The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY, 12 1893

WISE IN THEIR GENERATION.

Mr. Conderi, one of the United States counsel before the Arbitration, was most probably right when he contended that the court "could not make any regulations conditional as to what should be done on the islands owned by the United States. The United States would not allow anybody to interfere with the management of the property of the United States." On its own territory the United States is, no doubt, supreme. No one has any right to dictate to it what it shall do with the seals or with anything else inside the three-mile limit. While cheerfully admitting this, cannot other nations hold that the ocean belongs to them as much as it does to the United States? It is the highway of nations, as well as their fishing and hunting field, and that the United States has no more right to encroach upon it and to claim peculiar privileges over it than the nations have to encroach on what is admitted to be United States territory.

When the United States claims to have all power over the seals on its lands and in its territorial waters, and declares that it will not permit the interference of foreigners with respect to the number of seals to be killed in each year or with respect to a close season, and also asserts ownership over them when they are on the high seas which are free to all nations, it is hard to see what the arbitrators, if they acknowledge the claim of ownership set up by the Americans, have to do, for they surely will not take upon themselves to dictate to the United States what it shall do with its own property. If it is admitted that the seals are as much the property of the States when they are on the high seas as when they are on the Pribyloff Islands, the international regulations with respect to killing them anywhere or at any time, are simply an impertinence. The Americans do well to insist upon this claim of ownership before and above every thing else, for a little reflection shows that if it is allowed all other contentions are wholly unnecessary. It includes them all, sovereignty of the sea as far as the seals are concerned, and every thing else."

THE DAFFODIL.

The daffodil has become all the rage in London. It is said to be just now the fashionable flower. There are daffodil shows in that city, and from the gardens of the Scilly Islands, many of the inhabitants of which make their living by cultivating the narcissus, the Londoners have lately received five hundred tons of the flowers. This shows how much they are admired and how generally they are used.

The gardeners will now, of course, exercise their skill in producing new varieties of this delightful spring flower. It is wonderful to observe what effects they produce when they once set about improving any flower. "Of course," the New York Times says, "the narcissus will be cultivated until the little garden flower will no longer be able to recognize its relatives. Many new and pretentious varieties of the narcissus have been produced in London, and high-sounding names have been bestowed upon them. The daffodil will grow in size and change its shape and take on all sorts of odd colors, and then will be supplemented by some other flower, and return to the old function fair Perdita allotted to it, to come before the swallows dare to, and 'take the winds of March with beauty.'" It is predicted that the daffodil will supersede the chrysanthemum. Well, the flower of Japan has had its day, and few will regret if it has to give way to one of the loveliest of the old-fashioned flowers.

HARDLY SATISFACTORY.

An influential deputation of the Imperial Federation League lately waited upon Mr. Gladstone. The object of its members was to press upon the Prime Minister the importance of carefully considering the question with a view of being brought to the test and examination of a conference, whenever Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues thought that the moment was opportune.

Mr. Gladstone received the deputation and listened attentively to what the speakers had to say, but his reply showed that in his opinion the people, both of Great Britain and Australia, have, at the present moment, before them for consideration, matters more pressing than that of Imperial Federation. He, however, expressed himself deeply interested in the subject. There was one phase of Federation on which he spoke clearly and explicitly. This was the matter of preferential trade. He is reported as saying: "But he could hold out no expectations that the Liberal party would ever be prepared to propose the consolidation of the Empire as the means of reversing again the principles of our commercial relations and introducing preferences into the terms upon which commodities imported over sea were received into the ports of the United Kingdom."

The notice which the Times gives of the deputation and the manner of its reception is sarcastic. It contrasts the civility with which the Imperial Federation League deputation was treated, although it did not get what it wanted, with Mr. Gladstone's cold and curt manner towards the men of Ulster when they appeared before him to plead the cause of the Protestants of Ireland. It then goes on to say:

With all his complaisance, Mr. Gladstone could not abstain from warning Lord Brassey that he and his followers can never be parties to the establishment of a customs union with the colonies and dependencies of the Empire. So stanch a free trader is he, that he declines to consider the possibility of treating the Empire as a fiscal unity, or of modifying in any way the provincial conception of free trade which treats every geographical division as a political difference, yet he proposes at the same time to make provision for the speedy repudiation of free trade principles in Ireland and the establishment of a retrogressive fiscal system chiefly aimed at the injury of British free trade.

