Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1887.

THE CHINA STEAMERS.

The S. S. Abyssinia passed up the straits at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, having laid off the harbor until boarded by pilots. It was not the intention to call here, for no arrangements were made for that purpose by the London agents, the idea of the railway presumably being to make Vancouver the port of entry and departure. It is understood that a thousand tons of freight were awaiting shipment from Hong Kong to Victoria consignees, but as the agents at the latter point were informed that no instructions had been given to call at Victoria it was not shipped by the Abyssinia, but is now on the way by the bark Penshaw, consigned to Welch, Rithet & Co. It is a disappointment to shippers here that the steamship did not call, but as the apparent object is to ignore Victoria its merchants will no doubt make it a point to patronize their friends. In the endeavor to make their forwarding terminus appear great in the eyes of the world, the Victoria trade has been given the go-by, but if the line continues to be operated, there is little doubt that they will look at the matter from a business point of view and very soon solicit consignments to this city from Chinese and Japanese ports. In the meantime Victorians need not feel very much aggrieved over this latest unfriendly act of the Canadian Pacific, but should quietly bring such pressure to bear as will demonstrate to the company that it would be wiser for them to act with a little more ordinary business tact. If the Canadian Pacific railway continues hostile to Victoria's interests in order that their terminal point may be benefited, then the policy for Victoria is to patronize a company which, when it had a monopoly of the carrying trade, was honest and reasonable in all its dealings. Little stock can be taken in Mr. Van Horne's "bluff" for, so far as this province is concerned, his promises have always been of a brittle character. Victorians should insist upon their rights being respected and should utilize every possible means to secure protection of the city's interests. The present is the time to do it, and by united action the end can be easily attained.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

On Senator McInnes inquiring whether it was the intention of the government to give British Columbia and the Prairie Division of the Dominion each representation in the cabinet, one of the most interesting debates of the session in the upper house sprung up and was largely participated in. He took the ground and showed by statistics that owing to the large amount of revenue they contributed, their large area, and even their population, that they were entitled to such representation. Taking up the Trade and Navigation returns for 1889, he read to the house a statement of the exports, imports and customs duties collected for the different provinces. According to these figures it will be found that British Columbia has contributed two-thirds as much as New Brunswick in customs duties, and more than one-half as much as Nova Scotia. British Columbia contributed the 22nd part of the customs revenue of the Dominion of Canada last year, to say nothing of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Another claim that he put forward was the fact that we have only one-seventeenth of the entire area of the Dominion represented in the cabinet. It may be stated that the population is small in British Columbia and the Northwest. He had no further figures to give of the population than he gave to the house last year; but he would say that the population of British Columbia has very materially increased during the last year, and that increase is almost certain to be more than doubled this year. He had every reason to believe if the census were taken to-day it would be found we have at least 75,000 to 80,000 of a population. He made a vigorous plea from his point of view and was followed by Maritime province senators, among others Senators Howland, Power, and Kaulbach, when Senator Macdonald addressed the house. He said: I can well understand that a gentleman coming from one of the older provinces, where they have full autonomy, cannot look at this question as we do. We are living at a distance from the capital, and we feel that every province should have representation in the cabinet, not with regard to population or revenue, but as a province of the Dominion. There are certain local affairs in every province of which the government should have the most accurate knowledge so as to deal with them accurately and intelligently. That intelligence and knowledge they can only get from representatives fresh from the people. I expressed those views last year, and I repeat them now. With regard to what the hon. member from Halifax (Mr. Almon) said about representation in the cabinet, I may say that while we had a representative in the government we were perfectly satisfied, but it was not continuous. We had representation for a short time, and during that time we never complained, but now that it has ceased we do complain. The most important affairs of the country—the fiscal policy of the government around which nearly every other question centres, is adjusted and arranged in the cabinet, and when it comes down to the cognizance of the people's representatives, it is a cast-iron rule through which we cannot break—even if we desired to do so. It is the policy of the government, and they having a majority, even if we wished to have a change made we cannot vary or well accomplish it. I know very well that even with representation in the cabinet the smaller provinces must bow and yield to the will of the larger provinces; yet, even if those smaller provinces had a voice in the affairs of the country they would find it an advantage at times in adjusting the fiscal system and the taxation of the country. I can give the strongest and most cogent reasons why our province should be represented in the government. On more than one occasion it had been found necessary to send to British Columbia a minister of the Crown to enquire into the public affairs of the province; and not only that, but to-day, and for the last eight years, the government had an agent in British Columbia, in a confidential as well as in a public capacity, and it is said that that agent, in giving information to the government here, has interfered with the just prerogatives of the people's representatives. Whatever ground there may be for this, it is certainly against the genius of parliamentary and responsible government. The people's representatives, fresh from their constituents, are the only channel through which the government can learn what the country requires. I hope the government will see the necessity of having every province represented in the cabinet. It is necessary to the intelligent and proper government of the country.

