The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1893

"NO DEFENCE," ETC.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser affects to be shocked because we characterized a statement which it deliberately made for the purpose of bringing the Government into discredit, as "a deliberate lie." Instead of proceeding to show that we were mistaken, or that we accused it falsely, it tries to show its readers how "inelegant" and coarse it is to denounce a contemporary as "a liar."

Now, we would like to know what is the inelegant and coarse and improper thing to do, deliberately to say what is utterly false of another, or to apply to the false statement and the maker of it the proper and most significant Anglo-Saxon terms?

There are times when it is the journalist's duty to speak of false assertions and questionable acts in the plainest of plain English. The makers of such assertions and the perpetrators of such acts may find it more convenient to endeavor to condemn and ridicule the plain speaking, than to prove that the terms were misapplied. This is the News-Advertiser's case. It asserted plainly and without qualification that the Provincial Government had deliberately refused to give the people that share of the government of the country to which they are by the constitution entitled. This we designated as a lie, and proved it to be such, and the Advertiser, instead of attempting to show that it had stated what was true, accuses the COLONIST of want of ability, because it exposed the falseness and the absurdity of its deliberate statment.

Our Vancouver contemporary is endeavoring to base an agitation against the Government on an impudent falsehood impudently reiterated. It assumes that "postponement" and "refusal" are convertible terms, that they mean exactly the same thing, and on that assumption bases a charge of covenant-breaking against the Government. When its untruthfulness and its dishonesty are exposed, it affects to be amused. This trick will deceive no one, not even those who want to be deceived. Every intelligent man who takes time to think, must see that the refusal to keep a promise and the postponement to perform it are two very different things. And when it is seen that the postponement is made on good and sufficient grounds, the postponement is much more in accordance with good faith than the untimely performance. If the Government had brought down a Redistribution Bill during the late session based on the statistical information obtained from the census, and the Dominion officials, they might well be accused of keeping their promise to the ear but breaking it to the hope of the people of the Mainland. The Advertiser should have more respect for the intelligence of its readers than to suppose that they do not see that it can not clear itself of the imputation of falsehood by ill natured banter and irreverent chaff. They must know that a saucy liar is generally an incorrigible liar.

EASTERN VIEWS.

The Eastern newspapers are commenting, with more or less intelligence, upon the British Columbian tempest in a tea-pot. The Toronto Mail hits the nail square on the head when it says:

All the trouble in British Columbia arises from the fact that the Government will not consent to a redistribution. The Dominion census places the white population on the Island of Vancouver at 31,025 and on the Mainland at 31,946. Both sides agree that there is an error, but the Opposition refused to consent to a delay of the redistribution on that account. In the East we are accustomed to pray for deliverance from gerrymanders.

The Montreal Witness views "The British Columbia Trouble" from another stand-point. It imagines that the agitation is being raised because the grant for the Parliamentary buildings is likely to make Victoria the capital of the Province for all time to come. But the Witness is clearly mistaken, for do not the principal agitators in Vancouver and Westminster protest that the capital has nothing to do with the secession movement. They are willing that Victoria shall be the capital for—well, they do not say how long—but, anyhow, they are not bothering their heads about the capital now. What rouses their indignation is the postponement of the work of Redistribution and, of course, we are all bound to believe that they mean what they say.

The Witness is wrong, too, in supposing that "ill-feeling prevails between the people of Vancouver and those of Victoria." The people of the two cities are very good friends and are bound to remain so. They know there is room enough in the Province for two cities and a good many more. They are convinced too that prosperity to one city does not mean adversity to the other, but rather the opposite. During the last five or six years both cities have advanced at a rapid rate, and it has been proved to the satisfaction of all intelligent men that they do not stand in each other's way. But there are a few noisy agitators and some politicians on the verge of being played out who think that they can gain notoriety and keep themselves from sinking by setting the Mainland against the Island. Meetings have been held in Vancouver and New Westminster with this object, but the best men in both places have held themselves aloof from the agitation. Neither the friends of the Government nor the thinking men among their opponents give any countenance to the secession movement. There has, too, been no agitation whatever on Vancouver Island. Not a single meeting has been held in Victoria, and the inhabitants of the other parts of the Island view the proceedings of the agitators with languid interest. Not a word has been said on this side of the gulf against the people of the Mainland, and the Islanders are much more amused than angry at what the fire-eating orators of the meetings say. We can assure our Eastern contemporaries that there is not going to be civil war in British Columbia—nor yet secession.

