The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

THIRTIETH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1888. VOLUME XXIX, NO. 30.

CABLE NEWS.

Further Developments in the O'Donnel-Times Libel Case.

Parnell Says the Letters Purporting to Have been Written by Himself to Egan Are Absolute Forgeries—Press Comment on the Case—The Proposed Ship Canal.

The Proposed Ship Canal.

LONDON, July 6.—A committee was appointed at the Mercantile conference held in Birmingham yesterday, to examine and report upon the projected ship canal from Liverpool to Birmingham.

Didn't Know He was a Dynamiter.

Justin McCarthy admitted that he had given Byrne a check for £100, but never suspected that he was anything but a hard working servant of the societies devoted to winning home rule for Ireland.

Comment on the Great Libel Case.

The *Daily News* commenting on the O'Donnell-*Times* suit says Attorney-General Webster spent the whole of Wednesday in making defamatory aspersions of the grossest kind which he wholly declined to support. Presently he, and not Mr. Parnell, will be on trial and if the commons does not insist upon his proving the scandal he has raised the people will know the reason why. The *Times* says the partisans of Parnell and Gladstone may bluster as much as they please but it remains incredible that anything but the consciousness of truth could induce any political party to sit inactive under such an indictment.

Parnell Explains.

In the Commons this afternoon Parnell said that the conclusion of O'Donnel's libel suit against the *Times* had prevented him from testifying under oath to the falseness of the statements made in reference to himself. He would therefore tender a statement to the House that he had never seen the letter purported to have been written by himself to Mr. Egan on February 28, 1881. This letter he pronounced a forgery. Regarding the letter of his saying "I see no objection to your giving the amount asked for. Tiers is not the least likihood of what you apprehend happening." Mr. Parnell stated that this might be genuine; he could not recollect it, however. Regarding Egan's letter of October 25, 1881, to Carey, saying: "I have sent in £200; when will you undertake to get the work done? Give us value for our money," Mr. Parnell said: "The Attorney-General stated that the police found the letter in Carey's house. Doubtless genuine letters from Mr. Egan were found there, but Mr. Egan was never legally charged with writing the one in question. His cabled denial denounces the letter as a forgery." Parnell denounced as an absolute forgery the letter said to have been smuggled from him while in Kilmainham jail, addressed to Egan. "I never wrote, signed, saw or authorized it," declared he. He reiterated that he had never signed or authorized the letter of May 15, 1882, which was published a year ago. "I have never, said he, "used signatures similar to that attached to letters in 1879. I have adopted a different signature" (conservative cries of oh!). "The letter of June 16, 1882, was a forgery. Byrnes' letter was doubtless genuine, but I never sent Byrne any money. I subscribed a small amount to the Byrne testimonial. A great majority of letters submitted by the *Times*," continued Mr. Parnell, "are palpable forgeries. If they are credited, it must be supposed that I deliberately put myself in the power of a murderer and was accessory both before and after the fact of murder. The belief that I entered Kilmainham jail desiring to assassinate Forster is an absurdity. The whole series of letters produced, with few exceptions, show them to be forgeries."

M. P.'s Want Salaries.

Fenwick, liberal member for Wansbeck, introduced a resolution favoring paying salaries to members, which Gladstone supported. It was rejected by a vote of 142 to 135.

A Parnellite Elected.

DUBLIN, July 6.—Barrister Edmund Leany, a Parnellite candidate for parliament, has been elected from the district of South Sligo. Leany was unopposed.

The Late Emperor's Disease.

BERLIN, July 6.—The Munich *Allogamine Zeitung* says the report of doctors Brigman and Gebhardt on the malady of the late Emperor Frederick may interest the medical profession, but it can have absolutely no political significance, as the allegation that Emperor Frederick could not have reigned if the existence of the cancer had been proved is without legal foundation.

Puttkamer's Resignation.

Several papers denounce as a forgery the letter asking Herr Von Puttkamer to resign and assert it was written by a liberal whose writing has been identified. They admit, however, that the letter was signed by Emperor Frederick.

Church and State.

ROME, July 6.—The Pope is preparing an encyclical letter on the relations between church and state. An encyclical on social questions will be published during the year.

Another Landlord Incident.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—A number of Liban peasants recently drained Angerskite lake and used the land for farms. The action of landlords in claiming the land has caused serious riots. Three hundred soldiers have been sent to the scene to restore order.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Steamship Parthia—Her Passenger and Consignees Lists.

The steamship Parthia arrived off the outer harbor yesterday evening, and after taking on a pilot, passed on to Vancouver. She brought 33 cabin passengers, a list of their names being as follows:—

Mrs. J. A. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Granville Sharp, Hon. A. Lister (Postmaster-General, Hong Kong), Dr. E. G. Hordier, Lieut.-Col. Feez, Rev. R. H. Stewart, wife and two children; Mrs. N. Webster, Mr. O. Holst, Col. Rutherford, Miss Harper, R. Brooks, Maj. R. F. J. Gascoigne, L. S. Curliffe, W. J. Walker, E. G. Graves, M. Bennett, Mrs. A. Leech and three children, H. Worthington, J. Watters, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hayes, Lieut. C. G. Flack, Lord Gillford, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hamilton Cartwright, Lionel Rodiguet, Thos. Morton, Miss Tellop.

