The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1887. VOLUME XXIX. NO. 36

GLADSTONE AT HOME.

As a Musician and Wood-Chopper—He plays the Irish Harp Skillfully.—A Chase of Crockery and Books.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Hawarden castle (pronounced Harden) is just visible as you pass from rare old Chester to North Wales alongside "the sands o' Dee." It is of very moderate size, many a country house twice as imposing, and it is mainly modern. The old castle saw any amount of savage fighting between the English and the warlike Welshmen. The property used to belong to the very Stanleys, the earls of Derby, but on the seventh earl being beheaded for treason, Hawarden was dismantled and the estate was bought by Sargeant Glyn or Glynne, Cromwell's lord chief-justice. It came into its present ownership through Mrs. Gladstone, who is a Glynne. It is not generally known that Mr. Gladstone is not the owner of Hawarden. The property belongs to his eldest son, William Henry, who is lord of the manor, i. e., landlord. Strictly speaking, the ex-premier is only a guest on sufferance.

INSIDE THE CASTLE.

Inside the castle there is much that proclaims the manner of man whose home it is. The walls everywhere may be said to be papered with books. Even some of the lobbies stream with literature. And literature of every sort under the sun, from sacred scriptures, mediæval parchments, Homers and Virgils, to the latest parliamentary reports, the latest book of science, art, poetry, fiction and ephemeral publications. Though he sold the bulk of his unique collection of china a few years ago, Mr. Gladstone still possesses a goodly share of his pet porcelains and many valuable pieces come to him as gifts. His own room is a chaos, with something of an artistic purpose running through the disorder. Every table, chair, lounge, shelf and bracket bears some work of art, either a portrait, a bust, medallion or carving, or a curio of antique or modern make. Whatever may be as a statesman, Mr. Gladstone would exchange a good lump of his reputation in that department for its weight in fame as fiddler. We don't hear much of his scrapes on the violin of later, but he has two excellent musical ears and he used father to pride himself on the elegant figure he cut as a soloist. These two years he has devoted himself to the Irish harp.

A DAY AT HOME.

When he goes home for his holidays this wonderful old Briton simply substitutes a hard day's work for the hard night's work of the parliamentary season. He dresses himself in a light tweed suit, pops on a slouch hat, ties a free and easy bandanna round his still freer and easier collar, and away he strides through the garden to early morning service in the village church. Though it is only a village church, there is a big parishioner work, and well is it served by his younger son Stephen, whom he appointed about 18 years ago. It is about the richest private living in England, producing some $16,000 a year. To see Mr. Gladstone walk a mile on the turf is a rich treat. Even in the streets of London he is about the most graceful and nimble pedestrian you will meet in a day. He strides with the springy freedom of an athlete and has all the elegant grace of a dancing master, without a trace of the dandyism. More likely than not you will see him swinging his old hat in one hand while widening his collar with the other. Then in to breakfast, a wholesome simple English breakfast, which he eats with a hearty relish that is the envy of most of his juniors. Then, until lunch at two, comes work indoors, letters, Homer (he is always pegging away at his Homer) the writing magazine articles on theology, Greek and Latin poetry, how to make jam, the Bulgarian question, practical forestry, old China, ancient Troy, goodness knows what Gladstone has not written, is writing, or will write about, and always as an authority, too.

GLADSTONE AS TABLE.

He is a most favorable eater, and a careful one at that. It was about a year ago that he published the result of a prolonged scientific investigation he had been engaged in, the result being that he pronounced it essential to good digestion to take two and thirty distinct bites with each mouthful of food (that is just one bite for each tooth, if you are lucky enough to possess a full set) and he religiously does what he bids us do. Yet he chats away the meal times with all the easy volubility of a five-year-old spoon feeder. Though temperate, Mr. Gladstone is not teetotal. A glass of good ale at lunch and a couple of glasses of some old port at dinner are his drinking vices. When the season comes he will see the men of politics and book-lily out of the house, habited in an extra ready pair of trousers, booted in a pair of indescribable clogs that would be the envy of the man who wants to kick his creditor to Coventry. On his head is a mouldy relic of a hat, on his shoulder rests a mighty axe, and evil is in his eagle eye. The liberal clubs of Lancashire and Cheshire often invite themselves to picnic in Hawarden park, but permission is granted than is used to be. The farmyrakers always insisted on a speech until the thing became a nuisance. But the working folk from the country side are welcomed occasionally, and the farmers gather to pay their rents, eat the good fare provided by their landlord, and then Mr. Gladstone doesn't mind treating them to a bit of homely oratory, generally instructing them how to make bigger incomes by growing more fruit for jam, or tickling their hens to send more eggs to market.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

M. Voikovich, the Bulgarian agent at Constantinople, has handed the Porte a telegram from Prince Ferdinand, expressing his devotion to the Sultan and asking permission to come to Constantinople and pay homage in person. The Sultan will not accede to the proposition.