CANADIAN LIBERALISM.

The organ of the Opposition is not pleased with our definition of the Canadian Liberalism of to-day. It scolds us very vigorously for showing that the Liberals of the Dominion have for some time been without a fixed policy, and that even now it is impossible to find out the composition of the trade policy plank of their platform. In the course of its tirade it says: "For one thing the Liberals do not believe in the fiscal system that taxes the people of British Columbia $15 a head every year merely for the benefit of a few pampered Eastern manufacturers who are supposed to be in charge of infant industries."

We fear that our contemporary's memory is failing. It ought to remember that in the long and almost hopeless pursuit of power the Liberals were at one time prepared to accept the National Policy. The speech which the Hon. Edward Blake made at Malvern was an almost unconditional surrender. That gentleman was prevailed upon by his despairing followers to accept the policy of protection of native industry. We well remember how greatly disgusted the old Liberals of the George Brown and McKenzie school were at that speech. Many of them declared after Mr. Blake's Malvern pronouncement that it made the difference between Liberal and Conservative so slight as not to be appreciable. If the people of Canada had then taken Mr. Blake at his word and placed the Liberals in power there would have been little or no change in the trade policy of the Dominion; and having once adopted the policy of protection there is no knowing where they would stop. Our contemporary, no doubt inadvertently, misleads its readers as to what the taxation of the Dominion is. The people of Canada do not pay as Dominion taxes $15 a head. The average taxation is considerably less than $6 a head of the population. British Columbia, being peculiarly situated, pays very much more than the average. The excess, we believe, ought in justice to be returned to the Province in some shape or other. Why does not our contemporary aid us in advocating this?

THE DOMINION BUILDING.

We hardly think that Alderman Bragg's motion with regard to the Post Office is very well considered. In these days of letter carriers and pillar boxes, having the Post Office in a central situation is not of so much consequence as it is in country districts and small villages where there are no such conveniences. But it is of very considerable importance that the Dominion public building be large and handsome, and in every way an ornament to the city. If the Post Office, the Custom House, the Inland Revenue office, and the office of the Department of Marine are all under one roof, the Dominion Government can with reason be asked to spend a large sum of money on the building, and to make it a structure such as British Columbians can be proud of. If, on the other hand, the Post Office is in one part of the town the Custom House in another and the other offices here and there, none of the buildings will be worth looking at, and the sums expended on them will not in the aggregate be so great as that required for one imposing edifice. We do not know where the Post Office would be built if it were required to place it mathematically in the centre of the city, but we venture to say that the site would be much more out of the way of the majority of the inhabitants than that chosen for the new building. There is no place in which the building could be placed that would satisfy every one who has old-fashioned notions with respect to having the Post Office in a central situation.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

It is evident that the Egyptian difficulty is far from being settled. There are, it appears, reasons for believing that the young Khedive chafes under British dictation. He is intelligent and ambitious and wishes to be a ruler in deed as well as in name. He is not satisfied to have to look to Great Britain whenever there is anything important to be done in the country of which he is nominally the sovereign. There are many who are ready to encourage this natural ambition in the young Khedive. There are discontented natives who are jealous of Great Britain's supremacy, and who would, if they had the power, drive the British out of the country. The French, too, are not pleased to see the British occupying Egypt. It is more than suspected that it was an intriguing Frenchman who prompted the Khedive, a short time ago, to take an independent stand and to dismiss and appoint ministers without reference to the representative of Great Britain in Cairo, and it is feared that the young man is still to a considerable extent under French influence. Although the Khedive was obliged to succumb to British dictation, it seems to be expected that he will not remain patient under the tutorship of Lord Cromer. But the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lord Rosebery, takes a firm stand. In a recent despatch to Lord Cromer, he writes, evidently in anticipation of future difficulties: "That we must maintain the fabric of Administration which has been constructed under our guidance, and must continue the process of construction without impatience, but without interruption, of an administrative and judicial system which shall afford a reliable guarantee for the future welfare of Egypt." From this we may conclude that if the Khedive again becomes restive, if he places himself in opposition to the British and tries to reverse the British policy, he will be treated pretty much as he was a month or two ago. If there is a struggle between him and Lord Cromer, the one to give way will not be Lord Cromer.

