clouds. They will have either to abandon their project or prove that it is practicable. Lord Salisbury has only revived the demand for something definite and tangible that practical men have been making for a long time. Till now the response of the Imperial Federationists has been "Definiteness at this stage of the agitation is not necessary, cut and dried schemes would do much more harm than good. You are in too great a hurry; your demand is premature." After what Lord Salisbury has said, excuses for indefiniteness and mistiness, however plausible they may be, will not be accepted.

## *OUT OF ROPE.*

The organ of the Opposition, having made a terrible mess of its last educational grievance, scolds like a termagent and calls names. Because we refuse to join it in condemning a man who has not been afforded a proper opportunity of answering for himself, it gets angry and abuses us roundly. It says in its tirade: "It has been a common remark of ours, that, give the Government all the rope it wants and it would hang itself." If our contemporary was cool enough to think it would see that this is precisely what it refuses to do. It is afraid to allow the grievance, about which it raves, to be enquired into by the Government. In this case it will not let the authorities have a single inch of rope. It evidently believes that if the Government is afforded the opportunity to investigate its complaint, it will be found to be frivolous and vexatious. What other reason can it have for ridiculing the idea of having the case out of which it is endeavoring to make political capital tried by the constitutional authorities. If the Times acted on its own principle it would be only too eager to give the Government an opportunity to deal with its pet grievance. It would, to use its own simile, give the Government plenty of rope. That it does not do so shows that it believes in the integrity and impartiality of the Government, and is conscious of the weakness of its own case. It does not want to lose its occupation as a grumbler and a grievance monger, and it consequently is averse to a regular and reasonable settlement of the case which it has taken up with such zeal. It is very short of rope just now.

## IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Walkem).

Carmichael vs. Kingham & White. Motion to stop the order or pay into court. Motion dismissed without costs. Thornton Fell for plaintiffs; Eberts & Taylor for defendants.

A similar motion made by Walker, Pemberton & Dumbleton, on behalf of Mr. Jameson, was dismissed.

## SUPREME COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Crease.)

McLaughlan vs. Palmer and Eliza Robins—In this case Mr. Fell moved for a non-suit on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to prove that the deed had been executed, that there had been a regular power of attorney given. The Judge reserved the point, and the case proceeded. It was adjourned until to-day, when a ruling will be given.

## VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

| | |
|---|---|
| FLOUR—Portland roller | $ 6.75 |
| Salem | 6.75 |
| Snowflake | 6.75 |
| Hungarian | 7.00 @ 7.25 |
| Victoria | 5.50 |
| Wheat, per ton | 50.00 |
| Oats, per ton | 45.00 @47.50 |
| Barley, per ton | 40 00 |
| Middlings, per ton | 30.00@32.50 |
| Bran, per ton | 27.50@30 00 |
| Ground Feed, per ton | 40.00@42.50 |
| Oil Cake, per ton | 35.00@40.00 |
| Corn, whole " | 45.00 |
| " cracked " | 50.00 |
| Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian | 2.50 |
| Oatmeal " " Saanich | 4.50 |
| Beans, large white, per 100 lbs | 5.00 |
| " small " " | 5.00 |
| " Bayo " | 5 75 |
| Potatoes (Island), per ton | 28.00 |
| Potatoes, New, per lb | 1½@1¾ |
| Tomatoes, per lb | 10 |
| Onions, new, per lb | 3 |
| Hay, baled, per ton | 20.00 @ 22.50 |
| Squash, per lb | 2 |
| Straw, per bale | 1,25 |
| Strawberries, per lb | 15 |
| Cherries, per lb | 12½ |
| Cucumbers, per doz | 60 |
| Apples, New, per bx | 2.50 |
| Apples per lb | 5 @ 8 |
| Cherries, per box | 1.50@2.50 |
| Plums, per lb | 20 |
| Oranges, per case | 3.25 @ 5.00 |
| Peaches, per lb | 25 |
| Gooseberries, per lb | 10 |
| Lemons, California, per case | 4.50 @ 5.50 |
| " Sicily, per case | 7.50 @ 8 50 |
| Green peppers, per lb | 12½ |
| Rhubarb, per lb | 3 |
| Asparagus, per lb | 8 |
| Peas, green, per lb | 5 |
| Beans, 3 lbs | 25 |
| Beans, green, per lb | 12½ |
| Cauliflowers, per doz | 1.25 |
| Eggs, Island, per dozen | 35@40 |
| " Imported | 25 |
| Butter, roll, Island, per lb | 32½@37½ |
| " fresh, per lb | 35 |
| " California, per roll | 60 |
| Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail | 18 @ 20 |
| " California " | 20 |
| Hams, American " | 18@20 |
| Bacon, American, per lb | 16 to 20 |
| " Rolled " | 14½—16 |
| Shoulders, per lb | 12½—13½ |
| Lard " | 15@20 |
| Meats—Beef " | 10@18 |
| Sides " | 9@12 |
| Mutton, per lb | 10@18 |
| Lamb, forequarter | 1.25 |
| " hindquarter | 1.50@1.75 |
| Pork, fresh " | 15@18 |
| Veal, dressed, per lb | 15@18 |
| Tallow | 5@6 |
| Chickens, each | 1.00@1.50 |
| Teal, per brace | 40 |
| Quail, per doz | 2.40 |
| Beef cattle | 5@5½ |
| Sheep | 6@6 |
| Hogs | 8 @ 9 |
| Calves | 7@7½ |
| Hides, " | 6@8½ |
| Skins, sheep, each | 25@50 |
| " Calf | 50 |
| Fish—Salmon, per lb | 8 |
| Cohoe | 60 |
| Cod | 8 |
| Black Cod | 15 |
| Salt " | 10 |
| Halibut | 8 |
| Miscellaneous | 10 |
| Sturgeon | 5 |
| Kippered Salmon | 25 |
| Smoked Salmon | 20 |
| Flounders, 3 lbs for | 25 |
| Smelts | 12½ |
| Fresh herrings, per 4 pounds | 25 |
| Labrador " per doz | 50 |
| Trout | 20 |
| Bloaters | " |

