The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1892.

A BELLICOSE SENATOR.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, denounces Canadians as violently and as unreasonably as does the editor of the New York Sun. He would have his countrymen believe that Canadians have inherited an "ugly feeling toward the United States." The descendants of the Loyalists are not a majority or anything like a majority of the people of this Dominion, so that heredity has nothing whatever to do with the feeling with which by far the larger proportion of Canadians regard their neighbors across the line. As a matter of fact, the prejudice wherever it exists among our population, is rather in favor of the Americans than against them. It is easy to see that the great majority of Canadians would rather think well than ill of the citizens of the great republic, and it is only when they are greatly and causelessly provoked that they say hard things about their neighbors.

The very instances adduced by Senator Morgan, show how unreasonable and how inconsistent the claims of our neighbors are, and how forbearing and how friendly the people of Canada have been, to regard them with anything like patience.

The Senator says of Canadians: "They have made themselves offensive at every opportunity, from the seal fisheries of Alaska to the fisheries of the Eastern coast,"—of the Dominion, he forgot to add.

What are the facts with regard to those "fisheries?" With respect to Alaska, the Americans set up a claim such as has not been made by any other nation under the sun, and a claim, too, which, when it was made by Russia, the Americans themselves disputed most strenuously. They afterwards claimed to have jurisdiction over Behring Sea, not a marine league from the shore, but hundreds of miles, and on what is allowed by all nations to be the high seas. But when Canadians do with respect to their claim precisely what they did with respect to that of the Russians, they declare that the Canadians are "offensive," and have inherited an "ugly feeling" against them! It must not be forgotten that the American Government, when their claim to the sovereignty of Behring Sea came to be coolly examined by competent men, abandoned their claim as untenable. Yet Canadians, because they took what American statesmen are compelled now to admit the right view of the Behring Sea question, have been denounced as "poachers" and "pirates," and goodness knows what besides.

So much for the fisheries question on the Western side of the continent. The Eastern Fishery dispute is much older, and except for the unreasonableness of the Americans almost exactly the opposite in all its features. In the West the Americans assumed exclusive sovereignty over a sea, thousands of miles in extent; in the East they tried to deny to British subjects the exclusive right to fish within three miles of the shore of a small sea, or rather gulf, almost completely surrounded by British territory. To make the claim more unreasonable the Americans themselves by a solemn treaty had renounced nearly all the rights which they had formerly exercised in those waters. The only rights their fishermen had under that treaty in the territorial waters of what is now the Dominion of Canada, was that of shelter for a limited period, and the privilege to take in wood and water. But after a time the Americans refused to be bound by the terms of the treaty. They claimed the right to use Canadian harbors to refit and provision their fishing vessels and to tranship their fish. They raised a dispute as to how the three mile limit was to be measured. They maintained that the limit should not be measured by a line drawn from headland to headland, but should follow the sinuosities of the coast. They were, in fact, as exacting in limiting the sovereignty of Great Britain in her own waters on the Eastern side of the continent as they were arrogant and tenacious in contending that there should be no practical limit to their own sovereignty over the open sea on the Western side. Canadians were bitterly denounced because the British denied the Americans privileges which they had themselves renounced in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and they were still more bitterly denounced because they would not acknowledge a claim to jurisdiction over the waters of Behrings Sea which, on examination, proved to be so groundless that American statesmen found themselves compelled to abandon it.

Senator Morgan, as he is a leading member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, knows well that with regard to both the Alaska Fisheries and the fisheries on the Eastern coast Canadians were, and are in the right, and Americans clearly in the wrong. In both these matters Canada has refused to submit to what the whole world, including the United States of America, now sees to be an imposition. The "bad neighbor" in the opinion of all unprejudiced people, is the one who imposes or attempts to impose, not the one that resists imposition.

SIMPLE BUT EFFICACIOUS.

There are many who imagine that what some people say about the dangerous nature of dirt from a sanitary point of view is all nonsense. They, when they are not ashamed to express their opinions, declare that all this talk about the unwholesomeness of dirt is mere foolishness—the babble of a few amiable cranks and faddists. They have seen people who were dirty themselves and who lived in the midst of filthy surroundings who were as healthy as the cleanest people in the world. It is hard to convince persons who talk in this way that they are wrong, for they do not read or think, and have no notion as to what constitutes evidence. They imagine that their own few and imperfect observations are quite enough to form an opinion upon. And it is really astonishing to see how proud they are of what they call their opinions, and how ready they are to prefer them to the conclusions arrived at after long and patient investigation by the most able and the most skilful observers. It is most difficult to get at ignorance which is surrounded by a high wall of conceit. If it were not for their influence over others it would be as well to leave these self-constituted Solons to the full enjoyment of their own opinions. But it is surprising to see the impression which their confident assertions, strongly made and frequently repeated, have upon those who naturally look to others for advice and guidance.

