The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1893

BACKS OUT.

The Times instead of coming to Dr. Burwash's rescue, which, after quoting him as an authority, it might be supposed it would do, virtually admits that his reasoning is unsound. It, however, in the lamest way possible, attempts to keep him in countenance by asserting that the Conservatives at some other time and under some other circumstances reasoned in the same way. This is the old *tu quoque* style of defence. You're another, may pass among boys, but among men who think, it is regarded as a way of giving up defence as a hopeless task. Our contemporary says: "There is nothing to show that Dr. Burwash reached his conclusion by the way the COLONIST indicates." The very fact of his coming to the conclusion he did with the facts as they are shows that he, either consciously or unconsciously, adopted that method, and no other.

We see that the Montreal Gazette tackles the Doctor, and shows very conclusively that one of the results which the learned gentleman attributes to the policy of protection may be considered as a consequence of free trade. It says:

The practical application of the propositions is found in the case of Great Britain, if anywhere, and yet we venture to affirm that every one of the misfortunes attributed by Dr. Burwash to a protective system have befallen the free trade country in a greater degree than any protectionist nation. The affirmation is capable of substantiation. According to the last census of Great Britain, the urban population of England and Wales appears as 71.7 per cent. out of the total, the rural being 28.3 per cent. The increase in the urban population in the decennium 1881-91, was found to be 15.3 per cent., while among the inhabitants of the rest of the country, considered as rural, the growth was only 3.4 per cent., showing that the urban population of England increases much more rapidly than the rural. In Scotland the same movement of population is observed. In the decade ending with 1891, the population of the principal town districts in Scotland increased 12.63 per cent., of the larger town districts 20.51 per cent., and of the small town districts 6.26 per cent.; while the population of the mainland rural districts in the ten years actually declined .55 per cent., and that of the insular rural districts declined 3.41 per cent.

ABOUT SIAM.

The Contemporary Review for July contains a lively and an instructive article on "The Future of Siam," by Henry Norman. Mr. Norman has been a good deal in the East of late years. He is a careful observer and, being an able man of uncommon intelligence, his opinions on what he sees are worthy of respect.

Mr. Norman has formed a very low estimate of the Government of Siam and of the native inhabitants of the country. If his description of them is at all near the truth, it is hard to imagine a Government and a people less capable of resisting the encroachments of a vigorous and unscrupulous neighbor.

The Government is an absolute monarchy, so absolute that the King is to the people "practically a god." "In fact," says Mr. Norman, "there are no words which so well express the relation between the King and the people of Siam as the sacred phrase, 'to live and move and have one's being.'" The ruler who is thus adored, and whose power is unlimited, appears to have but little sense of his great responsibilities. "His life is one uninterrupted act of self-indulgence." He knows but very little of the real condition of his subjects, and he is by no means disposed to exert himself to make life pleasant for them. Such government as there is, is carried on by subordinates who are both corrupt and tyrannical.

"As for the people," says the reviewer, "under different conditions no doubt they would be different. At present they are without rights, their personal liberty is at the beck of every nobleman, every single article they own or use, produce or sell, from fish hook to cocoa-nut tree, is heavily taxed, and a quarter of the working time is claimed by the Government as enforced labor. Consequently, as a whole, they are lazy, unprincipled and untrustworthy, and nearly all business is in the hands of the Chinese. Justice is not an unknown quantity in Siam; it does not exist. You might as well look for saccharine matter in salt or silver in a pewter pot."

There are telegraph lines and railroads in Siam, the latter, it seems, in process of construction, but, as might be expected, they are not very well attended to. One of the telegraph lines is so badly maintained that the British consul declared it would be almost better to have no line at all. In fact, any work which requires constant attention and systematic and continuous exertion cannot be carried on in the Kingdom of Siam, as it is at present.

It will readily be seen that such a country, so governed, even if it had what might at first sight appear adequate means of defence, is an easy prey to any civilized nation which covets it. But Siam has no adequate means of defence. Mr. Norman says that "the notion of Siam fighting France or anybody else is preposterous." Still, the Government or rather the Foreign Minister, declared his intention to fight. But "he has almost nothing to fight with."

