Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1885

SIR PETER LUMSDEN IN LONDON

Sir Peter Lumsden, who arrived in London on the 6th June from Afghanistan, is most outspoken in denunciation of the Gladstone government. He says that the impression had gone forth throughout the east that General Komaroff's word had been believed before his, even by our government, and he must suppose that, as the government were perfectly aware of this, they were content that such an impression should exist. He must repeat, however, for his own part, that Gen. Komaroff's action at Pendjeh was one of unprovoked and totally unjustifiable aggression. To arbitrate on the matter would be mere nonsense, unless the arbitration were conducted with the rigorous impartiality of a court-martial—a thing impossible in the circumstances. Sir Peter said that he had not spoken to General Komaroff himself, but he had had an interview with Colonel Alikhanoff, a man whom he described as possessed of extraordinary cleverness, and with the most versatile talents—a good linguist, draughtsman, talker and intriguer. "My conversation with Alikhanoff did not last long, however," said Sir Peter, "for we fell out at once when he began to put some of his own fancy coloring in his picture of the Kushk affair. Col. Alikhanoff went about openly boasting among the Afghans that Russia did not intend to be satisfied with a miserable strip of sand on the Afghan frontier, but meant to take Herat in due time, and a great deal after that." Sir Peter Lumsden believes that the evacuation of Dandabar was a heavy stake on the part of the Gladstone cabinet, and that it has been the origin of all the subsequent trouble. Another mistake, he considers, was the treating of Russian diplomatists as if they were Europeans, instead of Asiatics, as they are in their utter disregard of the truth. On the faith of meaningless Russian promises we assured the Afghans that they should not be attacked, and we rendered ourselves ridiculous, as well as odious to them, when we left General Komaroff deliberate aggression unpunished. "The Afghans, however," said Sir Peter, "took the affair, on the whole, with more philosophy than might have been expected." For awhile they showed their resentment by boycotting the general and his officers, delaying their mails on one occasion for 18 days, and sulkily pretending that floods were the cause of this; but after a time, when they saw that their Ameer did not mean to pick a quarrel with England, they showed themselves tolerably friendly again.

"Nevertheless," proceeded General Lumsden, "our reputation for good faith has suffered considerably among them, and we are still more deeply disgraced in India. What makes all this the harder to bear is the certainty I have that the Russians would never have urged any of their absurd demands if they had believed for a moment that our government was in earnest about resisting them. They were not prepared for war, they did not mean war; but then they knew that they were dealing with a government which did not mean to fight either, so they played a game of diplomacy and bluster, and won it."

As regards the future, Sir Peter thought that the frontier negotiations might drag on for years. The Russians were experts in such procrastinations, and it was their policy to keep the frontier question open as long as possible in order to make use of it for extracting further concessions, as opportunity might serve. For the rest, the prospects of England in Asia and India would be for the future exactly what her government and people chose to make them. Russia was increasing her armaments, and had a clear policy of aggrandisement before her. If England chose to blind her eyes to the fact, and was indifferent to the means of meeting or taking measures for thwarting the schemes of her avowed enemy, she would have to reap the consequences. Incidentally, Sir Peter Lumsden mentioned that the Russians could now send gunboats out of their light-draft from the Baltic to the Caspian by river and canal, and could transport troops in them. On the other hand, he remarked that there was a growing disaffection under Russian rule among the Turkoman tribes, and that Russia had done herself a great deal of harm by levying an almost prohibitive duty on merchandise brought from the east to the markets of Baku. This had been done in redemption of a promise made by the Gladstone ministry to the protectionist merchants of Moscow; but the effect of the measure had been to drive away nearly all trade from Baku.

CANADIAN TRADES ROUTES.

