

The Colonist.

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PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20c. per week, or
mailed postpaid to any part of Canada
(except the city) and United States at the
following rates:
One Year \$3.00
Six Months \$1.50

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.50
Six Months75
Three Months40
Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and
the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of
advertising, to ensure their being inserted,
should be handed in to the business office
not later than 6 p. m. Advertisements will
be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office,
but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For
urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the
Night Editor.

\$10 REWARD

Will be paid for such information
as will lead to the conviction of
anyone stealing the Colonist from
the doors of subscribers.

WRECK OF THE ISLANDER.

Not since the bridge disaster has such
a wave of horror gone over the com-
munity as that which swept over it last
night, when word was brought down by
the Queen that the Islander had gone
down and with her many precious lives.
This is by far the worst marine acci-
dent in the history of the Northwest
Coast during the last twenty years, and
for one equal to it in loss of life and
property, we must go back to that of the
Pacific off Cape Flattery in the '70's.

As the list is yet incomplete, it is im-
possible to say how many Victoria fam-
ilies have been bereaved by this catas-
trophe. A peculiarly sad case is that of
Mrs. Ross, her daughter and niece. She
was the wife of Commissioner Ross of
the Yukon, and only recently went North
to visit him.

At this writing it is impossible to say
anything more than give expression to
the feeling of sympathy felt by every
one with the families of the unfortun-
ate people who met death so unexpected-
ly. Comment upon the accident would be
clearly out of place at this time.
There will, of course, be an investiga-
tion. So far as all accounts go, there
seems to have been as little confusion as
could be expected under such circum-
stances, and the crew and officers appear
to have done their duty as British sea-
men.

VICTORIA AS A RESORT.

There is at present in this city a Port-
land gentleman and his family, and he
brought his horse and carriage with
him, because he had heard so much of
the excellence of the roads around this
city. He has tried them and found them
equal to the representations made, and
he now expresses the opinion that if the
city were better known, it would re-
ceive a very large influx of visitors every
summer, who would come, not simply to
stay over between boats, but to remain
for a time with us. That this is sound
sense cannot be denied. Very many peo-
ple make the mistake of supposing that
every one in the Pacific Northwest
knows all about Victoria, but that is not
the case. So large a proportion of the
population of this part of the world
is made up of new-comers that the ma-
jority of the people do not even know
the facts about their own town. An
other idea very commonly held is that
Great Britain, Eastern Canada, and the
Eastern States are the places where the
advantages of Victoria as a resort
should be advertised. The representa-
tive of a number of United States rail-
ways, acting in combination to build up
tourist travel, once said that they ex-
pected to get the most of their business
from localities within twenty-four hours'
ride of the places advertised. The reason
given were several. One was the matter
of expense, for the majority of peo-
ple have to consider expense in pro-
viding for a summer outing. Another is
the length of the railway journey, for
many people do not care to take a long
ride by rail. Another is the fact that
business men, in taking a short holi-
day, do not care to be too far away from
their business. They like to be within
call. Very many business men prefer
in the summer to send their families
away, remaining in town themselves for
a part of the week and going down to
see them on Friday, stopping over Sun-
day. These considerations are taken in-
to account by the great majority of peo-
ple when making up their minds where
they will take their summer outing. It
is this class of travelers who make up

FIREWORKS

For celebrations, garden parties, camp-
ing, etc.
Promptly shipped, carefully packed,
with full instructions for firing.
Send for List.

HITT BROS.

Fireworks Manufacturers, Victoria, B.C.

the great bulk of what is called tourist
business. The rich people of leisure, to
whom time and distance are immaterial,
are not much influenced by advertising.
In fact they are often disposed to go off
the beaten track and seek for new fields.
Victoria may hope to become the pleas-
ure resort of the Northwest, if the right
kind of effort is made to bring its at-
tractions under notice of the people, who
live near enough to make it probable
that they will spend a part of the sum-
mer here. We need not trouble ourselves
much about more distant points. At
any rate to undertake to advertise the
city all over the Eastern part of this Con-
tinent and in Great Britain would be an
enormous task. What literature we
might issue for that purpose would be
lost amid the mass of similar matter is-
sued by near-by points. We can best
reach those communities by illustrated
articles in newspapers and magazines.
But the people we can reach and whom
we ought to try and reach are those who
live within a radius of a thousand miles.
This is beyond all question the best
place within that radius to spend a sum-
mer. Every one will admit that. When
we make such a statement we are upon
very solid ground. Therefore let an ef-
fort be made to address ourselves to
such people, and we will find, as Col.
Sellers would say, that "there's millions
in it."