What are her army and navy? The former is stated by the authorities to consist of 5,000 men, all stationed at Bangkok or close by. A few of these, armed with the Mannlicher repeating rifle and admirably drilled by Captain Schan, are shown you on parade. It is certain, however, that one thousand of these would be nearer the mark than five thousand, and although they acted very well during the Chinese riots, it is almost equally certain that they could not be brought to face European troops. It is one thing to bayonet an unarmed Chinaman in a bamboo house or to pot him as he swims down the river, and quite another thing to try conclusions with a *farang* soldier who holds you in utter contempt and is backed up by dreadful prestige. The navy has simply been allowed to lapse. Mr. Curzon's statement that "the navy, though a small one, is an efficient force consisting of a small but well handled flotilla of gunboats and cruisers," shows that he did not stay long enough to penetrate below the deceptive Siamese surface. Out of the dozen vessels moored in the river, perhaps two could, with difficulty and much risk, go to sea, and they are utterly ineffective. Of the new Armstrong cruiser I know nothing, except the fact of its existence. At the forts there are supposed to be ten 6-inch Armstrong guns on disappearing carriages, like the two at Hongkong; but it would be safe to wager that, even if they are not disabled by rust, except the two European officers above mentioned, there is not an individual in Siam who knows how to fire them. No resistance worth the name could be made to a European force.

From this it must be concluded if Siam is not conquered by the French it will be owing either to their own forbearance or to the interference of some foreign power. If the French chose to take the country the whole fabric of the Government would fall to pieces like a house of cards. But the British have an interest in preserving the independence of Siam, or rather in preventing its falling into the hands of the French. It is natural y a rich country, and its commerce, 80 per cent. of which is now in British hands, is of considerable value. Mr. Norman is decidedly of opinion that "for the sake of peace and security of our present possessions, and for the sake of our future market, we must not allow Siam to be absorbed by France." It is a good deal easier to say this than to do it. Would it be worth Great Britain's while to go to war with France for the sake of preserving the independence of Siam if that country cannot be "protected" without an open rupture with that great European power?

China, it appears, has come to the rescue of Siam, which makes the situation still more interesting.

THE COLONIAL RELATION.

The advocates of the independence of Canada are in the habit of asserting that Canadians in these days owe very little to British connection and that they would advance more rapidly and be more prosperous than they are if the protecting arm of the Mother Country were withdrawn. Some who say this have not the remotest idea of the real nature of the relation between Great Britain and Canada and its consequences direct and indirect. They have not given the matter any thought and they consequently speak at random. A careful perusal of the following passage from the speech which Lord Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made at the Dominion Day dinner in London will, if they take the trouble to think over its significance, open their eyes to what British connection really means to Canadians. In the course of his remarks his lordship said:

The Secretary of State for the Colonies does not in these days meddle with the internal affairs of Canada. Happy is it for him, and happier still for the Canadian people, that he does nothing of the kind. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Nevertheless, as the Chairman has said, there are many occasions on which it is the duty, and it is in the power of the Imperial Government, to assist the Government of Canada. And that policy, which at one time was so abused, of withdrawing our troops from the Colonies has given you an opportunity of showing what you can do to defend yourselves and us, and has raised up in Canada especially a Colonial army not unworthy of the great example which the Canadians are proud to follow. (Cheers.) If you have difficulties with foreign nations—and you in Canada are obliged to take note of considerations of that kind—is it a small advantage that you are able to rely upon the diplomatic service of the British Empire? (Cheers.) If you want defence for your coasts, is it nothing that you may be able to depend upon that illustrious and distinguished service, the British navy? In these ways there is much room for the Secretary of State for the Colonies to aid the Colonial authorities in matters vitally affecting their interests, and in doing this work the Colonial Secretary who knows his duty will find many opportunities of laboring for that great union between the Colonies and the Mother Country towards which we would all strive. (Cheers.) But there is another duty which falls to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and it is one of the greatest responsibility. I speak of the duty of recommending to the Sovereign the gentleman who is to represent her Majesty in Canada.

It is not a small advantage that Canadians have in all their dealings with foreign nations the benefit of the prestige of Great Britain. The value to Canada of being recognized as part and parcel of the Empire of Great Britain, is literally incalculable. It would be well for Canadians now and then to consider the position their country would occupy in the world if it could not command the services of the diplomatists of the Empire, if it could not depend upon the protection of the British army and the British navy in time of war, and if it were deprived of the advantage that the knowledge that Great Britain is ready to exert her utmost strength in case of need in its defence. The Independents may boast and bluster in piping times of peace when they feel safe under British protection, but they would sing a very different tune if their commerce and their country were threatened by a powerful nation.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The New York Times concludes a scathing article on the wild utterances of the Colorado silver agitators with the following comment on Governor Waite's diatribe: "Meanwhile, it is a serious disgrace to the country that a howling and malicious lunatic like this should be a Governor of a State, and the fact will be recognized by the people of Colorado as soon as they recover from their present delusion. In the meanwhile, argument and expostulation are thrown away upon them, as well as upon him. What they need is a course of medical treatment, including a low diet."