Hon. Mr. Abbott, leader of the House, in closing the discussion said: It is not my intention to prolong this debate. I do not intend to follow hon. gentleman through the various arguments which have been used on this subject, but I would call the attention of my hon. friend who puts this question to the fact that his argument stands upon the basis only of the proposition that a certain numerical proportion of population, and a certain proportion of revenue, render it essential that that special numerical proportion should be represented in the Cabinet. It is impossible, I submit to the House (and experience has proved it and will prove it), to adopt any such hard and fast rule in selecting members of the Cabinet. As a matter of fact, there is no want of communication between the Cabinet and the several provinces of the Dominion through the representatives of the people. These two houses constitute the great council of the nation. Every portion of the Dominion, carefully divided up, is represented in this council, and everyone is entitled to have his views heard and his opinions considered upon every question that interests the country, and they are so heard. I can assure my hon. friends who have spoken that the interests of Manitoba, and of British Columbia, have never for a moment been lost sight of, nor their rights, nor their position in respect of representation. But may say, also, that I am very much gratified as a member of this House, and the government I represent are gratified, to learn how these western provinces and territories are progressing—how their wealth is increasing and their position generally is improving. I hope the time may soon come when we shall have representatives of those provinces in the Cabinet. I may say, however, that those provinces have all been represented in the Cabinet. There has been a minister from British Columbia; there has been a minister from Manitoba; there has been a minister from Prince Edward Island—all those provinces have, at one time or another, been represented in the Dominion Cabinet, and it is not really a question of so much population, or of revenue, as a question depending upon a great many other considerations. After all, upon whose voice does the existence of a member of the Cabinet depend? Upon the voice of this House, and upon the voice of the house of commons—upon the voice of the people. There is no arbitrary power in any place to make anybody they please a member of the cabinet. The approbation of parliament is required every time an appointment is made. Having said this much, I can only say further, that all that has been said here on the subject by gentlemen from all those provinces will receive the most careful consideration of my colleagues; but as to the question itself, it must be plain to my hon. friends that it is impossible for me to answer it. The question is, what do the members of the privy council propose to advise his excellency to do. It is impossible for members of the privy council to be asked to communicate to the house what advice they propose to give to his excellency, or what advice they have given to his excellency until they have his leave to do so; and I must simply point out to my hon. friend what the government intend to advise his excellency to do is not the proper subject of a question, and it is a question which it is impossible for a member of the privy council to answer. After Senators McInnes and Almon indulged in a little cross-firing, in which the latter came off second best, the matter dropped.

BOYCOTT 'EM.

To the Editor:—If the announcement that the China steamers will give Victoria the go-by is correct, then Victoria will know how to act. The China steamers should be boycotted. Neither Victoria passengers nor freight should travel or be shipped by that line. Unless the steamers call and land them here, where the principal trade of the province is conducted; where the principal merchants transact business. Sailing vessels will answer every purpose, besides being cheaper.

Home Ruler.

STEAMER MAUDE.

To the Editor:—Dear sir—We notice that the C. P. N. Co. intend to send their steamer Maude to Bear river to-morrow and are informed that quite a number of passengers have applied for accommodations. It is well known that the mineral resources of this province are varied and valuable and that the enterprise of extracting coin therefrom is in its infancy, and we trust that the hardy pioneers who leave to-morrow will meet with merited success and be followed by many others, thus opening up another channel of trade for the enterprising merchants of Victoria.

Olatoquot.

Victoria, June, 13, 1887.

TWENTY IMPOLITE THINGS.

1. Loud and boisterous laughing.
2. Reading when others are talking.
3. Talking when others are reading.
4. Cutting finger nails in company.
5. Joking; thers in company.
6. Gazing rudely at strangers.
7. Leaving a stranger without a seat.
8. Making yourself a hero of your own story.
9. Reading aloud in company without being asked.
10. Spitting about the house.
11. Leaving church before worship is over.
12. Whispering or laughing in the house of God.
13. A want of respect and reverence for seniors.
14. Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents.
15. Receiving a present without an expression of gratitude.
16. Not listening to what one is saying in company.
17. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table.
18. Answering questions that have been put to others.
19. Commencing talking before others have finished speaking.
20. Laughing at the mistakes of others.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Roast Calf's Liver.—Wash the liver thoroughly and wipe dry; then cut a long, deep hole in the side and stuff this with a dressing made of bread crumbs, bacon, and onion chopped fine, salt and pepper to taste, one egg well beaten and a small piece of butter. When it is full sew or tie the liver together, lard it over and bake in a moderate oven, basting frequently; serve with gravy and currant jelly.