In times of danger these ignorant and conceited oracles should be shunned as if they carried about with them a dangerous disease. Ordinary people who have neither the time nor the opportunity to enquire for themselves should try to find out what the best men who have made it the business of their lives, to discover what are the proper precautions to take against disease say about such matters. If any one knows how the cholera or any other disease can be kept away or made less deadly, they know, and we may be sure that ignorant men who have not had the opportunity to study and to make observations do not know. Men must work for their knowledge.

As our readers are aware, the cholera has been for some time not very far from Germany, and the people of that country were naturally desirous to learn what they should do to be in the best possible position if the dread disease should unfortunately visit Germany. Several of the leading physicians of Germany were visited to see what they had to say about the matter. The interviewer called upon Dr. Virchow. He was in a hurry at the time and what he said was short and to the purpose. This is it:

"People must exercise the utmost cleanliness. Clean away all the accumulated dust and dirt and you will be all right."

Dr. Hirsch, another eminent German physician, said: "I have witnessed the epidemics of 1866, 1877, 1883, and I have found that *the one and only safeguard against cholera is thorough cleanliness.*" This physician, who is also a Privy Councillor, said, "he had little fear of Berlin, as it had been kept clean, and its sanitary system was so perfect that, while a few isolated cases might occur, there was no danger of an epidemic."

Both these physicians, who are at the head of their profession in Germany, had nothing to say to those who feared a visitation of the cholera, but "keep clean," and if a thousand other physicians had been interviewed they would have given the same advice in almost the same words.

In the London Times, the reader will see what effect the disregard of cleanliness has on a city visited by cholera. The town of Taungoo, in Burmah, has been visited by the cholera. This is what a despatch from Rangoon says about it:

"Large numbers of stalls in the bazaar have been closed either through the death of the owners or their fear of contagion, many inhabitants have quitted the town and business is almost at a standstill. Last year, the cholera raged there for four months. These outbreaks are due to the filthy state of the town, the native members, who form three-fourths of the municipal committee, refusing to spend any money on sanitation."

This is the universal testimony; filth aggravates the cholera, and cleanliness makes it comparatively harmless.

WONDERFUL CURES.

The psychologists met in congress in London two or three weeks ago. There were 270 of them. Professor H. Sidgwick presided over their deliberations. Those deliberations were exceedingly interesting, and many things that appear strange to ordinary, matter of fact people were said by some of the speakers. The power of mind over mind occupied a great part of the attention of the psychologists. Diseases, it was contended, could be cured by simply directing the patient to get well. An example was given of a "high official," who was so nervous for twenty years as to be most unhappy. That official, by mere will power, was so cured that a needle could be passed through his arm without making him jump. A woman's mind became so disordered that she was troubled with the suggestion that she must kill her husband and children. This unwelcome thought haunted her, as it were, and made her life miserable. Her doctor, Professor Delbœuf, "defied" her to call up the morbid thought while he looked at her. She couldn't. He then told her that she would not be able to think of the dreadful crime the next day from eight to nine o'clock in the morning—and she was not. In fact, in a short time she was completely cured of her murderous notions.

Dr. Bramwell told of still greater wonders, and he had some of his patients with him. He had ordered a woman who wished to have some teeth extracted to feel no pain, and without sending her to sleep he took out seven, without her being conscious of any unpleasant sensation. This patient was so near-sighted that she could read only the third line of a table of test letters. At the doctor's order she read all the lines, which is more than ordinary long-sighted people can do. A patient of his who suffered from insomnia was given a written order to go to sleep, and whenever he read that order—so the story goes—he went to sleep forthwith. More than this, he could send a patient to the dentist with a written order to feel no pain, and that patient could undergo any dental operation without suffering the least pain. This Dr. Bramwell is a most useful man to have as a neighbor. If, for instance, a lady who dreads a sea voyage, on account of what it makes her suffer, wants to go to San Francisco by steamer, all that she has to do will be to go to the good doctor and get his written order not to get sick, and she will be able to make the voyage pleasantly, eating her four meals or so a day, and enjoying them—herself. This, according to the account of the proceedings of the Congress, was actually done. The voyage was from Yorkshire to London, and the lady had been, previously, a martyr to *mal de mer*.