GENTLEMEN,—I was thoroughly cured of indigestion by using only three bottles of B.B., and truthfully recommend it to all suffering from the same malady.
MRS. DAVIDSON, Winnipeg, Man.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The Subject Discussed at Length and Favored by the Board of Trade.

A Desire That Partnership Registration Should be Made Compulsory.

President Flumerfelt occupied the chair at the first meeting of the new Council of the British Columbia Board of Trade yesterday. Those present were Messrs. A. B. Gray, C. E Renouf, Gustav Leiser, T. B. Hall, H. F. Heisterman, T. Futcher, E. B. Marvin, H. E Connon, A. L. Belyea, R. Ward and F. H. Worlock.

Superintendent Hosmer, of the C.P.R telegraph service, wrote relative to Victoria's telegraph service, saying that the citizens here have no good cause for complaint.

A letter was received from H. C. Beeton, in which reference was made to an invention for the disposal of the salmon offal at the canneries, which converted the offal into a good fertilizer. The communication was referred to the Fisheries committee.

The annual report was referred to a committee composed of A. L. Belyea, T. B. Hall, A. B. Gray and C. E. Renouf.

A report of certain proceedings of the Second Congress of the Chambers of Commerce, held in London last year, at which Mr. Robert Ward was in attendance as the representative of the Board, came under discussion. Mr. Ward informed the Board that measures of importance which were then considered had been since followed up by the London Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the Congress was initiated.

"Two bills have since been introduced into the British House of Commons by Sir John Lubbock, M.P., and Hon. A. J. Mundella (President Board of Trade) on behalf of Her Majesty's Government," said Mr. Ward. "It is satisfactory to report also that in our own Province, during the late session of the Legislature, an act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and also of Councils of Conciliation and of Arbitration for the settlement of Industrial Disputes was passed and has become a law."

The speaker said there were eighteen boards of arbitration in the United Kingdom, and many serious disputes between labor and capital, some of which had never come to the knowledge of the public, had been satisfactorily settled by this means.

Another part of the report was in relation to commercial education. The Congress recommended participating associations to take all possible steps to secure the adoption in their respective localities of a course of commercial education best suited to local requirements.

After scanning the list of studies recommended, Mr. Belyea stated that he did not see one subject that was not at present taught in the public schools. He added that he was not in love with the public school system, which he considered a conspiracy against the mental development of the children, it being a process of cram and overwork. The chief aim seemed to be to reach the High school, which many pupils should not be permitted to attend until they were three or four years older. He did not favor an increase in the number of studies, otherwise such a step should be fought by every parent who had a child in school. Commercial education he believed to be a good thing.

Mr. Renouf said he had found that frequently students came from school with a first-class knowledge of Euclid and Latin and without having received practical teaching, which should take the place of theories. The subject, he thought, should be brought to the notice of the Provincial Government.

Mr. Ward said it was obvious that any youth fitted by education for a commercial career should be given the preference in seeking employment in the commercial line. Such an one would be more valuable to his employer and himself. The large sum appropriated for educational purposes should warrant some special attention to commercial education in the public schools, and he believed the time had arrived to bring the matter to the notice of the Education Department of the Province. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the Board.

Mr. Gordon addressed a letter informing the Board that he was unable to be present at the meeting as his presence was required out of the city but suggesting that a resolution be considered in relation to the registration of partnerships, otherwise it was not always possible to know who was responsible for the debts of a firm. Frequently a supposed partner appeared as a creditor. He cited the law of Ontario which provided a penalty of $250 for non-registration.

Mr. Renouf said such a law was very essential, and referred to cases wherein such a law would be beneficial, and held that it would be of benefit if a partnership was recorded.

Mr. Worlock thought such a step would strengthen partnerships.

Mr. Ward was strongly in favor of any measure that would protect the creditor, which seemed to be the idea suggested. Bogus partnerships prevented the value of capital to be properly gauged and one did not know so well the standing of the person with whom he was dealing. The question should be referred to the Attorney-General, and his attention called to the fact that no such law exists here.

The matter was referred to the council.

F. G. Jordan, in a communication, requested the appointment of a committee to investigate and make tests of Portland cement manufactured from local materials which he claimed to be of better quality than the best grade manufactured in London. This was referred to the special committee having the revision of the annual report.

An invitation from the Mackenzie Centenary committee to attend their meeting was accepted.

It was decided to address a letter to the Postmaster-General bringing to his notice the fact that mails from the Orient are held for certain Dominion lines and do not reach their destination as quickly as they properly should.

The St. John Board of Trade sent a communication stating that the matter of reciprocal trade with Australasian colonies had received the careful consideration of that Board, and that that body would be most happy to co-operate in any way in its power to assist in developing trade referred to.

