Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1888.

SUGAR BEET ROOT.

Its Growth in British Columbia—Results Obtained from Beets Grown at Ladner's Landing.

Mayor Oppenheimer, of Vancouver, has sent out a quantity of beet root seed to the farmers in Westminster district for the purpose of discovering the capabilities of the soil for beet-root culture, probably with the idea of making an endeavor to secure the establishment of a refinery at the Terminal City. The experiment is not a new one, for in 1886 a quantity of sugar beet root seeds were sown by the Messrs. Ladner at their farm at Ladner's Landing and forwarded to the Standard Sugar Refinery at Alvarado, Cal., for analysis. The letter of Mr. Edward F. Dyer, superintendent of the refinery, will fully explain the results then secured. Its publication will assist those farmers who are now making a test of beet root culture, in its proper cultivation:

ALVARADO, Cal., Nov. 5, 1886.

Messrs. Welch & Co., San Francisco, Gentlemen: Enclosed please find report of analysis of sugar beets, being sample taken from 24 bags of beets, from British Columbia, sent to us by you, for analysis.

I also enclose a copy of a report showing the analysis of beets used in sixteen representative German factories. So you may see the comparative value of your beets.

The German analysis I have taken from a report compiled annually by that government, and may be relied upon as being correct. I will also add the daily analysis of our beets for last month.

You will observe that although your beets do not bear so high a sugar percentage as ours, that sample 3 compares quite favorably with them, and that they are fully up to the analysis of the sixteen German factories.

Lots Nos. 1 and 3 appear to have been grown on poorly drained soils, or they have been lately rained upon, which caused them to have a second growth and to lessen the sugar per cent.

I think had lot 2 been properly cultivated, it would have been the richest in sugar.

We do not get our best beets from the richest soil but *vice versa*.

These analysis show that you can raise beets that are profitable for sugar making. By careful selection of soil and attention to cultivation you can raise a superior beet. Different climates and localities oftime require different soils in order that the beets may arrive at perfection as sugar producers. I am certain, that had your beets been sent in earlier, say 15 or 20 days ago, they would have been still richer, as they lose in saccharine by being left in the ground after maturity.

If you wish to continue your experiments I will be pleased to furnish again a small quantity of seed gratis, and give further instruction in regard to cultivation.

I make no charge for these analysis, and will be pleased to analyse any more that you send, and also to furnish any further information you may require in regard to them.

Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD F. DWYER.

The tables of analysis annexed to the letter show that the daily analysis of beets of the Standard Sugar Refinery during October ran from 13 to 17 per cent. in sugar, while in August the average was from 16 to 20 per cent.

The polarization of beets of sixteen representative German factories show that the saccharine proportion of the beets was from 11 to over 13 per cent.

The analysis of sugar beets from British Columbia shows that they contained from 10 to 15 per cent., or an average of about 13. Remarks appended show that a proper cultivation would have probably given a higher percentage of saccharine matter, for the beets had apparently more or less a second growth.

"TO YOUR TENTS, O ISRAEL."

TO THE EDITOR:—For some weeks a rumor of an important political change which gravely affects this constituency has been in circulation. At first, slight credence was attached to it, by reason of its extreme improbability; but as time has waxed the rumor has gained substance and to-day I am told, on what seems to be unimpeachable authority, that the improbable is about to occur—that Victoria city is again to be the theatre of political agitation as the result of the abandonment of his seat by our senior member, Mr. Baker, who has been offered and has accepted Mr. Macdonald's seat in the Senate; the latter gentleman having been made collector of customs *vice* Mr. Hamley, resigned.

Less than half a year has elapsed since a vacancy in this same representation was created by a similar proceeding of doubtful political morality, in the appointment of Mr. Shakespeare, late M.P., to the position of postmaster, vacated by Mr. Wallace, who was superannuated, very much against his will, although he was in full possession of all his faculties and in the enjoyment of vigorous health.

When Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare came before their constituents some fifteen months ago, what man of the many who gave them their support imagined, or would have believed if they had been told, that both were after office, and that they would upon the very first opportunity resign their seats and condemn their faithful and tried supporters to the worry, annoyance, expense and uncertainty of another contest?

I am sorry to say that a condition of affairs that would have staggered belief in the spring of 1887 has become a certainty in the summer of 1888. Now, sir, I ask in all seriousness, whether the people of this city will submit without a strong protest to see the men whom they chose to represent them at Ottawa for FIVE YEARS use their positions to advance their own ends? Are they prepared to see a gentleman of large experience, unimpeachable character, and in the full flush of vigorous manhood placed on the retired list for the purpose of opening a way for Mr. Baker to the Senate and for Mr. Macdonald to a comfortable *billet*, of the duties of which the last named can scarcely be expected to have the slightest knowledge, not having been engaged in trade for the past 30 years?