Her consignees, not including Chinese, are as follows: A. Leech, Hugh F. Ramsay, William Whyte, P. E. Hermann.

Wm. Hazzard, of Oakland, Cal., a steamboat watchman, was struck by a passenger train and killed on Friday morning.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Fourth Annual Convention—Second Day's Proceedings—Closing Entertainment at Philharmonic Hall.

The fourth session of the fourth annual convention of the B. C. Teachers' Institute opened at 10 a.m. Friday in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. President Pope occupied the chair and the proceedings commenced with prayer by Rev. D. McRae.

Miss Armstrong read a paper on "Physiology." She illustrated with the aid of the blackboard her method of teaching the subject, showing herself thoroughly acquainted with the science. The use of narcotics and stimulants were shown to be detrimental to the nervous system, and it was proved that even tea-drinking, carried to excess, might be injurious.

Remarks on the subject were also made by President Pope, Messrs. Levings, Sivewright and Mundell.

Mr. R. Landells, B.A., then gave a lesson on arithmetic, clearly illustrating his methods of dealing with notation and numeration, and showing himself to be a thorough instructor in this branch of education.

Mr. H. M. Stramberg, M.A., followed with his paper "Cui Bono?" which was a magnificent piece of composition. Its reading was listened to with the greatest interest by all present, and upon concluding the author was deservedly applauded, and tendered a vote of thanks for his masterly effort.

Rev. Mr. McRae made a few remarks on the able composition read by Mr. Stramberg, after which the session was brought to a close with a well rendered solo by Miss Hicks, who was accompanied on the organ by Miss Storey.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention resumed its work at 2 p.m. The president, Mr. Pope, called on Miss Cameron, who read an excellent paper on "The Mutual Relation of Parent to Teacher." Rev. Mr. Fraser commented favorably on the merits of the paper, showing that Miss Cameron had introduced in her admirable essay the most important points that affect the teacher in relation to the duty of the parent. Then followed the most interesting part of the programme, "The Question-Drawer." Numerous questions concerning school law, school discipline, and school methods of teaching were dealt with by the president in a manner that gave great satisfaction to all present.

Votes of thanks were tendered the various transportation companies that had so generously reduced their rates in order to assist the teachers in carrying out the great work in which they are engaged. The Convention then adjourned to meet in the evening at 7:30.

ENTERTAINMENT IN PHILHARMONIC HALL.

The conversazione and entertainment held in Philharmonic Hall last evening was largely attended by the teachers and their friends, every seat in the hall being occupied.

Supt. Pope presided and on the platform were seated Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. Dr. Reid, Rev. Mr. Beanlands, Rev. Mr. Fraser, Rev. Mr. Rae, Hon. John Robson and others.

After a pleasant time spent in social converse, the entertainment commenced with an instrumental solo by Miss L. M. Gibbs, which was very nicely executed.

Miss Forrest then sang "Tit for Tat," being accompanied by Miss Gowen, and was loudly applauded.

Miss Carmichael sang "The Chorister" with great taste, Miss Gowen being the accompanist.

Miss Tod here introduced five of her pupils, who gave a very good exhibition of club-swinging, the little fellows keeping good time and reflecting great credit upon their teacher.

Then followed a brief address by Supt. Pope, who congratulated the teachers upon the satisfactory work of the convention, the outcome of which he felt sure would be such as to ensure good results during the coming year. He then called upon Rev. Mr. McLeod to address the audience.

Rev. Mr. McLeod said it gave him great pleasure to be present, and his only regret was that he was unable to be present at the sessions of the convention. As there would be several other speakers he would not monopolize the time of the audience long; and would confine his remarks chiefly to the teaching profession. He was glad to see the profession was being daily more honored, and referred to the place it held now in the estimation of the public at large in comparison to former years. He was not sure the teachers magnified their position enough. He related how Michael Angelo produced the figure of an angel out of a block of rough marble, and if a sculptor could do this, what could not the teachers bring out of the bright minds of the little ones committed to their care. Judging from the papers read at the convention—especially the paper on physiology by Miss Armstrong—the doctors would have but a poor time when the present generation of children grew up, owing to the admirable system of education adopted. It was not so easy to make a teacher now as when he (Mr. McLeod) was young. In those days if a lad was sickly and unfitted for agricultural or other similar pursuits, they made him a "dominie." (Laughter.) He had attended the various school examinations, and from what he saw there of the method in which the children were taught he augured a grand future for this "British Columbia of ours." The rev. gentleman concluded with a quotation from one of the poets, and retired amidst a storm of applause.