The New York Maritime Register in its issue of June 17th has the following common-sense article on Canada's freight route to the sea from the west: "Canada is unfortunate in one respect. She has no trade route for winter exports. Halifax is about her only winter port and thus far there has been no strong effort made to make that the terminus for winter trade from the west. The nearest port that deep water vessels can reach naturally attract trade, and principally for this reason, Canadian trade in winter goes to the nearest port in the United States. This is one reason why Portland and Boston are at certain seasons of the year practically Canadian ports. In the season of open navigation Canada has plenty of ports for ocean steamships, and not only ought to build all of her own trade, but a great deal of our trade through these ports. Canada has apparently several routes for her European trade, but in reality has only one worthy the name—the St. Lawrence river route. Much attention is given at present to the possibilities promised by the Hudson Bay route, but there is enough already known concerning Hudson Bay and Straits to make it exceedingly improbable that lines of trading steamers will ever run through Hudson Straits even for the very short time that navigation is open there. The St. Lawrence route, however, supplemented as it is by trunk railroads, is one of the natural routes of this continent and should at all times be able to hold the commerce of a very large part of the west and northwest. It possesses natural advantages which the Erie canal cannot compete against. It is true that successful competition seems to have been made lately, but these are times of extraordinary business depression and unnatural means, which disappear at the first movement toward business revival, are used to influence trade. To this must be added the suicidal policy adopted by the great railroads in order to obtain freight. Such things can only end in disaster, with the inevitable conclusion of trade flowing back into its natural course, again when normal conditions prevail once more. It is for these reasons that Canada will have to do all things possible to make her great route popular and remove from it any obstruction that may injure its welfare. The route should be free of all government tolls. It is asserted that owing to the fierce competition of railways, inland waterways offer now no inducement for transportation. It is claimed that the freeing of the Erie canal has accomplished little, and even the widening of that waterway would be of no advantage to our own trade. It is easy to prove this in dull times. But the proposition will not hold good of a waterway like the St. Lawrence and its western canal connections. The Erie canal helped to make New York what it is and helps to maintain its supremacy. The Welland canal does the same for Montreal. The latter port is the natural outlet for the Northwest. Although over 600 miles from the sea, it harbors big ocean steamers which are thereby so much nearer the exporter and producer. And the law is absolute that the nearer the ocean carrier can get to the producer the more likely is the port of the district to grow and command trade. The magnificent waterway from the ocean to Montreal is free, but the other part of the great trade route, the part that as much, if not more even than the railroads, makes the route, the water route from Montreal westward, is not free. The whole route suffers in consequence. The canal toll militates against it. The toll is an extra charge sufficient in these times of excessive competition to drive trade elsewhere. Canada may be induced to spend money to open up the Hudson Bay route. The days will come again when schemes fed upon imaginary brilliant prospects and promising no end of benefits will be offered to the public and be supported. The prospects of the Hudson Bay route will be written yes and to glowing numbers. But Canada will do more for her merchants and place her trade upon a better and firmer basis by freeing from all canal tolls the magnificent trade route from her grain fields to Europe."

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

HAMILTON, June 15.—Fearman's factory was insured for $101,000. Only $11,000 of this was on the building, and the balance was on the stock and plant.

OTTAWA, June 13.—The amount of deposits in the Government Savings bank declined during the month of April from $17,128,793 to $17,063,092.

TORONTO, June 16.—At the civil assizes Mrs. Ford, a widow lady, sued the city corporation for $10,000 damages for injuries received through falling over a defective portion of the sidewalk, and the jury returned a verdict for $250.

Margaret Bennett, charged with having committed perjury in giving evidence in her libel suit against the News, was this morning committed for trial. Bail was allowed, herself in $2000 and one surety of $2000.

H. McAdam & Co., paper box manufacturers, have assigned in trust.

Five sheds and the Union hotel stables at Parkdale were burned this morning. The loss is covered by insurance.

Drury, minister of justice, has been engaged the most part of the day in the residence of Mr. Matthewman, on Wellington street, investigating matters concerning Northwest lands. Mr. Matthewman is a brother-in-law of Lang, who is implicated in serious land frauds and who has decamped to the states. Two dominion police are on duty in the house. Mr. Burbidge does not leave here for Regina until Thursday.

LONDON, June 18.—As No. 60 Atlantic express was approaching Ingersoll from the west yesterday a young woman was observed by the engineer sitting on the bank overlooking the track. She suddenly stood up as the train came nearer, and ran down the bank and threw herself across the rails in less than three carlengths in front of the locomotive. Almost before the occupants of the cab could realize the situation the wheels had mangled the woman almost beyond recognition. The body was recognized as that of Mrs. William Choate. Deceased is said to have been weak in her mind.

The assessed valuation of property in the county of Essex for this year is $8,350,000. The rate of taxation will be two mills on the dollar.