In the contest of 1887 the main argument advanced in favor of Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare, next to their being Conservatives, was their *experience*. I remember, Mr. Editor, that I was struck with the tone of one of your editorials in which you asked if the constituency was about to commit the folly of returning two greenhorns—men who had had no experience in legislation and, consequently, could not "work the oracle" at Ottawa—in place of men like Baker and Shakespeare who had "been there" and knew just how, when and where to do the most good for their constituents. Well, the *duo* of "experienced" candidates was elected, and what do we find now? One of the pair has already retired (and the other is about to do so) from the representation to make way for inexperienced men or greenhorns at legislation.

I claim that Mr. Baker owes it as a solemn duty to his constituents to retain his seat until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, or until the present House shall have been dissolved. In writing thus I know that I voice the sentiment of a very large majority of the electorate. If Mr. Baker should have doubts on this point I invite him to convene a public meeting and consult the people who supported him at the last election. He will then have an opportunity of ascertaining what popular sentiment on this and the previous political juggle really is. Pending further disclosures I would counsel the people to be on their guard and to refuse to sanction another vacancy in the representation in furtherance of the ambitious designs of Messrs. Baker and Macdonald.

A LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE.

J. SEHL, 68 Government street, has over forty different styles of Children's Carriages, from $8.00 up. *

CABLE NEWS.

The Government Sustained by a Large Vote Against Morley's Motion of Censure.

English, French, Austrian and German Opinion on the Emperor's Speech—Turkey Continues the Agreement With England Regarding the Suez Canal.

The Report Discredited.

LONDON, June 25.—Lloyds' scout the idea that an emigrant ship was lost off the Cape Good Hope on June 11th, as was reported last night. They believe that the lost vessel was a ship loaded with coolies, bound from Calcutta to Demarara.

The Emperor's Speech Criticised.

The London newspapers welcome the pacific character of Emperor William's speech. The *Chronicle* thinks that the speech proves that England has not been bound to the triple alliance. The *News* says that no mention is made of relief for the people over taxed with military burdens and that the well being of the people still occupies a second place to military instincts. The *Times* and *Standard* consider that although the tone of the German Emperor's speech to the reichstag was pacific, permanent peace is impossible while all the nations are preparing for war.

Rumored Political Changes.

The *Star*, Mr. Thos. Power O'Connor's paper, claims that it has good authority for the statement that there was good foundation in the rumor to the effect that Mr. Balfour was about to resign the chief secretaryship of Ireland. According the *Star*, after the government sustained the defeat of the election at Ayr, Lord Salisbury approached Lord Randolph Churchill on the subject of his accepting the portfolio held by Mr. Balfour. Negotiations were then initiated, and since have been perfected on Lord Randolph's own terms. The arrangement as made was that Churchill should be Irish secretary at the end of the present session, Mr. Balfour continuing till then, and after that to receive some other portfolio. It was a further part of their plan, says the *Star*, that Mr. W. H. Smith should resign the leadership of the commons in favor of Goshen, Mr. Smith going to the Lords as a reward of his labors, and later on the leadership of the house was to revert to Lord Churchill.

The Morley Resolution.

The Tory debate on Morley's resolution of censure on the government was resumed to-day. Wm. O'Brien made a speech in which he arraigned the government in the strongest terms. He referred to the imprisonment of Mr. Dillon as an outrage and finally denounced those charged with the immediate government of Ireland.

Morley's Motion Defeated.

In the House of Commons to-day, in the debate on Mr. Morley's resolution censuring the government for the administration of the Crimes Act in Ireland, Henry Chaplin defended the government. He said it might suit some to forget who was responsible for the sufferings of the people under the rule of the national league, but everybody knew one man who more than the others was responsible for the atrocities of the league. That man was Gladstone, who might have forgotten what words he had used about the Parnellite chiefs, but if he had forgotten, it would not be attributed to loss of memory through the infirmities of age.

Gladstone replied to Chaplin that, however much affected he might be by the loss of memory through infirmities, he hoped sometime yet to be able to cope with antagonists of Chaplin's calibre. "What," he asked, "is more significant about the state of Ireland than that nineteen members of the commons have been sent to prison. I venture to say that if these members went to their constituents for vindication they would all be returned by larger majorities than before, if only because they are sufferers of the wrong doing of the government."

After some further debate the division was taken, and the resolution rejected by a vote of 361 to 273.

In the course of his remarks, Gladstone said that it was the strong irony of fate that John Dillon should be lectured legally by Col. Saunders, a man who had threatened, if parliament passed certain laws, that he would counsel violent resistence to them. Gladstone declared that the Killeagh case was as scandalous as any in the days of Judge Jeffries.

Balfour taunted Gladstone with abstaining from making the accusation against the government that he made to popular audiences. Referring to Dillon Balfour declared that the Whelan murder was distinctly traceable as resulting from a speech Dillon made to the effect that he would not tolerate Lord Grobbins.