Mr. Offerhaus then sang "In the Days of Old," with his usual vigor and success, being loudly applauded.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge being next called upon said he had no idea of being called upon for an address, and related how an eminent English divine, being similarly circumstanced, got out of the dilemma. He entirely agreed with all that Rev. Mr. McLeod had said, and created roars of laughter by relating the difficulties teachers labored under when he was young, the primitive means of teaching and the liberal use of the rod, which in those days was the main argument used by the teacher in instilling knowledge.

Miss Adams of San Francisco then favored the audience with an instrumental solo, which was *encored*.

Rev. Mr. Fraser delivered a brief but excellent address, and spoke highly of the benefits of education and the good results that must ensue from the yearly convention of the teachers.

Mr. D. E. Ker gave a recitation in such an excellent manner as to demand an *encore*, when he related an amusing Dutch story.

Archdeacon Scriven made a most amusing address, keeping the audience in roars of laughter until he had concluded.

Mrs. Schwengers then favored the audience with an operatic vocal selection which was rapturously *encored*, when she sang "Comin' thro' the Rye" very sweetly.

Dr. Reid agreed with all the previous speakers; but owing to the lateness of the hour would not address the meeting.

Rev. Mr. Beanlands and Rev. Mr. McRae made brief remarks owing to the lateness of the hour.

Supt. Pope said 4 teachers' convention was to be held in San Francisco, when it was expected that about 5000 teachers would be present from all the states. He hoped British Columbia would send representatives, and believed the minister of education had arranged for reduced rates.

Hon. Mr. Robson said the terms to the teachers of British Columbia would be $15 each way; this sum to include staterooms, meals, etc. This he considered very liberal, and all who intended going would have to obtain a certificate from the superintendent of education to present to the agent when purchasing tickets. He congratulated the teachers upon the success of the institute, which now included nearly every teacher in the province, and said it could not fail but prove beneficial in its results. He concluded a capital address by wishing all the teachers a pleasant vacation.

Superintendent Pope also hoped the teachers would enjoy their holiday.

The entertainment was then brought to a close by all present rising to their feet and singing the national anthem.

CUI BONO?

[Read before the British Columbia Teachers' Institute.]

A few years ago, the greatest scholar in France, a man looked upon by many of his countrymen as the apostle of "sweetness and light," surprised his admirers and literary men in general by declaring, that after all that had been said of the noble ends to be attained by culture, he had a lurking belief that the voluptuary makes the most of life and comes nearest fulfilling the end of his existence. Such an opinion from one of the most thoughtful, refined, and honored men living is not to be treated with indifference or contempt. Thousands have hung with rapture on the words of Ernest Renan. Scholars have extolled his erudition, philosophers have been charmed with his quiet enthusiasm, and courtiers and literary men have alike borne testimony to the grandeur of a character, in which gentleness is united to heroic courage, womanly tenderness to heroic courage, the simple faith and candor of a child to the wisdom of a sage. Yet this man, the *beau ideal* of French culture, almost asserts that he has missed the goal and that his life has been a failure.

Let us, therefore, try if we can discover what reasons might be urged against seeking to unfold the moral and intellectual side of human nature, and bring it under the power of spiritual forces.

We live in a rough world. The environments of the Actual are crude and harsh, and he who would adjust himself to his surroundings must be no fastidious *dilettante*. He should be in some measure like to his conditions. Life is a battle with rude enemies, and to contend successfully one must be inured to hardships. Softness and sensibility are qualities of doubtful utility in those who bear the brunt of the battle, and whose business is to fight, not to sit in camp and form plans as to how the victory may be won. It may be true that the Ideal touches the Actual on every side, and surrounds it with eternal beauty; but why tear aside the veil that half conceals our vision, that the full blaze of exceeding brightness may beget discontent and fill us with divine despair? Why introduce the contented hind into the palace of regal splendor? Why not leave him to dream on the hillside and drink of the mountain stream, to gaze into the depths of the blue sky and be happier than the over-cultured king or philosopher, whose whole being is keenly alive to every touch of pleasure or pain? Listen to the melodious cursings of a Byron, hear the despairing wail of a Shelley, ever haunted by the presence of "an ideal world, and say does not "the humble cottager who steals his sole dominion from the waste" appear to be the more practical sage? Why awaken by education that nameless unrest,

"Those high instincts before which our mortal nature
Does tremble like a guilty thing surprised?"

Why intensify desires that cannot be satisfied, strivings for the perfect amidst imperfection, thoughts that dwell too fondly on the future and contemn the present?

The full and habitual activity of all the faculties tends to make us dissatisfied with the existing state of things. It disposes us too much to prospection and retrospection,

"To look before and after and pine for what is not."

