The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1903.

THE DAILY COLONIST

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FALSE CREEK.

In yesterday morning's Colonist it was announced in our despatches from Vancouver that Messrs. Robert Kelly and Frank Burnett had secured a lease of 29 acres of False Creek for ninety-nine years. Some time ago these gentlemen applied for this lease from the Dominion government. At that time we ventured to point out that to expect the grant of such a concession, as a reward for political services, showed a very low appreciation of the character of the Dominion government. If the concession has now been granted, the appreciation of the Dominion government by those who applied for it is shown, however low, to have been correct. The fact that this concession has been signed is announced upon the authority of the applicants, it is not yet confirmed from Ottawa. The submerged lands in False Creek at Vancouver are of enormous speculative value, and their value is growing every day. As far back as 1893 an attempt was made to secure them under some sort of homestead or squatters' title. This attempt failed, and they have remained unutilized in the keeping of the Dominion government with the municipality of Vancouver casting a jealous and watchful eye upon them. It may very possibly be that the best and only way to have these lands brought into use is to turn them over to private owners. But if so, private owners should be bound to give an adequate return to the public purse for the opportunity given them to profit by a concession from the government. Have we any possible guarantee, that even if the private ownership of this property is a necessary condition to its utilization, the circumstances of its alienation are such as to make likely that an adequate consideration has been agreed upon. The applicants formed the nucleus of the present member for Burrard's campaign organization. They worked for his election with such zeal and effect that a majority running into hundreds was reduced to thirty-one. If their motives and methods in supporting him were such as may fairly be inferred from their subsequent conduct in applying for a valuable concession, all that surprises us is that the Liberal majority was not turned into a very handsome minority. If it is true that this concession has been granted, it will destroy the last remnant of confidence in the Laurier government possessed by the people of Vancouver. The City Council of Vancouver has telegraphed a resolution to Sir Wilfrid Laurier protesting "against any portion of False Creek being alienated by lease or otherwise, to any private individuals or company, but urging that the same being of great value to the commercial interests of Vancouver, should be retained and used for public purposes, and be vested in the city of Vancouver." That is no specious plea, but the only means by which the vested interests of the citizens of Vancouver in the premises can be properly protected. In reply the Mayor of Vancouver received word to the effect that "the application will be submitted to the City Council of Vancouver for an expression of their opinion before any decision in regard to the matter is reached." On the top of this comes the declaration of the applicants that the lease has already been signed, and their application granted. We are rather inclined to doubt that this is the case. The government might be willing to transfer a valuable concession to two stalwarts in the political battlefield, but it would hardly dare to do so, in the face of the timely protest of the city of Vancouver. Were it not for the fact of the fearful loss of so valuable an asset to the people of Vancouver, we should be rather glad than otherwise at such an exposition of the character of the Liberal regime as would be involved in this concession. Impunity makes men bold, and it is quite clear that Klondike methods of government are coming nearer home.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