It is quite clear that the advocates of Imperial Federation and of Imperial commercial union have nothing to expect from the Liberal party of Great Britain. It is just possible that after the patriotic men who have espoused the cause of Union for Great Britain and her colonies and dependencies have created a public opinion in its favor, Liberal politicians may take it up, but at the present moment the advocates of both Imperial Federation and preferential trade must look to British Conservatives for encouragement and support.

AN UNPLEASANT DILEMMA.

A good deal is being said and written about the Geary law in the United States. There is in the Union a wide difference of opinion respecting that law. Many, particularly in the West, say it is a righteous law and that the Government of the United States is showing a slackness which is altogether inexcusable in not strictly enforcing that law. Others again maintain that the law is an iniquitous one and disgraceful to the United States, as it is an open breach of solemn treaties with China which have never been abrogated. So clearly does the Geary law contravene the terms of treaties made so late as 1869 and 1880 that it is questioned whether it is constitutional or not. Although the time for the Chinese residing in the United States to register expired on the fifth of the present month, nothing has been yet done towards the enforcement of the law. The Chinese have not registered as the law requires and by their non-compliance have rendered themselves liable to be forcibly expelled from the country. But the Government has taken no action in order that the Chinese may have a chance to test the validity of the law in the Supreme Court. This is looked upon by many as an indulgence almost, if not altogether, criminal. The decision of the court, we presume, will not be delayed. If it is favorable to the law what is there to be done? Will the Chinese be given an opportunity to register or will they be turned out of the United States neck and crop?

The Oregonian shows that the United States Government is in a very peculiar position with regard to the Chinese now resident in the United States. This is what it says:

Eager to establish friendly relations with China, we agreed in 1869 and again in 1880, to the terms of a treaty which specifically declared that "Chinese residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, exemptions and immunities in respect to travel or residence as may be there enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation." The Geary law is an open repudiation of this agreement.

It is quite possible that the Supreme Court will decide that Congress has the power to violate solemn treaties if it sees fit to do so, but such a decision will not, we are very sure, in the judgment of hundreds of thousands of honest American citizens, absolve the nation from its obligation to keep its word and to carry out the provisions of its treaties. It is more than probable that there is not a single member of the present Administration who believes in the righteousness or even the policy of the Geary law, yet if that law is pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court its members will be obliged to do what they can to carry it out. Their position in that case will be most unpleasant. They will have to do not only what is wrong in their own eyes, but what is wrong in the eyes of hundreds of thousands of their fellow citizens and in the eyes of the great majority of men in all civilized communities—for the obligation to keep a covenant, formally made, is recognized by all civilized men, whether they are Christians or pagans. It will be interesting to see how the United States Government will extricate itself from the unpleasant predicament in which it is placed by the enactment of the Geary law.

OFFICIAL ETIQUETTE.

To plain men who study to express themselves in the simplest and most direct way the formality and unnaturalness of official communications are exceedingly provoking. They are often at a loss to comprehend exactly what the official means. But the official style, though it may be ambiguous and involved, is never rude or uncivil. If Mr. Deputy Minister or Mr. Head Clerk has anything unpleasant to say he says it in the mildest and most round-about manner possible. He always has in his mind the dignity of his department. That must not be compromised on any occasion or for any consideration. Consequently the Government official, if he is sometimes tedious and difficult to comprehend, is never boorish or impertinent. In startling contrast to the ordinary official telegram is one lately sent by Governor Pennoyer, of the State of Washington, to Secretary of State Gresham.

In view of trouble following the enforcement of the Geary Act, Mr. Gresham sent the following telegram to the Governor of Oregon:

"WASHINGTON, D.C., May 3.—To Governor Sylvester Pennoyer, the Capitol, Oregon: Apparently reliable reports indicate danger of violence to the Chinese when the exclusion act takes effect, and the President earnestly hopes that you will employ all lawful means for their protection in Oregon. W. L. GRESHAM."