It is said that all the clever young men in the American universities are of the Byronic type—melancholy and moody. The great are always pensive, if not gloomy, and the outward appearance of gaiety they may exhibit never springs from the depths of the soul. Their exuberant endowments tend to keep them apart from the great mass of mankind, and their keen sensibilities expose them to sufferings which persons of coarser natures never experience. A distinguished American writer says, "Every great passion, sublime purpose, singular pursuit, or unequalled susceptibility, tends to isolate its subject and make him pine with baffled longings." It is hardly necessary to cite the highly gifted to prove that genius is ever disconted. It is almost impossible to study the biographies of the noblest members of our race and not be led to believe that the history of every extraordinary person is a tragedy. You may admit what I have said to be true, and yet hold that genius is not the result of education, but a product of nature. Such is the popular opinion, but it is not well-founded. As two generations of articulately-speaking men had to pass away before there could be a sweet-voiced Nestor to harangue the Greeks before Troy, so also many generations of cultured men have to become extinct-before a Homer or a Shakespeare appears. A Milton is never born in the heart of Africa. He is the flower of an advanced civilization. It is the inherited tendencies of his race and the peculiar mental and moral qualities developed by education in his forefathers, which appear in all strength and fulness in the man of genius. The temperament of Byron resembled his mother's, and the cast of mind that colored all his thoughts and made him famous existed, in a lesser degree, for a long time, in her family—the Gordons.

Will education, therefore, produce a highly sensitive race of men, who will be out of harmony with their surroundings and at enmity with themselves? If such be the case, what advantage is to be derived from it?

It may be also urged that education is a disturbing element in society. Indirectly, it is the cause of socialism and nihilism, as well as all the strife that has arisen between capital and labor. It is the source of infinite mischief. It unfits young men for manual labor and renders them good for nothing except for measuring calico or scribbling briefs in a lawyer's office. The servant under its influence fancies herself to be as good as her mistress, and the employee becomes less and less obsequious to his employer, till at last he addresses the vainglorious millionaire as an equal. The peasant in Plato's republic laughs at the King for he believes that the good and wise alone are happy. Education has been and will continue to be the cause of premature reformations, political tumults and revolutions. It is not only a power in the physical, but it is the greatest moving force in the moral world. The whole human creation groaneth on account of it.

If education tends to disturb the established order in the state, why should we seek to promote it? If the tree of knowledge still bears bitter fruit, why should he eat thereof? These questions are similar but not identical. An answer to the first and a partial reply to the second can be only obtained by a careful and dispassionate study of society in its varied aspects. Account for it as you may, if you view matters aright, you must agree with Tennyson that "all things here are out of joint." Society is still radically wrong; the strong oppress the weak and toiling millions are the slaves of the few; custom holds man in thrall, and ignorance wells his "heaven-aspected face." But a fierce light has begun to dispel the darkness of the past and the drowsy millions are awakening and becoming restless. Humanity is like a giant, that in the struggle for liberty has burst some of his chains, and not knowing what to do, commits acts fearful to contemplate. What is the meaning of nihilism, socialism, and all the conflicts between capital and labor, which have begun to shake the social fabric to its centre? What can they mean except that knowledge working upon the hearts of men is making them try to set the world right? The efforts at rectification you will probably think frantic, perhaps fruitless, and the results direful in the extreme. Dreadful they may be, but it is because great evils exist and those who are trying to destroy them are working half-madly, half-blindly. You remember that in Haggard's wonderful story She has to bathe in the fire-font before she become immortal; and so it may be necessary for humanity to pass through baptisms of fire and blood before they are purified. I believe we are on the eve of the mightiest revolution the world has ever seen. The forces at work are almost as imperceptible as the "wind that bloweth where it listeth," but on that account that are not less but more effective. The superficial observer looks at Europe and he sees nothing but military camps, with monarchs watching one another and millions of soldiers ready to engage in deadly strife. The more thoughtful and far-seeing is not so much attracted by this spectacle for he is studying forces that are at work to undermine the thrones of all monarchs. He perceives the growth of ideas that will at length prove more powerful than the sword or the sceptre. He sees the daily increasing number of those who have no regard for the trappings, pomp, and circumstance of war, and who think it of little moment who may govern Europe, provided there be no tyranny or oppression. You may say to me that the nihilist is the worst of characters, and the very thought of his teachings and his horrible deeds makes you shudder. Well, I will admit for the sake of argument that he is a guilty wretch, but I would remind you that the causes which produce such a miscreant are the oppression of the lower classes in Russia, and the diffusion of knowledge among the people. Of course, I do not believe that the extreme views of anarchists and socialists will ever be accepted by mankind, for common sense will never allow the adoption of theories, the most of which are impracticable; but the teaching of these men will stimulate others to think of social problems. Indeed, to such an extent have they done so already, that Europe and America are now in a state of agitation, and there is a growing sentiment with the growth and diffusion of knowledge that there must be a radical change in the whole organization of society, no matter how it is to be brought about. The world must advance and no mortal can stay its progress. A mad Czar may play the *role* of Canute and command the rising tide of knowledge to recede, but he shall speak with no prevailing voice. The earth moves and we move with it. We shall never be able to go back where our fathers were. "The old order changeth yielding to the new." Never again shall we behold the olden time with its feudal knights, powerful barons and absolute monarchs. The day is coming when we shall no longer stand in awe in presence of a lord or bow with abject servility before a king. Virtue and wisdom alone will command our reverence. Blood must give place to brain, fiction to reality, brute force to intellectualism; yes, everything shall change under the resistless force of education. Many will lament the days of the past and say that honor, reverence, and true nobility have departed from the earth. Poets will sing of kings that were and are no more, of haughty dames and aristocratic ladies, of the courtesy and magnanimity of princes; and bright eyes will sparkle and fair cheeks glow; the beautiful and good will listen—not unmoved—but in their heart of hearts they will believe they live in a better time, in a more advanced civilization.