President Flumerfelt appointed the following committees:

Fisheries—Robt. Ward, J. H. Todd, M. T. Johnston, Capt. J. G. Cox and Hon. J. H. Turner.

Manufactures—F. J. Claxton, J. Hutcheson, G. Leiser, D. R. Ker and William Templeman.

Harbors and Navigation—R. P. Rithet, Capt. John Irving, Thos. R. Smith, Thos. B. Hall and H. E. Connon.

Public Works and Railways—A. L. Belyea, A. B. Gray, W. H. Ellis, E. B. Marvin and Jos. Hunter, M.P.P.

Finance—F. H. Worlock, A. J. C. Galletly and H. F. Heisterman.

Statistics—C. E. Renouf, F. J. Claxton and Robt. Irving, jr.

Mining and Property—Major C. T. Dupont, H. Croft and Joshua Davies.

NO NEWS OF REAMS.

Another day has gone by and still Rev. Alfred R. Reams is enjoying the sweets of liberty. He did not go to Westminster as was thought, and the police of the Royal City, who searched the R. P. Rithet from stem to stern, had their labor without reward. Now there is a growing belief that Reams has gone by the little steamer Burt to Roche Harbor or Friday Harbor, both on San Juan Island and under the American flag. He has considerable "nerve," and might safely imagine that little search would be made for him on United States soil after his hard fight to remain in Canada. A description of the man has, however, been forwarded to the police of each of the American towns, and if they succeed in locating the much wanted clergyman, Sheriff Warfield and the State of California can have their man without waiting for the slow process of extradition.

The majority of the city police do not share the belief that Reams has left the city, thinking that friends in Victoria have lent him their aid as well as supplied him with money. If this has been the case, the probability is that the kindness of the Victorians may cost them dearly, for if it is found Reams has been concealed prosecutions will no doubt be instituted against those who have concealed him. The warrant now in the hands of the police for Reams' arrest charges abduction, for the purpose of prostitution, but there are half a dozen other charges which might be laid, one or two of which are even more serious and equally possible of proof.

How long Sheriff Warfield will wait for Reams to again show himself remains to be seen; the probability is that unless an arrest is made this week he will return to Merced, leaving the warrant with Superintendent Sheppard to execute.

Little Willie Reams is still in the hands of the same friends who gave him the shelter of their home while his father was in the Provincial jail; he is loyal to his father and will drop no word that might lead to the discovery of his whereabouts. By Reams' instructions, all his property, money and valuables have been turned over by Warden John to Mr. J. S. Yates, who has acted from the time of his arrest as his legal adviser, and who has fought the case bravely at its every stage.

TOURING FOR PLEASURE.

A large Raymond and Whitcomb tourist party, in charge of Mr. Charles C. Harding, of Boston, Mass., arrived on the Premier last evening, and will remain here until the Queen sails for Alaska to-morrow evening. The party are from Eastern American cities, but since they left the United States have spent a day at Montreal, part of a day at Winnipeg, two days at Banff, a day at the Glacier and a few days at Vancouver. After returning from Alaska they will visit a number of the Sound cities and then take the N.P.R. en route home. On the way they will "lay off" at the Yellowstone Park for a few days and at Chicago, where they will spend a week in taking in the World's Fair. The party is composed of the following members:

Mr. Charles C. Harding, Boston, in charge, and Charles A. Mayo, Chicago, assistant.

Backus Dr. Og en, Rochester, N.Y.; Bailey, Mrs. F. E. New York; Banks, Miss Sarah A., Newburgh, N.Y.; Benson, Mr. G. S., jr.; Blackiston, Miss A. B., and Blanchard, Miss M., Philadelphia; Boone, Miss Agnes, and Boone, Miss Sarah, Baltimore; Buck, Rev. Charles H., Buck, Mrs. Charles H., and Buck, Miss S. H., Brooklyn; Burgess, Miss Mabel W., Boston.

Chauvet, Mrs. E. S., New York; Crooker, Miss A. M., Bridgewater, Mass.

Delafield, Francis, M.D., Delafield, Mrs. Francis and Miss Delafield, Miss C., Delafield, Miss E. R., Delafield, Miss Julia, and Delafield, Master Edw., New York; Dyer, Mr. Benjamin F., Dyer, Mrs. Benjamin F., and Dyer, Miss Annie K., Boston.

Fielding, Mrs. Fred A., Boz man; Fotterall, Mr. Wm. F., Philadelphia; Freeborn, G. C., M.D., Freeborn, Mrs. G. C., and Freeborn, Mrs. Thomas, New York.