To this the Governor sent the following reply, which certainly cannot be said to have been written by Mr. Barnacle, of the Circumlocution Office:

"SALEM, Or., May 3.—To W. L. Gresham, Washington, D C: I will attend to my business. Let the President attend to his. SYLVESTER PENNOYER, Governor."

As an official communication the above is, we venture to say, unique. We do not know that this very peculiar message did Mr Gresham or the President of the United States any particular harm, but it has proclaimed to the world what kind of man Governor Pennoyer is. We all know that there is such a thing as placing too high an estimate on etiquette, and of being too punctilious with respect to forms, official and social, but there is always something radically wrong with the man who pays no attention to the amenities of society and who has no regard for the feelings of others. This is the conclusion to which many have come with respect to Governor Pennoyer. The newspapers of his own State and of the country generally, have not been slow in saying what they think of the man who gave so uncivil a reply to a respectfully worded communication. The New York Tribune, which in these days is generally very moderate in its language, commenting on the message from the Governor of Oregon says:

"He sent the message not only from a nasty temper and an empty head, but in the apparent belief that he had done something worth while, and wholly unconscious that he had insulted every self-respecting citizen in the land, and what the citizens of the country to the number of several hundred thousand said about him was that he was a very cheap, feather-headed blackguard, a blackguard net. * * * Let him have the notoriety he sought. Give him the eminence he seeks. Place him at the very top of the list of blackguards that have disgraced official positions, and let him be rewarded by the nation's hiss."

Governor Pennoyer will perhaps be surprised to find that the message which he considered so clever and so fitly demonstrated his independence, has been taken by so many of his countrymen of all parties and in different states of the union as a proclamation over his own signature that he is neither a gentleman nor a man of sense.

THE REVISED U. S. TARIFF.

The goods upon which duties were collected imported into the United States last year were valued at $335,500,000, and the duties paid amounted to $173,000,000, or an *ad valorem* rate of 49 per cent. all round. This is the tariff which those consistent free-traders, the Canadian advocates of unrestricted reciprocity, would have the Dominion adopt. Forty-nine per cent of the value of the dutiable goods imported is a very big share for the Government to claim. The duty upon the goods imported during the current year is estimated at about $210,000,000, and it will be an average of nearly fifty per cent. It is no wonder that the people of the United States are demanding tariff reform. This they will be sure to get, though not to the extent of free trade or anything like it. There are too many interests at stake to permit of the tariff being cut down at one stroke to a revenue standard. The reform is, we think, pretty accurately outlined in the following extract from an article in the New York Times of the 2nd inst.:

"It is generally understood," it says, "that the tariff will be revised by repealing the duties now imposed on certain raw materials and scaling down the other duties. The proposed enlargement of the free list by removing the duties on wool, iron ore, coal, coke and lumber would cut off about $12,000,000 in revenue, the duties on wool alone being now about $7,800,000. If the changes made in the remaining duties should reduce the average ad valorem rate from 49 per cent. to 30 per cent., the revenue from customs would be reduced from $210,000,000 to about $120,000,000, if we assume that the quantity and value of the imported goods, would remain about the same."

The Times, being a Democratic paper, is not likely to misrepresent the intentions of the Government. And its information agrees with the spirit of the tariff reform outlined by Mr. Cleveland in his celebrated message to Congress more than four years ago. The leading feature of his proposed reform was to take the duties off the necessaries of life and the raw material of manufactures, and this is pretty much what the Times gives as the general understanding that now exists among men who have some knowledge of the Government's intentions.

DISTURBED BRAZIL.