The study of social conditions does not, however, fully enable us to meet the charge that education fosters discontent. The question may still be asked: Does it increase the sum total of happiness, either in the individual or the nation? Sir William Hamilton says that perfection or the full and harmonious development of all our faculties, comprises happiness, but we know the road to perfection is beset with difficulties at every step. The word "Suffering" is deeply engraven on every milestone. I am not inclined to admit that *immediate* happiness is the chief end in life. Indeed we instinctively do not believe it is or act as if it were. We somehow think the folly of being wise is better than the bliss of ignorance, and that a discontented Socrates is better than a contented Zulu. Like one of old, we believe in the excellence of knowledge even when experience teaches us that "much study is a weariness of the flesh, and he that increaseth in knowledge increaseth sorrow." Education does not strew life's path with flowers. There may be beds of roses to charm with their exquisite beauty, but not to lie on, for they are all thickly set with thorns, and only perchance with bleeding hands and lacerated feet can you come near enough to pluck them. The amaranth that lures you on is far beyond your reach; it is more difficult to obtain than the edelweiss on the white cold Alpine heights. In vain you will seek it here; it has never been transplanted in this ungenial soil. It still *blooms only*—fadeless and in immortal beauty—fast by the throne of the Eternal!

Perhaps the most notable example of culture and all that is best in education was Johann Wolfgang Goethe, yet the serene height he attained did not free him from earth-born disquietude. His best interpreter and ardent admirer, who says his man "vanquished the world and shone above it in help like a sun," also adds that a "nameless unrest, the blind struggle of a soul in bondage, a high longing discontent, almost drove Goethe to despair." I know not what your opinion may be on this subject, but I frankly admit, that if the present life be the "all and the end all" of our existence, that there was good reason for the great Frenchman, when reviewing the path in which he walked for so many years, to doubt that it was the best. Let me not be misunderstood. What I refer to in this discourse is education in its most comprehensive sense, involving as it does the development of our whole being. It includes all that pertains to the evolution of character. It is more than religion for religion is only a part of it. The development of the higher faculties transcends the sphere of the Actual, for it can only be the growth or outcome of some faith in the Ideal. Deny the objective existence of an ideal world, and education is a poor investment. Why should I live a life of self-denial to form the character of myself and others, while Destiny is saying: "Why dost thou build the hall son of the winged days? Thou lookest from thy towers to-day. Yet a few days and the blast of the desert comes; it howls in thy empty court and whistles round thy half-worn shield?" Would it not be better to give up such fruitless labor, crush out aspiration, banish dreams of wisdom and virtue, adjust myself to my prison, laugh my bitter laugh, eat, drink, be merry, and await to-morrow's nothingness?

"My own dim life should teach me this,
That life shall live for evermore,
Else earth is darkness at the core,
And dust and ashes all that is."

If you, therefore, ask me what reason can I give for saying that all men should be educated, my reply is that I believe in the supreme excellence of wisdom and virtue, and have faith in the intrinsic worth of man and the infinite possibilities of his nature. I think it is Emerson who says that in every noble soul there is a belief that virtue is a sovereign good that should be sought for its own sake. Why does the patriot think that his own life and the lives of thousands of his fellows should be given up for the welfare of his country? Why does the virtuous man prefer death to dishonor? Is it not the conviction that the great end of his existence is to glorify the good? Is it not the belief that the law that maketh for righteousness is of highest importance, and that to be in harmony with it, everything, even life itself, must be given up? Hence the great motive for education is that perfection is an end in itself—the highest good—and that everything, must be sacrificed by ourselves and others to attain it. It is a belief in this that makes heroes and martyrs. All actions that do not spring from this motive are more or less selfish. Man when he acts purely from it is Godlike. Then, and only then, does the divine shine in the face of the human illumining it with more than earthly radiance.