Are we to believe all this? The account of the experiments, or cures, or whatever they may be called, were all related at the Congress, and the two hundred and seventy members were expected to believe that they had actually taken place.

THE BEGINNING OF TROUBLES.

Mr. Gladstone's troubles have commenced. There is division in his ranks already. The Radicals, to whom he owes a great deal, are not pleased at the way in which the loaves and fishes have been divided. They believe that they ought to share according to their numbers and their importance to the party.

They counted on Mr. Labouchere being a member of the Home Rule Ministry. Mr. Labouchere had voted with Mr. Gladstone and fought for him all through the struggle for Home Rule, and it was to be expected, when the victory was gained, he should have a good share of the spoils. It turns out that his name was not even mentioned when Mr. Gladstone waited on the Queen to consult with her on the formation of a new Government. At first it was reported that Her Majesty emphatically protested against Mr. Labouchere being taken into the Cabinet and a very free use was made of the Queen's name when the matter was discussed in the press and at public meetings. This is regarded by those who understand political etiquette to be so improper as to be almost, if not altogether, indecent. This appears to be how Mr. Gladstone viewed the matter, for he has considered it necessary to write a letter to the newspapers, informing the nation that he is responsible for passing over Mr. Labouchere when selecting the members of his Government.

What the result of this declaration is likely to be, does not yet appear. But it can be easily seen that Mr. Gladstone cannot afford to lose the support of even a few ultra-Radicals. He will need the vote of every member who has been elected to support him. The defection of even half a dozen will play the very mischief with his already too slim majority. Mr. Labouchere is not too sweet-tempered a gentleman, and it is evident that he is deeply offended at the slight that has been put upon him. The meeting of his constituents at Northampton shows that they are disposed to back him up, no matter what course he may take to show his displeasure and to convince Mr. Gladstone of his importance as a member of the Liberal party.

It is not surprising that the leader of the Liberals did not include the name of Mr. Labouchere among the men he intended to appoint as his colleagues in the Ministry. Mr. Labouchere had made himself exceedingly offensive to the Royal Family, not only by his opposition to allowances to its different members, but by the coarse and disrespectful language which he used in the debates on those allowances. Mr. Gladstone, being a skilful politician, was too wily to place on his list of Ministers the name of a man whom the Queen might refuse to appoint. He has too much tact to place both the Queen and himself in such an unpleasant position, if it could be avoided. And the result has shown that he did not consider Mr. Labouchere an indispensable man. It is just possible that the member for Northampton may make up his mind to prove to Mr. Gladstone that he did not act in his own interest when out of regard for the Queen's feelings, and in order to make matters smooth for himself, he did not recognize the value of Mr. Labouchere's services when making the new appointments.

The Irish members have, as yet, made no sign. They are not reconciled to each other, but both factions acknowledge Mr. Gladstone as their leader. It will soon be seen what they think of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule programme. It is more than probable that some of the Irish Home Rulers will not like it. The men of extreme views do not want a Parliament in Ireland in any way subordinate to the Imperial Parliament. What they want is complete legislative and fiscal independence for Ireland, making the union between the two countries little more then nominal. These men will find it very difficult indeed to swallow Mr. Gladstone's scheme, which does not leave Ireland independent or anything like independent. It is very likely, too, that the new Home Rule scheme will not find favor in the eyes of English Liberals. It may give too much independence to Ireland to please them. What, with the radicalism of the out-and-out Home Rulers and the conservatism of the English Liberals, Mr. Gladstone will find it very hard to hold on to power, and at the same time do much towards carrying out any scheme of Home Rule for Ireland.

A BRIGHT PROSPECT.