We ventured to say that the partizanship of the Ontario press over the Gamey investigation was disgusting, and it is immediately inferred that we referred to the Conservative press exclusively. Strange as it may appear, we did not, we referred to both the Liberal and Conservative press. We are told that the Liberal newspapers of Ontario have displayed moderation in their comments. If to call a man a traitor, a thief, a Judas, a forger and many other choice epithets, is to display moderation, they have certainly displayed great moderation. The political partizan is like all other lunatics, he does not know that he is a partizan. He imagines that questions are determined by him on their merits. He is quite unconscious of the colored spectacles he wears by which everything he sees looks dark if it is against his party, and light if it is for it. This peculiar characteristic makes him an interesting psychological study when measures are under consideration, but a cruel and dangerous madman when men's private characters are under consideration. The ancient spirit of persecution and intolerance, which led thousands to the scaffold and the stake for a difference in religious opinion, seems to flourish in politics without let or hindrance. That is why the political condition of Ontario at the present time is to our mind so pitiable. The most devilish passions which can animate the mind of man have been unchained, and are tearing and raging without restraint through the body politic, till we turn in disgust from the contemplation of what humanity is capable under the influence of political prejudice. We are very far from exonerating the Conservative papers or the Conservative party. The Conservative party made a false move at the very beginning, by treating the Gamey disclosures as simply a means of making party capital. Party capital may be incidentally a result of such disclosures, but to treat the disclosures as only of importance in so far as party capital could be made of them was an entirely improper and unstatesmanlike attitude. We wish we could exonerate the Conservative party of Ontario from having adopted it, we hope we are wrong in our opinion that to a large extent it was adopted, but so far as the facts have presented themselves to us, we cannot help entertaining the idea that far too much stress was laid upon the accusation that Liberals had sinned, and too little upon the undoubted fact that citizens of Ontario were deeply in the mire of political corruption. Anyone who proves that the dominant party in a province or country is hopelessly corrupt, proves also that the party which is not dominant is merely pure through lack of opportunity. Because where such a state of things exists it is the body politic itself which is eaten into by the cancer of political corruption. Would that the Conservative party in Ontario had sadly and regretfully recognized this feature of the case, and manfully set its face in the direction of regenerating public life, and not merely grasped an opportunity of dealing a blow at its opponents through an exposure of corruption. But if we say this of the Conservative party, what shall we say of the Liberal party, and of the Liberal newspapers! From first to last they have clearly shown that what they object to is not political corruption, but the thief catching methods of Mr. R. R. Gamey. Does any sane person imagine that "Cap" Sullivan is the guardian of electoral purity? Does any sane person doubt that methods are used in Ontario politics which are a disgrace to Ontario and to Canada? Does anybody doubt that, whether the members of the Ontario government are implicated to such an extent that a judge would be justified in passing sentence upon them as individuals, they are beneficiaries of everything corrupt done in the interest of their party? Yet in what Liberal newspaper in Ontario is this ugly aspect of the affair adverted to? We have in their columns violent denunciations of opponents and pious exhortations against political scandalmongering. The unctuous Globe thunders against corruption, and spreads ethical precepts and Biblical quotations through its columns, but all its efforts are directed to crying "Peace! Peace! when there is no Peace." Purity! Purity! when the conviction of rampant impurity is inevitable to anyone who scans the political situation in Ontario. It is indeed a beautiful angel of purity whose wings have passed through the ink wells of the Toronto Globe, now fallen upon evil days of compromise and hypocrisy, such as would make the skeleton of George Brown rattle in its tomb! We may not have a great deal of which to be politically proud in British Columbia, but we have at least this, that upon suspicions of very serious corruption the Premier, the leader of the opposition, the legislature itself as a whole, have gone to work to probe, to locate, and to excise the evil thing, while the people of the country stand aside and let the surgeons do their unpleasant, but necessary work. Without haste, without hysteria, without any virulence of party animosity, British Columbia is being purged of a grievous offence, and it is in noticeable contrast to Ontario, that pre-judgment of persons upon grounds of political prejudice, is conspicuous by its absence. This is not indifference to political morality, it is indifference, when men's characters are at stake, to considerations of political advantage.

A GENERAL ELECTION.

Our information that a general election will be held this fall is positive, and our authority is good. There may be various reasons advanced from the Liberal point of view why an appeal to the country should be made this year, but one of the most imperative we should imagine, is that the government cannot face tariff revision on the eve of a general election, and dare not postpone tariff revision beyond next year. Mr. Fielding's Budget Speech hinted at protection to the binder twine industry, and more than hinted at protection to the steel rail industry. The government expects to be able to capture the manufacturers and the industrial laboring element by hinting at protection, while it does not lose the free traders because it has done no more than hint. The advantage from a Liberal point of view, of every Liberal candidate being able to promise protection for the special industries of his constituency and free trade for all the rest of Canada, is too great to be overlooked. Because, as from the Liberal point of view, protection is an enrichment of one person at the expense of some other person, each Liberal candidate will be able to hold out to his constituents the alluring prospect of their being enriched at the expense of all the rest of Canada. At the same time any revision of the tariff, and particularly such a revision as the present government could effect, would be bound to cause trouble to some elements in the country, and therefore would be an impolitic move upon the eve of a general election. The government wants another lease of life in which to juggle with the trade interests of the country, and thinks that the present year is a good opportunity to ask for it. Whether the government will be sustained or not will depend entirely upon whether the Liberal majority in Quebec will be great enough to offset the increased Conservative majority in other parts of the country.