Large forest fires are raging ten miles north of Shasta, Cal., and great damage has already been done.

Two cases of smallpox have been discovered in San Francisco.

The Sacramento *Evening Star* has suspended publication. It was democratic and had been in existence only a year.

Prince Ferdinand is depressed in consequence of the isolation in which he finds himself at home and abroad.

The German government has informed the Porte that it considers the election of Prince Ferdinand to the throne of Bulgaria legal, but his assumption of power contrary to the Berlin treaty.

Judge Potter has granted a stay of proceedings in the sentence of Jacob Sharp, the New York boodler.

The basement and pillars of Klanber & Levi's large, three-story hardware building in San Diego broke down on Wednesday night, doing damage to the extent of $30,000.

What is It?

That produces that beautiful soft complexion and leaves no traces of its application or injurious effects? The answer, Wisdom's Robertine accomplishes all this, and is pronounced by ladies of taste and refinement to be the most delightful toilet article ever produced. Warranted harmless and installed by D. T. Campbell's agent, corner Fort and Douglas streets Victoria.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth; it relieves the little sufferer at once, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste, it soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other. dew

Sincerity is like traveling in a plain-beaten road which commonly brings a man sooner to his journey's end than byways in which men often lose themselves.

I have but one steady aim in all my life. I have ever tried to testify, namely, to declare that whatever was great in human art was the expression of man's delight in God's work.

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1887.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY

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TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil, First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.00.

SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $1 per line per month. If inserted in column "What Some People Say," 30 cents per line each insertion, or $5 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than $2.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING at contract rates, which will be furnished on application to regular advertisers. Parties advertising to regular transient advertisements, Government and Local Notices published at the following rates: One line, solid Nonpareil, the dimension of a paragraph, to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents.

Not more than one week, 30 cents.

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Marriages and Obituaries inserted free.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, and Obituaries, not exceeding five lines, inserted gratuitously.

From the Daily Colonist, September 3, 1887.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Prompt Settlement.

The British government is urging a prompt settlement of the fishery question, owing to the effect caused by the Behring's sea seizures.

Trade Load of Coal.

The Oban Bay is to take a cargo of 700 tons of coal in ballast. Ninety tons of this came over the E. & N. railway on Thursday, being the first shipment over the line.

Inland Revenue.

The inland revenue collections for the month of August in the Victoria division were as follows:

Cigars and tobacco	$2,222 70
Spirits	349 83
Malt	1,222 35
Licenses	60 00
Total	$4,754 88

Wiggins Again.

Wiggins is resuscitated and predicts the biggest storm of the century for the 19th September. He says it will be felt over half the American continent and will blow from the Arctic circle westward and to the Atlantic at the same time a counter wave, originating in the northwest will tear across the great lakes striking the other storm on the Atlantic coast.

The Abyssinia.

It is reported that during the passage between this city and Vancouver the Abyssinia struck on Gordon Head and Johnson's reef, an hour and a half after leaving here. In this position she was spoken by one of the Victoria tugs, the captain of which was surprised to find her at such close quarters with the reefs. Perhaps this was the route followed by navigators in "early days."

Victoria Athletic Club.

The election of officers in the Athletic club took place on Thursday evening and resulted in the election of the following officers for the ensuing half year: President, T. Deasy, (re-elected); vice-president, J. Hawkshawthwaite; secretary, J. W. Weller; treasurer, Charles Gardiner; financial secretary, G. Shade; captain, F. Gouge; Messrs. F. Robson, R. Shade and W. Williams were elected trustees.

The Abyssinia Pilot.

Capt. McKinnon publishes a statement in which he says that the Abyssinia whistled from seven o'clock in the morning. At half-past seven saw the ship and took his boat and went out, and boarded her. Capt. Marshall asked for Pilot McAllister. No pilot appearing, the captain asked him to take the steamship up, and he consented, and states that it was fully 9 o'clock before the vessel steamed ahead. McKinnon's bill was accepted by Captain Marshall, who gave a note stating that he had piloted the ship, and that he (Capt. M.) waited a long time in Royal Roads for a pilot.