Fish Salad.—Any kind of cold, cooked fish, either boiled or baked, may be used, first separating the pieces into neat flakes and then adding hard-boiled eggs, cut up into small pieces, and some pickled gherkins, or other green pickles also cut into small pieces. Or, if preferred, the pickles may be omitted and a head of lettuce substituted; place the salad in a deep dish, moisten it with a good mayonnaise sauce and garnish with slices of lemon and some parsely.

Steamed Fruit Pudding.—Take two cups of suet chopped fine, two of boiling hot coffee, two of brown sugar, one-half pound of raisins chopped fine, one-half pound of currants and one-quarter pound of citron, five cups of flour and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted into the flour, one teaspoonful of salt; pour into a bag and steam three hours; do not lift the cover from the steamer during that time. Then serve hot with this sauce: Two tablespoonfuls of flour, three-quarters of a cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one pint of hot water; boil all together, add lemon or vanila flavoring.

MAXIMS.

After the feast the giver shakes his head.

The sleeping fox catches no poultry.

Creditors have excellent memories.

Caution is the father of security.

He who pays before-hand is served behind-hand.

If you would know the value of a dollar try to borrow one.

Great bargains have ruined many.

Be silent when a fool talks.

Give a foolish talker rope enough and he will hang himself.

Never speak boastingly of your business.

An hour of triumph comes at last to those who watch and wait.

Word by word Webster's big dictionary was made.

Speak well of your friends—of your enemies say nothing.

Never take back a discharged servant.

No man can be successful who neglects his business.

Do not waste time in useless regrets over losses.

Systematize your business and keep an eye on little expenses. Small leaks sink great ships.

Never fail to take a receipt for money paid, and keep copies of your letters.

Do your business promptly, and bore not a businessman with long visits.

Captain Caraway says the stingiest people in the world live in Florida. There is a man down there, says the gay and festive captain, who is so stingy that he uses a wart on the back of his neck as a collar button.

CAPITAL NEWS.

The Week's Doings in and Around Parliament Buildings.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

Ottawa, June 4.—This has been an eventful week in political circles. One day we have had the government's majority jumping up to 76, two days later it drops to 19, and before the Ministerialists can recover from their surprise at these figures the opposition is overwhelmed with the intelligence that Mr. Blake has definitely retired from the leadership of the party. But to deal with these and sundry other topics more in detail.

THE QUEEN'S COUNTY CASE.

The *bete noire* of the session has undoubtedly been the Queen's county election case. Time and again everybody round the parliament buildings have congratulated themselves that the last of it had been heard, when next day up the matter bobs again. Into the merits of this case it is not my intention to enter. In previous letters I have pointed out the unfairness which is being done to the late member, Mr. King, but as the government takes the ground that parliament has divested itself of the power to deal with controverted elections, therefore the courts should deal with the particular question under discussion. Well, on Monday Returning Officer Dunn, by order, appeared at the bar of the house and considerable interest attached to the proceedings from the fact that such an incident is rare in parliamentary history. In such cases it is customary, when anyone has to be interrogated at the bar, for a member to rise and move that such and such question be asked of him. The speaker puts the motion in the usual way, and if it be carried then the question is submitted to the witness. Well, Mr. Dunn was requested to tell the house, what the house to its cost well knew, whether he was the returning officer in the late election in Queen's county. Mr. Dunn declined to answer, and in lieu thereof requested the house to grant him counsel to advise him as to what he should say. The Minister of Justice accordingly moved that he be allowed to employ counsel. The motion, singular to say, was stoutly opposed by the stalwarts on the opposition side. In this they showed what their liberalism consists of. In fact one member said in my hearing, "If that is liberalism then God forbid that I should ever belong to their party." Well, Edgar proposed an absurd amendment to Thompson's motion, to the effect that Dunn should be allowed counsel after he had answered the question. This, as Sir John well put it, being tantamount to allowing a prisoner to employ counsel after he has been found guilty and the judge was about sentencing him. The good sense of twelve or thirteen reformers revolted against this indecent proposal and they brought up the government's majority that night to 76. Dunn got what he wanted, answered the questions submitted to him, and was finally relieved from further attendance. The smallest government majority of the session was evidenced on Thursday on a motion to insert King's name in the return instead of Baird's. The manifest unfairness which is being done to King was evidently deeply felt by members on the conservative side. Two of them, Patterson and Boyle, as indicative of the growing spirit of independence, voted straight against the government. A dozen others who were in the city purposely absented themselves, the consequences being, as I have previously stated, the pulling down of the majority to 19. Here, I am under the impression, it will remain for this session. The opposition know that they will not gain much, if anything, by further divisions and it is currently reported that they will fight no more this session.

MR. BLAKE'S RESIGNATION.

The Colonist was one of the first papers in Canada to announce Mr. Blake's resignation. His withdrawal from public life which, it is hoped, is only of a temporary nature, has been received with universal expressions of regret from men of all shades of politics. Mr. Blake is pre-eminently the chief man in the liberal party and the country can ill afford to lose his services.