Industrial combinations have disappeared from the American financial market as attractive investments. Such things are now looked upon with grave suspicion as having been already overdone. That is a preparatory symptom to a flood of development capital seeking fresh fields and pastures new. An industrial boom is an evidence of great prosperity, but it is not a condition under which new countries can attract a large amount of capital.

The Balfour government's Education Bill for London, is meeting with even more strenuous opposition than the English Education Bill of last year. It is bound to be modified in important particulars before it passes.

The trial of Warren Hastings occupied eight years. Sixty of the judges died before the end was reached. This appalling precedent is beginning to be quoted in connection with the Gamey investigation.

The impudent attempt of the Maritime Provinces to interfere with the principle of representation by population through resort to a legal quibble, has ignominiously failed. The Supreme Courts' finding has been both unanimous and decisive.

The Synod of Hamilton and London unanimously approves of the anti-cigarette agitation. But one reverend gentleman rather gave the Synod away by declaring that the previous evening he had had to move his seat to get away from the fumes of tobacco.

The Standard Oil Company is reported to have been secretly and successfully securing control of oil wells at Baku in Russia. In order that conflict with the Russian authorities may be avoided, it is said that the former Russian owners will remain nominally in possession of the wells.

"The Newspaper Press and Ethical Progress" was the subject of a fierce denunciation of Canadian newspapers by a clergyman the other day. A clerical brother, whose hand we long to shake, promptly told the author that his paper was absolutely unfair and that an equally lurid article could be written upon "The Clergy and Ethical Progress." There is no institution whose blemishes constitute the measure of its usefulness.

The Globe says that the political scandalmonger is a positive curse. We quite agree with the Globe, but cannot help recalling the fact that for years political scandalmongering was the main stock in trade of the Liberal party. It might be retorted that this political scandalmongering reflected the degeneration of the Conservative party. Perhaps so. But is it not then likely that Conservative political scandalmongering reflects the degeneration of the Liberal party, particularly in Ontario?

In the moments of leizure we have to spare from our own affairs, we wonder how the constitutional crisis at Trinidad arose. At Trinidad, which is a Crown colony, a riot in which several lives were lost occurred during a meeting of the legislative council to consider the enforcement of an increased water tax made necessary by the introduction of a new and increased supply of water from some distant hills. Formerly the populace wasted the water as long as there was any, and, in times of drouth, they had to suffer considerably; now they do not understand why a limitation of their water supply and the enforcement of very stringent regulations as to waste should involve an increased water tax. Probably there would have been no actual rioting had not a wagon tried to force its way through the excited throng which surrounded the Court House, the darkey driving shouting, "Make way for the Governor's lunch." This not unnaturally caused the looting of the van; stone throwing began; eventually the building was set on fire, and the Governor and Council only escaped with their lives through the arrival of an armed party from the Pallas. The idea of citizens eagerly excited over a grave political matter being suddenly called upon in tones of authority to "make way for the Governor's lunch," and thereupon starting to loot and murder, is an entirely new one, and shows that all constitutional crisis do not originate in one quarter of the globe.

NOT PROTECTION.

The Liberal newspapers throughout Canada are having a hard time proving to their readers that the surtax on German imports is not protection. The Globe does not try to make any such evasion. It says frankly that our imports from Germany, of $9,078,402, one-third of which is represented by sugar and molasses, and quite a percentage by iron, have been severely felt "and the increased tax will be an important factor in the calculations of Canadian manufacturers and those engaged in beet-root sugar enterprises." It is not often we get anything so delightfully frank from a Liberal newspaper. In Germany the production of beet-root sugar is assisted by heavy bounties, so much so that the growth of beets in Canada has been seriously argued, could only argue, therefore, that the effect of the surtax is to injure the Canadian consumer of sugar, who will now have to pay the price for it at which it can be produced in his own country. It is obviously interfered with by German competition. Now according to the free trade theory this is an unmixed blessing to Canada because we get our beet sugar cheaper from Germany than we could make it ourselves. Therefore, according to free trade theory, the surtax is not a blow at Germany at all, but a blow at Canada. We have deprived ourselves of the very cheap sugar Germany provided for us. The free trader is obvious we cannot get sugar from Great Britain. Because Germany feeds Great Britain with sugar, and unless Great Britain re-exports German sugar, which would make the surtax of no avail, she has none to send us. Now the Liberal party has been preaching to the Western farmer and miner that the Conservative policy is to protect the manufacturer at his expense. That, it is needless to say, is not and never has been the Conservative policy, but it is precisely what the Liberal government is doing itself. With one hand it is protecting the farmer's and miner's sugar, while with the other it refuses protection to their products. The Conservative policy is to apply protection all round, so that the home market is assured to all producers for as much as the home market will absorb. The surplus has to be exported, and sold at the world price. But under protection it tends to go out in ever higher forms of manufacture under free trade in ever lower forms of raw material. The West desires protection just as much as the East does, but the West will never get it from a government whose protective acts are the vagaries of a retaliative policy, and not the fruit of a settled conviction that a protective tariff applied upon a general principle of all industries and sections of the country. A government actuated by a settled principle must apply it equally. But a government actuated by no general principle will discriminate between those aristocracy of orators sometimes interrupted by the monarchy of one. It is not a true definition, but it certainly contains an element of truth. The influence sections and industries which are important politically, and those which are not important politically.