The prospect for the Northwest is cheering. The crop is a good one all round. The harvest has commenced, and in a very few days even the late sown grain will be out of danger from the early frosts. Confidence in the Northwest has of late been greatly strengthened. It is now believed that the farmer can calculate upon a fair crop there with nearly as much certainty as he can in the Eastern Provinces. The early frosts are the principal drawback to the settlement and progress of that vast region. The severe winter would be cheerfully faced and endured if the farmer could only be sure of harvesting the whole of his crop safely. The extent of fertile soil in proportion to the area is very great throughout almost the whole of the region, and the climate in spite of the coldness of the winter—perhaps on account of it—is extremely healthy. We see that immigrants are pouring into it, but there is land enough for all. The country may be filled up sooner than most people expect. If it takes a start now, the slowness of its growth at first will be hardly regarded as a misfortune. The country is at present better prepared for settlement than it was a few years ago, and the new settler will not be required to encounter as many difficulties and hardships as the pioneers were obliged to overcome and to endure. Seeing that the prospect is so bright, we are not surprised that the people of Manitoba and the Northwest generally are in good spirits, and are talking more hopefully than ever of the future of their country.

A LITTLE CRISIS.

The crisis in the Legislature of the Northwest Territories will very likely prove a tempest in a teapot. The late Government was defeated by a majority of one. It will not be very easy for the new Government to carry on the work of legislation with such a very small majority. A compromise must be made or there must be a new election. It is not likely that the members of either the Government party or the Opposition party relish the prospect of going to the country so soon after a general election. A good many of them, therefore, will feel inclined to patch up the disagreement in some way, and put a Government in power which will have at least a fair working majority. It does not appear that the Government was defeated on a question of principle, for if the present majority was opposed to the late Government's policy on the school question they would have defeated it on the School Bill division and thus have prevented the passage of that measure. If the report that the Speaker, Mr. Ross, will resign and join the minority is true, there will be another dead lock, and perhaps another change of Government. This kind of thing cannot go on very long. The men of the Northwest have to work a new constitution, and a good many of them are green hands. The present troubles will give them experience and will not do the Territories much harm. The wheat will grow and the cattle on the ranches will increase and multiply no matter how much the members of the Legislature may squabble or how often the Government may be changed. It appears that personal rather than public matters were at the bottom of the crisis, and the quarrelsome legislators will find out that their disagreements are of very little consequence to the country, and that the impracticable members among them will soon be made to give place to better men.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

The presidential campaign in the United States is going on briskly. Both parties, as far as can be seen, are in good spirits, and both are apparently sanguine of success. The politicians of both sides are hoping for material changes. The Democrats profess to expect a considerable increase of strength in the West, and the Republicans hope to make a break in the hitherto solid South. Whether either or both have reliable ground for their expectations, none but the initiated can say. It does not appear that either party is making any great progress in the East. States that were doubtful a year ago seem to be doubtful still, and those that were calculated upon with certainty for one party or the other have undergone no visible change. It is admitted by all well-informed men who have no object in raising false hopes or in creating unfounded fears, that the contest will be a very close one, and that just now the chances appear to be pretty nearly even.

The tariff is still the chief issue. The Democrats argue and declaim against high duties, while the Republicans are trying to convince the people that the prosperity of the country depends upon the maintenance of high protection. There is more argument in the American newspapers and less personal abuse than there has been for many years. The improvement in this respect is marked and it is very pleasant to see. It is supposed that the labor troubles, which have been more numerous and more serious of late than they have been for a long while, will injure the prospects of the Republican party, for, it is argued, if high protection is so beneficial to the workingman why are the workingmen of the United States so discontented and why are they ready to suffer much and run great risks for the mere chance of bettering their condition? The controversy is an interesting one, but it is not to be expected that it will be settled during this election campaign.

Mr. Cleveland seems to be a greater favorite with his party than ever he was. He has many enthusiastic partisans and if there are any Democrats who do not like him they are careful not to give public expression to their feelings. Mr. Harrison is loyally supported by the Republicans, but there seems to be very little enthusiasm among his supporters. It is pretty evident that they support the President for the sake of party and principle, and not for Mr. Harrison's sake.

An Aged Pedestrian.

VASAR, Mich., Aug. '25.—Joseph Shook, of this place, 87 years old, has decided to walk nearly 800 miles to the Grand Army encampment in Washington. He must average 20 miles a day to get there in time.

Ladies are saying O'Kell & Morris' Jams are excellent.

EDWIN ARNOLD.

A Pleasant Chat With the Author of the "Light of Asia."

His Views on Orientalism and Religion Given to a "Colonist" Representative.

The Epilogue to His Latest Work "Adzuma or the Japanese Wife."

Special to THE COLONIST.]