Brazil is not finding in republicanism peace, tranquility and prosperity. When it was an empire and the good Dom Pedro was its ruler its people lived peacefully and enjoyed a full share of the good things of the world. But the Brazilians, like a great many others, were not content to let well enough alone. They sent the unoffending Emperor into exile and set up a Republic. Since then they have had a troublous time. Neither the people nor their leaders seem to know how to use their powers and privileges for the good of the whole country. There have been jealousies among the leading men and the people have been induced to take the part of one against the other. The Governor of the Southern province became unpopular and the people rose against him. Since then the discontent has spread and it would appear that the insurrection has ceased to be a mere local disturbance and has assumed the proportions of a regularly organized rebellion. The news from Brazil is meagre and perhaps is not much to be depended upon, but this much is certain: The disturbance in the South, which it was said was insignificent and would soon be quelled, has not been quelled, but has continued, and has as time progressed gathered strength. The predictions which are still made that the rebellion will soon be over are not to be relied upon. The people of Brazil, like the citizens of the other South American republics, have not yet learned the art of self-government. Instead of getting over their difficulties in a quiet and constitutional manner, they are impatient of opposition, and are ready to resort to physical force, even before they see a reasonable chance of succeeding. The consequence is that they are in a continuous state of unrest, and do not make that use of their natural advantages and are not as rich and powerful as they would be if they were blessed with a strong and stable government. The conclusion to which many have arrived is that the South Americans are not fitted for self-government, that they do not possess the qualities which enable men to use free institutions to their own advantage. What is going on in Brazil now, and the contrast which its present unquiet state presents with its peaceful and flourishing condition when Dom Pedro was Emperor, almost forces one to that conclusion.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Humane people are in this city often shocked by exhibitions of cruelty to animals. They are grieved that there is no one whose business it is to take the part of the ill-used dumb creatures and to have the law enforced against those who torture and ill-use them. Our sympathies are altogether with these kind-hearted people. Domestic animals have no protectors except their owners, and if those owners, blind to their true interest, abuse their power over the poor brutes, they must continue to suffer from the wanton cruelty of thoughtless and heartless persons. But the animals are entitled to protection. They are of very great service to man, and it is the duty of the community to see that they are not barbarously treated. The law very properly interposes in their behalf. Persons found guilty of ill-using the animals under their care can be punished with fine and imprisonment. But who is to put the law in operation? The police Policemen cannot be everywhere, and too often the policeman has peculiar ideas as to what constitutes cruelty to animals. Policemen have been known to stand by while animals were being inhumanely treated without as much as uttering a word of remonstrance, and when an outraged bystander interfered to prevent the further torture of the unresisting creature, the policeman has been known to take the part of the torturer and to give the pleader for mercy to know that it would be better for him "to mind his own business." All policemen, however, are not of this stamp. On the contrary, some of them are humane men who hate to see an animal cruelly used. But, as a general thing, policemen are not to be depended upon to prevent animals on the streets and elsewhere being badly treated. The brutal teamster or drover very seldom has the fear of the policeman before his eyes.

There is, however, nothing to hinder the lovers of animals forming an association for their protection, and keeping in their employ a man of kind heart and good judgment whose duty it would be to preserve the dumb creature from ill-usage. Such a man would very soon become a terror to those who take a delight in torturing, or in seeing tortured, dumb creatures. It would be his duty to search out all cases of cruelty to look up evidence against the offenders, and to prosecute them in the Police Court. We have no doubt that the authorities would give the representative of the Association all needful help and encouragement. If the right man were employed, he would do a great deal of good, and his work would be not only in the interests of humanity, but in the interests of the owners of animals generally. It is said that "the merciful man is merciful to his beast," it may also be said that the shrewd man who knows what is best for himself, will treat his beast mercifully and kindly. Humanity, as far as dumb creatures are concerned, pays, and cruelty is wasteful, and in every way bad economy.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE United States reciprocity treaties with South American Republics and West India Islands are not working well. Spain is evading some of the provisions of the treaty as far as Cuba is concerned, and Brazil is by no means in love with the operation of its treaty. Venezuelea, which declined to enter into reciprocal relations with the States, has been a gainer by the refusal and the United States a loser. The truth of the matter is Mr. Blaine's reciprocity is not reciprocity at all, but retaliation, and retaliation is a game that two can play at. The New York Times says: "The effect of the retaliatory duties imposed on the coffee and hides brought to the country from Vanezuela, Haiti and Colombia has been a diversion of the exports of those products to foreign countries and an appreciable increase of the cost of certain grades of coffee in the United States." The Americans in trying to punish these South American countries for not granting them exclusive trade privileges has been performing the unpleasant operation of cutting off the nose to spite the face. They have caused some commodities to be made dearer at home and they have increased the trade of those countries with Europe. It is no wonder that there is serious talk in the United States of doing away with the whole system.