The Seized Sealers.

Mr. Joseph Beaswirn received a letter stating that the following American schooners had been seized: Ellen, Kate and Annie, Angel Dolly, Ellen Blum, Challenger, Willie. Fourteen British and American schooners taken, including the Lottie Fairfield.

A letter from Mr. Drake, Q. C., states that the trial will not take place till the Rush arrives. They had heard of the seizure of the Alfred Adams, and were awaiting her arrival. They will wait.

Several sealers are expected to arrive in Victoria harbor daily, including the Mary Ellen, Pathfinder, Kate and Onward.

Sir Arthur Blackwood, K. C. B.

Owing to the unpleasant weather yesterday Sir Arthur Blackwood, K. C. B., and his son did not have much opportunity to inspect Victoria, though a visit was paid to Chinatown with Mayor Fell. Later in the afternoon they took a drive with Mr. Noah Shakespeare, M. P. During the day Sir Arthur was interviewed by a number of prominent people, and secured considerable information in regard to the matter which is the chief business that brings him to the coast.

As stated in our issue of yesterday Sir Arthur has ever been an active worker in the cause of Christianity, and has consented on Sunday afternoon next to deliver an address in The Victoria. This will undoubtedly prove to be an event of great interest and the speaker will be greeted by a full house. The address will be given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

Custom House Changes.

In a few days the changes in the custom house staff will go into effect. Mr. A. L. Milne's office will be located in the Hamley building, Wharf street near Fort, and will be used for appraising purposes. Mr. G. W. Frye, jr., will act as clerk to Mr. Milne, who will give his attention to appraising. Messrs. H. W. Graves and C. C. Fletcher will act as additional clerks in the long room. Mr. Donald McLean has been appointed sorter and packer and Mr. Newbury will take Mr. Milne's position in the long room. Capt. Hunter will attend to the outside business, taking charge of the vessels' arrivals and the unclaimed goods warehouse. This latter will be located in the Earle store, Wharf street. It is believed that under the new order of things the custom business will be carried on in as even, more expeditious and successful manner than in the past.

Presbytery of Columbia.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Presbytery of Columbia, in connection with the Presbyterian church in Canada, will be held in the church, Vancouver, on Wednesday next, 7th instant.

Canadian Pacific to Carry Salmon.

A San Francisco dispatch says: A large quantity of canned salmon is being shipped on the Pacific Coast steamer Geo. W. Elder, to be sent to New York over the Canadian Pacific railway. The consignment came from Alaska and was brought here on the Elder. The Canadian Pacific was able to offer lower rates than any direct route. It is believed that nearly all the Alaskan salmon will be shipped east in the same way by the Northern competition line.

Circulation of the Libel.

The Tacoma *Ledger* quotes Rev. Hugh Johnston's utterances, and adds: "And he goes on to express the wickedness of the thousands of Chinese there and the 'peculiar institution' fostered and encouraged by Chinese merchants and winked at by the civil authorities. Mayor Fell told the *Ledger* staff on the fourth of July last that Tacoma could not get on in the world without Chinese, but it would seem that Victoria might well spare them and save a reputation that is fast running to the sewers of infamy."

Incoming Passengers.

The following passengers are on the Geo. W. Elder, which sailed yesterday from San Francisco for this port: F. Uhl, F. T. Martin, Miss Powell, W. S. Martin, B. J. Layton, A. E. Gray, Mrs. E. Kace, M. Mahony and wife, R. O. James, F. V. Hulburt, S. B. Kelly, Mrs. Capt. White, A. C. Grembaum. For Port Townsend, Miss Smith, C. Strome, H. McConnell, A. Childs. For Seattle: Adams Serveson, E. Cammeta, J. M. Phiiben, Mrs. Lee, Miss A. Flood, Miss D. Elwood, Capt. J. L. Hall, Miss M. Pippinger, Mrs. M. E. Lambert, J. Schiffer, G. Constin. For Tacoma: Miss N. Duff, L. Baldauf, M. J. Doolin, Mrs. Capt. H. H. Berry.

The Archiepiscopal Visit.