Healey, Mr. Jacob F., Healey, Mrs. Jacob F., and Healey, Miss Mary M., Brooklyn; Heaton, Miss Maud, Philadelphia; Howe, Dr. C. M., Passaic.

Ireland, Mr. H. L., and Ireland, Mrs. H. L., Philadelphia, Pa.

Latimer, C. E., M.D., Latimer, Mrs. C. E. and Lee, Mr. R. P., New York.

Maddock, Miss Anna, Miller, Miss J. and Miller, Miss M., Philadelphia; Morrill, Mr. Alfred, Cambridgeport; Morris, Mrs. Chas. E. and Morris, Miss M., Philadelphia.

Repplier, Miss Agnes, Rulon, Mrs. Warrington, Rulon, Master Robert, and Russell, Mrs. S. E., Philadelphia.

Scriven, Mr. J. H., Scriven, Mrs. J. H., and maid, and Scriven, Miss Elizabeth, New York; Soule, Mr. F. A., Passaic; Strout, Mr. A. A., and Strout, Mrs. A. A., Boston, Mass; Swift, Mrs. E. C., and Swift, Miss Mabelle F., Lowell, Trostorff, Miss M. J., Boston.

Waldo, Miss Emma I., Hartford; Wilson, Mr. Stewart, Wilson, Miss Jane, and Wilson, Mrs. R. G., Philadelphia.

A SAILOR'S REST.

TO THE EDITOR,—We, the undersigned representing the three ships now in harbor, wish to express our greatest surprise and indignation at the article in your morning paper about a so-called "Sailor's Rest" at Foster's Pier.

We wish it to be thoroughly understood by the public that the ships' companies which we represent do not recognize it as in any form whatever. It is a private business enterprise, and as such—to say the least—not at all popular amongst the men. A letter has been received by one of Miss Weston's agents for the "Royal Naval Christian Union" whose name is below, stating she has authorized no one to start a "Rest" in Esquimalt, and Miss Weston has recently written also to another of the undersigned agents stating that she is very glad of the interest being taken by Christian people out here and hopes that their efforts will have success and a "Sailor's Rest" in Esquimalt will soon be an established fact.

Our object in writing this is that the public may not be led to believe that we have in any sense a "Sailor's Rest" at Esquimalt. We feel the need of such a place and have felt it ever since we have been on the station and are prepared to do our utmost towards the speedy accomplishment of the proposed object. We remain,

Yours, in Her Majesty's Service,
HENRY T. FRANKS, H.M.S. Garnet, Hon. Agent R.N.T.S Sect. R.N.C.U.
RICHARD A. SWETENHAM, H.M.S. Nymphe, Hon. Agent Executive Committee R.N.T.S and R.N.C.U.
C. SERAGE, H.M.S. Royal Arthur, member of R.N.C.U.
JAMES H. BARNETT, Sec. R.N.T.S. and member of R.N.C.U., H.M.S. Nymphe.
W. H. HUGHES, leading stoker, H.M. naval yard.
Esquimalt, July 19.

IT SAVED HIS LIFE.

GENTLEMEN,—I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for it saved my life when I was about six months old. We have used it in our family, when required, ever since, and it never fails to cure all summer complaints. I am now fourteen years of age.
FRANCIS WALSH, Dalkieth, Ont.

From the DAILY COLONIST, July 21.

THE CITY.

CHARLES WHITFIELD MCCANN, of Kaslo, has made application to be called to the bar of British Columbia.

CORRESPONDENTS are once more reminded that the full name and address of the writers must accompany all letters, to ensure their consideration.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made by the members of the various I.O.G.T. lodges here to hold a union picnic at Chemainus on August 3, a programme of speeches, music, and games being provided for the day. The special excursion train will leave Victoria at 8 in the morning.

Two old and well known residents of the city, Mr. R. A. Ball and his son, R. R. Ball, have entered the ministry under the auspices of the London Conference of the B. M. C. church. The father will be stationed at Windsor, and the son at Chatham. The Star wishes them abundant success in their chosen field.—St. Catharines Star. The gentlemen referred to are respectively father and brother of Mr. H. A. Ball of this city, and made the acquaintance of Victorians last winter when the family—celebrated as jubilee singers—sang in a number of the Protestant churches.

THE petition of William Morrison against the return to the Provincial Legislature for Cariboo of Dr. Hugh Watt, M.P.P., on the ground of bribery and corruption, is to be dropped. In Chambers yesterday morning an application was made to Mr. Justice Walkem by Mr. H. B. W. Aikman on behalf of the respondent to dismiss the petition for want of prosecution. It was ordered, however, that the summons be dismissed as the notice of the withdrawal of the petition is pending. Costs are to be respondent's costs in any event, as notice was not served on him. Messrs. Eberts & Taylor appeared for the petitioner.