LONDON, May 9.—Hon. Mr. Bowles, Conservative M.P. for King's Lynn, will, it is said, abandon his motion to instruct the committee of the whole house that the Home Rule bill shall be divided, so as to make the proposals as to the Irish representation at Westminster a separate measure. This motion was the only one of thirteen instructions brought forward by the opposition which was not ruled out of order by the speaker. Lord Randolph Churchill, however, will block the bill with his motion that the standing order be suspended. Under this motion the preamble of any bill may be set aside until all the clauses have been disposed of.

From the DAILY COLONIST, May 9.

THE CITY.

Spring Salmon.

Steamers arriving from the North on Sunday bring word that all the canneries are now busy can making. The spring salmon have already commenced to run.

To Complete the Contract.

The City hall bulletin board received a new notice of motion yesterday, the action proposed being to complete the contract for the new police barracks by affixing the corporate seal, so that the contractor, Mr. Burns, may proceed with the work at once.

Suicide While Insane.

The coroner's jury, in the case of the Chinaman found dead on the Tolmie estate, on Saturday morning, returned a verdict of suicide while insane. The body was identified by several Mongolians, who testified that the man was insane, hence the verdict. The remains were interred yesterday.

Saanich at the Celebration.

Indian Officer Thomas James, who paid a visit to the home of the Saanich Indians on Saturday last, reports that two picked canoe crews will represent the Saanich tribe in the Queen's Birthday aquatic sports, while a number of the braves will also enter in the loggers' race. Officer James goes to Cowichan and Discovery Island during the present week, to invite the Indians of those places to attend the regatta.

In the Far North.

The northern coast of British Columbia, recently the scene of a threatening feud among savage Indian tribes, will before the close of the present summer witness the advent of the great engine of civilization—the printing press. Late steamers from the North bring word that Rev. James B McCulloch proposes to introduce one in connection with his missionary work at Aiyansh, on the Naas, a little newspaper being a possibility of the near future. If there be aught in a name, James B. McCulloch should be able to make his venture a success.

Dangers of "Spiritualism."

In the course of his sermon on Sunday evening, Rev. Percival Jenns, rector of St. John's church, took occasion to refer to the belief held by some people that the spirits of the dead are hovering in the air and can be communicated with—"Spiritualism," in short, as the doctrine is preached by its exponents. Rev. Mr. Jenns said that from the teachings of the Bible it would be almost directly inferred that the very reverse was true; but granting that there was something in Spiritualism, he did not think it would do much harm provided the believer in it did not lose sight of religion and was not carried away to worship the creature rather than the Creator. This, however, was the tendency of Spiritualism.

To Close the Winter Series.

The school room of the First Presbyterian church presented an animated scene last evening, when a largely attended social was given under the management of the Y. P. L. A. The programme furnished was a varied one, of which the following is part: Remarks by Rev. Dr. Campbell; duet, Mrs. Cochrane and Miss Stephens; reading, Mr. Landells; solo, Miss Kew; piano solo, Miss McLennan; club swinging, Miss Maud Plows. When this part of the programme was concluded, games were indulged in, after which refreshments were served. This is the last indoor social given by the Y. P. L. A. this season, it being the intention of the association to inaugurate a series of outdoor entertainments at the Victoria gardens, holding one each month. The entertainments will include the sport of pulling up the Arm in boats.

Canada's New Viceroy.

The Canadian Gazette of April 20 prints the following: The official notification published this week that the Earl of Aberdeen will assume the duties of Governor-General of the Dominion in September has caused no surprise, for since the formation of the present ministry it has been generally understood that the popular Scotch peer would be Lord Stanley of Preston's successor at Ottawa. The only doubtful point was the exact date at which the change of office would take place. This has now been agreed upon, and it is scarcely necessary again to predict that the friendliest of welcomes will be extended next autumn to the Earl and Countess by all parties, ranks and creeds. Lord Stanley of Preston, on his part, has happily placed on record his regret at the approaching severance of the official tie which has linked him with the Canadian people during the past five years. In the Speech from the Throne at the prorogation of the Dominion Parliament, the Governor-General fittingly acknowledges the kindness and consideration shown him as the Queen's representative, and offers sincere assurances of his abiding interest in all that concerns the welfare of the Dominion.