CORNWALL, June 14.—The handsome new church built for the Knox congregation, of which the Rev. James Hastie is pastor, was formally opened to-day for public worship. The edifice cost $20,000 in erection. Three services were held. The Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of Brantford, preached morning and evening to crowded audiences with his usual ability and fervor, and the Rev. Dr. McNish in the afternoon, who delivered an able discourse. The collections were liberal. The building, which is seated for over 500 and may be easily extended, is a model of beauty and convenience. It has a lofty spire, seen from the St. Lawrence river and for miles around to great advantage. While the interior has been richly upholstered, carpeted and, also provided with handsome chandeliers by the ladies of the congregation.

An Ode to the Seniors.

The moon rose in greatness near the hour of midnight,
And o'er the pulsing Pacific shed her silvery light;
The ocean for miles upon miles on our beauties
Presented the scene of Aurora Borealis;
Here our noble ship Thunderbolt, with her canvas
all spread,
Rode the westerly swell, gently bowing her head;
And we hear now reported by the man at the wheel
A light on our quarter, the West of Cape Scale.
For on our lee stretches the Vancouver shore,
Green island, far famed on the Pacific for years.

"Eight bells" is now struck and the man on lookout
Makes a noise down the scuttle for the watch to turn
out.
And from the forecastle there now heave in sight
Many a weather-beaten fossil of the barnacle-backed
type;
And the cock from the cabin his appearance doth
make,
And to the regions of thewers himself betake,
For to stack his day's labor in the culinary art,
For on ship board each man has his own post or part.

In the east now appears the first peep o'day,
As the monarch approaches in purple and gray;
He promises a fine day and our hopes they are light,
As we don our sea boots the fur seal to fight.
Seal ho! Seal ho! we hear our lookout shout
From aloft on the crosstree where we kept a lookout,
And the hunters all arise with their fire in hand,
And along the main poop quickly take their stand;
While the seal sleeps on, unconscious of the fate,
Or bullets awaiting his innocent pate,
But through flapping of sails he's o'erheard the din,
He's hasty roused over and startled to fin.
But now he's awake and our vessel doth spy,
He strikes out for the north and steers full and-bye.

As the day it progresses we hear rifle reports
From our hunters, who are off up to windward in
boats,
While we listen to the fray each one makes a bet
On the number of game each hunter will get,
And the betting runs high with even poor Chips,
The carpenter, who is always dubbed so on board
ship;
But now something else we see drawing near,
And as it approaches the word "native" we hear.
Yes, the noble canoe, in his pine-tree canoe,
Paddles noiselessly and swiftly o'er the expanse of
blue,
With his ancestors' weapons, or so they appear,
Two very keen-edged harpoons or a spear;
And like his white brothers he is off for the banks,
Where the dolphin and seal hold their wild sport and
pranks.

So much for the red man, to him now adieu,
Till return to our own noble ship and her crew.

So good luck to the Thunderbolt, where'er she may be
In river, in port, or on the high sea,
Whether tossed on the crest of a strong nor'east wave,
May she ever be able the storms for to brave.
Likewise to her captain, the valiant McLean,
Of Pacific's sea profession, a man first in fame;
Success to your ship, success to your
owners, and success to
Captain Pardie.

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a *walking skeleton*. Got a free bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 pounds." Call at LANGLEY & Co.'s drug store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all Lung Diseases. Large bottles, $1. 3dw

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DELAYED DISPATCHES

A Timorous Policy Considered Unwise.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 25.—The Queen has conferred a peerage upon Mr. Rowland Winn, parliamentary secretary of the treasury in the new ministry. His title is Baron Stonegald of Nonweth.

At a meeting of the conservatives the Marquis of Salisbury, referring to the political situation, said he felt sure that all would agree that a timorous policy would be unwise, if not fatal. He reckoned upon the united support of his party.

Sir Stafford Northcote expressed entire concurrence with the Marquis of Salisbury in the line of action, and the proposals for future proceedings were harmonious throughout.

The meeting unanimously approved the action taken by the Marquis of Salisbury. It was thought, however, that the liberals ought to have given more definite assurances.