There is no doubt that the occupation of Egypt by Great Britain has been for the good of Egypt morally and materially, and it is very certain that if the British were to abondon the country prematurely, it would in a short time go back to its old, miserable and embarrassed condition. Even the opponents of British occupation are obliged to admit that from a material point of view, the British have done a great deal for Egypt. The lot of the miserable peasant has been greatly ameliorated, and the great engineering works constructed for the purpose of irrigation, will remain for ages monuments of British intelligence and British philanthropy. The improvement in the domestic policy of the country has also been great. Life and property are now as safe in Egypt as they are in any European state. This was not the case previous to 1881. A correspondent of the Times, whose communication is noted editorially, says:

No one who has not lived in Egypt can fully realize what our work has been. I am not now referring to the material benefits which we have conferred, great as they are. We have raised the whole moral tone of the people. We have gradually taught them to believe that the British power in Egypt is a power for justice—a power that will see that the weak have equal liberties with the strong. The change that had come over the public feeling from 1882 to 1890 was enormous; it has undoubtedly increased since; but of that I cannot speak from knowledge. Only a few weeks ago Arabi himself—Arabi, whom we ejected—Arabi whom Mr. Blunt proclaimed an inspired prophet—Arabi declared that the only hope for Egypt was our supremacy in Egypt. Weaken that belief in our power, as we are doing now, and we shall introduce seven spirits worse than that which we suppressed.

The Mr. Blunt mentioned in the above extract is a gentleman who wishes to be considered an authority on Egyptian affairs. He has written an article for the Nineteenth Century favoring the policy of scuttle. This is how the Times notices Mr. Blunt:

We need not pay much attention to an article in one of the monthly reviews, in which Mr. Wilfred Blunt professes to reproduce as the personal policy of the Khedive views absolutely at variance with the assurances given to Lord Cromer. Mr. Blunt is endowed with some at least of the imaginative qualities of the poet, and his presentation of the Khedive's ideas is very likely as much a flight of fancy as his grotesque travesty of Arabi's position twelve years ago.

This is very severe on Mr. Blunt. The probability is that the nation will pay very little attention to Mr. Blunt's theories and statements of fact. It is evident that the British are in Egypt to stay until their work is done, and that if the restored Prime Minister, Riaz Pasha, does not conform to the British policy he will have to go. The present Secretary of Foreign Affairs seems determined to act upon the policy laid down by Lord Granville, which was thus expressed in his warning to the Egyptian Ministry: "That the responsibility which, for the time, rests on England obliges Her Majesty's Government to insist on the adoption of the policy which they recommend, and that it will be necessary that those ministers and governors who do not follow this course should cease to hold their offices."

AFTER THE BOOM.

Times in Australia are uncommonly hard. A period of inflation has been succeeded by one of extreme depression. All classes feel the pinch of the hard times, but they appear to press most severely on the workingmen. Not long ago Australia was described as the workingman's paradise. Wages were high, hours were short, and the influence, political and social, exercised by the labor unions promised to become supreme. But the collapse which has thrown everything into confusion has divested the labor organizations of their importance. The boom period is thus described by a writer in the Melbourne Age:

In those days of roseate unreality, more furniture was imported than could possibly be used, more champagne than could be possibly consumed (at current rates), and more bargains entered into than could be carried out. Everyone seemed to think in those days of fabulous profits (on paper), that the proper thing was to buy something or speculate in something that they had not got and could not use, and it is not to be wondered at that the building trade caught the infection. Houses were run up on every suitable and unsuitable piece of ground near Melbourne, and in the city the streets grew under the hand of the adventurous contractor as corn in the night. The consequences need not be imagined, as they are so patent to-day. The various classes of workmen who depend on the building trades—laborers, plasterers, carpenters, plumbers, decorators and masons—flocked to Melbourne from every part of the world, and for a time revelled in the high wages and plentiful work that the times afforded. But to-day the collapse is felt with the bitterest severity amongst them, and, indeed, the more one mixes among the men out of work the more fully is it borne out that the building trade, so far as labor is concerned, is a dead letter. The number of houses unoccupied in Melbourne has been estimated at 11,000 (the correspondent of the London Times makes it 17,000). Whether this estimate is or is not too low, it is certain that the building operations are at a complete standstill, whilst there appears no reasonable prospect that there will be any revival in this direction for some considerable time to come.