THE PLATFORM.

Democracy has been defined as an of platform speaking is enormous, and that in spite of the press, which seems very largely to do away with its necessity, at the same time that it increases its efficiency by giving it a larger audience. The fact is that on the platform, a politician, however he may attempt not to be himself, very seldom succeeds in being anything else. A written statement, an interview in the newspapers, an article in a review can be prepared so as to conceal the sentiments, and so, of course, can a speech read monotonously from manuscript. But in a speech which is a speech, no matter how carefully it may have been prepared, the individuality of the man making it escapes from his control. A man looks at the people eye to eye, and when he does so insincerely, it is but a short time before he is discovered. For this reason perhaps more than any other, platform speaking remains one of the most potent of democratic forces. In Greece and Rome it reached a high state of development, and in English-speaking countries it is admittedly the vehicle chosen for the declaration of their policy and purposes by public men. We should be inclined to go further, and to say that where platform speaking declines there we may look for the decline and corruption of democratic government. The platform has not taken very long to grow into the prominence it now enjoys. The stirrings of democracy did not find their first vent in public meetings. Public meetings were frowned upon as breeding grounds of sedition and prohibited by law. The pamphlet took the place they now occupy and held it for a long time, and even before the public meeting acquired any prominence, the monthly or quarterly review, or faggot of pamphlets bound together, had risen into great prominence. The first politician of any note to address a public meeting was Edmund Burke. He delivered the first public speech in the English language during an election at Bristol in 1774. In fact the first public meeting of electors only took place in 1769 during the "Wilkes and Liberty" agitation. In 1780 Shelburne & Fox, who were ex-ministers, addressed a public meeting. Fox gained a large part of the reputation he acquired for being willing to use politically disreputable tactics, because he recognized the power of the platform, and used it. Pitt only made one public speech in his life. That was in replying to the health of the Prime Minister at a Lord Mayor's banquet. It would not have taxed the resources of the smallest weekly newspaper to have given a verbatim report of his speech. He said: "I return you many thanks for the honor you have done me, but Europe is not to be saved by any single man. England has saved herself by her exertions, and will, I trust, save Europe by her example." Since then the premier's speech at a Lord Mayor's banquet has come to be the recognized medium of a comprehensive official declaration of the government's policy. The first cabinet minister to speak from the platform was Canning in 1823, and he was the first Conservative statesman of any rank to do so. This shows how much the people had to do with the government of Great Britain prior to 1832. Immediately after the Reform Act the platform sprang into great prominence. It was much used by Cobden and John Bright, the latter of whom was one of the greatest platform orators who ever lived. It is rather strange to think that platform oratory in Great Britain should be no older than Mr. Gladstone, who was by far the greatest exponent of its use as a political weapon, both of offence and defence, both in power and out of power. The only platform orator now left in British politics of really classical dimensions is Lord Rosebery. Debarred by his birth from parliamentary activity, he has cultivated the one great political resource left open to him. The difference between him and his contemporaries is most marked. It is their position which gives weight and importance to their speeches; it is his speeches on the other hand, which give weight and importance to his position. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain make great speeches because they are great men; Lord Rosebery is a great man because he makes great speeches. Most emphatically, the modern conception of the British Empire, for which Mr. Chamberlain gets much credit, and which he has faithfully served with his immense practical powers, was evolved in the oratory of Lord Rosebery. The following passage from one of his speeches is supposed to touch the highest mark that modern oratory has made. He is speaking of the British Empire, and says: "How marvelous it all is! Built not by saints and angels, but the work of men's hands; cemented with men's honest blood and with a world of tears, welded by the best brains of centuries past; not without the taint and reproach incidental to all human work, but constructed on the whole with pure and splendid purpose. Human and yet not wholly human—for the most heedless and the most cynical must see the finger of the divine. Growing as trees grow, while others slept; fed by the faults of others as well as by the character of our fathers; reaching with the ripple of a resistless tide over tracts and islands and continents, until our little Britain wakes up to find herself the foster-mother of nations and the source of united empires. Do we not hail in this less the energy and fortune of a race than the supreme direction of the Almighty? Shall we not, while we adore the blessing, acknowledge the responsibility? And while we see, far away in the rich horizons growing generations fulfilling that promise, do we not own with resolution mingled with awe the honorable duty recumbent on ourselves?" The present position of Lord Rosebery is a tribute to the power of the platform in democratic politics, as well as a tribute to the man himself.