LONDON, June 26.—The Jewish Chronicle says: The elevation of Sir Nathaniel De Rothschild to the peerage sheds lustre upon the entire Jewish community. The creation of the first Jewish peer is one of the most significant acts of Mr. Gladstone.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 25.—The bundesrath has rejected Prince Bismarck's proposal to tax the barrels in which American petroleum is imported as articles of coopers' work. Bremen and Hamburg are largely interested in the sale of petroleum.

Prince Bismarck has ordered the preparation of plans for a canal to connect the Rhine and Ems rivers.

AFRICA.

LONDON, June 26.—The governor of Gabonn reports that a number of German sailors from the frigate Bismarck recently seized the wife of a native and murdered her husband, who was attempting to defend her. The governor boarded the Bismarck and demanded the surrender of the assassins, but Admiral Knorr refused to give them up.

PERU.

LIMA, June 25.—The steamship Puno arrived yesterday with 53 survivors from the wreck of the Italia. There are 70 persons missing, and so far as known only 8 passengers were saved, while only 1 of the crew was lost. The greatest confusion ensued immediately after the vessel struck. The shock strained the vessel so that the doors of the cabin could not be closed, thus imprisoning the passengers. The captain was not on deck at the time of the accident. The disaster was due to wrong orders given by the third officer, who has since committed suicide. Great credit is bestowed on the heroic efforts of the purser to save the passengers. The purser's boat was swamped when the steamer sunk. The passengers who escaped to land underwent fearful suffering before they reached an estate, where succor was promptly afforded.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—William Voegtling, the well known scenic painter, on trial the past two days on a charge of bigamy, was acquitted to-day.

Arthur January, ex-deputy state treasurer, was to-day sentenced to San Quentin for ten years for embezzlement of state funds. He will not be imprisoned until the motion for an appeal is decided.

EASTERN STATES.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 24.—A member of the Salvation Army named David Williams created an uproar in his neighborhood this morning by rushing out of his house into the street with a butcher knife in one hand and a revolver in the other. People fled before him, terror stricken. An old woman named Davis, who was unable to get out of his way, was severely stabbed, and a little girl, who was in his way when she was knocked over and trampled on. The madman tried to kill his little granddaughter by tying her to a bedpost and then hacking her with a knife, but she was rescued by her mother before the murderer could carry out his threats. Williams has heretofore been a hard-working and industrious miner. He only joined the Salvation Army last month. He says the Lord came to him last night and told him that to be a successful worker in God's cause he must make a human sacrifice. With that object in view he started out to kill some one.

GERMANY.

COLOGNE, June 26.—The London correspondent of Kolnische Zeitung writes that he has the best of authority for the statement that DeStaal, the Russian ambassador at London is not instructed to ask Salisbury to explain his recent utterances in the house of lords concerning Russia. Russia prefers to pass the incident over in silence.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 26.—Salisbury has telegraphed Wolseley in Egypt that he is in full sympathy with his views regarding the withdrawal of British troops from the Soudan. The Marquis adds, however, that the government is unable for various reasons, to continue the expedition.

LONDON, June 26.—Baron Henry De Worms is to be appointed secretary to the board of trade.

The admiralty has ordered a quantity of torpedoes, known as "Ericsson," to be destroyed.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 26.—Official report from the various provinces of Spain show there were 454 new cases of cholera and 209 deaths from that disease yesterday.

MADRID, June 26.—Republican journals are clamoring for a coalition of all Republican sections to prepare for the impending struggle. The Republic alluding to a revolution, says that a few days ago it was probable, to-day it is certain. The Epoca and other ministerial journals are very energetically urging measures of support. The public is next quiet.

EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Under a general invitation of Secretary Whitney to the officers of the navy and others to submit plans to him for the construction of navy steel cruisers, Admiral Porter has for some time past been engaged in planning a vessel, which he hopes will prove a model in her class. She is to be 250 feet long and at the same time a ram for torpedo boat and a gunboat. She will go forward or backward with equal facility and carry heavy armament. It is expected she will attain great speed.

CANADIANS IN NEW YORK.

Opening of the Canadian Club on Dominion Day.