The arrival of Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, Man., and Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, will be celebrated by the Mission Indians at Burrard Inlet in grand style. Already preparations are being made for giving them a reception worthy of the veneration they are held in, and a house is being specially prepared for the accommodation of Monseigneur Tache while in the village. Their lordships will pay a visit to the Mission on Saturday night, the 10th inst., and will be escorted thither by a large number of Indians in canoes. The canoes, to the number of twenty, will be gaily decorated and illuminated with torches, Chinese lanterns, etc., and the native band will be along with them, occupying a canoe to themselves. The canoe procession will leave the village about 7 o'clock, arriving opposite the Vancouver wharf half an hour later, where their lordships will be taken aboard. The band will then strike up, and as the first sound of the music reaches the village, a cannon will be fired and the firing will be continued at regular intervals until the arrival of the procession at the village. Archbishop Tache, along with Bishop Durier, will remain at the Mission over night and will hold mass on Sunday. Archbishop Fabre will return to Vancouver, and on Sunday will bless the R. C. Church and celebrate high mass.

STEAMERS' CREWS STRIKE.

Those of the Alexander and Pilot Demand an Increase, Which Was Not Granted, and They Leave the Steamers.

The Strike Results.

The deck hands and firemen of the tugs Alexander and Pilot yesterday morning struck for an increase of pay. The deck hands had previously got $35 per month, and the firemen $45 per month, and they each demanded an increase of $5 per month.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir, the owner of the tugs, was informed of the matter on the evening previous, and yesterday morning he met the men at the steamers, at Welch, Rithet & Co's inner wharf, where they were docked. They stated their case to him, and he replied that the tugs as an investment was not a paying one, which they well knew, for they were tied up half the time. Under these circumstances he could not accede to their request, and if they persisted in it, there was only one course left for them to do and that was to leave.

The men thereupon left the steamers, and Mr. Dunsmuir ordered the Alexander to go to the head of the bay and lay up. The tug Pilot left for Departure Bay last evening, where another crew will be taken aboard.

Yesterday morning the firemen of the C. P. N. Co., who have been receiving $40 per month, demanded an increase to $50, which was acceded to by Captain Irving for the time being.

PERSONAL.

T. Sorby went over to Vancouver this morning.

Senator Dickey returned yesterday from a trip up the Sound.

Col. Stevens, U. S. consul, arrived from the mainland on the Louise.

Mr. Small, of the agricultural department at Ottawa, is at the Driard.

Rev. Prof. Bryce, of Manitoba University, Winnipeg, was a passenger on the Louise last night.

M. Cowan, of Cowan, Shaw & Co., was more seriously injured than at first supposed, but will be able to be around in a few days.

Wm. Patterson, M.P. for South Brant, and wife, Jas. Trow, M. P. for South Perth, and Miss Trow, are registered at the Driard.

Col. O'Hara, of Galway, Ireland, arrived last night and is at the Driard. He will enjoy a couple of months' shooting in British Columbia.

The Earl of Lathom, Lord Elphinstone and Lord Carnegie, arrived at Montreal on Tuesday from England on a pleasure trip, and left on Friday for this coast.

Sir Arthur Blackwood, K. C. B., at present in our city, is a grandson of Sir John Blackwood, who first brought to England the news of the victory of Trafalgar.

Tudor Tiedeman has accepted a position in the insurance office of Brown, Craig & Co., San Francisco, and leaves by the steamer to-day for that point. He goes followed by the best wishes of many friends.

J. H. Hunter, of Durham, Ont., is a guest of the Clarence. He represented South Grey for eight years in the Ontario legislature, and is one of the money men of his section of the country. He is a shrewd, intelligent gentleman, and holds the confidence of all who know him. He is a liberal in politics.

Major Rodgers, of Montreal, who has been spending a few days in the city on business, is one of the best known men on the road, having travelled 35,000 miles last year in the Dominion for the company he represents, Messrs. Evans, Sons & Mason, wholesale druggists of Montreal and Toronto. Major Rodgers left yesterday morning on his return tour. Whilst here he met many old friends, including college mates and commercial men. All were delighted to meet him once more, and a goodly number proceeded to the Princess Louise where they gave him a hearty send-off.

THE MURDER CASE.

A Klootchman Throws Much Light on the Matter—The Coils Fastening Around Miller and Dring's Assassin.