When the vote was announced the conservatives broke into prolonged cheering.

Generals Not in the Army.

General Lord Wolseley, testifying before the army commission to-day, estimated that out of one hundred and forty generals of the British army, sixty-eight of this number are not employed in the army at all.

Thinks it was Stanley.

In speaking before the Geographical Society last night, Sir F. De Winton said that he believed the white pasha reported to be near Khartoum was Henry M. Stanley.

Took the Oath of Office.

BERLIN, June 25.—The Prussian Minister of State took the oath of office to-day at the royal palace in the presence of Emperor William.

An Offensive Criticism.

BERLIN, June 25.—The *North German Gazette* states that *Pester Lloyd* published an article criticising Emperor William's proclamation to his people in an offensive manner. It adds it is generally believed in Germany that *Pester Lloyd* represents Hungarian opinion, and it would be interesting to know if Hungarians endorse the article; if so, the friendly feelings expressed for Austro-Hungary in the speech yesterday from the throne would doubtless be much modified toward Hungary. The *Gazette* denies that any difficulty exists between Prince Bismarck and Waldusee.

German Opinion of the Speech.

The *Freisinige Zeitung*, while appreciating all the promising aspects of the Emperor's speech, makes numerous comparisons between it and Emperor Frederick's liberal message. The *Germania* says the precision and clearness of the Emperor's speech speak for themselves, so that no party will be able to find fault with it.

Austrian Opinion.

VIENNA, June 25—The *Freindenblatt*, referring to Emperor William's speech, says the ceremony at the opening of the German Reichstag yesterday was full of historical significance, not only for Germany, but the whole of Europe. Every word of the Emperor's speech was marked by a firm resolution to make every principle expressed an absolute reality. All doubt concerning the Austro-German alliance is now set at rest. The speech will give to peace a new and mighty foundation. The *New Free Press* says, the speech is a message of peace, and it would also be hailed by Austria as a deliverance, if it were possible to gain over Russia to the conservative policy of the peace league.

Disastrous Fire.

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—A disastrous fire has been raging at Sundsvall, the centre of a large lumber district on the Gulf of Bothnia, and the town nearly destroyed.

Will Re-Enter Parliament.

DUBLIN, June 25.—Edmund Leamy, who resigned his seat for North-east Cork in 1886 in order to devote himself to the practice of law, will shortly re-enter parliament, succeeding Kennedy the member for Sligo.

A French Opinion of the Speech.

PARIS, June 25.—The *Journal* regards Emperor William's speech as pacific, but all dwell with the passage respecting Germany's relations with Russia, and refer to the absence of any mention of France.

HARRISON—MORTON.

Benjamin J. Harrison, Indiana, and Levi P. Morton, New York, the Republican Nominees.

Blaine Sends a Telegram Again Urging Them to Respect His Wishes and Not Propose His Name.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The convention was called to order at three minutes after 11 this morning. Prayer was offered by Rev. Arthur Edwards, of Chicago. A resolution to the effect that no candidate should be voted for who has not been regularly placed in the nomination was ruled out of order.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, then read the following dispatches from Mr. Blaine, the first being received last night and the second this morning "Earnestly request all friends to respect my Paris letter. I think I have the right to ask my friends to respect my wishes and refrain from voting for me. Please make this and former dispatches public.—(Signed) JAS. G. BLAINE."

After some applause and confusion caused by reading the dispatches, the convention proceeded to the 6th ballot. New York cast a solid vote for Harrison. Ohio shows first break from Sherman, Delegate Luckey voting for Harrison. There was nothing else to show any decided drift beyond the last ballot taken Saturday.

The 7th ballot was then taken. When the 8th ballot was ordered Henderson, of Iowa, rose and said: "I rise to thank the friends in this convention who have shown their confidence in the character and fitness of Mr. Allison for the Presidency and now, with the authority of that gentleman, I withdraw his name for future consideration of the convention. [Great applause.]

Harrison was declared nominated amid great cheering. The result was received with great enthusiasm. Foraker moved to make the nomination unanimous and pledged Ohio's hearty support to Harrison. The motion was seconded by Hoar, of Michigan, Farwell, of Illinois, Depew, of New York, Hastings, of Pennsylvania, Henderson, of Iowa, Boutelle, of Maine, Raymond, of California, Wise and Mahone, of Virginia, Proctor, of Vermont, Thurston, of Nebraska, Harris, of North Carolina, Williams, of Arkansas, Bradley, of Kentucky, and Lynch, of Mississippi, all of whom made speeches assuring the convention of the hearty support of their states to Harrison.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The call of states was then ordered for the names of candidates for vice-president. Fenton, of Kentucky, placed W. O. Bradley of that state, in nomination, claiming he could carry North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, and make Virginia still more doubtful. Mr. Griggs, of New Jersey, presented the name of Wm. Walter Phelps, after which recess was taken until 6 o'clock.