VANCOUVER, Aug. 26.—Those of your readers who have forgotten for a time the grasping greed of this cold world, ho have stepped away from "the madding crowd" to rest and recreate the mind with pleasing poems from the choicest pens, have felt the seductive influence of Sir Edwin Arnold's dreamy lines, and, as they read and muse, the warring elements in nature cease, a restful calm pervades the soul—the harmony that fills the poet's song, is as a sounding fork that tunes men's minds in sympathy with his own. And, in their musings, have they not longed to meet the author of "The Light of Asia." To few this privilege has been granted. Your representative has talked to the immortal bard; has been warmed into sympathy and affection for the great author, under the benign influence of his presence. Sir Edwin Arnold has dreamy, grey eyes, mild, almost womanly tenderness of expression, and is very charming. He influences one strangely; after five minutes' conversation, he has gained your confidence, and you feel as if you would like to tell him your religious doubts and fears, and reverently ask his sympathy and advice. To sum him up in three words, he is a dear old man.

"Tell me something of the 'Light of Asia,'" your reporter said.

"Ah! what good words have been said of that work," remarked the kind, old gentleman, "most extravagant expressions of sympathy, but all well meant. I have ever replied, if I could do good I would write in my life's blood."

"What inspired this great work?" continued the COLONIST reporter.

"It all comes suddenly. I was sitting, one evening, with my wife—poor soul, she's parted with this existence, when I suddenly rose from my chair and cried get pencil and paper, write down these words, my dear: 'The scripture of the Saviour of the world, Lord Buddha, Prince Siddartha styled on earth.' What is its purport, said my wife. It is the opening lines of my new poem, I will call it 'The Light of Asia.' The poem was inspired by the many strange recollections in my travels among eight hundred millions of Buddha worshippers. When first I saw the sacred bodhi tree, close to the temple of Buddhagya, some 50 priests were praying beneath its branches. I was anxious to procure some of the leaves of the tree and said to one, 'May I have just one leaf?' He replied in Japanese, 'Take the whole lot for all I care.' I plucked off six precious leaves, and as my travels led me, proceeded to Tooth temple in Kandy, Ceylon. I then informed the priest in charge of my possession. 'Stay,' said he, 'I will call a meeting.'

"The result of that meeting was that I divided my previous relics among the five principal temples in Ceylon. The leaf presented to Tooth temple was edged in pure gold and placed upon the altar, a special service being performed over it at stated intervals. The chief reason of my visit to the Orient was to restore the ancient Brahma temple in Buddhagya, in India, to the Buddhists. It was taken from the Buddhists by the Brahmins. Brahminism is the older. Buddha himself was a Brahmin. This is the difference: Brahmas kill and eat flesh and fish; Buddhists do not destroy life; both believe the present existence to be only an equation of life. Among the aristocracy nine-tenths are Shintoists, which means a deep reverence for parents and nature. This is the national religion. The Japanese are a very happy people; they look upon religion lightly and smilingly as they do on everything else. They are butterflies. One of Dickens characters, I believe, said to his lady-love, 'Hello, here's a church, let's get married.' The Buddhist says, 'Hello, here's a church, let us pray.' They go in, ring a gong to notify God that they desire his attention, mumble a prayer, clap their hands five times to signify to the Deity that they have finished and trot out merrily, laughing. If a man lies sick with grave disease, he makes himself as comfortable as possible, for in the next cycle he will be whole again and eventually reach heaven. They care not for death—oh the sweet consolation of Buddhism, as it is taught by the priest of the people! But I am digressing. I am striving at present to unite 800,000,000 Buddhists and Brahmists in bonds of brotherly love. They desire it, they bless my labors. Lords Dufferin and Connemara are with me, they say, 'Do as you like. Do not come to us for money, or ask us to interfere in religious affairs. Apart from that, you have our guidance, our support and council.' The King of Siam wrote draw on me for any reasonable amount to help on the good work. You are engaged in a blessed undertaking. But misfortune has overtaken me at present by the change of ministers at home. I am handicapped by the policy of the present government but I hope to overcome the difficulty soon. The Mohunt rules at the great temple of the Sacred Tree, he became very alarmed at my proposal to hand over the tree and the temple to the Buddhists, for he draws a princely revenue from the pilgrims. He was assured that his interests would be protected."

"Will you tell me something of your new drama, Sir Edwin?" asked the reporter.

"My play, 'Adzuma, or the Japanese Wife,' has not appeared in print." The following lines were then written by Sir Edwin, the original manuscript being in possession of your correspondent.