NEW YORK, June 13.—It has been decided to open the Canadian Club on Dominion Day, July 1st. The committee have selected No. 8 North Washington place as the most accessible location. The building is a new one, and the rooms attractive. It is estimated that the number of Canadians in New York is fully 6,000. A large and influential membership is certain from this colony. Prominent Canadians have already enrolled themselves as non-resident members. The president of the club, Mr. Erastus Wiman, has proposed Sir John Macdonald, Sir Alexander Campbell, Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. Wm. McDougall, J. Herbert Mason, of Toronto, and numerous others.

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

FAILED AT LAST—THE INSURRECTION—THE DOMINION STATISTICIAN—LAND GRANTS—THE NEW LOAN—GOING AHEAD—NEWS NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 13.

The agony is at last over. After a period of thirty-seven working days the committee stage on the franchise bill is concluded, and the hearts of the ministerial and opposition, rejoice thereat. All that remains of the bill to be considered are the schedules, and the money clause fixing the remuneration of the revising barristers, which latter will be introduced by resolution upon the third reading, after the bill has been reprinted. The fight over the measure has been a stubborn one, and there is no parallel in Canadian history to the obstruction which has taken place. True it is that the measure has been considerably modified, and the opposition will claim that this is due to the policy they have pursued. It is just questionable, however, whether they have any right to make any such assumption, as a few moments' reflection will lead the thoughtful reader to the conclusion that all the necessary amendments might have been made after discussions lasting one-fourth of the time that has been taken. The fact remains which cannot be gainsaid that obstruction has been practiced, and no one can foresee what the initiation of this policy may have on the future of Canadian politics. The premier, during the whole of the discussion, has shown himself a man of cool head bearing, ready and willing to make concessions, and shown himself capable of preserving his temper under circumstances of extreme provocation. Some of his hot-headed followers have urged a revision of the rules of parliament and the insertion of something like the *cloture*, but Sir John set his face firmly against such a proposition, and said his determination was to have the rules for speaking in the Canadian parliament, while he had any authority in the matter, as free or freer than those of any other parliamentary body in the world.

THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

Many people were under the impression that the Colonial and Indian exhibition to be held in London next year had dropped through. This feeling became prevalent at the time the war cloud was hanging so darkly over England and Russia a few weeks ago. The skies having cleared, the directors seemingly are inclined to push the preparations, and Canada will have to stick to the agreement she has made to advance a sum of $50,000 towards meeting the expenses. The bill with this object in view passed through the house on Friday. When the scheme was first proposed it was intended that the Canadian exhibits should be shown at the Antwerp exhibition now in progress and then passed on to London. There has not been such a response for Antwerp by our manufacturers as the minister of Agriculture was led to believe there would be, but he states that many who declined sending exhibits to Belgium have signified their intention of sending goods to London. The space acquired is 54,000 square feet in a very prominent position, so that if all this is occupied by Canada she will have a splendid representation.

THE INSURRECTION.

General Middleton's efforts to catch Big Bear have proved unavailing, that wily gentleman having outwitted his hosts to the best advantage. It is a regrettable fact that our troops have been thwarted in this way, for so long as Big Bear is at liberty he will be a standing menace to the peace and order of the Northwest Territories, and our settlers will not have that feeling of security which they otherwise would have had. His being at large will encourage the continuance of a large force of men in the neighborhood of Fort Pitt and Battleford in order to afford protection to those districts, but on account of the duty which will devolve upon the mounted police force, even when increased to 1,000 men, will not be equal to the duty, and it would be folly to concentrate them at any two places, leaving the other districts of the Northwest unprotected. There is no doubt of the fact that in the recent struggle the police force has not acted a creditable part, and what might have been expected that they would bear the brunt of the fighting, the evidence is clear that they have had the easiest time of any of those engaged. The Indians took upon them the name of derision we have dubbed them "gophers." This is a lamentable state of affairs and has probably destroyed the influence of the police for all time to come. How the present position has been brought about it is not easy to say, but it may probably be accounted for by the manner in which the corps has been officered, men totally unfitted for the duties having received commands and brought disredit on the whole force by their incompetency. People are asking how it is that Major Walsh, one of the best officers in the dominion in uniform in the force, was relieved at the beginning of the campaign, and it is the general opinion that had he been in charge, the police would have rendered far more satisfactory service during the campaign than they have. The only manner in which the force can regain its prestige and influence is by re-organization, making it a purely military body, and this, I understand, it is the intention of the government to do. At present it is managed by a civil officer stationed at Ottawa, and it is the opinion of many that the force should be controlled by an official stationed in some cases nearly 3,000 miles away from the men under him. Winnipeg or Regina should be the headquarters of whoever is placed in supreme command.