THE PARWELL CASE

The supreme court met this morning to take up the appeal from the exchequer court in the case of the Queen vs. Farwell. This is a test case involving the ownership of lands in British Columbia, conveyed conditionally to the Dominion for the purposes of the Canadian Pacific railway. A portion of these lands was subsequently disposed of by the province, which claimed forfeiture of rights by the Dominion on account of the non-fulfilment of the conditions. The respondent, A. S. Farwell, had received from the provincial government and took possession of 1,175 acres of these lands in the Kootenay district, and the Dominion government commenced an action to dispossess him of them. This action was tried before Mr. Justice Henry in British Columbia last year, and decision was given against the government, which then took the present appeal. Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, minister of justice, Mr. Burbidge, deputy minister, and Mr. W. D. Hogg appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Theo. Davie, Q. C., of British Columbia, for the respondent. Judgment was reserved.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

There seems to be a *consensus* of opinion that the government will grant a number of railway subsidies this season. Mr. Marx just tells me that he has had a very satisfactory interview with Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Mr. Pope, and the prospects for the Shuswap & Okanagon road being included among those who will get subsidies, are very good.

SERVING LIQUOR TO SAILORS.

Probably Victoria will be more interested in the government measure respecting the conveyance of liquors on board Her Majesty's ships in Canadian waters than any other port, from the fact that probably more men-of-war visit your harbor than is the case with regard to the ports in the eastern provinces. The government has introduced the bill at the request of the imperial authorities, and it is understood that all the British colonies have been asked to pass a similar measure. Hon. Mr. Foster, in moving for leave to introduce the bill said: By an act of the British parliament, passed in 1853, for maintaining better discipline on board her majesty's ships, it was provided by section 12 that spirituous or fermented liquors were not to be used aboard such ships without the master's consent. The importance of this bill was communicated to the Canadian government last year, as also to the government of the Colonies, with a request that similar legislation to section 12 of that act should be embodied in the laws of the different colonies and the laws of Canada; and it is in accordance with that request that the bill is introduced. It provides that every person who, without the previous consent of the chief officer, conveys spirituous or fermented liquors on board her majesty's ships, or who sells or gives such liquors to any person on board her majesty's ships, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a fine of $50 for each offence.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

The Canadian Pacific Said to be Willing to Allow any Large Carriers to Supplant Them on the Pacific.

New York, June 11.—A special from Montreal in reference to the rumor that the North German Lloyd company will shortly start a line of steamers from this point, says Mr. Van Horne, general manager of the C.P.R., has intimated to the people of Manitoba that if they continue coquetting with the Northern Pacific Co. they will stop running the vessels they have chartered on the Pacific. There seems to be a willingness on the part of the Canadian Pacific to allow the North German Lloyd, or in fact any large carriers, to supplant them in the route from Vancouver to the eastern hemisphere.

The Earl of Aberdeen arrived in San Francisco Saturday.

"C" BATTERY.

A Lively Debate in the Commons—Mr. Baker's Remarks—Valiant Sergeant Kinsella.

The debate on the military estimates being resumed Mr. Casey took exception to the pay of Deputy Adjutant General Holmes of the B. C. district. The entire "C" battery consisted of Sergt. Kinsella, and it took the adjutant general and $1,900 worth of detached officers to drill and look after generally the aforesaid battery, Sergt. Kinsella (laughter).

Sir Adolphe Caron explained that on account of the high wages in British Columbia it was impossible to get men to fill up the battery. An arrangement had been entered into with the British government by which they would permit able bodied marine pensioners to join the battery in British Columbia. The men were expected out this season and a battery would be formed.

Mr. Casey blamed the government for laying the entire burden of defending the Pacific coast on Col. Holmes and Sergt. Kinsella. He said they were told thiastory about English marine pensioners last year, but none of them had been brought in and with this estimate passed Colonel Holmes would have been paid his salary for four years for commanding Staff Sergeant Kinsella. As to his acting as deputy adjutant the men over whom he had jurisdiction according to his own report numbered only 128 men, of whom only 90 mustered for inspection. British Columbia was an important part of the Dominion from a militia point of view, but the government seemed to have neglected it very much.