Mr. Griggs contended that Phelps' nomination was necessary in order to ensure the New Jersey electoral vote. General Gibson of Ohio, Patrick Egan of Nebraska, Col. Dolliver of Iowa, Rosenthal of Texas, Mr. Fuller of North Carolina, and Boutelle of Maine, also made addresses favoring Phelps for vice-president.

Senator Warner Miller then in a vigorous address brought out with great enthusiasm by putting in the nomination name of Levi P. Morton, of New York. Miller claimed that the battle of the campaign was to be fought over in New York State and he appealed to the convention to listen to the voice of New York in this matter. Gage, of California, Governor Foster, of Ohio, Hailowell, of Kansas, Hastings, of Tennessee, Oliver, of South Carolina, Marsh, of Illinois, Gen. Chalmers, of Michigan, and Trent, of Delaware, all spoke in praise of Morton and advocated his nomination.

The name of Wm. R. Moore of Tennessee, was put in nomination by S. A. McElmee (colored), of Tennesee, but Mr. Moore immediately withdrew his name from the contest.

Bradley moved that the nomination of Levi P. Morton be made unanimously. General Sewell seconded the motion, and the nomination of Levi P. Morton was formally made unanimous. It was decided to appoint a committee of one from each state to notify the nominees of their selection, chairman Este to be chairman.

The National Committee was instructed in their call four years hence to include two delegates from the territory of Alaska.

MEETING AT ROLAND'S.

There were about fifty people present at the petitioned meeting held at Roland's last Monday, the result of which proved that there was a decided majority in favor of the government candidate.

Mr. Robt. Porter was appointed chairman, and gave every satisfaction in that capacity.

Mr. Tolmie first addressed the audience referring to the various questions discussed at former meetings, and was well received and on taking his seat was greeted with hearty applause.

Mr. McIlmoyl made frequent mis-statements in regard to the policy of the present government, which were promptly corrected by Mr. Theo. Davie. After speaking at considerable length, he took his seat amid slight applause.

Mr. Theo. Davie, Q. C., went into the various questions which had been referred to, and clearly delineated the wisdom of the present government in following the course it had pursued. He evidently convinced the electors present that Mr. Tolmie was the best man for them to send to the legislature as a representative. Unlike Mr. McIlmoyl he was supporting a well-defined policy, while his opponent claimed to be an independent and yet showed by his expressed opinions that he was with the opposition. Mr. Tolmie was a young man, born in Victoria district, and the son of a worthy sire, and the fact that he was not experienced in politics was no reason why he should not receive their support. He urged them to return him at the head of the poll, and thus secure a man who would be in a position to work in harmony with Mr. Anderson in looking after the interests of the district. On taking his seat Mr. Davie was loudly applauded.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting closed at 10:45.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

OPENING THE REICHSTAG.

Full Text of Emperor William's Speech from the Throne.

He Will Follow the Policy of His Grandfather, and will Maintain Peace Until Compelled to Fight.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

BERLIN, June 24.—Emperor William, escorted by a long procession of dignitaries, proceeded at noon to the court chapel. Among his attendants were the Kings of Saxony and Bavaria, the Grand Dukes of Baden and Hesse, and Prince Henry and Prince Leopold. Court Chaplain Koegel preached a discourse, and after the services at the chapel the party went to the White Hall where the reichstag had assembled. At one o'clock Prince Bismarck entered the White Hall at the head of the members of the bundesrath. After greeting the members assembled there, the Chancellor withdrew to inform the Emperor that the reichstag had assembled. His Majesty entered attended by his nobles and all the princes of the Empire. General Von Moltke walked diretly behind the Emperor, bearing the imperial standard. The Empress and her ladies were seated at the right of the throne. The young Crown Prince sat beside his father. The Emperor formally opened the reichstag. He spoke in a clear firm voice and was several times interrupted by cheering. His speech was as follows:

"I greet you with deep sorrow in my heart. I know that you mourn with me the sufferings of my father and the moving fact that I have been called to the throne but three months after the death of my grandfather, Emperor William exercise a like effect in the hearts of all Germans. I have before my eyes examples of the peaceful rule which the Emperor after bitter wars left to his successors, to which Emperor Frederick's rule corresponded in so far as he was not prevented from executing his designs by illness or death. I have summoned you in order to declare in your presence that as king and Emperor, I have resolved to pursue the path whereby my grandfather secured the confidence of his allies, love of the German people, and goodwill abroad. The most important duties of the German Emperor lie within the province of assuring the military and political safety of the empire abroad, and in watching over the execution of Imperial laws at home. In the legislation of the Empire I will endeavor to proceed in the same spirit in which my grandfather began. Especially will I appropriate to myself in the full significance his message of November 17, 1881, and shall continue to strive in the sense of that document to secure Imperial legislation that may afford the working people the further protection which, in accordance with Christian morality, is needed by the weak and oppressed in their struggle for existence. I hope that in this way it may be possible to reach the equalization of the present unhealthy social contrasts. I hold myself bound to oppose all efforts to undermine public order. I am resolved to maintain peace with everyone so far as lies in my power. My position herein will never induce me to attempt to endanger for my country the benefit of peace, unless the necessity of war is forced upon us by an attempt upon the empire or upon one of our allies. Our army will assure us peace or if peace is broken it will enable us to fight to restore it with honor, owing to the strength of the army, derived from the army laws which you have recently passed. To employ the strength for offensive wars is far from my heart. Our alliance with Austria I shall hold fast to with German fidelity, because I see in it the foundation of European equilibrium and because it is also a legacy of German history the support of which public opinion of the whole German people sanctions. Similar historical relations and national needs now bind us to Italy. Both countries will maintain the blessing of peace and work out in the quiet security of a new won unity the perfection of national institutions and the promotion of their welfare. Our agreements with Austria and Italy permit me to maintain a personal friendship with the Czar and to continue the friendly relations which have existed for a century with Russia, in consonance with my feelings and with German interests. Trusting in God and in my people's ability for their defence, I entertain the confidence that it will be permitted us for an indefinite time to defend and assure by peaceful effort what my two predecessors, who are now resting in God, won by arms."

The Reichstag was opened in regular form at 3:20 p.m. by the president. In his speech the president eulogized the late Emperor Frederick, and expressed grief at his death. He said that the nation would show its gratitude to him by fidelity to his son. The president and vice-president were all re-elected, after which the house proceeded to draft a reply to the speech from the throne.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Workshops for the C. P. R.

MONTREAL, June 24.—The C. P. R. are about to erect additional workshops in Hochelaga Ward, to cost $250,000. This is regarded as an offset to the transference of the principal passenger depôt to the west end of the City of Montreal.

Heavy Mortality in Montreal.

The death rate of the city last week was very high, much in excess of any previous week this year—150 against 116. The week before there were 23 deaths from infant cholera alone. The weather is answerable for a number of infant deaths.

Gone to Canada.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24.—Chas. A. Pitcher, teller of the Union Bank, a state institution, is missing from the city and with him half a million in securities and $20,000 in cash, belonging to the institution. Pitcher was last seen by bank officials on Saturday, when he left for home as they supposed at 4 o'clock. At that time no suspicion was attached to him as he appeared as usual in action and behavior. This morning, however, when the bank's vault was opened, it was discovered that practically all the securities and cash it had contained had disappeared. His accounts were found to be involved and experts were immediately put upon the books to dicover the exact amount of the theft. The bank officers claim the exact amount of negotiable securities, including cash, which Pitcher has taken will not exceed $50,000. The Bank suspended payments as soon as the defalcation was discovered. Cashier Johnson says that depositors will get all their money, if they are but content to wait till the affairs are straightened out. Pitcher is 44 years of age and married. His wife, who has been an invalid for years, received a note from her husband on Saturday, saying he was going into the country for a few days. It is presumed he has gone to Canada.

Quite Correct.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and found it the best remedy I ever used for Dyspepsia and all Summer Complaints among children, and I think no household should be without it." Mrs. A. Baker, Ingoldsby, Ont.
tu-th-sat-dw

A THOUGHT.

Down where the shores of To-morrow's Land
Are washed by the River of Time,
A Daydream fair reared into the air
A castle of height sublime;
And working he sang this rhyme:
"There are none who weep, there is naught of sorrow
In this, the joyous Land of To-morrow."

Higher and higher the castle tall
Uplifted its battlements strong,
And gleaming bright, he placed on the height
The Star of Hope; then long
And loud he sang his song:
"There are none who weep, there is naught of sorrow
In this, the joyous Land of To-morrow."

Ah! But a whirlwind of Fate all dark,
Came over that region so blest.
The gleaming star fell down from afar
Thll shattered, his Hope lay pressed
Down, down on the Daydream's breast.
But, did no one weep nor feel in sorrow
A dream lay dead in the Land of To-morrow.
—Florence Converse in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

An Unpractical Military Fashion.

Among the curious and unpractical fashions in equipment of the soldier is this: In the cavalry generally it may be said that the man is possessed of two weapons—a sword which is most useful when he is mounted and a carbine which is valuable when he is on foot. Fashion has so ordered it that the sword is attached to his person and remains with him when he is dismounted at the great risk of tripping him up, whereas the firearm is attached to his horse, so that if parted from that animal, for however short a time, he is incapable of defending himself, because the sword is of little use to him when off his steed. In an ideal army such anomalies as this would certainly be remedied.—The Fortnightly Review.