DEATH OF A MEMBER.

Mr. W. T. Benson, member for South Granville, Ont., died suddenly at his residence on Monday. Mr. Benson was an Englishman by birth, but has resided in Canada for many years past. He was returned to the house of commons at the last general election, but never took an active part in the discussions of the house. He was a quiet, unassuming gentleman, diligent in his attendance at parliament, and universally esteemed by members on both sides of the house. The eloquent and feeling tributes paid to his memory by Sir John and Mr. Blake were well merited. "I feel that I have suffered a great personal loss," said Sir John, and friend belonged has also suffered materially. The widow of the late member is at present on her way to Algeria, where her son is staying for the benefit of his health.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS STAFF.

The report of the internal commissioner of the house of commons on the organization of the house staff as a regular branch of the civil service was laid on the table yesterday by Mr. Speaker. All employés of the house have been graded into the chief branch, the translation branch and the miscellaneous branch. Chief clerks are to receive $2,400; first-class clerks, $1,800; second-class, $1,400, and third-class clerks, $1,000 maximum salaries per annum. The chief branch is to comprise five first-class, seven second-class and three third-class clerks. The law and translation department will employ nine men and the miscellaneous branch ten men. The clerk of the house and the law clerk will receive $3,200 each, the two librarians $3,000 each. The salaries of a number of officials have been increased, but it is claimed in the report that the reorganization will in time reduce the expenditure of the house of commons.

THE NEW LOAN.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, acting minister of finance during Sir Leonard Tilley's absence in England has given notice of the following resolution:—"That in addition to the sum now remaining unborrowed and negotiable of the loans authorized by parliament by any act heretofore passed, the governor-general-in-council be authorized to raise by way of loan such sum or sums of money not to exceed in the whole the sum of $30,000,000, as may be required for the purpose of paying the floating indebtedness of the Dominion and for the carrying on of public works authorized by the parliament of Canada, the rate of interest on the sums so to be raised by loan not to exceed 4 per cent. per annum.

GOING AHEAD.

Now that the franchise bill is practically out of the way a great deal of miscellaneous legislation has been advanced during the week. The bill respecting the adulteration of food and drugs came down from the senate and received its second reading. The chief provision subjects food and drugs for cattle, and fertilizers for manuring purposes, to the same analysis as food and drugs for human purposes. Closely allied to the latter section of the measure is the bill respecting fertilizers which was explained to the house by Mr. Chapleau. Its provisions compel every manufacturer and every importer of fertilizers to transmit to the minister of inland revenue at a certain period of the year, say January, and before offering for sale, a sample of such fertilizer, together with an affidavit stating that it is a fair sample of the article manufactured or sold. Another provision recites that no commercial fertilizer be offered for sale unless a certificate of analysis of the same be openly and publicly printed, stamped or labelled on the package, bags, or barrel containing it. Penalties are to be imposed upon parties proved guilty of infraction of the law. The measure in substance guarantees to our farmer the genuine article when they purchase an artificial manure.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

After the tremendous fight made on the government insurance bill in the Banking and Commerce committee it was surprising to see how easily it passed through the house this week. Had the measure been proceeded with when reported to the house two months ago there would have been a bitter parliamentary wrangle, between the old line companies and those favoring the assessment principle. As it was the chief opponent to the bill in the committee, Dalton McCarthy, was away, others who had fought over the bill had seemingly lost their ardor, and the measure passed through with slight amendments, the most important one being that the restrictions on American mutual companies operating in Canada should also apply to companies whose headquarters were in Canada, excepting the latter, however, from being obliged to put up a deposit of $50,000 with the government

LAND GRANTS.