If the aim of education is perfection and the motive for it the glorification of good, then of all things it is the most important. You may think that I am asserting too much, but I am not saying more than Milton said. The great English poet, in the language of the old theology, says "The end of all learning is to repair the ruins of our first parents by regaining to know God aright, and out of that knowledge to love him, to imitate him, to be like him, as may be the nearest by possessing our souls of true *virtue*, which being united to the heavenly grace of faith, makes up the highest *perfection*." If you carefully study the meaning of this fine old sentence, you will perceive that it virtually contains all I claim for education. It simply means: an imperfect being to be trained to know the good and love it for its own sake, and by the practice of virtue with faith in the Unseen, to become perfect.

Leibnitz said "Give me for a few years the direction of education and I agree to transform the world." If my argument is sound, the only hope for man is to educate him, not simply train him for some particular calling in life, but in such a way as to call into activity all the higher faculties, till whatever is noble or Godlike in his nature shall manifest itself and become a ruling principle in his life. Religion alone cannot save the world from hopeless corruption, for faith without knowledge becomes superstition, and we all know what horrible deeds have been committed with the sanction of those who claimed they had heavenly guidance. It was this view of the matter that led Henry Barnard to say "The cause of education cannot fail, unless all the laws that have hitherto governed the progress of society shall cease to operate, and Christianity shall prove a fable and liberty a dream."

Life to me has no meaning without education. If man has not been cast on this planet by chance, if there is a purpose in his visit to earth, what can that end be unless it is to increase in knowledge and to bring to fruition all the functions of his being.

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players"

said Shakespeare. All the world's a school, and all the men and women merely pupils, would be nearer the truth. As John Foster has very truly said, "The whole earth can be but a place of tuition till it becomes either a depopulated ruin or an elysium of perfect and happy beings." I go even further and assert that wherever man may be in the universe he must be a learner; or he would cease to be a man by becoming either a god or a brute. If this life is a school, and if, as Kingsley says, "Every human being brings into the world with him at his birth the indubitable right of being educated," then the most sacred obligation rests on society to educate every rational creature.

H. M. STRAMBERG.

PEOPLE'S NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Annual Meeting—Hon. J. H. Turner Re-elected President.

The annual meeting of the People's Steam Navigation company was held at Nanaimo on Friday evening on board the steamer Amelia, about forty shareholders of the company being present.

Hon. J. H. Turner, president, took the chair at 8 o'clock.

A statement of the company's affairs was presented to the meeting, and the attention of the shareholders called to the very important improvements made on the Amelia. By certain changes in her machinery she has greatly improved in speed and economy, making better time now on twenty-five pounds of steam than she formerly did on fifty-five, and moving without vibration. She is now undoubtedly one of the most comfortable boats running from Victoria.

Remarks were made by several shareholders, who expressed their satisfaction at the important changes.

The election of directors for the ensuing year was proceeded with, resulting as follows: President, J. H. Turner, unanimously re-elected. Directors—Messrs. R. Finlayson, John Wilson, P. Sabiston and W. Beaumont.

A vote of thanks was accorded the president and secretary and the meeting adjourned.

A boat upset in St. Mary's current, Montreal, yesterday, and George Davis was drowned.

CABLE NEWS.

The London "Times" Reiterates Its Charges Against Parnell and His Followers.

Unionist Papers Say He Must Bring an Action for Libel and So Clear Himself—The Government Asked to Prosecute—Russian Plot to Depose King Milan.

Financial Crash Impending.

LONDON, July 7.—A financial crash of considerable dimensions is imminent. The French copper ring, according to accredited statements, is about to break up and will involve a number of great money firms of Europe. *Vanity Fair* says the crash will work more widespread ruin in France than has ever been inflicted on a nation by any other similar affair.

Wants to Prosecute Parnell.

After Parnell's statement in the Commons yesterday, several conservative and unionist members met and decided to ask the government to prosecute Parnell. The decision was communicated to Smith, home secretary, who promises to refer the request to his colleagues at a cabinet council to-day. Smith believes consideration of the case by the cabinet will result in a reference to the law officers of the crown with a view of determining what form the prosecution should take.

The Times Takes a Firm Stand.

The *Times* says: If our attacks upon men who have risen to political influence through their connection with the land league and the national league have been determined and resolute, they have also, as the lord chief justice told the jury yesterday, been frankly and plainly made. We are prepared when the proper time arrives to prove all that Sir Richard Webster stated on behalf of the *Times* in the O'Donnell case. The more we have inquired into the history of those transactions, the more we are convinced that our charges are rooted in truth and justice.

Prepared to Prove Its Charges.

The *Times* this morning says Parnell's admissions and his character as a member of parliament are seriously affected. He places, against a tremendous indictment, his unsupported denial which would be as much a matter of course from the greatest criminal as from the most innocent man. In the circumstances the denial is absolutely worthless as evidence, even if made by one whose character for veracity was beyond doubt and suspicion. Such a character is not borne by Parnell, who has been convicted, as in his Cincinnati speech, of solemnly and indignantly asserting what is not a fact. The *Times* reiterates, and is fully prepared to prove in open court, the charges made against Parnell and his followers.