Yesterday afternoon, the case of Quamlet, charged with the murder of Dring and Miller, was resumed in the provincial police court before I. E. Johnson, S. M. Mr. W. Pollard appeared for the defence, Supt. Roycraft as prosecutor. Upon opening the court, Louis Augustine Good, a Nanaimo chief, was sworn as interpreter, and the first witness called was

Minoe, an Indian woman. Before her evidence was taken Supt. Roycraft wished his honor to talk her through the interpreter that she need have no fears in giving her evidence, as she had been threatened by some of prisoner's friends. When she had been cautioned to speak the truth she gave her evidence as follows: I belong to the Salmon River tribe; remember the hanging of an Indian by the name of Kiuoos, a man; he was also from the Salmon River; knew the name of Kiuoos' brother, Jim Murquah; he is now in the flock, when Kiuoos was hanged Quimlet was at Nanaimo, and living in the same house as witness; Quamlet had spoken to witness about the hanging of Kiuoos; had said that "I wonder where this man is that hung my brother, it won't be very long before I do something to him." The day time Quamlet left Nanaimo was on a Saturday; Quamlet had stayed at witness' house after the hanging; this he had gone away; remembered two klootchmen in the house who were crying when Quamlet was there, they were crying because Kiuoos was dead; these two girls asked Quamlet what he was going to do for them; Quamlet said they must not be sorry, that he would look after them; he also said that his heart was feeling good, and that he would have revenge for his brother; Quamlet was at the house; he was doing nothing; he did not sleep at all during the night; was awake all the time; appeared to be afraid of something; on Friday, Johnnie, a cousin of Quamlet, came from Cape Mudge; it was 5 o'clock Saturday morning when Quamlet left Nanaimo; Johnnie was with him; they went away in a canoe; no one else was with them; when asked where they were going, they had said that they were going over to the lighthouse to catch seals; the lighthouse is near Nanaimo; Quamlet had a rifle; he also had a butcher's knife; it was a new knife that had been bought of George Lockley; it was shortly after the hanging of Quamlet's brother, that the knife was bought; Quamlet and Johnnie came back on Sunday night about 7 o'clock; they had nothing in the canoe; witness asked if they had got any seals, but they did not answer; Quamlet stopped in witness' house after he came back in the canoe; it was on the next Tuesday that witness heard that two white men had been killed at Chemainus; when witness heard that the white men had been killed she said to Quamlet that it must have been he who killed the men; Quamlet gave no answer; know Mr. Stewart, the policeman at Nanaimo; he came to witness' house; Quamlet was there; Stewart asked had Quamlet been anywhere; answered that Quamlet had always been at home; the reason the witness told this *tie* to Stewart was that she did not like to come before the court; Johnnie is dead; he drank so much he died; this was after Christmas; he died between Comox and Cape Mudge; Johnnie had drank too much whiskey, and lay down in the snow and froze to death; witness also recollected that Superintendent Roycraft searched her house some days after the murder; Quamlet and Johnnie were both in the house at that time; Quamlet put his hands into the pocket of his pantaloons; the superintendent left Quamlet said to witness, "I wonder who has found us out now?" I was to go away to my own country. When asked why, told the witness to keep her tongue still; Quamlet and Johnnie went away in a northern Indian canoe; they went in a hurry, taking nothing with them; Quamlet had said that the police were after him and he was afraid to stay in Nanaimo; when witness next saw Johnnie it was just before Christmas at Port Gamble (Puget sound); Johnnie was on a steamboat at Comox; this was when witness was with the superintendent on the steamer going from Nanaimo to Comox; this was a short time ago; Quamlet was at first in a canoe; the superintendent caught Quamlet and took him on board the steamer; Quamlet was very nervous when caught; he spoke to witness saying, "the white people have caught me now." He also said to witness, "have you any tie; if you will help me I will give you $100 and a canoe, worth $150." Quamlet also said that he felt glad he had given away his blankets to his friends, and was not afraid if the white people killed him; the reason that Quamlet offered to give witness the money and canoe was to keep witness from talking; (Supt. Roycraft here asked witness if when Quamlet returned in the canoe from Chemainus the butcher knife was brought ashore; witness said it was, and that Quamlet took it and told witness he was going to Nanaimo to kill a policeman, but Quamlet got drunk and lost the knife; witness asserted that she had told the truth as far as she knew.