ED STRAND, a Chimacum valley rancher living near Port Townsend, is several hundred dollars poorer than he was a few days ago. He was buncoed out of his money by three confidence men by a game so old that it is mouldy. The men visited Strand, but as he wouldn't bite at three-card monte they offered to buy his farm. To bind the bargain each deposited a sum of money in a tin box, which Strand was to keep until they returned. They "never came back," and Strand found that the fellows had changed boxes on him, leaving the one filled with rocks. The three "sure thing" men came over to Victoria by the Kingston on Wednesday evening.

COURT ROBIN HOOD, 8100 A. O. F., held its regular meeting last night at Victoria West Hall, where the installation of officers for the ensuing term took place. They were installed by P. D. C. R. E. J. Salmon, assisted by P. C. R. Marsh and D. S. J. R. McKenzie. The new officers are: V. E. Ottaway, C. R.; W. T. Battershill, S. C. R.; R. F. Stephens, Treas.; W. W. Boorman, Sec.; A. Tripp, S. W. W.; F. Mellor, J. W. W.; C. B. McCarthy, S. B.; W. L. Hugel, J. B.; C. J. Tulk, P. C. R.; Dr. Crompton, Medical Officer. The meeting was very largely attended by the members and also by the district officers and members of the brother courts. There were also nine new members initiated into the court and order, helping to swell the members, and in the near future this court will form quite a strong body in Victoria West. The members have determined to turn out in strength on Saturday, at the A. O. F. excursion to New Westminster.

THE Post-Intelligencer says: Chummee Yung was taken to Port Townsend yesterday on the steamer City of Kingston by Immigration Inspector Fisher. Chummee, the Chinese woman claimed by Lee Fook Bow as his wife, who went to Victoria to see her mother on her death-bed. On trying to come back again both she and Lee were arrested, and their cases have been occupying the Federal authorities for some time. Judge Hanford ordered her turned over to the customs authorities, who will put her back on the steamer Umatilla, from which she technically has not yet landed. Lee Fook Bow tried to have her detained in the county jail for thirty days, until he could go to San Francisco, sell out his business and accompany her to China, but Collector Saunders could not comply with his request, and yesterday Chummee started on her trip. When put on the Umatilla she will become a fixture of the boat until Lee Fook Bow can rescue her, for the British Columbia authorities will not let her land there again, and she will not be allowed to land on this side of the Straits, and the Umatilla only sails between the two countries.

THE case of Urquhart v. The Union Steamship Co., McLelland and Thomas Earle, was up for hearing before the Full court yesterday, on appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Crease, Mr. W. J. Taylor appearing for the plaintiff-appellant; Mr. E. V. Bodwell for the respondent Steamship Co. At the time the steamer Coquitlam was seized last June, she had on board the skins belonging to the charterers and also 150 skins belonging to Captain Urquhart. Mr. Earle redeemed all the skins, including the 150, by giving bonds in $10 a skin. The owners of the Coquitlam would not deliver the skins until the freight was paid, and Mr. Earle was obliged to pay freight on Captain Urquhart's skins. In the meantime the captain brought action against the steamship company and caused to be issued a writ of replevin directed to the sheriff to replevy his 150 seal skins. The sheriff did replevy on the captain giving bonds to the steamship company to prosecute the action with vigor. Mr. Earle was, on his own application, made party defendant by an order made by Mr. Justice Drake on October 13, and shortly afterwards Captain Urquhart settled with the steamship company, and his bond was returned to him and cancelled. On July 4 Mr. Justice Crease made an order that the plaintiff deliver a statement of claim against Earle within five days or in default that the action be dismissed and a further order that the sheriff assign to Earle the replevin bonds made in favor of the steamship company. From this order an appeal was taken and to-day the court allowed the appeal with costs, dismissed the original action without costs and discharged the balance of the order appealed from in so far as it affected Earle, without prejudice, however, to any steps that Earle might be advised to take in order to prosecute his claim against Urquhart.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone replying to a question asked by Mr. Robert L. Everett, said that he did not agree with Mr. Everett's assumption that the new monetary policy adopted by the Indian Government would create a large demand for gold, which would possibly result in a further rise in the price of the metal.

Don't wait till you're down sick. If your tongue is coated get a box of Eseljay's Liver Lozenges at once. 25cts. at druggists.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

V. C. C. AT HOME.

A Delightful Dance Given Last Evening at Oak Bay by the Victoria Cricketers.

Large Attendance, a Full Quota of Pleasure, and an Unqualified Success.