VICTORIA'S POPULATION.

It has been pointed out to the Colonist,
and with a great deal of reason, that
those persons who are disappointed in the
population returns so far as they ap-
ply to the city of Victoria, do not take
into account that a very considerable
number of people, practically Victorians,
do not live within the limits of the
municipality. This remark applies to
those people who reside along Oak Bay
and east of Foul Bay road; to the resi-
dents on and near the Boleskin and Gar-
bally roads; to the people living beyond
Pine street in Victoria West, and to
very many other suburban residents. In-
deed in considering Victoria as a centre
of population and business, it is correct
enough to include the whole district be-
tween Victoria West and the Navy Yard.
If these items are added to the popula-
tion of the city proper, we fancy that the
total would not fall much, if any, short
of that of Vancouver. Some additions
must also be made for omissions on the
part of the enumerators. In saying these
things we do not wish to raise any con-
troversy as to which is the more important
centre, Victoria or Vancouver. That is
quite immaterial. What we aim at is
to impress upon our readers that the 20,
000 returned by the census as the popu-
lation of the city only is intended to enu-
merate those who at the time of taking
the census slept within the limits of the
municipality. When the population bul-
letin has been received, we shall be able
to cast a little more light upon this point.

Islander Lost

(Continued From First Page.)

ISLANDER'S HISTORY.

Built for Victoria-Vancouver Route
Fourteen Years Ago.
The Islander, which was the best of
the Alaskan fleet, was built at Glasgow
for the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.
in 1888, at a cost of \$200,000. She ar-
rived at Victoria from the Clyde on De-
cember 9, 1888, in charge of Capt. Geo.
W. Robertson, who left the service of
the C. P. N. Co., to whom he went from
the Cunard service, to become a Vancou-
ver pilot. Capt. Walbran, master of the
D. G. S. Quadra, was chief officer. Soon
after her arrival the Islander was placed
on the Victoria-Vancouver route, and in
1890 made several trips to Alaska. She
was a twin screw steamer, with elegant
accommodation for several hundred pas-
sengers, and a large freight capacity, and
fitted as she was for the convenience of
her passengers, with the large saloon,
etc., she ranked as one of the finest of
the modern built steamers of the North-
west.

THE SURVIVORS.

About Forty Arrived by the Steam-
er Queen and Others will Be
Down on the Farallon Today.

There were forty of the survivors on
the steamer Queen, which arrived last
night, and others will be down on the
Farallon, which is due tonight. Among
those who came down were Pilot Le-
Blanc, Chief Engineer Brownlee, First
Officer Neutrotis, James Denny, fourth
engineer; N. A. Belmont, M.P.; J. G.
Morgan, of Winnipeg; F. G. Hinde,
Bowker; K. B. McLennan and others,
both passengers and members of the
crew. When the Queen passed the
scene of the wreck the evening after the
collision, there was not a sign of wreck-
age, and not until their arrival at Jun-
cau did those on that steamer know of
the disaster.

Chief Engineer Brownlee had quite an
experience. When he was called he in-
spected the engines and then learning
that the vessel was going down turned
his attention to the boats, one of which
he launched and filled with passengers.
Having done this and helped in other
ways and all the boats having been suc-
cessfully launched, he dropped into the
water and got on to a cabin door. He
was crowded off of this and picked up
another piece of wreckage on which he
remained until picked up. Both he,
Capt. LeBlanc, and First Officer Neu-
trotis are highly praised by the passen-
gers for the assistance they offered in
getting the boats clear and saving pas-
sengers.