EPILOGUE TO "ADZUMA OR THE JAPANESE WIFE."

Lest aught offend you in our Eastern play,
Let me for him that writ it briefly say
It is a true story of the old Japan,
Where they who will the ceaseless strife may scan
Of fateful mortal passions, and, beside,
See in Adzuma—highly typified—
The patient, faithful, gentle, Nippon wife,
Done to the fashion of a faultless life,
Which those did learn to lead by ancient rules
And manners shut away from Western schools.

Here shall be seen, too, how the doctrine grew
That past forgotten years constrain the new,
And souls are born with life takes incomplete,
Which start anew, when seeming strangers meet.
But, most and best of all, here may you see
How "dear to heaven is saintly chastity",
And Death himself but friend and minister
To Adzuma and noble hearts like her.

—EDWIN ARNOLD.

"Will Buddhism imperil Christianity?" was asked.

"Buddhism is no enemy of Christianity or Science. India will be better for Buddhism. Restore the temple, unite the people of the South-eastern Asiatic continent in one common religion, Buddhism, and you have been brought nearer to an universal religion of three closely-welded links—Science, Buddhism and Christianity. Ah, my friend," continued the great poet, "with enthusiasm. "Buddhism teaches cleanliness of food and raiment, and cleanliness in habits. They all bathe. The serving people take a bath twice a day, and even the burden-bearers are scrupulously clean about their person. As an educated Japanese traveller once said to me, 'You are a dirty race, whoever heard of your English cabmen taking a bath?' Japan is a clean nation, I speak in a general way. One must speak generally, and that is so painful to the poet. Cleanliness is next to Godliness. Then are the Buddhists nearer to God than we. They are clean and pure. Their women are strictly virtuous according to their own light. I think the French have an expression, 'morality of the heart.'"

"But is not the state of morality deplorable of Japan, as we understand it?" interrogated your reporter.

"Pray do not put it in that way. They sell their bodies—yes, that is the middle class; but it is not from lust, but duty. Honor thy father and thy mother is all in all to them. Their parents are poor, needy, and of her own free will their devoted daughter seeks a procurer and sells herself for $300, the contract binding her for three years. She gives the money to her parents; they make a virtue of necessity. At the end of three years she is honorably given to a husband. Remember there is no religion in the marriage ceremony. Make allowances for these things. She doesn't even promise fidelity. There is simply a banquet. Cups of wine are drunk by bride and groom, and they become man and wife. The wife, however, is as true as a Lucretia. There is no such thing as unfaithfulness on the woman's side. According to the new law, a woman can divorce her husband, but that they will never do. Married men are allowed liberties, married women never. If a Japanese lady be told of the unfaithfulness of her spouse, and asked why she still keeps faithful, she will answer, 'If I am untrue, I will go to hell It will be so long before I reach Heaven.' Among the aristocracy there are no liaisons. The women are strictly virtuous. In Japan a female solicitor or sleeve plucker, as they call her, is seldom heard of. I was once asked to address a bevy of blue blooded Japanese maidens. How sweet, how pretty, how clean they looked, bedecked in silks and satin; their big olive eyes dancing with fun, their cheeks ruddy with health. The title of my address was 'Customs and Manners of European Society.' After describing the society of the Western schools, I said: 'Dear young ladies, bless your pure young hearts, remain Japanese; do not strive to know too much. Continue as you are, innocent, good, the tenderest of sisters, the most faithful of wives, the gentlest of mothers, the best, the purest, the nearest to perfection of any women on the earth. I am glad that I was spared to tell them this. My new drama was undertaken by these convictions being forced upon me. It is a true tale. It is an effort to show what a high type of human beings the Japanese people are."

"Is the march of civilization, more particularly the introduction of English politics, visibly affecting the manners and customs of Oriental races?" asked the COLONIST representative.

"To some extent; but in the large cities only. They have adopted the great modern inventions, but I think as a people they will always squat on the floor when eating and continue to use their chop sticks. I have become quite expert in the use of chop sticks, and we would have a good laugh if you saw me at it. English governmental innovation is to the Orients like a strong glass of wine—it unsettles them and disturbs their equanimity. In fact it has made the ministry very heady. The report that women are taking an active part in politics is not true. It is considered by them out of their sphere."

"Were you alarmed at the fire in mid-ocean, Sir Edwin?" said your reporter.