AMERICAN CRUELTY.

The report of General Miles upon the Philippines, makes sad reading. Civilization through American conquest must appeal to the Filipinos as something very little to be desired. We read of one man of sixty-five years of age being first tortured and then burnt alive; also of 600 people being confined in such a narrow space that ten per cent. of them died one of the most dreadful of all deaths, by suffocation. Of other atrocities there are enough detailed, and one particular company of American soldiers seems to have acquired notoriety by going about the country exacting information by the liberal use of torture. Great Britain in the course of her long history has conquered and organized much vaster territories than the Philippines, and things have been done in hot blood, and in the eager passion for revenge on savage treachery, which do not make very pleasant reading. But the British flag has never been stained by such acts as have disgraced the Stars and Stripes in the Philippines. We know the character of Americans at home. They are not inhuman brutes. They are very far from being inhuman brutes. The greater number of them are men and women entirely indistinguishable from ourselves. Yet as a nation they have been guilty of acts of a most appalling character in the Philippines. Savagery and cruelty have been met by still greater savagery and more relentless cruelty. Their own flag has been stained and Western civilization through them has been degraded. It shows of what nations are capable when they do not carefully order their doings, and insist upon the same publicity and responsibility in executive officers abroad as are enforced upon executive officers at home. The United States will unquestionably come down with a heavy hand upon the delinquents. It owes their prompt punishment to its own self-respect. But we may venture to hope that the United States will never hereafter lift its voice in Pharisaical condemnation of the cruelties of other people, but have a prudent regard for the beam in its own eye, before it proceeds to draw attention to the motes in other peoples'.

THE CRISIS.

The legislature has very wisely taken an adjournment of a week until the events leading up to the passage of Bill No. 16, which is now no longer a bill, but an act, have been fully probed. The course of events so far, and the evidence placed before the parliamentary committee, have amply justified the action of the government and legislature in passing this act, and would in fact have justified even more stringent action had more stringent action been necessary. There are some few people who have been and are opposed to the passage of the act in question, and there are endless rumors afloat emanating from these sources that the motives which inspired the act will be shown to be impure. People as a rule judge motives by the actions they produce, they do not judge actions by implicated motives declared or insinuated to have inspired them. Where the actions of men indicate honesty of motive, people are not going to judge these men upon the insinuation that their apparent honesty of motive has been merely superiority of cunning. Such a line of argument rests upon the major premise that all men are scoundrels, a premise not by any means of general acceptation. We have noticed in street gossip, that yeasty fringe of the deep waters of public opinion, a tendency to make a scapegoat of one man or another, according to political prejudice or predilection. That is an entirely improper attitude to assume. The public are eager to know, they are eager to judge, they are eager to condemn. There is an eagerness that is better than those. It is to be eager to be just. There is nothing more humiliating than to see a man obviously inspired by purely political prejudice riding roughshod over the reputation of someone else. During the present week there is going to be a searching investigation into the circumstances attending the attempted alienation of certain lands, and yet there are men on the street corners who already know all about it. What then is the need of any investigation? We do not believe in street corner justice, and we do believe that if people are to judge correctly they must wait lest they jump to rash conclusions.

It is a curious thing that a free trade government should have involved Canada in a tariff war.