Mr. Baker—I am very much obliged to the hon. member for West Elgin (Mr. Casey) for the interest which *prima facie*, he takes in this matter relating to the affairs of British Columbia, and at the same time, I must in part agree with him that the proposed vote for "C" battery is rather a misnomer. Certainly at the present moment Col. Holmes has been discharging the duties of acting deputy adjutant general of the district, and I see no reason why British Columbia equally with all the other provinces in the Dominion, should not have a deputy adjutant general. Ever since confederation we have had one, and I believe the salary has been $1,700. Therefore, the $1,700 which should be paid to the deputy adjutant general, the duties of which office Col. Holmes is performing, should be charged to some specific vote for that purpose. At the same time the difference between $1,700 and $2,920 should be charged to "C" battery. It is misleading to charge $2,920 to "C" battery, which at the present moment does not exist. I know very well that the minister from conferences I have had with him on many occasions, has deavored, to his utmost, to push this matter to completion, and I am equally well aware of the difficulties he has met with. In British Columbia it is utterly impossible to expect to obtain men to form a permanent corps for the sum of 60 cents per day. In that province we pay $1 and $1.25 to Chinamen for the ordinary work of digging a garden, and therefore it is not to be expected that white men can be procured to perform the duty usually performed by a battery for 60 cents a day, and I am therefore perfectly willing, and it is only discharging my duty, to give credit to the minister of militia for his honest endeavor to secure from the imperial government marines and naval pensioners to perform the duties performed by "A" and "B" batteries, but I must regret that up to the present moment he has not received that assistance from the imperial government which has been asked. So far as the payment of Col. Holmes is concerned, I must say that that officer is willing at any moment to earn every dollar paid him.

Mr. Davies—What does he do if there is no battery there?

Mr. Baker—I will tell the honorable member for Prince Edward Island what he does. In the first place, he performs the duties of acting deputy adjutant general, for which in other provinces officers receive $1,700. That, therefore, deals with the major portion of the $2,920 of this vote. No doubt the honorable gentleman is cognizant of those duties, and how they are performed, and I dare say, as he takes so much interest in British Columbia, he is equally cognizant of how the duties are performed there. I am perfectly satisfied that Colonel Holmes performs all the duties required by the department, and in every way creditably to himself and satisfactorily to the department of militia. So far as "C" battery is concerned, we have had, as the honorable member for West Elgin (Mr. Casey) has remarked, services performed by the acting deputy adjutant general in supervising the school of gunnery in embryo. We have had officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the various corps under instruction by Colonel Holmes and he has faithfully performed his duties in that connection. I am sorry to say that "C" battery has not been formed in the manner contemplated two years ago. I do not think that the fault should be cast on the government, because I believe the minister has done his level best, as we say, in our far western province, to consummate that which we must desire in that connection. The sum which the hon. member for West Elgin (Mr. Casey) has so severely criticised as having been charged and paid to "C" battery for attached officers, I know, from having supervised the public accounts, is mainly owing to the amounts paid to the non-commissioned officers and men who have been attached to "C" battery from the militia of British Columbia while undergoing a course of instruction in gunnery. I must take this opportunity of expressing the hope that the Minister of Militia will, at an early day, be able to give us information as to when "C" battery will be formed, the number of men who will constitute it, the number of officers who will be attached, and the pay they will receive for their services.

Sir A. P. Caron explained further that Col. Holmes commanded the entire militia force of British Columbia.

Mr. Casey, speaking of the "valiant Sergeant Kinsella, the numerous Sergeant Kinsella," said he supposed the hon. gentleman thought that as he was an Irishman there was as much fight in him as in an ordinary battalion.

The item then passed.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Bishop Parker has made a journey to Taita and Chagga and Mount Kilima Njaro. He appeals for £500 to buy camels at Aden, and transport them to East Africa, where he thinks they may be used for travelling, and save a large amount of expensive porterage.

The *London Christian* says:—One of the speakers at the Baptist missionary meeting expressed the belief that in two centuries from now the whole world might be evangelized. Dr. Pierson, of Philadelphia, has stated that it ought to be done by the end of this century. Mr. Hudson Taylor is bolder, for he does not hesitate to say that it might be done within five years. "According to your faith be it unto you."

Several little fellows who ought not to be out of school are attacking the recently published "Greek-English Lexicon." The chief objection to the work is that it attaches immersion as the only mode of baptism.

The Lutheran Church complains of a lack in the ministerial supply. The new ministers are hardly numerous enough to fill the places vacated by death, superannuation and otherwise. The demands are very pressing just now, as immigration is very large.

A movement is on foot at the Swellstreet church to have the choir and pulpit change places. It is high time that this improvement were effected. The worshipers at this church have long been subjected to great inconvenience in having to turn the singers.

Sir Donald Smith and Sir George Stephens have offered to donate $1,000,000 to establish a Jubilee hospital at Montreal, for the sick and suffering poor, providing the city would grant a site on the mountain side known as the Taylor property. The council resolved to accept the offer and further the scheme in every way possible.

The *Indian Witness* gives an enthusiastic account of an exhibition, March the 19th, of about 500 "gaily dressed and bejewelled Bengalee girls," from the schools of the American Doremus Mission in Calcutta, who were invited and entertained "in the court of the magnificent new house of Baboo Shama Charan Law. The exercises gave great surprise and satisfaction, and prizes were given, including valuable ones from Baboo Bramapootra Bhattacharjea. The lessons taught in this mission will bear their fruit in the "high-class Bengalee families," from which these girls come, in future generations.