Chinese Turkestan, which the de-
spatches of yesterday said Russia was
intriguing to secure, is a country about
as large as British Columbia. It is sepa-
rated from Russian Turkestan by the
Pamirs, that great central mountain knot
of Asia, known as "the roof of the
world." There is little probability that
the Czar's government will be allowed
to succeed in such a scheme, for once
the territory of Russia extends beyond
the Pamirs, it will not be long before
Tibet is absorbed.

If you drink brandy try Martell's
Three Star.

SWEDENBORG.

A writer in a recent issue of Harper's
Magazine mentions that Swedenborg
suggested the nebular theory before La-
place gave it out to the world, and the
scientific world began to think about it
and regard it as the explanation of the
existence of the stellar universe in its
present form. This leads us to think
that a reference to this very extra-
ordinary man may not be without inter-
est. Emanuel Swedenborg was born in
Stockholm in 1688, and died in 1772. He
was one of the most remarkable men of
his time. In his childhood he had the
advantage of the example and guidance
of his father, a learned and pious bishop,
and he himself received the best educa-
tion open to men in his country, then as
now the seat of excellent colleges. He
was a fine scholar in Latin, Greek and
Hebrew, and his favorite study was
mathematics. He paid great attention
to natural science and engineering, was
an authority on mining and was the in-
ventor of a method for the transporta-
tion of boats and galleys overland for
use at the siege of Frederickshall. He
was a prolific author. Honors were
showered on him and any line of activity
which he might choose was open to him.
He traveled in all parts of Europe and
was intimate with all the best minds of
the day. After reaching his fortieth
year he engaged in speculations regard-
ing the nature of the Universe, and
from that he passed on to the considera-
tion of the relation of mind to matter,
endeavoring to solve the first by mathe-
matical and the last by anatomical
studies. This period of research occu-
pied several years, but after finding, as
all must, that there is no finality to such
investigations, he surprised his contem-
poraries by claiming to speak under
divine inspiration.

His father had claimed to have inter-
course with angels, and as a boy Sweden-
borg himself was said to talk with them,
but in his fifty-sixth year he declared
that he had a vision in which a spirit ap-
peared to him, saying: "I am God the
Lord, the Creator and Redeemer of the
world. I have chosen thee to uphold the
spiritual sense of the Holy Scripture and
thou shalt write." Shortly after this he re-
signed his official position in connection
with the mines and devoted himself to
the study of the Bible and the Hebrew
language. He produced many books,
the principal being Arcana Celestia, an
8-volume quarto, every word of which
he claimed to have received by direct in-
spiration from the Lord.

His method of life was simple and he
was frequently in trances. He paid no
attention to the distinction between day
and night, working or resting just when
he felt like doing so. His manner was
gentle, and he was beloved by all who
knew him. He claimed to have inter-
course with spirits and to have entered
into an unseen world that he taught sur-
rounds the visible one. His theosophic
system teaches that the essence of God
is love, and His manifestation wisdom.
He claimed that there are two worlds,
one material and the other spiritual, both
governed by the same laws and both
similar in their constitution. All things
originate and end in God; the influences
affecting them are in the spiritual world.
The consummation of human exis-
tence is to become in perfect conjunction
with the material world, the spiritual
world, and with love, which is the es-
sence of God. He taught the divinity of
Christ, but denied the doctrine of the atonement.