May Moving Celebrated.

The Seattle P.-I. publishes the following from Chicago: "May moving as an occasion of merry-making is something novel, but there was an illustration of it at the exposition grounds this afternoon, when the Indians from British Columbia took possession of their new home on the east side of the south pond. They also dedicated a totem pole, erected in front of their new shack. They had been quartered in a stock pavilion, attired in their best tribal clothing, and when they left their temporary quarters they danced to their new home. The dance was led by Toquaysa, a princess, who is, on account of her descent, recognized as chief of the colony. The dance was concluded by a grand diversion around a totem pole. Then Toquaysa spread a feast of fish oil and other delicacies for her followers, and she also made a speech by proxy. Hamisita, a young man, acted as official mouthpiece and Hawmissilat responded in behalf of the guests. In the ceremonies sixteen members of the tribe wore blankets and masks, and box drums furnished music. In the course of the speech the princess' new house was formally baptized as 'Nagvgith,' or 'The House of the Waves.'"

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

After a passage of 150 miles North along the West Coast of Vancouver Island, the C. P. N. steamer Rainbow, Capt. Nickerson, returned to port early yesterday morning, having but a small freight and a few passengers on board. She had gone as far North as Cape Cook to land Mr. Devereau and his party of surveyors, and she reached Kyuquot on Friday morning last, remaining there until Sunday morning, owing to the heavy gale prevailing. While the storm lasted, both anchors were cast, and at times the water washed up as far as the fire bars on board, but luckily did not flow over them, or the fire in the engines would have been extinguished. On Sunday morning the steamer started for Alberni, and on Monday, left there for Victoria, touching in at Eucalet, Sea Chart and San Juan on the way. The schooner Venture was met at Kyuquot on her way North, with nine skins. As passengers, the Rainbow brought Capt. Warren, who took the round trip on the vessel; Mr. Anderson, a prospector, and Mr. Donsnat, a mining expert of Seattle, who have been examining the quicksilver mines at Sea Chart Channel; Messrs. Carpenter and Sage, timber prospectors, from San Juan, and Mr. and Mrs. Toker and children of Kyuquot.

The steamers Maude and Barbara Boscowitz returned from the North on Sunday, the former with a cargo of coal from Nanaimo for the C.P.N. Co. and the latter with a mixed freight, comprising twenty barrels of dog fish oil from Bella Bella, material for the making of 4,000 boxes from Alert Bay, 200 kits of colachans and a small quantity of furs. As passengers the Boscowitz brought six ministers living in different parts of Northern British Columbia, who came down to attend the Methodist conference held at New Westminster this week: Rev. Hall and wife, of Alert Bay, who are on a pleasure trip to England; Miss Hart, of Port Simpson; S. M. O'Kell and several Indians, Japs and Chinamen. The weather in the North has for some time past been beautiful, especially in the vicinity of Queen Charlotte Islands, where sealing schooners, as well as a great many Indians, are thought to be making a good thing of it in the sealing line. The Indians report seals very plentiful. On the homeward trip the Maude passed the Dominion steamer Quadra with the Alaska boundary commissioners on board and the Princess Louise. The Hudson Bay company's steamer Caledonian has been launched on the Skeena river, and is now preparing to make her first trip.

The monthly freight and shipping report prepared by E. P. Rithet & Co., L'v'd., for April, states that "During the month freights have fluctuated a little and the general tendency has been towards an improvement, although so long as advices from foreign markets continue of their late depressing nature, no upward movement can be expected to proceed very far. Grain freights in San Francisco, after standing for a brief period at 20s. to Cork for orders, with the usual options, have receded to 18s. 9d. At the northern ports, rates are more or less nominal at a slight advance on those ruling last month. Lumber vessels are in very poor demand, and freights for most destinations have receded. The long expected improvement in Australia has not yet appeared, and elsewhere business is very dull." During the month nine ocean sailing vessels arrived.