Some capitalists are coming in for a big snap in the Northwest by the tremendous land grants they are receiving. It seems, however, to be the only way the government has of inducing the construction of branch railway lines in the territories. Resolutions were adopted on Thursday authorizing a grant of 3800 acres per mile to the Northwestern Coal and Navigation company from Medicine Hat to Hudson river, 110 miles; of 6400 acres per mile to the Manitoba Southwestern Colonization and Railway company from Portage la Prairie to the crossing of the South Saskathawan, 430 miles, and of 6400 acres per mile to the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchwan Railway and Steamboat company from Regina to the navigable waters of Long lake, the companies to pay ten cents per acre for cost of surveys.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rev. Mr. Duncan of Metlakatlah and four of his Indians have arrived in the city to interview the government with respect to their troubles.

The house did not sit to-day, most of the French members being in Montreal attending the funeral of Archbishop Bourget.

The net debt of Canada on the 31st of May was $191,886,199, and the gross debt $258,711,088.

It is thought that the prorogation will take place about the second week in July.

Landing a Balloon in the Woods.

(Longman's Magazine.)

I was once floating in a balloon over a fair estate at an elevation of about 5,000 feet, and as there was a little wind and night was drawing on, we elected to descend in a wide green meadow on the brink of an oak forest. We dropped down 2,000 feet, and still thought we were over the field, but upon dropping down another 2,000 feet pretty sharply we found we should miss the field and alight on the forest.

I shall never forget the beautiful and novel appearance of that oak forest. Seen from above, it presented an apparently level soft bed of billowy green; it looked like an oil painting on canvas—so very unreal. We had only one ballast-bag left; the balloon-car soon rested on that trees; it sank in; the temptation to throw out ballast was almost irresistible, but Wright, my aeronaut, would not allow it. The car went crashing through the trees, and so we traveled till we came to the verge of the wood. Wright then called to the rustics to come into the wood and slacken the ropes. At last, "Over with the bag!" he cried, and we rose above the wood and were towed on to a footpath. Again the car descended—the ripe corn stood all around. I got out and this gave the balloon its last accensive power.

The balloon was then towed along the path through two cornfields without injuring the crops, and finally came down in an open meadow. There was very little wind, but I fancy a balloon-car tossed among forest trees on a windy day would not long retain its occupants. But the experiences of ascent are to me far more interesting, and certainly, in the case of high ascent, no whit less dangerous. For the highest ascents, or for very long journeys, a big balloon is indispensable.

A Good Story Greatly Modified.

(Albany Journal.)

The romance about the return of Charles R. Bishop, the reputed grand chamberlain and son-in-law to the king of the Sandwich islands, to his native home at Sandy Hill, bringing with him millions on millions, is exploded by Mr. Bishop himself in a letter to a relative. He says: "I need hardly tell you that Sandy Hill was not my birthplace; that I left there early in 1846, not 1848; came around Cape Horn to Honolula; did not visit California until 1866; was not a lawyer; did not go with the king to Washington; was never grand or any other chamberlain; did not marry the Princess Ruth (she was my wife's cousin); have not inherited millions, and have not thought of returning to Sandy Hill to reside. I have lived too many years in this pleasant climate, and am now too far along in life to think of going back to a cold climate to reside. I know of no other place so favorable to old people as this. Here is my home, my largest interest, my proper field of labor, and here I shall probably end my days. I may travel for a while, but my hopes and plans have been so really and suddenly changed, that I am still unable to say just what I will do."

A Wellspring of Displeasure.

[Exchange.]

Never let your children come to the table until you are quite sure that they won't undertake to do all the talking. This you should make a law when you have company. Tell the company there isn't room for them. You are never safe with the children at the table. If there is anything you don't want known it will be told them. The boy who never noticed that the spoons were plated will shout, as though giving you valuable information: "O, see the gold coming through the spoons!"

And that same boy will say he wishes it was Sunday, and when your guests asks him why, he will reply:

"Because we always have pie Sunday."

You will find out he knows a great deal that you never suspected he knew, and you will be at a loss to ascertain how he ever equipped himself with the facts. A boy at the table is a well spring of displeasure.

Tuition by Correspondence.

In The London Medical Record a man advertises to furnish "tuition by correspondence," so that theological, medical, pharmaceutical and civil service examinations may be passed by men and women of average capacity. Strict secrecy is maintained and arrangements may be made with candidates until successful.

A Cardboard "Welcome."

[English Cor. Free Press.]