Bangor Hall, Bow, is an institution, under the management of Miss Guinness and a capable staff of lady teachers, for the purpose of teaching factory girls useful knowledge during their leisure time. In order thoroughly to know the environment of the class she seeks to befriend, Miss Guinness, in the guise of a poor girl, sought for employment in a factory, and fulfilled a week's engagement, for which she drew, as wages, the sum of 2s. What she saw and heard has served her to make a great effort for the benefit of her less fortunate sisters.

Russian Congregations are noted for their attentiveness. They often crowd round the lectern and look over the priest's book while the lessons are being read. The lessons are now read in modern Russian, instead of ancient Slavonic, as formerly. Says a correspondent:—"All are equal in a Russian church. Even the Emperor would have no right to stand before any other of the congregation if he were not a deacon—an office held by laymen in Russia. I have seen the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the late Emperor, come into a church a minute or two after the service had begun. A few near the door who recognized him made room for him, but he stood among the crowd in the middle the rest of the time, in close proximity to two Syrian Christians with their fezzes slipped into their girdles."

A wealthy brewer of Liverpool, having offered $50,000 toward a fund for a cathedral (Anglican) in Liverpool, much comment was excited. The *Christian* suggested that Bishop Ryle refuse it, as every pound of it represented misery and degration of the people. Canon Wilberforce said he would "sooner see cathedrals rot upon the ground than that they should be rebuilt by the colossal fortunes that have been raised from the drinking idiocy of the English people." The *Christian Leader* called attention to a recent pastoral of Bishop Ryle, in which he mentioned temperance as the first of five points on which the standard of religion should be raised. The bishop himself in his letter acknowledging the receipt of the offer expresses "deep gratification," and tenders on behalf of himself and the churchmen of his diocese "hearty thanks."

The visit of Queen Kapiolani, of Hawaii, will recall to the minds of many persons of three-score years that her ancestors, within their memory, were uncivilized and at a low stage of barbarism. They also had become so full of all evil that they had discarded all religion. The contrast between this intelligent, dignified, well-bred lady and the wives of the kings of the Sandwich Islands sixty years ago, is as broad as that between night and day. In three-score years the language has been reduced to writing and enriched with new words, the people have been educated, a constitutional government has been established and a code of wise and just laws adopted. The Hawaiians have become an intelligent, pure, godly and Christian people. The result is due to the work of Christian missionaries. No other agency in this country has exhibited the ability to accomplish such a result.

The London *Christian World* has the following: A northern newspaper lately contained a computation of the coughs in a congregation in Scotland during divine service; and the figures rose to thousands. Writing on the subject for the perusal of his congregation Dr. Donald Fraser says: "We have a vague impression that it is the Scotch in our own flock who keep up the coughing clamor. Is it that they are the most zealous church-goers, and are in their place despite those catarrhs and irritated windpipes which would have kept Englishmen at home? Or is it due simply to a roughness of manners which takes no account of the annoyance given to the people in the pews? Or shall we say that it is in most cases a mere heedless habit? One cough seems to suggest another, and the preacher has to shout against a sort of platoon-fire from the pews. Another habit which sadly mars the exemplary church attendance in Scotland is that of sleeping during sermon: We very rarely see an instance of this in London, but when we do we are always inclined to account for the sleepy-head as a recent importation from the north."

The Rev. Edward Storrow, in *The Chronicle of the London Missionary Society*, traces the progress of the society during the Victorian era. The society is ninety-two years old; therefore, more than half of its existence is included in the period under notice. In the year of Her Majesty's accession the total income was £64,372, an increase of £11,507 on the previous year. Last year the income was £124,078. The number of stations has increased from 438 to 1,786; the European ordained missionaries from 114 to 1,367; the native teachers from 451 to 6,096; the communicants from 6,615 to 90, 561; the scholars from 34,222 to 140,387. The number of native adherents in 1837 is not stated, but there are now 327,374, and there are 27 lady missionaries against none in the former period. The stations at Malacca, Singapore, Penang, Java, Russia, Siberia and some Polynesia, South Africa and West India stations have, for various reasons, ceased to be occupied; but, on the other hand, the Loyalty, Tokolau, Ellice and Gilbert groups of Polynesia, and New Guinea and Central Africa have all been occupied, and Madagascar, from which the missionaries had been banished, was reoccupied in 1862, and the five missionaries who left were replaced by twenty-eight. And whereas there were when the former occupation ceased, no native ministers, not six preachers, and only one Christian community, there are now 761 native ministers, more than 5,200 preachers, and a quarter of a million Christians.

MAINLAND NEWS.

(Columbian)

Last week Mr. Huck, of Surrey, received $300 of back pension, and also $8 a month as long as he lives, he being an old soldier.