The Life of Vegetables.

Vegetarians, indeed, will say that the universal adoption of their creed would do away with all the cruelty of the market and the kitchen. Would it? How do they know that it does not hurt a potato to be boiled, or an apple to be peeled? Animals and fishes and fowls are alive, they argue; but so are vegetables and fruits alive. That an orange makes no outcry when it is cut open is no proof that it does not feel pain. At any rate, in picking and eating it, we deliberately sacrifice its life, and that, too, without any necessity on our part in doing so. But the softest hearted of us never feel any compunctions of conscience on this account.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Growth of the Telegraph.

When the first electric telegraph was established, according to the British postmaster general, the speed of transmission was from four to five words a minute on the five needle instruments. In 1849 the average rate for a number of newspaper messages was seventeen words a minute. The present pace of the electric telegraph between London and Dublin, where the Wheatstone automatic instrument is employed, reaches 462 words a minute; and thus what was regarded as miraculous sixty years ago has multiplied a hundredfold in one-half century.—Boston Budget.

Nicknames Among the Nobility.

Some of the members of the Barrymore family were known by names rather appropriate to their character. Lord Barrymore, eldest of the family of Barry, ran a short career, and bore the nickname of "Hellgate." His brother, the Hon. Henry Barry, was clubfooted, and dubbed "Cripplegate," while the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Barry, even less reputable than the two others, went by the name of "Newgate," owing to his frequent incarcerations. The sister's ready and copious use of oaths earned for her the sobriquet of "Billingsgate,"—"Records of Noble Families."

A Fruitless Search.

Chicago Philanthropist—What's the matter, my poor man?

Chicago Burglar (tearfully)—I was in that job the other night where a good citizen got killed. It was an accident, and I feel so bad over it I want to give myself up and explain how it happened.

"Well, why don't you do it?"

"I can't find any of the police or detectives. They're all off workin' on clews.—Omaha World.

An English Judge's Decision.

The demoralizing influence of an income tax is thus recognized by the English bench: Mr. Justice Stephen recently said in a case before him that "the standard of public morals was so low with respect to income tax returns that the admission of a false return should not invalidate a man's claim to be believed on oath in relation to private transactions."—New York Sun.

Gasoline Fuel for Motors.

The use of gasoline as a fuel for small motors is taken advantage of in a recent invention of a small engine to be attached to bicycles and tricycles. With this a speed of ten miles an hour can be attained on level ground. Sufficient fuel can be carried for a run of twenty-five miles, and the weight of the whole plant with tanks filled, is but 185 pounds.—Chicago Times.

Italy's Picturesque Costumes.

Tourists all complain that there are no more striking costumes left in Italy, and that the people here even in the back rural districts strive to imitate Parisian or English fashions. I am told that the peasant dress as a picturesque costume has disappeared except in the south of Italy.—T. C. Crawford in New York World.

A Feast of Blood.

Along the upper Nile a wing of the Barri tribe bleed their cattle monthly and cook the blood with their flour and meal. They esteem this a luxury and the dish is eaten with great relish.

I would rather be Henry Bergh with a theory of mercy put to practice than the noblest poet ever born who never did anything but sing.—"Amber" in Chicago Journal.

So extreme was the cold in Austria during the winter of 1691 that wolves were driven into Vienna and attacked cattle and men.

The translation of the Bible was finished in 1611 A. D.

MARINE.

Nor. bark Olaf Trygvason, Meyer, arrived from San Pedro on Monday night and will be towed to the Inlet to load lumber for Melbourne.

The steamship Wilmington arrived yesterday from San Francisco with 75 tons of freight which could not be carried by the Mexico. She brought no passengers and left at daylight this morning for the Sound.

After Long Years.

"I was troubled with Liver Complaint for a number of years, finding no cure, I tried B. B. B. I took four bottles and am now perfectly cured, strong and hearty." Mrs. Maria Askett, Alma, Ont. tu-t-s-dw

Perfect Health

Can only be attained by carefully attending to the laws of nature as expressed in the wants of the system. To do this successfully requires the use of Burdock Blood Bitters occasionally, to secure the regulating and strengthening effect of this splendid medicine. tu-th-sat-dw

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, June 27.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

St. Louis College.

The midsummer examinations of this school, followed by the distribution of premiums, will take place in Philharmonic Hall, Fort street, to-morrow at 2 p. m. Parents and friends are invited to attend.

The Sound Steamers.

Commencing this morning, the O. R. & N. Co.'s steamer will leave for the Sound at 5 a.m. daily instead of 2 a.m. as in the past. The repairs to the Alaskan being completed, she will resume her place on the route, and will arrive this evening instead of the Olympian.

Body Found.