"I am never alarmed at the workings of destiny. In a relative sense, the conflagration was very alarming, but I am always prepared. On Aug. 8, 700 miles from any port, the ship caught fire from fusion of the electric wire. Smoke and reek were soon discovered issuing from the ventilators. I have already written to the Press, telling how the great danger was averted, and of the conduct of Captain Lee and his gallant crew. The 600 passengers behaved admirably. The danger was considered sufficiently great to provision and lower the boats; for, in the event of the fire spreading, the boats would have been rendered useless. The Empress of Japan is an able ship and as far as human hands can guide and protect, her passengers may place their confidence in her efficient commander and his trusty assistants. When the boats were being lowered and the frightened faces of the passengers dumbly questioned the anxious officers as to their ultimate fate, eagerly reading every shade and change of expression on the bronzed faces of the crew, I stood aloof. I could not aid the brave fellows, and my thoughts turned to the inevitable. I felt the shadow of death, but did not fear. 'Is this the end?' I mused, and the last lines of the 'Light of Asia' came to comfort me:

'The dew is on the lotus, rise, great sun,
And lift my leaf and mix me with the wave.
Om Mani Padme hum, the sunrise comes,
The dewdrops slip into the shining sea.
But we were saved.'"

GROUNDED ON A ROCK.

The British Tramp Steamship Bushmills Strikes at Low Water in Vancouver Harbor.

The British tramp steamship Bushmills which came around the Horn, a few weeks ago, and passed up to Vancouver to discharge cargo, came down, last evening, and tied up at the Outer wharf. She will go into the dry dock at Esquimalt, on the 30th inst., having run on a rock in Burrard Inlet, sustaining some damages, the extent of which is, however, yet unknown.

The Bushmills is an iron steamship of 4,000 tons register. When she arrived at Vancouver there was a keen competition between a couple of the dock owners to have her discharge her cargo at their particular wharves. Finally Evans, Coleman & Evans succeeded in "capturing the prize" and the Bushmills went to their new dock. She was, it is understood, guaranteed plenty of water, but it subsequently transpired that there was not sufficient depth and when the tide was low the big vessel was tilted up on what is supposed to be an enormous boulder.

The vessel was not damaged so much as to take in water, but was so strained that it has been considered advisable to have her docked for repairs.

The agents of the underwriters were advised last evening of her condition and have arranged to have her go into the dry dock on the 30th.

The Union S.S. Co.'s steamer Cutch will probably go into the dock ahead of the Bushmills, there being plenty of room for both.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
Dr. Roberts' OINTMENT
SKIN DISEASES. THE VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.
Dr. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR THE BLOOD and SKIN.
SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula Scrobutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itsets in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England. my20

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Victoria, 26th April, 1892.

WHEREAS, the Council of Public Instruction is empowered, under the "Public School Act," to create School Districts, in addition to those already existing, and to define the boundaries thereof, and from time to time to alter the boundaries of existing Districts; it is hereby notified that the Council has been pleased to create the following tract of land to be a School District, under the title of "Galiano School District:"

All that tract of land known as Galiano Island.

Also, that the Council has been pleased to create the following tract of land to be a School District, under the title of "North Vesuvius School District:"

All that portion of Salt Spring Island lying north of the boundary line between Sections 11 and 12, extended westward and eastward to the sea-shore.

Also, that the Council has been pleased to alter and re-define the boundaries of Mayne Island School District, as follows:

All that tract of land known as Mayne Island.

Also, that the Council has been pleased to alter and re-define the boundaries of Vesuvius School District, as follows:

All that portion of Salt Spring Island lying between the Northern boundary of Burgoyne Bay School District and the southern boundary of North Vesuvius School District.

S. D. POPE, Secretary, Council of Public Instruction. my20-wkly

One or more Surgeons of
National Surgical Institute
NO. 319 BUSHST., SAN FRANCISCO,
WILL BE AT
Oriental Hotel, Victoria,
MAY 14 & 16,
To examine cases for treatment by this Institute, which is devoted to treating
Deformities of Children, Diseases of the Spine, Hip and Knee Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Chronic Diseases.
REFERENCES—Governor E. P. Ferry, Olympia; John P. Hoyt, Associate Justice of Supreme Court, 602 Fourth St., Seattle; Wm. McKeon, Oriental Hotel, Victoria; Ben. E. Snipes, Banker, Seattle. my6

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1864.
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