We generally work "Welcome" on a piece of stiff cardboard with red berries for edges, and I'll tell you how we do it: First you get some good thick gum, and mark out where the letters are going; then while it's wet put some rice on it, thick, and then do the rice over with red ink. It's just prime; and then we hang it up over the sofa and droop ivy over it, and other fixings, and it generally comes to do duty at the "Band of Hope" treat or some other place afterwards.

Philosophy on the Bridge.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The wind blew strongly across the bridge. The black Derby of a large, burly, red-faced man suddenly cleared the iron fence and fell upon the thread track. The face of the owner grew redder as he leaned over the pickets and saw a train approaching. But he never moved a step, although some thoughtless spectators looked on to see him follow the course of his property in a mad resolution to rescue it. A small boy on the roadway opposite saw his plight, leaped from his wagon, mounted the fence, picked up the hat and handed it to the owner.

The red-faced man said simply, "Thank you," and resumed his way. "Never go for a lost hat yourself," he observed to a companion. "During a long experience I have uniformly observed a principle in human nature which invariably leads somebody else to run and pick it up."

"My dear fellow," replied his companion, "the principle is of universal application. The great man is not the one who does things himself, but who can make others do them for him."

Affectionate.

"If there's anything I love, it's a roast goose," remarked Penderson, as he handed up his plate for a second helping. "It does you credit," said Fogg; "there's nothing so beautiful as affection amongst the i mbers of a family."

NOTICE!

Under and by virtue of an order made by Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, C. J., I have been appointed Receiver of all the Property and Assets of KWONG LEE & CO., with full power to manage the business thereof.

I have authorized J. E. VROOMAN and LOO CHEE to conduct the business at Victoria.

JAMES C. PREVOST,
Registrar
Supreme Court of B. C.
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THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
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106 Tons Burden; built of English Oak; strongly Copper Fastened; fitted with a pair of Side-Lever Engines with two 26-inch Cylinders and 3 foot Stroke; Jet Condenser. (Engines made by Messrs. Bolton & Watt, of England.) Tubular Boiler 10ft. long, 12ft. diameter.
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Six and Seven years old; average weights, 1100lbs.; average height, 16 hands; two pairs are well matched. Price, $150 and $200.
ALSO—Two Pairs of well-matched
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Four and Five years old; 15 and 15½ hands high; Weight, 900lbs.; Price, $300 a pair.
And one pair of very handsome
SMALL BLACK HORSES,
Good in buggy, and both are very nice gentle ladies' saddle horses, and I guarantee both perfectly safe for children to ride; would make a very nice pleasure team for a family; prices $300.
A few SADDLE HORSES from $40 to $100; and 16 American Mares of good size; 10 have colts by their side. Prices from $40 to $150.
R. STEVENSON.
Chilliwhack, May 28th, 1885. jel0 1mwfwd

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sisters of Charity, attached to St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Dorchester, Mass., certify to the inestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the treatment of sore eyes and skin diseases, among the many unfortunate children under their care. Mrs. S. D. Bodwell, Wilmington, Mass., writes concerning the treatment of her daughter, who was troubled with sore eyes, as follows: "I gave Ayer's Sarsaparilla to

My Little Girl,

and must say that she never took anything that helped her so much. I think her eyes never looked so well, as now, since they were affected, and her general health is improving every day. She has taken but half a bottle." A. J. Simpson, 147 East Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "My weak eyes were made strong by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla." C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief, until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers." Eminent physicians prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla in all cases requiring a powerful alterative treatment.

Charity may be "fairest and foremost of the train that wait on man's most dignified and happiest state," but the dignity and happiness of man cannot long endure without the health that may be obtained in a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A. W. Parker, lumber dealer, 299 Bleury street, Montreal, Que., writes: "After being troubled with Dyspepsia for a year, and with Salt Rheum

For a Number of Years,

I was cured of both diseases by using six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla." M. G. Traine, Duxbury, Mass., writes: "I have found Ayer's Sarsaparilla an efficacious remedy for bilious troubles and Dyspepsia." Henry Cobb, 41 Russell st., Charlestown, Mass., writes: "I was completely cured of Dyspepsia, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla." Wm. Lee, Joppa, Md., writes: "I have tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it has done me so much good that I shall always regard it as the best of blood purifiers." Eminent physicians prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla in all cases requiring a powerful alterative treatment.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J