Parnell must Sue the Times.

The unionist papers are prepared to believe Parnell is guilty of connivance in the Phœnix Park murders in Ireland, as alleged by the *Times*, if he does not bring an action for libel and so clear himself. It is understood Parnell is considering the advisability of bringing the suit.

County Government.

It is expected that the government programme concerning a county government bill will be announced by Smith in the Commons next Monday.

University Honors.

The university of Cambridge has conferred the degree of LL.D. upon the Episcopal bishops of New York and Minnesota.

Russians Favor Natalie.

The Russian party in Servia threaten a revolution in favor of Queen Natalie, the object being to depose King Milan and to place Natalie on the throne.

Obituary Notices.

BERLIN, July 7.—The Dowager Empress Victoria has received over 2,000 obituary notices of Frederick, 800 of which are in English.

An American Swindler.

The man who swindled Discompte Gesellschaft by forged checks is an American named Pearce. The police have a clue to his whereabouts.

Russia's Friend.

VIENNA, July 7.—Grand Duke Vladimir, speaking at a banquet given on the occasion of the inspection of troops at Warsaw, says his stay in Berlin convinced him that the Emperor was Russia's friend, and was prepared to become her ally.

Alsatian Trade.

STRASSBURG, July 7.—The chamber of commerce sent a petition to the Emperor to-day to suspend passport regulations on account of damage done to their Alsatian trade.

Federal for the Statue.

PARIS, July 7.—The municipal council has granted $13,500 for the erection of a pedestal for a statue of liberty presented to the city by Mr. Morton, ex-United States minister, on behalf of the American colony.

A Bomb Incident.

An explosion occurred in the house of an old clothes dealer in Rue Menars last night and one person killed and another injured. An investigation of the cause of the explosion has given rise to the suspicion that the occupants of the house were engaged in the secret manufacture of bombs, to be used on the 14th of July, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile.

Sugar Bounties Abolished.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—Russia has signed a convention for the abolition of sugar bounties.

King Milan and Queen Natalie.

BELGRADE, July 7.—King Milan has abandoned his plans for divorce from Queen Natalie and the condition between the King and Queen will be that of separation. The Queen will reside abroad until Prince Alexander, the heir to the throne, who is now twelve years of age, attains his majority. The Prince will be allowed to visit his mother each year.

E. A. GARDNER.

A Tacoma Jury Find Him Not Guilty of Smuggling Opium.

The verdict in the case of the United States vs. E. A. Gardner was read on Monday, and found the defendant not guilty. The verdict created no surprise, as under the charge to the jury the public made up its mind that such would be the verdict, as the entire absence of any opium shown or proven in the case, together with the other missing links in the chain of evidence, left room for the "reasonable doubt" which stood to the defendant's favor.

FRASER RIVER SAND HEADS.

The Official Survey Commenced Yesterday—A Favorable Report—Another Ship to Load at the Royal City Mills.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 7.—The official survey of the Fraser river Sandheads was made to-day by Capt. Lewis, agent of the Marine Department, in the steamer Sir James Douglas, and shows a sufficient depth of water for all seagoing vessels except between buoys 7 and 8, where soundings show 11½ feet at extreme low tide, or of 22½ feet at high water. It is believed this bar will be dredged at once, as the surveyors think the channel can be deepened two feet in a week's time.

The ship John Ross has been chartered to load lumber at the Royal City mills for Mexico, and is now on the way.

The ships Puritan and Cassana, now loading, will sail next week for their destination.

FROM ALASKA.

The Geo. W. Elder Arrives Yesterday Morning—Interesting News.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, the steamer Geo. W. Elder, Capt. Hunter, arrived from Alaska. She had on board a large number of excursionists who came to town and took in all there was to be seen. The steamer left for the Sound at 12 o'clock.

The Juneau *Mining Record* is full of interesting items, some of which are as follows:

Development work is being pushed on Dr. Wyman's property, on the north side of the Basin. Some very good quartz has been taken from this property.

The work upon the Nowell property in the Basin is now in full blast.

The other day we were shown by Col. Peter French the finest piece of quartz that Alaska has yet produced. The rock was speckled with gold, from a fine color up to pieces the size of a grain of wheat. The specimen was found on the dump at the Ophir mine at Berner Bay, owned by Aylward & McLaughlin.

The Alaska Mill and Mining company have been placing new improvements on their property on Douglas Island in the shape of a planer and foundry of about twenty tons capacity.

It is said that miners in the Yukon country, while working the placers, find large quantities of platinum, which they throw away, believing it to be of no value. Mr. K. Valentine, of Juneau, has been authorized to purchase a large quantity for an eastern firm, as a test of its quality. He will pay $2 an ounce. Upon being tested and found to be equal to the best quality, a higher price most certainly will be paid.