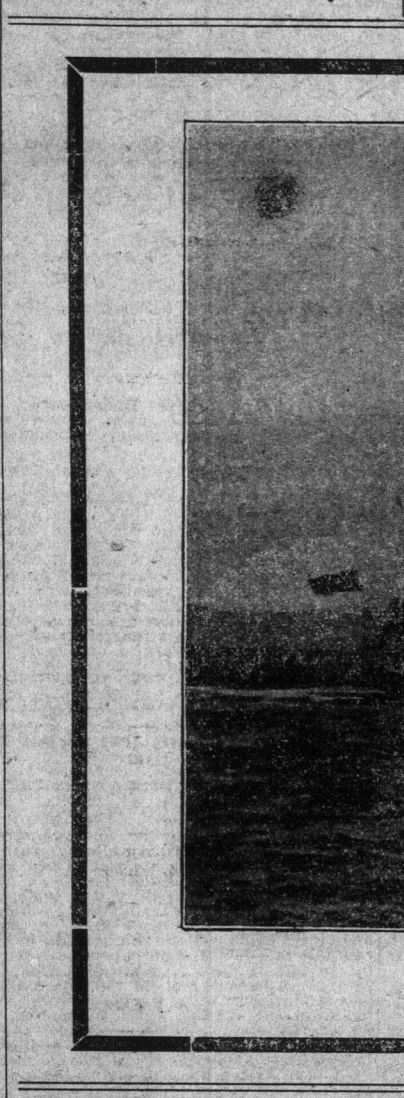
Swedenborg established his Church of
the New Jerusalem in 1757, when he
claimed the last judgment took place.
For some years after his death his doc-
trines had considerable vogue, but the
numerical strength of the church was
never great. There are about 10,000
Swedenborgians in the United Kingdom,
and a somewhat less number in the United
States. There are also congregations
in 40,000 would be an outside esti-
mate of the total number of persons pro-
fessing this faith at the present time. It
must not be inferred that the influence
of this remarkable man and profound
scholar is as narrow as these figures in-
dicate. Stripped of their extravagant
claims, his teachings are worthy of all
respect, and his works are far from being
disregarded by those who are seeking
after light upon the relations of mankind
to the Universe and its Creator.

CHANGES IN BELIEF.

One does not have to be very old to
have seen a great change in the preva-
lence of religious instruction from the
pulpit. It is possible even now by visit-
ing some localities remote from the
stream of progress to hear men discours-
ing on the most blood-curdling themes,
which they conscientiously believe are
religious truths. We recall a sermon on
missions, preached in an educated com-
munity some thirty-five years ago, in
which the preacher admitted that the
work done up to that time in China had
been almost a total failure, but he said
it was the duty of the churches to keep
on sending missionaries until every per-
son in China had had an opportunity of
embracing the Gospel, in order that the
Lord's Prayer be justified in the final
judgment in condemning the race to
eternal punishment. He frankly admit-
ted that he could see no other reason
why the Gospel should be preached to
such a people as the Chinese. If we go
a couple of centuries further back we
find men committing the most awful
atrocities in the name of the religion of
Christ. Such things as this show that
religion takes its external character
from its environment, and we may
reasonably conclude that what is true
of Christianity has been true of every
other religion professed by mankind. The
germ of truth may be present, but the
external manifestations may be comple-
tely at variance with it. When not very
long ago some one unearthed in the ruins
of an ancient city in the Euphrates val-
ley a prayer very closely resembling the
Lord's Prayer, some astonishment was
expressed that so simple a petition to
the Deity, and one recognizing His
fatherhood in such a special way, should
have been used by a people living cen-
turies upon centuries before Christ, and
supposed to be idolaters. A very natu-
ral question was as to what had become
of the cult out of which such a prayer
had come, but in view of the changes

which we have seen in religious matters
during the last few centuries, it ceases
to be a matter of surprise that in the
course of thousands of years mankind
may have drifted far from high ideals of
God and human duty. We do not care to
draw conclusions from fragmentary
data, but we think we see a reason to be-
lieve that the decadence of nations has
been synchronous with their departure
from a simple faith in God and the re-
cognition of His fatherhood.

Changes are in progress now. Millions
of people, who live orderly lives and
consider themselves respectable, do not en-
ter a church from one year's end to an-
other. They will tell you frankly that
they do not find what they want in the
churches, and many of them are earnest
seekers after truth. During the last
few years the United States has not
been a Christian nation, and they have
done so not regretfully, but boastfully.
As is well known, the name of God does
not appear in the Constitution of the
United States, and the effort recently
made to stir public opinion up so as to
create a feeling for a change in this re-
spect was a flat failure. And yet the

New Rabbi's
First Sermon

Rev. Mr. Cohen Preaches His
Inaugural Sermon in the
Synagogue.

Large Attendance of Congre-
gation of Temple Emanu-
el at the Services.