[News-Advertiser.]

The water in the Fraser is gradually subsiding and all danger of flood is now considered at an end. The fishermen are anxiously waiting the time when it will resume its usual level so that they can begin fishing again.

The management of the different sawmills started work at their respective mills again to-day, having acceded to the demands of the men that ten hours shall constitute a day's work.

The steamer Arrow, Capt. Holman, owner, met with an accident on the Hasting's ways that will necessitate rebuilding her. She was placed on the ways for some repairs, and through some oversight was not blocked up sufficiently. She fell over on one side at low tide, tearing out one side of the planking and destroying the house and possibly injuring the frame of the vessel. This will be quite a loss to her owner who, we believe, is uninsured.

T. H. Armstrong, of the provincial police, arrived down from Kamloops on Wednesday with a batch of prisoners in charge for the penitentiary in Westminster. The following is the list of prisoners and the charges they were found guilty of: Felix Anderson, forgery, 3 years in penitentiary; Fook Chung, burglary and larceny, 3 years; Ashnola George, shooting with intent to murder, 7 years in penitentiary; Ah Kum, larceny, 1 year in jail; John Sullivan, remanded for trial in New Westminster.

Eleanor Barry, the actress, has sued her divorced husband, James G. Chesley, cashier of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, for alimony.

NAVAL "AT HOME."

A Charming Evening at the Dockyard, Esquimalt.

The "At Home" of Rear-Admiral Sir M. Culme Seymour and officers of H. M. fleet, on Friday evening, was one of the pleasantest of the many pleasant events that from time to time have been arranged under similar auspices. The attendance from the ships, Esquimalt district and the Capital was large, the spacious room being filled (but not uncomfortably) with guests. The walls and ceilings were beautifully decorated with flags and other insignia from the ships. The gallant hosts were most assiduous in their attentions, and all present expressed themselves delighted with the excellence of the arrangements and the hospitality of the entertainers. Among the guests were representatives from all parts of the province, and even California and Washington territory contributed their *quota* to the happy throng. Universal regret was felt at the absence of the lieutenant-governor and Mrs. Nelson, a circumstance due to the illness of his honor, for whom the greatest sympathy was expressed on all sides. The dockyard and harbor were brilliantly lighted up by the rays cast by the electric light on the flagship. The weather was exceptionally fine. The drive home in the early morning with day just breaking over the eastern hills and the air laden with the perfume from the pines and shrubs that line the road was one of the most memorable incidents connected with this enjoyable affair.

Amongst those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, Capt. and Mrs. Irving, Mrs. and Miss Brady, Mrs. E. C. Neufelder, Mrs. D. R. Harris, Mrs. Bushby and Miss Bushby, Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden and Miss Wolfenden, Major Prior, M. P. P., and Mrs. Prior, Mr. D. W. Higgins, M. P. P., and Miss Moore, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Kennedy, Captain and Mrs. Snowden, Miss Dunsmuir, Mrs. D. M. Eberts, Miss Charles, Miss Moat, Miss Lawson, Mrs. Macdonald and the Misses Macdonald, Hon. F. G. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Ward, Misses Ward, Mr. W. Ward, Misses Drake, Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly and Miss O'Reilly, Judge Haynes (Oscoyoe), Mr. and Mrs. J. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Keith Wilson, Mr. W. J. Taylor, Mr. W. H. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Rithet, Miss Mckenzie, Lieut. Lang, Capt. Jones, Dr. and Miss Powell, Col., Mrs. and Miss Stevens, the Misses Innes, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson (San Francisco), Sir Matheer Fenn Begbie, C. J., Miss Gray, Mrs. Izaat, Mrs. E. C. Baker, Mrs. Blaiklock, Dr. Eberts (Wellington), Miss Langley, Miss Finlayson, Dr. and Mrs. Davie, and many others whose names we were unable to obtain.

VAN HORNE RETALIATES.

Winnipeg *Sun*: In pursuance with orders issued by Mr. Van Horne, the local authorities of the Canadian Pacific company have given notice that all patronage of the road will be withdrawn from the *Sun* newspaper. The reason assigned is displeasure of the magnate at the course the paper has seen fit to take in the anti-monopoly agitation. It is needless to state that the *Sun* will be published as usual.

THE CAPITAL CITY.

[Washington As It Appears To-Day.

"The future Queen City of the World" is the development of an act of Congress signed by President Washington in July, 1790, which gave him the sole power to select a Federal Territory "not exceeding ten miles square, on the River Potomac, at some space between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and the Conogocheague, for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States."

In January, 1791, Washington had selected the site of the Federal district, and on April 15th of the same year the first boundary stone was laid by the three Commissioners appointed to survey and lay out the district.

PLAN OF THE CITY.