Ex-Senator Eugene Canfield and Mrs. Canfield, of Seattle; and E. A. Bradley and wife, of Aurora, Ill., are in the city.

## AMERICAN TRADE DOLLARS.

**Preparations to Re-coin into Standard Dollars Those now on Deposit.**

**History of the Coin and the Reasons for its Withdrawal from Circulation.**

WASHINGTON, July 7.—What is probably the last act in the career of the trade dollar, was begun this week, when the mints of the United States began preparations for coining the trade dollar bullion now on deposit into standard silver dollars. This bullion represents less than 20 per cent. of the trade dollars issued by the Government in ten years, during which the law authorizing their coinage was in force. The total issue of trade dollars was nearly 36,000,000. They were authorized in 1873, at the time when the coinage of the standard dollar was suspended, and they were intended solely for export to China and Japan, where they were needed in carrying on the trade of the Pacific Coast States. They were made of 420 grains silver, 90 fine, which is the British standard in China. They were made legal tender for their face value in sums not exceeding $5, and this proved an inducement to speculators to purchase them abroad and reship them to the United States, the purchases being made at their bullion value and the coins being placed in circulation in this country at their face value. In July, 1876, Congress repudiated the trade dollar, declaring that it should not thereafter be a legal tender. There was quite a heavy coinage after that, more than 13,000,000 of them being coined in 1877. In February, 1878, however, an order was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, under authority of Congress, finally discontinuing receipts of the deposits of silver for trade dollars. After that the only coinage was of "proof pieces," which were issued from the Philadelphia mint. There were more than six thousand of them. Great pressure was brought to bear upon Congress by merchants, and especially by speculators who had purchased large numbers of these trade dollars, to have them redeemed at their face value. As a result of this procedure, Congress, in March, 1877, passed a law providing for exchange for coin at their face value for standard silver dollars, if presented within six months. This was intended for protection of domestic holders of these coins. The director of the mint, when asked to make an estimate of the number of trade dollars which would probably be presented under this act, that is, the number which was then in domestic circulation, said that he thought there were about seven million of them. When the law went into effect, a number of speculators got together all coins they could in China and Japan, and imported them in time to present them for redemption at the treasury. There were 830,561 of these coins imported, during six months, of which 675,083 came through the port of San Francisco. The total number redeemed under the act, was of 7,839, 036 which, counting those which came through the port of New York, as belonging to domestic owners, made the estimate of the mint bureau within 13953. Of the final redemption of the other twenty-eight million it is known that a number have been presented at the Treasury department from time to time and sold as silver bullion. The government has purchased these just as it would purchase any other silver bullion, at the market rate. There were nearly a million of these dollars presented and sold as bullion before the passage of the act of 1877, and most of these came from the hands of disgusted speculators who had given up all hope of any act being passed by Congress for the redemption of these coins. It is understood that the twenty-six millions now in circulation are not all in China and Japan, but that a great many are owned by speculators in this country, who still have hopes that the government will, some day, take further steps for the redemption of them.

## AMERICAN NEWS.

**Train Reaches New York.**

NEW YORK, July 8. — Geo. Francis Train arrived in New York to-day, on the Majestic. This is the 56th day of his journey round the world, which he was to have accomplished in 55 days. He took the 4.50 train for Tacoma, Wn. Although he has failed to make the trip in the time contemplated, he says he can still beat all previous records, including his own.

**A High Priced Official.**

CINCINNATI, July 8.—E. H. Huntington, general-manager of the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Railway Co., has tendered his resignation, to take effect Sept. 1st next. On that date Mr. Huntington will assume the duties of Assistant General Manager of the Southern Pacific Railway, with headquarters at San Francisco. He will serve in that capacity until Jan. 1st, when he will become General Manager of the Pacific and Oregon division of the system. It is said that Mr. Huntington will receive $50,000 per year salary. He is a near relative of C. P. Huntington.