Cross-examined—Kiuoos was hanged about two years ago; witness did not remember the day he was hanged for killing Quamlet's wife's father; had always known Quamlet; the cause of Kiuoos being hanged was on account of trouble with his brother; it was in witness' house that Quamlet had spoken of the man who had hanged his brother; Quamlet was at witness' house one week after the hanging before he left the first time. (It was about a week after Kiuoos was hanged that the murder was committed.) Quamlet had said he would have revenge for the hanging of Kiuoos; Johnnie came to the house after the hanging, but witness did not know how long after; it was on Friday that he came; do not know how far the Indian lives from Nanaimo; saw Quamlet buy the knife from George Lockley a short time after Kiuoos was hanged; did not know where Quamlet and Johnnie were on Saturday night after they went away; they stayed in witness' house a short time; a week before they went to the lighthouse; Johnnie died after that; heard he was drunk; think it was about a month after Christmas that he died; it may have been a little more; believe Quamlet thought everybody knew what had been done, but nobody had known anything about it; when Stewart searched the house Quamlet and Johnnie were not in it, but they were there when Supt. Roycraft came; it is true that they left in a hurry after that; when Quamlet was on the steamer after he was arrested he was put in the next room to witness, who talked to Quamlet when the superintendent went ashore; was in his room with him; Miller, one of the police, was there; witness went on the steamer to see Jim Murquah; the superintendent asked witness to go on the steamer, as the police did not know Jim Murquah, who is an Indian policeman.

Supt. Roycraft—On the examination Witness said Jim Murquah was to get Quamlet and another Indian witness was to tell Murquah to come aboard the steamer. (Supt Roycraft explained to his honor that this was to show that the witness was not shown the boat to pump the prisoner.) The two klootchmen blamed Quamlet for the hanging of Kiuoos, who was their uncle, and said that Quamlet must look after them as it was before the seal hunt that Quamlet could not sleep, but when he came back he was the same way; robberies etc.

Mr. Pollard—The two klootchmen thought it was Quamlet's fault because Kiuoos was hanged, so Quamlet gave evidence against him; Quamlet was glad at first, but got weak and sorry.

George A. Kirr, on being sworn, said: He was a constable in Comox district; remembered the murder of Miller and Dring; their houses are about six miles from Maple Bay; Miller's house is 440 yards from the beach; had measured it; remembered the hanging of an Indian in Nanaimo; this was before the murder; have been to the house where the man who hanged the Indian lives; this house was about one mile and a half on the Chemainus side from Miller; said Dring's house; the foreman's house was 700 yards from the beach; could not see Dring's house from a canoe; the foreman's house made a living getting out cedar; the foreman's house to be seen by a canoe passing would be Miller's; recognized the plan (produced) as a correct one of Miller's house; the plan had been taken from witness' own measurements.

Mr. Pollard—Was the 440 yards on the level line, or by the trail?

Witness—By the trail.

Supt. Roycraft announced to his honor that some very important witnesses were to be brought forward, and would ask for a remand till Friday next at 2 p. m. The remand was granted.

COUNTY COURT.

Before Sir M. B. Begbie, Knt., Judge, Walker & Fleet vs. Nicholles & Renouf.—This action was brought by the plaintiffs against defendants to recover $538.94 and obtained judgment for $561.91 on the 27th of May last, and registered on the same day. On the 31st January, 1887, Nicholles & Renouf entered a plaint in the county court on a note for $1,000, dated October 18, 1886. Robelee, being insolvent, confessed the debt on the first of February, judgment was entered thereon on the 3rd of February, 1887, and registered against Robelee's lands on the 4th of February. Johnson, Walker & Fleet applied to plaintiffs to have the judgment of Nicholles & Renouf set aside on the ground of fraud, and of its having been confessed to give a preference to the plaintiffs therein, and a feigned issue was ordered.

It was contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that this case was within Chapter 10, Section 1, acts of British Columbia, 1880, and the judgment should be set aside; the effect of the registration of the judgment being equivalent to an assignment of all of Robelee's property.

It was contended on behalf of the defendants that the plaintiffs and defendants in the action must be acting in collusion to make out a case under the act, and that collusion had not been proved. Judgment reserved.

Mr. Bodwell and Mr. Gamble for plaintiffs, and Mr. Mills for defendants.

Thomas Cotterall vs. J. C. Jones and Lindsay.—This was an action for replevin to recover 70,000 bricks alleged to have been assigned to plaintiff by bill of sale. Jones in March, 1887, borrowed $250 from Cotterall, and signed an agreement to make a kiln of bricks on James Island, and retain and keep on the ground, as the property of Cotterall, 70,000 bricks as security for the loan. Jones made about 250,000 brick, amongst which were the 70,000 alleged to have been assigned to Cotterall, but they were never counted or set apart. Jones made an assignment of his interest in the brick yard, bricks, etc., to defendant, Lindsay, on the 16th of August. Action was brought to recover possession of the 70,000 bricks. Mr. Wilson for defendant. Lindsay moved for a non-suit on the ground that replevin would not lie, because the goods had never been in plaintiff's possession. Judgment reserved.