The annual "At Home," under the auspices and management of the Victoria Cricket club, held last evening at the Mount Baker hotel, Oak Bay, fully justified the predictions of even the most sanguine, and once more showed that the result of energetic and skilful work along correct lines is success. There were some who did not favor the idea of a midsummer dance as, owing to numerous other attractions for which Victoria is noted, it is sometimes hard to get together at a semi-public event as many as one would wish. The idea, however, prevailed that the ball should be held and it was held, too, being a most enjoyable affair in every respect.

Down at a seaside resort like the Mount Baker hotel one great consideration and desideratum is fine weather, for, with rain or wind or cold, half the enjoyment of utilizing those magnificent balconies is lost, and so far as this particular is concerned, if the members of the Cricket club committee had had the ordering, cut and dried, of what kind of weather they wanted, they could not by any means have selected a more charming or delightful variety. All day long the sun had shone brightly and with far less than the usual amount of breeze from old ocean, the air had become pleasantly warm towards evening; there was a tempering little wind, just enough to notice and all that was wanted. It did not even sway the Chinese lanterns hung around the verandahs in long lines, and yet was cooling enough to prevent the ball room from becoming overheated.

The dancing was in the spacious dining room with an overflow into the private room adjoining. The floor was perfect, the music of the Brown-Richardson orchestra excellent, and the programme exceedingly well arranged. What more did one want for an enjoyable time? There were in the neighborhood of 300 guests, all enthusiastic and all happy, and they danced with vigor and heartiness. The supper was served in the private dining rooms at either end of the spacious rotunda and at all times the tables were well patronized, showing that the guests appreciated the good fare provided. Members of the committee were indefatigable in their efforts to keep everything moving along smoothly, and for their successful efforts they deserve the heartiest thanks of other members of the club. Dancing was kept up until an early hour this morning, when the special tram cars were called into requisition to take back to town as happy and mirthful a party as could be imagined. Even if some were a little tired after the excitement and gaiety, none regretted it, and all will look back with pleasure on this most successful and enjoyable dance, at the same time having a feeling of pleasurable anticipation for the next event of the kind, which is to be held sometime next month under the auspices of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club.

The committee in whose hands was left the carrying out of the arrangements was composed of Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C.; Dr. J. D. Helmcken, Dr. O. M. Jones, Messrs. C. W. Rhodes, A. P. Luxton, S. F. Morley, B. H. T. Drake, J. F. Foulkes, G. S. Holt and W. A. Ward, with Arthur G. Smith as secretary. To their efforts much of the pleasure of the evening was due and they fully deserved the hearty and warm congratulations so freely accorded.

SOLDIER BOYS IN CAMP.

The reception tendered friends and comrades by Company 4, B.C.G.A., last evening, was a decided success and an occassion of rare enjoyment. A large number of ladies with gentlemen escorts, visited the camp at Rose Bay and were cordially received by the boys in camp. One party was taken to the spot in a steam launch which towed a large boat also well filled, while canoes and row boats were brought into requisition by smaller parties and individuals.

Before the concert commenced the visitors inspected the tents and grounds. The streets all had rather high sounding names considering their length, and, under the guidance of the courteous gentlemen of company 4, the ladies had the privilege of promenading through the "Midway Plaisance," "Strand," "Regent," and other noted thoroughfares, and luckily no serious accidents were reported, such gallant and careful escorts did the soldier boys prove to be—they knew where every one of the tent ropes was.

Each visitor was initiated into the mysteries of camp life, and the ladies especially had their curiosity gratified on this point. They inspected in turn the "Eagle's Nest," "Abode of Innocence," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," (in which Uncle Tom peacefully reposed under his blankets), and other places of interest. In fact every tent claimed its share of attention, for in each little canvas house there was something of interest to be seen.

The camp at Rose bay was perhaps never so prettily decorated. All the tents were set off by evergreens and flowers, while before the "doors" of several, arches had been placed. Rows of gaily colored flags were strung across the streets and the effect was heightened by numerous Chinese lanterns, the whole having a grove of tall pines for a back ground.

The programme which was all that could be desired was well received and encores were frequent. During the intermission Capt. Smallfield delivered a short impromptu address, in which he referred to the high standing of his company and, as an evidence of its merit, called attention to the beautiful silver shield placed in the concert tent where all could examine it. This splendid work of art was awarded Company 4 over the other companies of the B.C.B.G.A., for proficiency. He explained a portion of the routine of camp life in such a humorous vein as to cause much laughter, and after the programme was finished refreshments were served and at a seasonable hour the visitors embarked for the city.

A SAILORS' REST.