Late in the Summer of 1791 Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer who had been appointed to draw the plan of the new Federal town, paid Washington a visit at Mount Vernon, and in a short time afterward he produced a map of the projected city, which made the broad plateau in the Eastern section the site of the "Capitol," and placed the Executive Mansion and other public buildings a mile distant from that, by Washington's request, the central structure.

The plan laid down in L'Enfant's map was approved, and he was engaged to superintend its execution.

WASHINGTON IN 1800.

The government was transferred from Philadelphia to the young city in October, 1800, to the intense annoyance and disgust of everybody concerned in the transaction.

Mrs. Adams spoke of Washington as "this wilderness city," and dried the linen of the Presidential household in the East Room of the White House, the grounds of the mansion being too rough for that purpose.

Main entrance of the Capitol.

The spiciest description of the Washington of 1800 is that written by Secretary Wolcott in a letter to his wife:

"There are but few houses in any place, and most of them are small, miserable huts, which present an awful contrast to the public buildings. The people are poor, and, as far as I can judge, live like fishes, by eating each other."

When Congress met in Washington for the first time its prevailing utterances were a chorus of lamentations concerning the miserable quarters in which the members found themselves. And no wonder.

But one wing of the Capitol had been built; streets and avenues laid down on the plans of the city were unrecognizable; between the Capitol and the White House lay a mile of morass covered with alder bushes; the town seemed to be destitute of comfortable habitations and it was a weariness to the flesh to travel in it, the few roads and sidewalks which had been provided being intolerably bad.

Under fostering appropriations the city grew somewhat between 1800 and 1814.

PROGRESS OF THE CITY TO 1870.

With the British invasion of the last named year it really did appear that a frequent prophecy of its abandonment would be fulfilled. Fortunately a heavy rain saved the Capitol and White House from receiving irremediable mischief from the torches of the enemy, but great was the havoc wrought by the soldiers in the Executive buildings. The loss of a million dollars' worth of property was a severe blow to the city, but Congress made appropriations, and its steady progress was maintained with accelerated speed.

By 1822 the population amounted to about fifteen thousand, and the aggregate value of property subject to taxation within its limits exceeded six and a half million of dollars.

When, in 1862, the war of the Union began, Washington had sixty-two thousand inhabitants. A writer of that date describes it as "a big, sprawling city, magnificent in some parts, dilapidated and dirty in others."

While the war lasted Washington was a huge camp, and after it made little or no progress until 1870, when Alexander R. Shepherd began that process of conversion by means of which the capital city has been made fully worthy of the most complimentary things said about it.

SHEPHERD'S WONDERFUL DOINGS.

The Washington "boss" was a remarkable man.

When Congress voted half a million dollars to start building a new State, War and Navy building in Washington, the question of its being continued the capital city was settled. Shepherd's opportunity lay straight before him.

He was thirty-eight years old, and a man of brains and energy, and worth a hundred thousand dollars.

A summary of what Shepherd did in less than ten years conveys a comprehensive conception of what Washington now is.

As head of the Board of Public Works he manipulated the territorial government which he and his friends had set up in place of the old municipal government. Many miles of streets and avenues were improved and paved, and a costly system of sewerage introduced and begun. Nearly twenty million dollars were spent in filling up the old Tiber creek.

In a few years time Shepherd built over a thousand structures, many of them ranged together in blocks, an innovation in Washington. Their aggregate value was about ten million dollars.

He was made Governor of the District in 1873, three years before the time when financial embarrassment put an end to all his greatness. But one decade from the time when the Board of Works began its improvements was necessary to the transformation of the city.

At the end of that time Washington—I mean—saw handsome and well-paved streets, shaded with trees of promising growth, beautiful houses and stores, spots of lovely verdure decked with flowers and evergreens, street spaces ornamented with statues and enclosed with buildings of imposing architecture, Dwellings, school structures, churches, blocks of offices, and other buildings harmonized in general effectiveness and beauty.

PROSPECTIVE GREATNESS OF WASHINGTON.

Washington now contains probably two hundred thousand permanent residents. Its floating population is about twenty-five thousand. Local pride has energized its people, and the city is rapidly advancing in wealth and importance.

The best view of the city is from the hills of the Arlington estate. From these commanding heights are seen the noble Potomac making its way to the sea and bearing upon its placid bosom the ships of various climes. Cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces raise their heads above the variety of humbler structures which gives its general beauty to the view.

Chief among those is the dome surmounting the Capitol, from the top of which fifty towers the statued emblem of civil liberty. Here and there green patches give restful change to a comprehensive view which cannot pall. Sheltering the city on the opposite side from the river are wooded hills which answer the further purpose of ornament.

Washington has scope for growth to a population of one million.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY.

In the year 1846 the United States Government restored Maryland and Virginia thirty-six square miles of the hundred originally laid out. Now, therefore, the Federal Territory consists of s