News-Advertiser: Indians found the body of a man floating in the Inlet between the Hastings mill and the foundry on Monday morning. They notified a white man, who towed it to the City wharf. The chief of police, after examining the body, concluded it was that of Robert McIlvrede, who was drowned in the Inlet on Sunday, the 10th inst.

Peterson and O'Connor.

The rumor circulated last evening that Henry Peterson would challenge O'Connor to row on Shawnigan Lake for $5000, is without foundation. Upon being asked if there was any truth in the rumor, Peterson said the first he knew of it was hearing that the statement was published in the *Times*. Of course, that paper had the right to publish what it pleased, but he had not the slightest intention of challenging O'Connor.

Big Circus Coming.

The agent for S. H. Barrett's great four-ring circus is in the city making arrangments for the appearance here of the show, which will exhibit from the 23rd to the 27th of July. This circus is said to be the largest which has yet visited Victoria, and in addition to the circus proper has an immense menagerie. A steamer has been chartered to bring the circus to this city, and after appearing here it will leave for Australia.

Collapsed.

Several old shanties back of George Crossman's restaurant, Johnson street, collapsed yesterday morning, the result of old age, falling with a crash that could be heard two blocks away. A Chinaman who was in an adjoining house, hearing the cracking of the timbers, poked his head out of the door when the falling debris cornered him completely. His cries for help soon brought aid and after a while he was extricated. It was found he had sustained severe injuries, being cut about the head and face. The Chinese washhouse next to the Lorne restaurant suffered but slight damage.

An Enterprising Showman.

On Monday evening two variety shows were playing in this city. Of course, there was considerable rivalry between the managers of the rival companies as to drawing the largest crowd. One company appeared on the streets, to the full strength of the troupe, mounted on livery horses and attired as Arabs. This was indeed an attraction, and needed but one thing to make it complete—a band of music. This, however, was an impossibility, for manager No. 2, with commendable foresight, had bought up all the brass bands in the city, and while the silent procession of Arabs was parading up and down Government street, the various bands, all together, were making a glorious uproar and drawing the biggest crowds in the vicinity of No. 2's place of entertainment.

An Oregon Valley.

The June number of *The West Shore* magazine is accompanied by a large colored supplement of the Chehalem Valley, one of the sub-valleys of the beautiful and famous Willamette. The Chehalem valley is one of the leading fruit raising sections of Oregon, and from a descriptive article in the magazine it appears that much fruit land is for sale there at from $15.00 to $75.00 per acre. The number also contains an illustrated article on Washington county, also a portion of the fertile Willamette valley, which offers good and cheap homes to thousands. Other descriptive articles, poetry, fiction and a large amount of valuable information about the entire northwest complete the number. *The West Shore* is the only publication on the Pacific coast making a specialty of describing and illustrating the resources and industries of the great northwest, and should be taken by everyone interested in, or desiring to learn about, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia or Alaska. A large supplement in tints or colors, accompanies every number. Published at Portland, Oregon, by L. Samuel, at $2.50 per year. Single copies, 25 tents.

Wedding Bells.

The first marriage solemnized at Calvary Baptist church, in this city, took place last evening, the contracting parties being Mr. W. H. Pennock, the well-known jeweller, and Miss Clara Ridgman, only daughter of Mrs. J. Ridgman, formerly of Bude, England. The church, which was crowded with ladies, was tastefully decorated with flowers, Prof. Sharpe presiding at the organ. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. L. M. Rugg, the bridesmaids being the Misses May and Lizzie Hiscocks, and the groomsman Mr. S. Somerville. The bride wore a handsome walking dress of garnet satin trimmed garniture, bonnet to match, and gold ornaments, the latter being the gift of the bridegroom and of exquisite workmanship. The bridesmaids were attired in pretty white embroidered lawn dresses, with colored sashes, and each wore handsome gold bracelets with raised monograms, presented by Mr. Pennock. After the ceremony the bridal party left the church, the organist playing Mendelssohn's wedding march as the newly-married pair passed down the aisle. The party proceeded to the residence of the bride's mother, Frederick street, where all sat down to a choice banquet, and some pleasant hours were spent, the usual felicitious toasts being proposed and drank, and the bride and bridegroom made the recipients of many warm congratulations. The wedding presents were numerous and costly, and the newly married couple start out on their matrimonial voyage with the esteem and good wishes of hosts of friends.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the general committee was held yesterday, Mr. T. R. Smith in the chair. Mr. Chudley, secretary, announced that there was a deficiency of some $1,900 in the amount to be raised ($20,000) by popular subscription before the $20,000 promised by the government could be claimed. A subscription list was opened on the spot and the necessary amount immediately subscribed. The committee have therefore $40,000 in hand for the purpose of organisation. It was then stated by the chairman that if the lowest available tender should be accepted the building would cost $55,000. A lengthy discussion took place and it was finally resolved, on motion by Mr. R. Ward, to reduce the plans so that the entire plans, including heating apparatus and drainage, should not cost exceeding $35,000.