Rabbi Montague N. A. Cohen presided
for the first time at the services held
last evening at Temple Emanuel. There
was a good attendance of the congrega-
tion. The installation sermon was most
impressive, the evident earnestness and
clear enunciation enhancing the effect.
He preached from Isaiah, "How beau-
tiful upon the mountains are the feet
of Him who bringeth good tidings, good
publisheth peace, who bringeth good
tidings of good, who publisheth salva-
tion, who saith unto Zion: Thy God

STEEL SHIP BUILDING.

Nova Scotia Prepared to Grant Bonus
for Establishment.

Halifax, Aug. 16. (Special.)—Hon.
Geo. Murray, premier of Nova Scotia,
has announced that his government will
grant a bonus of \$100,000 to a company
to establish a steel ship yard in Nova
Scotia.
The late J. A. Lammiman of Halifax
has left \$100 to the newspaper "Secular
Thought," of Toronto.

CRISP'S BODY.

Palmer, Aug. 16. (Special.)—The remains
of Signor Crisp were privately transferred
to the Capuchin church this morning,
where they will remain until permission
is granted for the interment in the Pan-
theon.

BURGLAR CONFESSES.

Vancouver, Aug. 16. (Special.)—White,
the burglar brought from Seattle, has
confessed to all the petty burglaries com-
mitted several months ago and supposed
to have been done by a gang. Among
the burglaries were Pick's shoe store, J.
W. Bowser's and Geo. Coleman's resi-
dence. He sent the plunder to Seattle
by express and says he lay low in the
daytime and stole at night, and read the
papers next day to see what the police
were doing.

manner, answering questions put to him
intelligently. He was remanded until
Tuesday morning for sentence.

RALSTON CULTURE.

Some Important Facts Connected With
Its Efficiency.

Ralston Physical Culture is not only
the greatest system of hygienic training
ever produced by the skill and scientific
invention of man, it is so powerful in
its effects upon the health that the lead-
ing physicians of America, throughout
the length and breadth of the land, are
prescribing it in place of medicine. Some
of the important facts connected with
its efficiency are here stated in brief
form:

1. Its results will not merely interest
the pupil; they will cause wonderment
that so much good can be done so quick-
ly.
2. The progress will be speedy, clear,
distinct, strong and lasting.
3. The secret of what seems to be
the most puzzling and mysterious im-
provement is found in the amazing pow-
er of vitality which is derived from the
constant shifting of action from one
set of muscles to others in turn, pro-
ducing instead of weariness, a constant
exhilaration and increase of strength.
4. The body works, not like one ma-
chine, but like many, distinctly separated
in their uses.
5. This is the only regime by which

Salmon Are
Still Plentiful

Canneries Report Immense Num-
bers of Fish Being Taken
By Boats.

Pack of Fraser River Said to
Exceed Half a Million
Cases.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Aug. 16.—The following
telephone messages were received this
morning:

Dismore cannery—"Plenty of fish.
Limit on. One man threw out 50 fish-
ons and got 200."

Phoenix—"Got a lot of fish last night;
limit 300 today. Average 400 to 500."

British American—"Loaded up with
fish; boats coming in with 500, 600 and
700."

Anacortes—"Full of fish here; Straits
full of fish."

It is reported that the Fraser river
pack now exceeds 600,000 cases.

The royal reception committee met last
night. Amount asked for in connec-
tion with the celebration totalled \$3,600,
while the appropriation amounts to but
\$5,600. It appears to be conceded by
the speakers that little hope might be
held out of Provincial or Dominion gov-
ernment aid. It is likely the estimated
expenditures will have to be cut down.
A dinner is estimated to cost \$275. A
dinner is estimated to cost \$275. A
dinner is estimated to cost \$275.

The decoration and illuminations, however,
will necessitate the heaviest outlays.
T. R. Hooper, architect of Victoria, has
presented a bill to the city for \$1,000
for adjudicating upon the plans for the
proposed new fire halls and jails. The
council think the bill excessive, and Mr.
Hamerley, city solicitor, has been asked
to advise on what course to take.