Captain John Irving, manager of the C. P. N. Co., owners of the steamer Danube, under detention at Portland, reached that city on Saturday in time to file his demurrer to the complaint against the steamer. The charge, which is that of carrying a greater number of passengers than the law allows, will be heard on Thursday. One hundred and eight of the objectionable Chinese were landed by Collector Lotan on Saturday, and only fifteen rejected.

Steamship City of Puebla, Capt. Debney, reached Victoria from San Francisco early as usual on Sunday afternoon, with freight consignments amounting to 146 2-5 tons and a large number of passengers for Victoria. Included in the cargo for this port were several crates of strawberries, which made their appearance in the market yesterday.

Official information has finally been received in the case of the German steamship Romulus, which will be allowed to remain where she is until her repairs are completed. H.M.S. Champion will, it is understood, dock at Tacoma.

HEBREW EXPULSIONS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Harold Frederic cables from London: "Though the newspapers of Western Europe are just now busy with more than the ordinary supply of topics calling for big type and double leads, I take it that America's interest must be nearly touched by something that is happening over across the line, which separates civilization from barbarism in mid-Europe, no hint of which has heretofore got into type. Any part of the facts which I am able to-day to make public are known to only three men in London and perhaps ten or a dozen others in Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

"The greatest possible pains have been taken during the past fortnight to verify these facts before venturing upon the statement. They are supported by a lot of detailed documentary evidence, some of the originals of which are here in London, and which I have seen. These show that the wholesale expulsion of the Jews has been begun in the kingdom of Poland itself, and this means a forced dispersion of the people compared with which the recent exodus from Russia proper is relatively insignificant.

"There are at the present moment something like 1,500,000 Jews in Poland, or about four times the number affected by the Passover edicts in Russia. They are of a somewhat better class, as a whole, than the Russian Jews; at least from an economic point of view, because they contain a much larger proportion of artisans and skilled workmen. When this new Polish exodus gets fairly into motion the resources and patience of Christendom will be taxed as never before. Incredible as it may seem at first, these decrees of expulsion were promulgated as far back as the 28th of last February, yet they were only heard of, outside of Russia, a fortnight ago. This alone gives a notion of the hopeless obscurity enveloping everything east of the Vistula. When the tidings at last drifted westward, the leaders of the Jewish community discredited them, and not until actual proofs were obtained were they able to realize this hideous addition to their calamitous burden.

"Inquiry has developed the fact that already many thousands of Jewish families in the villages and open country all over Poland have been served with these summary orders to move at once into the towns. The most detailed information at hand here refers to the Province of Radom, but there seems to be no doubt that the same machinery is at work in the other nine sections of the kingdom. In the solitary communal district of Rudo Guzovska, which is forty verests from Warsaw on the railroad to Vinna, 480 families, engaged in trade and possessed of immense property, have been served with orders to leave. In the village of Sucednlov, the seat of administration for the Government iron mines, 250 families have received similar notices. In the communal district of Blizen out of the 170 Jewish families in the place 158 have been ordered out. Of these latter 76 families have been settled there for generations, if not for centuries.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Although San Francisco dispatches assert to the contrary, it is said at the State Department, that no information has been received there concerning the reported murder of Frank Matthewson, an American civil engineer in Chili, near the city of Conception, and the tearing up and distributing among them by the mob of his American flag.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

His Grace Archbishop Gross Delivers an Eloquent Address to the Young Men's Institute.

Presented With an Expression of Welcome—Some Thoughts on "Human Society."

His Grace Archbishop Gross, of Portland, lectured last evening at Institute hall, under the auspices of Seghers Council No. 85, Y.M.I., and had as his audience a large number of the members of the church and others besides, all of whom enjoyed the address very much.

The chair was occupied by His Lordship Bishop Lemmens, with a number of members of the society on the platform also. His Grace the Archbishop, before the lecture began, was presented with the following address, which was read by Mr. D. McBrady:

To the Most Reverend William H. Gross, C SS R., D D., Archbishop of Oregon:

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE: Your presence in our midst to day is a source of unalloyed pleasure to each and every member of the Catholic congregation of Victoria, but particularly is it a cause of rejoicing to the members of Seghers Council, No. 85, Y. M. I. We, as a society, have therefore deemed it but just, the more so that you are here under our auspices, to embody our sentiments of respect and esteem towards your grace in a formal address of welcome.