Mr. Gamble for plaintiff.

Trial of the "Regina" cases 1, 2, 13 and 19.

His lordship allowed the case of defendant, on the ground that as the 70,000 bricks had not been set aside, title did not pass to plaintiff.

DISTINGUISHED LIBERALS.

Messrs. Wm. Paterson and Jamie Trow Arrive in Victoria—Two Strong Reformers.

Last evening Mr. Wm. Paterson, M.P. for South Brant, and Mr. J. Trow, M.P. for South Perth, arrived in Victoria over the line of the Canadian Pacific railway and registered at the Driard. The former is accompanied by his wife and the latter by his daughter. Mr. Paterson came across through from Winnipeg, mostly asleep, and one day at Regina, and met Mr. Tupper at Banff, where the latter had been sojourning for ten days.

The member for South Brant is one of the ablest speakers in the house of commons, and as a war horse he is feared in Canada. Though Scotch by descent, Mr. Paterson is a Canadian by birth, having seen the light of day in Hamilton in the year 1839. He is proprietor of the Brantford steam confectionery and biscuit works, was elected a member of the town council of Brantford in 1868, deputy reeve in 1869-70-71, and mayor in 1872. He was first returned to parliament at the general elections of 1872 and sustained at the general elections of 1874, 1878, 1882 and 1887, the last general elections by 564 votes over his opponent, Mr. W. H. Cockshutt. He is a gentleman of fine appearance, cordial and genial in his manner, and no one will believe he has surrounded himself with many fast friends. In parliament he is noted as

A SKILLED DEBATER

and hard worker in committee, two of the most essential features in the make up of a successful politician. At the Blake received a majority of his votes at the last general election, there is little doubt that Mr. Paterson would have been asked to accept an important position in the cabinet.

The member for South Perth is the chief liberal whip and has endeared himself by his sunny fine qualities of head and heart into fully political parties. It is doubtful whether Mr. Trow is more esteemed by the Liberals or the Conservatives and as a whole per in," he has no peer in parliament. He is a Welshman by birth, having been born at Newton, Montgomeryshire, in 1825. He came to Canada in 1841, is a conveyancer and vice-president of the British Mortgage and Loan Co., of the Perth Mutual, and a director of the Mutual Insurance Association. He is reeve of North Easthope, and has been which he has been elected by acclamation twenty-two years in succession, a sufficient test of his popularity. He has been warden of Perth, and sat for South Perth in the legislative assembly from 1867 until 1871, when he was defeated. He was first returned to the commons at the general elections of 1872, was returned by acclamation in 1874, defeated in 1878, 1882, and again last year, his opponent being H. F. Sharp, whom he succeeded in defeating by some 23 votes.

Both gentlemen are on a pleasure trip and though hard pressed, have been obliged to decline publicly expressing their views on the questions of the day.

To a representative of THE COLONIST Mr. Paterson said he had heartily enjoyed the trip over the prairies and through the mountains, and was delighted with every inch of the journey. The crops in Ontario, he regretted to say, would not average well owing to the excessive heat, which lasted almost continuously throughout the summer. In the west, however, they exceeded his most sanguine expectations and he feels that in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, Canada has a noble heritage. Of course, like all travellers, he was amazed at the

SCENIC GLORIES

of the Rockies and thinks it a trip which all eastern Canadians should take at some time. "See Rome and die," should now give place to "See the Rockies and live."

Commercial union was not yet a matter of party politics, though in many parts of Ontario it was becoming exceedingly popular, more especially among the agricultural classes. It would take some time, however, to fan it into a flame. Politics are very quiet, both parties resting easily on their oars.

Mr. Trow had a grand time at Banff sealing the mountains and taking the waters. He says it promises to be a great summer retreat, and none loveliier could be imagined. Mr. Paterson got off a good joke at his expense last night, which he took with his usual good humor. The former was being pressed to speak here, but he said "No, I've given all that kind of thing over to Trow. You know I haven't been on the stump for some time and am somewhat rusty. Now Trow managed to go down to South Renfrew and pose the constituency for us! Ask him."