The Glacier Bay district is attracting some little attention, and several good claims have been located.

Messrs. Heppner, Grear & Faulkner will have their tunnel completed about the 4th of July, and shortly after will commence washing.

The Eureka in the Basin, owned by Captain Cofell, is being developed, and quartz is taken out for the purpose of erecting a milling test. This rock shows considerable free gold, and is of high grade.

The Webster property is showing up some very good quartz. A tunnel has been run in about 45 feet, and a well-defined body of quartz was struck, which carries free gold and all the assays are very flattering.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

A colored lad named Wm. Huddleston was drowned at Stockton, Cala., while bathing.

Fire destroyed several houses at Lodi, Cal., yesterday, including the printing office, post office and telephone office.

Henry Villard is expected to arrive from Europe by the first of August, in time to attend the meeting of the Northern Pacific directors.

The estimated loss by the *Century* building fire at New York yesterday morning is $200,000, of which the *Century* loses $25,000.

Upward of 85 school teachers started from New York city yesterday evening to attend the Convention at San Francisco.

John George, the Greek convicted of manslaughter at Sacramento for killing Valentine McDonald, has been sentenced to seven years in the state prison.

At Florence, Arizona, while a party of Mexicans were holding a jollification, one fired a pistol in sport and the ball struck Larzaro Morilla, killing him instantly.

Counterfeiter Johnson who has been arrested at Toronto, is credited with having floated $80,000 in counterfeit five dollar notes in New England and Canada.

During a thunder storm at Fargo, Dakota, a Norwegian family were killed by lightning, the bodies of the parents being burned almost beyond recognition.

Robt. Anderson, a wealthy vineyard and property owner of Santa Cruz, while driving a load of wine to Glenwood, was killed by his wagon being driven off the grade.

A sailor's strike is impending at San Francisco, owing to the announcement by the shipowners' association that seamen's wages will be reduced from $40 to $35 per month.

The American athletes of New York and Manhattan, who intend to contest the athletic games at Bell's Bridge, Ireland, met with a rousing reception upon their arrival at Dublin.

John Bonerisen, chief engineer of the Aurora division of the B. & L. E., at Chicago, has been arrested for complicity in the alleged dynamite plot to destroy the Burlington railroad property.

The yacht Coronet, which won the ocean race with the Dauntless two years ago, has arrived at San Diego from New York, making the trip in 106 days. Her owner Mr. Bush is making a pleasure trip around the world.

The Dominion Rifle association will grant silver and bronze medals to the Provincial association this year. The governor-general contributes a prize of $500 to the Dominion association and becomes its patron.

The baseball match between the Cincinnatis and Athletics at Cincinnati on Friday afternoon was witnessed by 20,000 persons. The Athletics made a disgraceful exhibition as kickers. The umpire fined the pitcher $200; fined four of the team $100 each, and after the game handed in his resignation.

Anschlag, the murderer of the Hitchcock couple, at Los Angeles, Cala., received notice from the governor yesterday that he would not interfere to prevent his execution. Word has been received that Anschlag's mother has died of a broken heart on account of her son's horrible crime.

Robt. Dinsmore, of San Francisco, stockbroker, well known in Oregon and a prominent member of the Territorial Pioneer's Society, has gone to Chicago with one of his lady operators named Gustafson. Dinsmore failed heavily in the panic of 1886. He has left a wife to whom he has been married 24 years, and who has just brought suit for divorce.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Track for the Trans-Pacific Cable From Australia to British Columbia.

To Be Surveyed by an English War Ship—Disastrous Floods—Many People Drowned, and Rails and Desolation Everywhere—Attacked by Natives in the Behring Sea.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 7.—The Canadian Pacific Company's steamer Parthia arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama this morning after an uneventful trip of 12 days. She brings advices up to the 22nd ult., from which we clip the following:

Fire broke out on the 10th ult. in the artillery barracks at Ichigaya and was not extinguished until one block had been destroyed.

Reports from Hangkow state that the Hangkow and Kinkiang tea crop shows a deficiency of 300,000 half chests.

The Japan *Gazette* says H. M. S. Egeria is to survey a track of 200 miles wide for the telegraph cable from Australia to British Columbia, a task which is expected to last three years. The route is to be from a point on the Australian coast past the north end of New Zealand and Fiji to the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Earthquake shocks were felt at Tokio and Hiogo on the 12th inst. No damage done.

Gold has been discovered in considerable quantities in the Yamani Hills, near Nagasaki. Specimens have been sent to Tokio and permission asked from the government to work the mine.

HONGKONG.

The *Daily Press* gives a most doleful account of the ruin and misery wrought by the terrible weather in the East River districts especially. Such rain has not been known for more than a hundred years. Unquestionably the rainfall has been of