It may be interesting to know that the $18,100 announced as paid up subscription was contributed by 780 subscribers and their still remains a list of arrears of $500 which it is hoped the public will pay. The meeting was by far the most harmonious and successful yet held in connection with the hospital scheme.

The building committee met immediately after the general committee and appointed a sub-committee of four medical men who will consult with the architect, as to the actual requirements of the new institution and report to the building committee on Tuesday next at 4 o'clock p. m.

FROM THE NORTH.

Arrival of The Boscowitz—Shipment of Salmon From the Skeena—Black Cod Fishing.

The steamer Barbara Boscowitz, Capt. Williams, arrived from Fort Simpson and way ports yesterday at noon. She brought a few passengers, amongst whom was John Clayton, Bella Bella; W. Williscroft, Georgetown; Geo. Robinson, Kitamat; Alex. Campbell, Alert Bay, and two others. As freight the steamer brought 1,050 cases of salmon for the British American Packing Co., and several barrels of black cod caught off Queen Charlotte's Island, together with other cargo. Her consignees are as follows: Dixi H. Ross, S. Leiser, R. Ward & Co., Hudson's Bay Co., B. A. P. Co., Tai Chong, John Robinson, Wm. McDowell, A. Magensen, Jas. May and Ben Young.

There was very little going on when the steamer left. Mr. H. Helgesen had returned to the Skeena from Queen Charlotte's Island, where he was engaged in black cod fishing. Reports from Rivers Inlet say that the salmon are expected to run on or about the 28th instant, and the canneries are in fine order for a large run. The special constables are still on the Skeena, but no further news has been received regarding the Indian murderers.

The Boscowitz met the Cariboo Fly at Chinaman's Hat. Her trip throughout was a very pleasant one, very little wind or rain being encountered until nearing Victoria.

Ben. Young received a letter from his partner Gust. Holmes, stating that the prospects were favorable on the Skeena for a full pack, they having, the day the steamer left, put up 504 cases. Mr. Holmes sent down twenty-three Indians who will be employed at the Fraser River cannery.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The board of school trustees held their regular monthly meeting in the city hall last evening. Present, Trustees Hayward, Hesterman, Wolfenden, Ferguson, and Morrison.

Trustee Hayward stated that he had received from the late secretary, Mr. Walker, the books and papers, and the credentials of the new members. He then introduced Trustees Wolfenden, Morrison and Heisterman.

On motion of Trustee Heisterman, seconded by Trustee Ferguson, Trustee Hayward was elected chairman *pro tem.*

On motion of Trustee Heisterman, seconded by Trustee Ferguson, Trustee Wolfenden was appointed to the duties of secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The credentials of the new members were received and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Miss Armstrong, reporting the absence of Miss Carmichael through sickness, and enclosing doctor's certificate.

From R. Offerhaus, applying for renewal of his and Mrs. Offerhaus' certificates as teachers.

Trustee Heisterman moved, seconded by Trustee Ferguson, that the request be granted. Carried.

Several invitations from the teachers to the trustees, inviting them to attend the coming examinations, were received and filed.

Trustee Heisterman moved, seconded by Trustee Ferguson, that the rules of order adopted by the last board govern this board. Carried.

Trustee Heisterman said he knew that the secretary had a great deal of writing to do, and he moved that application be made to the Educational Department that the sum of ten dollars per month be allowed the secretary for clerical assistance. Trustee Morrison seconded and the motion was carried.

Trustee Heisterman thought a committee should be appointed to look after the requirements of the various schools so that timely representations can be made to the education department. He moved to that effect when Chairman Hayward, Secretary Wolfenden and Trustee Heisterman were elected as a committee to see into the matter.

Trustee Morrison moved that a fee of $5 per month be charged all non-resident pupils attending high schools. In support of his motion he quoted clause 2 section 10 of the School Act, 1888, and stated that several children who live at Cadboro Bay, Cedar Hill and Esquimalt were attending the high school.

Trustee Heisterman thought the matter should be laid over until the mayor takes the chair on July 1st.

Trustee Wolfenden thought the matter required careful consideration.

Trustee Ferguson said the board had no power to discriminate between resident and non-resident pupils.

Trustee Morrison agreed to lay the matter over until next meeting.

Secretary Wolfenden moved that the resolution adopted March 15th, 1887, regarding the dismissal of every teacher on the 31st July be rescinded. He thought that a cowardly way of getting rid of a teacher.

Trustee Heisterman said there was no intention of dismissing the teachers. He then explained the nature of the resolution.

Secretary Wolfenden said that the resolution should be rescinded as it was a very inconvenient one. Every teacher was in fear at the end of the year