"Yes," said the genial whip, "but we had a majority of one hundred in Arnprior *the night before the election.*"

However, wherever Mr. Trow goes he is dreaded by his opponents, and in an election fight is, as the ladies say, "just too lovely for anything." He has a peculiar genius for the facilities for spoiling the opposition and capturing their votes. South Renfrew must have been

AN OFF DAY

for him. He has somewhat more time on his hands just at present than his brother liberal, and will probably spend a week in the city, taking in the different points of interest. Both gentlemen had not decided last night whether to accompany Mr. Shakespeare, M. P., to Esquimalt this morning, or go to Nanaimo, where they are anxious to visit the collieries. Mr. Paterson will probably go over to the Sound and as far as Portland, returning home by the Canadian transcontinental route. It is regretted his stay here is not longer. Though Victoria is a conservative city, she will do herself proud by extending all the hospitalities to two such distinguished and estimable liberal members of parliament as are now in our midst.

THE LATE CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR:—In reply to Mr. Campbell's letter in Sunday's issue, I may say that my chief complaint was, that the match was adjourned by nine wickets, when we could and should have won by eight. Not one word was said about the captain, in reference to the game, and we returned to Vancouver under the impression that it was an eight wicket defeat only. I still claim that the Victoria captain should have laid the claim before myself and we could have argued the point, even if we could not have settled it at the time.

With reference to the time of starting, 11 a. m. was appointed by myself and the Victoria captain the morning before. It was 11:45 before the game was commenced and then we had to lend the home club three men to field for nearly an hour before their own men turned up. Mr. Campbell asserts that I acknowledged that our ground was unfit to play on. This is contradicted. I always argued that it was good enough for ourselves and New Westminster club to play on it was good enough for Victorians. Another point not referred to in my first letter is this: At the commencement of the Victoria second innings Sinclair made a hit for which they ran five, but one being a short run their own umpire called it only four. This was counted as two by the bowler. Mr. Campbell's attention was called to the by myself and Sinclair, and if the game was one of importance I feel sure he would not have allowed the matter to pass. As it was, it did not appear of sufficient importance to me to make a special report of it. Accordingly I referring to the "Regina" cases 1, 2, 13 and 19 [illegible] that in his boasted generosity he would have given us the benefit of the doubt, until such time as we could consult higher authorities. I myself and all our members join with Mr. Campbell's wish that our future meetings will not be marred by any subsequent misunderstandings.

CAPTAIN V. C. C.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

The following statement was made yesterday morning in the police court by Mr. Edwin Johnson, S. M., being called forth by the article in THE COLONIST of the 29th ult., the facts for which were furnished by counsel for the defendant in the appeal:

I think it necessary to make a public statement of the administration of justice in this court, and the review of my proceedings by the supreme court. Certain statements have recently appeared in the press which may lead persons who rely upon them to imagine that my proceedings have been reversed on appeal, yet no mode of contradicting these statements than that which I am now adopting is open to me.

In THE COLONIST newspaper of the 5th of August last there appeared a report of two cases in which I had fined a Chinaman, and who had been convicted before me, was discharged by the judge. No notice was given to me of the application, and no reasons were given on applied to the county my proceedings to the supreme court, but the cases were argued and the convictions quashed. I am informed that the cases were argued by the prisoners' counsel. In the first case one ground on which the conviction was quashed was that the information was laid against "Powell Bates," the trial and conviction of "Sewell Bates." In the other case, contrary to the fact, for the records of my court show that all the proceedings in the case were taken against "Sewell Bates." In the other case the prisoner was discharged solely upon the ground that the information was for one "Ah Ting," and that the prisoner had been tried and convicted accordingly. Further, I am informed that the judge, according to the best and most recent authorities, ought to have sent the case back to me for amendment of the learned judge. I am referred to pointing out how he had acted so unjustifiably and unnecessarily in not so avoiding a miscarriage of justice it would be well to adopt the English practice of giving notice of application for the discharge of a prisoner. Accordingly I received notice a few days ago, by the judge's clerk, of another application for the discharge of a prisoner. Prisoner for as the grounds for the application did not appear to be stated, I did not think it necessary to attend until I received a subpœna to do so. What took place I do not know, but I understand that my conviction was quashed. I am emphatically of the opinion that if any impartially minded person will read the report in THE COLONIST he will be of the opinion that the judge's remarks are strongly editorial, if not sarcastic, without stating upon what grounds. I am informed that the judge in his remarks expressed a strong opinion that the case was a trivial one, apparently