One of the chief desires of the sailor after a cruise is to go on shore, indulge his curiosity and enjoy such pleasures as he can pick up by the way. It is not good for him, when tired of roaming about, to have no resort but the saloon, no recreations but what are too often associated with intemperance.

As a rule the blue-jacket had rather not be tempted. What he wants when on shore is a place which he can call his own; where, when so disposed, he can have his coffee, and sit and chat and read, and, when so permitted, pass the night.

Were such a home provided in the shape of a suitable building under proper superintendence, the sailors would make it self-supporting. Temperance and refreshment bar open to the public generally, would be distinct from the sitting-room, sleeping apartment and the hall, in which latter, entertainments, and as occasion served, spiritual exercises would be held.

But how should such a home be provided? It is not reason, that the sailors themselves, birds of passage, should provide a rest for all time.

The recent disaster to a noble ship, gone down with her living freight of 400 men, has awakened a new and lively interest in the social and moral welfare of the brave men whose lives are ever in their hands for the safety of our nation at home and abroad. It seems not unreasonable that in every principal station in our Sovereign's vast dominions our brave defenders should find this much recognition at the hands of those for whom they are ready to fight and die.

Victoria and Her Majesty's Fleet have ever been good friends; but while special courtesies are exchanged between the officers and the citizens, the sailors must, to a great extent, shift for themselves. You cannot give a ball or a banquet to a thousand men.

There seems now a special opportunity for Victoria to show her sense of the obligation. A lady from England of wide experience and tried devotion, has already begun to labor among the sailors at Esquimalt, and is prepared, should a suitable house be provided, to superintend a "Sailors' Rest" in a purely voluntary way. She has been requested by numerously signed requisitions from the fleet to start the Home on Miss Watson's plan—outlined above—which has been so successful elsewhere.

As it is impossible to rent a suitable building at Esquimalt, the only alternative seems to be to purchase a site and erect one. It is not perhaps too much to expect that when the appeal is made all classes of citizens will meet it with a liberal response.

Meanwhile Miss Rosina Smith, the lady referred to above, is cordially commended to the public confidence by the Ministerial Association, who, although they cannot undertake the work themselves, will give it all the influence at their command.

It goes without saying, we think, that the officers of the fleet will be only too glad to see a home established, which must needs be a successful aid to the discipline so needful for those whose welfare is their chief solicitude.—[Communicated.]

"BRITHER SCOTS!"

The Sir William Wallace Society held their regular weekly meeting last evening. There was a good attendance. President Jameson called the meeting to order, and after routine referred to the meeting held in the Pioneers' hall in commemoration of the centenary of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's arrival at the Pacific Coast, and to the part which the Sir William Wallace Society had taken in that commemoration. He said that the chairman of the Centenary committee, Mr. Begg, had taken an active part in the organization of that meeting, which had led to the passing of an important resolution to have the portrait of the explorer prepared as a memorial of that great expedition across the then unknown western portion of the North American continent. He considered it due to Mr. Begg, who was the oldest honorary member of Sir William Wallace society, that the society should in some way honor him, which he proposed to do by having placed in the hall an excellent portrait of the honorary member, which he had procured. This, he hoped, would not be displeasing to Mr. Begg. The president then read the following address:

In behalf of the Sir William Wallace Society, of Victoria, I have much pleasure in thanking Mr. Alexander Begg (known the world over as 'the Crofter's Friend') for the very active and hearty interest he has taken in commemorating with British Columbians the centenary of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's arrival on the Pacific Coast.

As a token of our esteem for Mr. Begg as a Scotchman and a man, we have procured a portrait of the venerable crofter himself, which will be given an honored place in the hall of the society. Its presence will constantly remind us of his sterling worth, and keep alive our warm regard for him.

A Scotchman by birth, and a British Columbian by adoption, none appreciate more than Mr. Begg the grand possibilities of our Pacific Province—the land of illimitable resources and the treasure house of untold mines of wealth. With hardy Scotchmen to form part of the bone and sinew of the land, British Columbia's advance in the next century must eclipse the wonderful progress recorded during the last hundred years, proud though that progress has been.

Signed on behalf of the Sir William Wallace Society,

ROBERT HAMILTON JAMESON, President.

Mr. Begg briefly returned thanks for the honor which had been done him by the proposition to place his portrait near that of Sir William Wallace, the "uncrowned King of Scotland."

The proceedings of the evening were concluded by Highland music by Piper Robertson—the graceful dance "Shan trews," by William Anderson—who also performed the Highland fling, and songs by Messrs. Paterson, Muir and Jameson, with "Auld Lang Syne" by the company.

HAVE BRECHAM'S PILLS ready in the household.