**A Horrible Spectacle.**

NEW YORK, July 8.—The body of A. Smiler, one of the murderers killed by electricity in Sing Sing, was brought to this city this afternoon by undertaker Hurlbury on the train, which left Sing Sing at 1:36 o'clock. The body had been claimed by Smiler's widow, the woman he married and deserted for the woman whom he afterwards murdered. The body was taken from the train to the undertaking establishment at 365 West 25th street. Three or four hundred people were gathered to witness the arrival of the body. By a previous arrangement with the undertaker, an Evening World reporter was in waiting at the rooms to see the body of the executed murderer. The coffin was taken to the basement by the undertaker's assistants and the lid was quickly taken off, exposing the dead man's face. The reporter stood close by and was horrified at the sight that met his eyes. Smiler's face had been burned and seamed by the electric fluid until it presented the appearance of being broiled. The hair on the front of the head, the moustache and eyebrows had been singed off. The face was furrowed and scarred as though with a hot iron. These marks were not those of dissecting knife or scalpel. They were palpable burns. Pressing closer to see the dead face plainer, the reporter attracted the attention of the undertaker's assistants, and they seized him by the shoulder and compelled him to leave the place before any other portion of the body was exposed. To repeated requests to be allowed to see the body, the reporter was informed that no one but the undertaker and his assistants would be permitted to see it until it had been fully prepared for burial. It was learned through one of the undertaker's assistants, that Smiler's left leg was burned to the bone, through the calf. The eyes were badly burnep, though the eyeballs were not destroyed.

## THE MISSOURI RISING AGAIN.

**Swollen by Fresh Rains—The Louisiana Cyclone's Awful Work.**

KANSAS CITY, July 7.—Dispatches from various parts of Eastern Kansas and Northern Missouri state that heavy rains prevailed to-day. At McPherson the rain fall was three inches. There was considerable damage to wheat, severe lightning accompanied the storm, doing much damage. The heavy rainfall has caused the Missouri river to again commence to rise. It has risen eight inches in the past twenty-four hours. It had just receded far enough to allow the people recently driven from their homes to resume their residence, and if it continues to rise they will again be forced to leave them.

BATON ROUGE, July 7.—From the latest news obtainable it seems that the total damage by yesterday's cyclone will not be less than $200,000. The estimated loss at the penitentiary is $50,000.

The injuries of Mrs. Colton are fatal. John Fachy, one of the injured convicts, died to-day.

Many convicts distinguished themselves by heroic work in behalf of their suffering fellows. Before Baton Rouge surgeons reached the prison one convict, Edward De-Witt, had set seven broken legs, several fractured arms and bandaged innumerable cuts.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—Dispatches received here this morning report damage by storms as follows: In Lafayette parish many houses were blown down and great damage done to farmers. Morthbert Washington was killed under the ruins of his own house. In West Baton Rouge parish many buildings were demolished. About 8 o'clock this morning a cyclone passed through the country three miles from Gloster. Many houses were destroyed. A negro woman and her child were killed, and several other persons were wounded.

## ON MOUNT BAKER'S SUMMIT.

**Experience of the Whatcom Exploring Party—The First to Make the Ascent.**

NEW WHATCOM, July 7.—Victor V. Lowe and party of eight, who left Whatcom June 3rd, for an exploration of Mount Baker, arrived here to-night, their faces sore with the sun glare on the snow. They reached the summit at noon on July 3rd, planted a flag 11,000 feet above the sea, took photographs of the surrounding scenery, and then went 1,000 feet below, where they camped for the night. They spent two hours on the summit, climbed up the west slope and found an open crater on the east side, near the summit, emitting smoke, hot air and sulphur fumes. The snow was deep on the mountain, and they experienced a snow-storm at night after leaving the summit. The trip occupied eleven days and was full of hardships. This is said to be the only party which ever reached the summit. The explorers brought back mineral specimens found on the trip.

## BONANZA IN NICKEL.

PORTLAND, July 7.—Negotiations are pending for the purchase of an extensive nickel deposit at Riddles, in Southern Oregon, by the United States Government. In that vicinity there are about 2,400 acres, which contain nickel ore in large quantities. The tract is owned by San Francisco heirs, and the sale of the property is negotiated by Portland parties. Not only the government but a heavy mining firm is trying to purchase the entire trust. Nickel is to be used for armor plating of war vessels, experiments having been made which demonstrate the feasibility of its use.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

**Convent Burned.**

ST. HILAIRE, Que., July 8.—The convent of La Providence, commonly known as that of the Sisters Godbois, on the Richelieu river, below Belloi, was totally destroyed by fire to-day.

**More Developments.**

OTTAWA, July 8.—There were some developments at to-day's meeting of the public accounts committee. Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Somerville, M.P., submitted to severe examination several clerks employed in the Interior Department. It transpired that the clerks, under assumed names, had signed checks and drawn extra pay for work done after hours. H. H. Turner, clerk, admitted he received $237-50 extra pay for work performed under the name of Jas. Wright.

**In Favor of the Defendants.**

WINNIPEG, July 8. — The Martin-Free Press libel suit terminated at 10-30, to-night, when the jury returned a unanimous verdict in favor of the defendants, the Free Press Co. The suit was brought by ex-Attorney-General Martin in connection with editorial comments of the Free Press on the contract with the Northern Pacific railway company, especially on the $500 a mile clause, which it was hinted was for boodling purposes.

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