The Eastern Conservative press sticks to the story that there will be a Dominion general election this fall.

A man who committed suicide in Montreal recently left his apologies to the landlord of the hotel for quitting life on his premises.

So far the defence of Mr. Stratton to the Gamey charges is to try to prove that Mr. Gamey is a dishonest man. Such a defence will not be generally considered conclusive. If proved it would undoubtedly weaken the effect of the charges, but it would not relieve Mr. Stratton from meeting the charges themselves.

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The late Stuart Robson had been on the stage over half a century, and will be remembered as one of the popular actors of his time. It is given to but few stage people to engage in unimpaired professional work for so long a period, and the fact that Mr. Robson appeared in comedy year after year to delighted audiences in all parts of the country is the best evidence that he had attained to histrionic success.—Spokesman Review.

Sir Wilfrid is to the fore when the question of home rule for a country across the Atlantic is under discussion, and he is strong on "the federal principle of our constitution" when speaking on the political history of Ontario fifteen or more years ago; but he relapses into silence or into open hostility when in Canada and today the Territories ask for provincial autonomy, or when Manitoba wants control of her school lands, or when Dominion civil servants take a leading part in a local provincial election.—Winnipeg Telegram.

This result (the large surplus) is simply one chapter more in the book which has been in writing for four or five years. The actual tariff is in the circumstances a revenue tariff, in a large measure at least.—Montreal La Patrie.

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BORN.

BRUNDRETT—On April 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brundrett, a son.

CURTIS—At Revelstoke, April 23rd, the wife of Joseph Curtis, of Comaplix, a son.

PETTIPIECE—At Vancouver, B. C., Wednesday, April 15th, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Pettipiece, a daughter.

RICHARDSON—At Kamloops, on April 24th, the wife of A. W. Richardson, of a son.

PARKINSON—At Fairview, B. C., on the 21st April, the wife of Richard H. Parkinson, J.P., a son.

MARRIED.

BRISTON—BERRYMON—By the Rev. C. A. Procunier, M. A., in St. Peter's church, Revelstoke, B. C., on April 29th, John Robert Bristow, of Revelstoke, B. C., to Margaret Berrymon, of Lima, Ohio, U. S. A.

MEDRICH—BROWN — In this city on April 30th, by Father Laterme, A. Medrich to Miss J. Brown of East Sooke.

LESPERANCE—DANIELS—At the Catholic church, Revelstoke, on April 20th, by Rev. Father Lardon, James Lesperance to Olive, daughter of Alfred Daniels.

KILPATRICK—McKINNON — At Revelstoke, April 22nd, by Rev. C. Ladner, Thomas Kilpatrick, to Miss Elsie McKinnon, daughter of the late Donald McKinnon, of Brighton, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

BATCHELDORE — BRAY — In English Church, at New Westminster, April 25, Mr. V. Batcheldore, to Mrs. F. J. Bray, both of Vancouver.

DIED

CUSACK—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Gibbs, 36 Douglas street, on Friday, May 1st, Charlotte Cusack, in the 56th year of her age.

CALEY—At Revelstoke on April 19th, Margaret, relict of the late Michael Caley, of Guelph, Ont., aged 60 years.

DEVEREUX—At Comapilx, April 21st, Mary Francis Gwendoline, aged 9 months, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Devereux.

TOWERS—At Trail, March 20, Mrs. Walter Towers, aged 21, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, of Lillooet. Eastern paper please copy.

WRIGHT—At the family residence, North Saanich, on the 29th inst., Alexander Wright, aged 62 years, and a native of Findhorn, Scotland.

OVENSTON—At the residence of Mrs. Thomas Dodds, Admiral's road, Esquimalt, on the 26th instant, Ann, relict of the late Robert Ovenston, and sister of the late Robert Scott of Cedar Hill, a native of Elie, Fifeshire, Scotland, aged 85 years.

ROACH—At New Westminster, on April 28th, Sidney H. Roach, aged 36 years.

ROACH—At New Westminster, on the 28th April, S. H. Roach, aged 36 years; a native of Plymouth, Eng.

LISSETT—At the family residence, No. 56 Michigan street, on the 28th instant, Sophia, the beloved wife of James Lissett, a native of West Bromwich, England, aged 52 years.

BODLEY—At the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, on the 28th inst., Alfred Bodley, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 44 years and 7 months.

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