Scarlet fever is reported at English
Bay. The resort is not as healthy as
it should be, owing to the numbers of
dead salmon drifting on the beach. Dr.
Fagan, medical health officer, reports of
ill floating near all the canneries at New
Westminster, and in one case the em-
ployees of a cannery were sent to the
hospital from the canneries into the river.

SAW VICTIM IN VISION.

Strange Explanation by Richard Suppe
of Assault on Chas. Godley.

Richard Suppe, mate of the Danish
bark Sixtus, was brought up in the
provincial police court again yesterday
morning on the charge of assaulting and
wounding Chas. Godley, and the tale he
told was even more peculiar than the
circumstances heretofore given of the
assault. According to Suppe's state-
ment, while he was seated at lunch at
the Hotel Victoria after returning from
the Gorge road, he had a man of the
appearance of Chas. Godley revealed to
him in a vision, and at the same time
he was prompted by some strange
influence to go out and strike
this man with a stone, which he
afterwards did. Leaving the
Victoria hotel he went back to the
Gorge road and waited. He saw a
number of men, women and children
pass, but none of these answered the
vision which came to the sailor, and
it was not until Godley came towards
him that he saw the man of his vision.
He engaged the prospective victim in
conversation, and once or twice while
talking to him, Suppe says he took his
hand which held the stone from be-
neath his coat, but Godley seemed to
pay no attention. At length the op-
portunity came, and he struck the vic-
tim down and stoned him. This strange
statement was made by Suppe through
an interpreter, and he spoke in a sane

perfect appetite is established, perfect
assimilation of food attained, and per-
fect nutrition secured for building up a
new body.

6. The exhilaration produced by the
Ralston Culture attracts the pure ele-
ments of the blood, destroys bad tissue,
creates good flesh.

7. Over-development is due to fat,
not flesh; and Ralston Culture destroys
this fat.

8. Stomach flesh or thinness is due
to lack of nutrition, not in diet, but in
the tissue-growth of the body. See No.
5 above.

9. Ralston Culture differs from work
in that it suffices the body with a plea-
surable excitement, and builds up a vi-
gorous vitality; while work, without re-
laxation, deforms the shape, crooks the
fingers, depresses the chest, and bends
the spine.

10. Ralston Culture adopts the play-
impulse, and yet differs from play in
that it benefits all the functions and
parts of the body without strain or loss;
while play develops certain parts to ex-
cess.

11. New flesh and increased vitality
will throw off maladies that medicines
are unable to overcome.

12. Of all the methods employed, that
known as the Ralston system of Physi-
cal Culture is the first and are the only
perfect and complete hygienic course of
training in existence. It gives special
satisfaction. Schools and colleges are
adopting it. Men and women are seek-
ing it. It is becoming more and more
popular every season, and during the
last year it has advanced materially
in public favor. The exercises are ar-
ranged with great care founded upon
a long series of experiments and tests
and ingeniously suited to the laws of
health.—Com.

AGAINST CARNEGIE.

Objection to Accept His Gift for Li-
brary in Montreal.

Montreal, Aug. 16.—(Special.)—At a
meeting of the Federated Trades and
Labor Council last night, Andrew Car-
negie was roundly denounced for his
management of the Homestead strikers
in 1892, and the following resolution was
adopted unanimously:

"That the Federated Trades and La-
bor Council of Montreal is of opinion that
the city council should not under any
circumstances accept the gift of \$150,000
from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of Home-
stead tragedy fame."

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c.

CATARH CURE... 25c.
sent direct to the diseased
parts by the Improved Blower.
Holds the discharges, clears the air
passages, stops droppings in the
throat and permanently cures
Catarrh and all other throat
diseases. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase
Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo

Portland
Business
College

PARK AND WASHINGTON STREETS
PORTLAND, OREGON
A. P. Armstrong, LL. B., Principal

A practical, progressive school, conspicuous
for thorough work, with hundreds of graduates
in positions as bookkeepers and stenographers.
Already proud of a high standing wherever
known, it steadily grows better and better.
Open all the year. Students admitted any time.
Private or class instruction. Learn what you
how we teach, and what it costs. Catalogue free.

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