

for five years, holds a position in a leading bank, and in church and society, a half-breed Cherokee Indian had record on the reservation honored with prospective dollars in his charming bride. No man could get papa to give \$5,000 for defamation of character, but he would be appreciated by almost any man acquainted with the case, and the bridal pair a good start.

Emperor of China, on receiving the plague stricken Canton, consulted Mr. Yung Kin Shun, who lives in the day as other the night communes with the august personage said that would not stop till next year. The Emperor formulated a scheme. He said, "It is the plague must be stopped. I am equally plain that it will not stop till the year is over, therefore out of the difficulty is to stop. His Majesty has given orders for the New Year at Canton, after which, so says Mr. Sue, the Black Death will definitely the Emperor has been over of the methods adopted for Heaven to stamp out the plague in Victoria two years ago.

Week, the *Colonist* published the late Chief Justice Beggs read with much interest, anxious to know what disaster Matthew had made of it when I say that the smile from more than one can no disrespect to the Francis Johnson, the late of Quebec, who died about as the Chief Justice of Columbia, left the following which was addressed in a letter to his son, Charles Johnson:

JUDGES' CHAMBERS,

Oct. 17, 1892

CHARLIE—It may seem to you, a pauper, to make a will, but there are certain things to be done as soon as I die, though in the form of a will, and is my last wish, and you are hereby sole executor of it. Let me plainly and cheaply (sic) be plain deal coffin—nothing or vulgar show whatever is promised to read over my body. I leave ever monies I may be used at her discretion of herself and of my

children in Canada. I leave likewise in the same way all money coming to me from Government, according to usage, for the unexpired month and two succeeding months after my death. There will hardly be enough I fear to meet present necessities. Having been married in the Red River Settlement in 1857, where the law of England prevailed, there is no community existing between me and my present wife. On the contrary, all money belonging to her then was by me settled upon her at her marriage, and is now invested for her benefit. It is little enough, but she will get sufficient to live upon at her mother's death. As regards Lucy, she is to have for her own, in equal shares, with my wife all my household furniture and effects, including plate and plated ware. My life policy in her favor in the Standard Insurance Co., she is entitled to be paid the amount of, as a matter of course.

"The land in the Northwest, viz., Sec. 23, range 26, W. of 2, mentioned in the packet of papers enclosed with this letter, is her property by deed duly executed and registered. I earnestly request my friends, Sir Donald A. Smith and William Robertson (the latter of whom has in his keeping both the life policy and the land), to advise her and act for her in respect of such land and the disposal of it. My books and other effects, not already mentioned, I direct to be sold, or divided by agreement, or in any way you may think best, between my wife and Lucy in equal shares. In case of sale, the proceeds to be divided in the same way. May God bless you all and may we meet in a happier world.

Here's a sigh for those who love and a sigh for those who hate!

Your affectionate father,

(Signed) F. G. JOHNSON,

To my son, C. R. G. Johnson, insurance agent, 42 St. John street, Montreal.

Very few strikes have caused so much inconvenience as the one now in progress on American railroads using the Pullman sleepers. The passenger and mail service has been seriously interfered with. Of course both sides claim they are in the right. George M. Pullman, president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, has issued a comprehensive statement to the public with regard to the efforts of the Company to keep its works open and give employment to its men. Among other things, he says: "At the commencement of the serious depression last year, we were employing at Pullman 5,816 men, and paying out in wages \$305,000 a month. Negotiations with intending purchasers of railway equipment that were then pending for New York were stopped by them, orders already given by others were cancelled, and we were

obliged to lay off a large number of men in every department, so that by November 1, 1893, there were only about 2,000 men in all departments, or about one-third of the normal number. I realized the necessity for the most strenuous exertions to procure more immediately, without which there would be great embarrassment, not only to the employees and their families, but also those living in the immediate vicinity, including between 700 and 800 employees who had purchased homes and to whom employment was actually necessary. I canvassed the matter thoroughly with the manager of the works, and the result of the discussion was a revision in piece work prices, which, in the absence of any information to the contrary, I supposed to be acceptable to the men under the circumstances. Under these conditions, and with lower prices upon all materials, I personally undertook the work of the letting of cars, and by making lower bids than other manufacturers, I secured work enough to gradually increase our force from 2,200 up to about 4,200, the number employed, according to the April pay rolls, in all capacities at Pullman. This result has not been accomplished merely by reduction in wages, but the Company has borne its full share by eliminating from its estimates the use of capital and machinery, and, in many cases, even going below that and taking work at considerable loss. During the night of May 10, a strike was decided upon, and accordingly, next day, about 2,500 of the employees quit, leaving about 600 at work, of whom very few were skilled workmen. As it was found impracticable to keep the shops in operation, with a force thus diminished and disorganized, the next day those remaining were necessarily laid off, and no work has since been done in the shops. The pay roll at the time amounted to about \$7,000 a day, and was reduced to \$5,500 by the strike, so that during the period of little more than six weeks, which has elapsed, the employees, who quit their work, have deprived themselves and their comrades of earnings of more than \$2,000,000."

On the other hand the men claim in short that Pullman reduced the wages of his employees 30 per cent., but refused to reduce the rent of the houses in which they live and which are owned by the Pullman Company. One thing is certain that great sympathy is expressed for the strikers.

I have been a regular attendant at the band concerts given at Oak Bay, and I must say that I know of no way in which a more enjoyable evening can be spent than listening to the splendid music furnished by the B. C. B. G. A. band on these occasions. A first-class brass band is an acquisition for any city to be proud of, and under the leadership of Mr. Finn, Victoria will soon be able to boast of one of the best bands on the Coast. The programme is not composed exclusively of classical music, nor yet of that which is commonplace. The "kicker" who longs for the catching strains of "Daisy Bell" and the "Two Little Girls in Blue" is ignored. The organ grinders have gone to no little expense to enable them to grind out productions of this class and they should be permitted to enjoy their monopoly and all the returns thereof. Generally speaking, the city should strive to educate the musical ear and taste of the people, and to teach them that through the highest of all arts the soul is to be elevated as well as the ear pleased.

Victorians who did not attend the Scotch picnic, observed Independence Day by taking in the excursion to Port Angeles. Between fifteen hundred and two thousand British subjects crossed over to the land of Uncle Sam and celebrated the victory over their ancestors which culminated in the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It speaks volumes for the liberality of this generation that they celebrate the "glorious fourth" with perhaps as much pleasure, minus the firecrackers, as their cousins across the boundary line. I also observe in the telegrams from London that U. S. Ambassador Bayard, assisted by his wife and daughter and the staff of the embassy, held a fourth of July reception at his house in Princess Garden, at which about 800 persons were present. From top to bottom the house was decorated with the stars and stripes, and in the corridor and main room the walls were almost hidden with flags. Lord Rosebery called to pay his respects to Mr. Bayard early in the day. Among the callers were distinguished Americans, Englishmen and many U. S. consuls and consular officials. All the hotels frequented by Americans and many public resorts hoisted flags in honor of the day. I really believe that the anomaly of such celebration can only be found among the Anglo-Saxon race.

Governor of Jail—"What is the reason for asking me if the prison discipline cannot be relaxed in your case?"

Editor (in for contempt of court). "Well, don't you see, I thought if you made things a bit more comfortable for me I might return the favor by giving the prison a puff."

Lady Windermere's Fan Co. will appear at The Victoria, July 13.