"As one, who by his learning and eloquence, has placed the jewels of Catholic truth in a setting calculated to show forth their beauty and purity to the best advantage and to attract to them the attention of a too careless age, we, who are proud to claim the grand old Catholic Church as our Mother, bid you welcome, thrice welcome, to our midst. But in your consistent friendship towards, and constant encouragement of, the Y. M. I. as a society for young men, do we, its members in this city, recognize your strongest claim upon our hospitality.

"No greater proof can be adduced of the Divine origin of our Holy Mother the Church than the facility with which she furnishes her children with means to meet and successfully combat the varying evil tendencies of each succeeding age. 'In Union is Strength,' is the motto of our times; in all lines of human endeavor the present tendency is towards the concentration of individual energies and the absorption of individual enterprise into gigantic corporations. The church, in striking conformity of her Divine Master's promise, "I shall be with you all days even to the consummation of the world," has speedily met this new order of things. By promulgating the dogma of the infallibility of the Holy See, she has cemented her children in a mystical union that never has and never will be paralleled, and, not content with this, she has everywhere encouraged the formation of Catholic societies to battle for God, and the right. Such is the character of the Y.M.I. Under the fostering care of the clergy tens of thousands of able-bodied soldiers of the cross march under the banner on which is emblazoned in letters of gold the words "*Pro Deo Pro Patria.*" Shoulder to shoulder we march onward, bearing aloft the shield of our holy religion, basing our reasoning on the authority of the church, encouraged by the wise counsel of our pastors and bound together by the golden links of Christian charity and Catholic brotherhood.

"Your Grace, by the earnest solicitude you have ever evinced for the advancement of our society, has shown how thoroughly you are in touch with the policy of the Church in this regard. Your presence here this evening is but another proof of that solicitude, and we, the members of Seghers Council, No. 85, of the Y. M. I., thank you sincerely for this further evidence of your interest in our society in general, and in the welfare of our own Council in particular.

"In conclusion we would express the hope that you may long continue to be a sincere friend of the Y M I., a striking figure in the American hierarchy, and a distinguished prelate of our Holy Mother the Church, and beg leave to subscribe ourselves, Rev. J. A. Van Nevel, T. Deasy, F H Lang, F. J. Sehl, D. McBrady, on behalf of Seghers Council, No. 85, Y M I."

In reply to the above, His Grace thanked the members for their kindly expressions which were, he said, but an additional evidence of the pleasing manner in which he had always been received on the several occasions he had visited Victoria. With no further introduction, he proceeded to his subject.

"Human Society, commenting first on the wonderful and immense varieties of races which go to make up the billions of people who inhabit the globe. Whence did all these people come? was asked, and in reply there was a theory set up, under the pretence or shield of science, that man was sprung from the beast, the survival of the fittest. Such a thing as this was nothing, absolutely disproved by the really scientific discoveries of modern years; all of which had gone to show that the true story of the formation of the human society was the account given in the Bible. God first made man, and then man needing society woman was created. This was the first society, and its wisdom was shown through all ages. Children had to have society in order that they should be developed mentally, else they would be little better than the beasts, and if by misfortune or mischance they were cast into wicked society, as a natural result they became bad men and women; whereas under more enobling influences, they became correspondingly nobler. From this His Grace followed up the argument, and in dramatic, eloquent, forcible, and at times pathetic language, pictured the home life and love, the family society which was at the foundation of all human development. In conclusion he said he could give no better advice to all, could have no other wish than that all should profit by family society and make it what it should be.

The regular meeting of the institute was held just before the lecture, and without any business being done was adjourned until Wednesday evening.

His Grace leaves this morning for home. To-day he will be shown around the city by members of the Council, who will do everything in their power to make the visit an enjoyable one.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 8.—General Manuel Gonzales, ex-President of the Republic and Governor of the State of Guanajuato, died this afternoon. He was born near Matamonas, in Tamulipas, in 1820. He was the possessor of great personal courage, which was largely instrumental in securing him a considerable following. He was President from 1880 to 1884. His wife and two sons survive him. He leaves an estate valued at $7,000,000.