The effect that this terrible depression has had on labor organizations is thus described by a prominent member of the Carpenters' Association:

"This union and kindred unions are practically non existent—that is to say, most of the members have become non-financial, whilst all of them are obliged to take work at any wages that will keep body and soul together. The depression of course is the direct result of the boom, when men were led to come here in thousands, only to hang like a millstone round the neck of labor generally when the temporary briskness died out. As for a comparison of wages now and three years ago, it is almost impossible to make one, because men are willing to accept any wages now, while a few years ago they would not accept 10s or 12s a day. I see no hope of a revival of the trade for years to come, because there are enough houses empty in Melbourne and suburbs to accommodate 80,000 people. That hundreds of carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and others are of my way of thinking is shown by the fact that they are leaving Melbourne in large numbers every week."

There are in Melbourne a very large number of men who are altogether out of work. So far from holding out for union wages, these men would be glad to get something to do, let the pay be ever so small, as one of the writer's informants said, "Every man takes what work he can get at what wages he can get."

No one seems able to suggest any relief for the men who are thus suffering for want of employment. A good many are looking to Government for work. The Australians, like the Canadians, have got into the habit of placing altogether too much dependence on Government. The unemployed men find that it is no use to go into the country for work for there are in the rural parts of the colony more hands than there is work for.

What a large proportion of the men will have to do is to go on the land and make a living by cultivating it. This is what the first settlers did: They, without being coddled by Governments, went into the wilderness with the view of making it available for the uses of man; they worked hard and endured many privations, but they made the country. Their descendants and successors, if they want the country to grow and prosper, must do likewise. The pioneer had to depend on himself, and these men, if they do not want to become loafers and paupers, must become in their turn pioneers. There is plenty of land in Australia but the population increases slowly. The reason of this is that the laboring class discourages immigration, and the workingmen instead of going into the country crowd into the towns. This is bad policy for all concerned. If there was a larger rural population there would be more work for the mechanics of the towns to do. In both Canada and Australia the newcomers must go upon the land. The towns are already over-peopled.

BALFOUR ON RESISTANCE.

A good deal has been said and a good deal more, no doubt, will be said about a passage in Mr. Balfour's Belfast speech, in which he is said to have encouraged armed resistance to the law. In order that our readers may be in a position to judge for themselves whether that passage was judicious or injudicious, politic or impolitic, we reproduce it as it is reported in the Times:

I do not come here to preach any doctrines of passive obedience or non-resistance. (Hear, hear.) You have had to fight for your liberties before. (A voice—"And will again.") (Cheers.) I pray God you may never have to fight for them again. (Hear, hear.) I do not believe that you ever will have to fight for them. (Cheers, and a voice—"We are ready.") I admit that the tyranny of majorities may be as bad as the tyranny of kings, and that the stupidity of majorities may be even greater than the stupidity of kings; and I will not say, and I do not think that any rational or sober man will say, that what is justifiable against a tyrannical king may not, under certain circumstances be justifiable against a tyrannical majority. (Loud and continued cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, those of the audience who were seated rising to their feet.) But, ladies and gentlemen, I hope and believe that this is the utterance of a mere abstract and academic proposition, and that the circumstances which would justify such a state of things never will arise in this country. I hope it and believe it. The resources of the Constitution are not yet exhausted. (Hear, hear.) You have behind you in the vindication of your most just rights a great majority of the English people (cheers), a majority which cannot but increase as their knowledge of this iniquitous proposal grows, and as they see more and more clearly your firm, your unalterable, but your peaceable determination to resist this measure to the last by every means in your power. (Cheers.) Who shall say that those great forces will fail? Who will venture to prophesy that this monstrous proposal will ever pass through all the safeguards which happily still exist in our Constitution for the prevention of unrighteous laws?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE Times accuses us of having misrepresented what it said with respect to the rate of Dominion taxation. We did nothing of the kind. We quoted its own statement verbatim, and, after admitting its truth, as regards British Columbia, added what we then believed, and what we now believe, to be true,—namely, that it, no doubt inadvertently, misled its readers as to what the taxation of the Dominion is. The words it places within quotation marks are not to be found in the article on which it comments.

Our contemporary also manufactures a charge of untruthfulness out of these simple and inoffensive sentences:—"British Columbia being peculiarly situated pays very much more than the average. The excess, we believe, ought in justice to be returned to the Province in some shape or other. Why does not our contemporary aid us in advocating this?" What is there wrong or untruthful in the above? We meant exactly what we said, no more no less. If the Times has advocated refunding the excess of taxation to British Columbia, we have not seen the article or the paragraph in which it did so. It is not at all difficult to manufacture a charge for the express purpose of proving it to be false. What we said was the simples truth, and we did not say what the Times charges us with saying.

Tom Roe, the well known bicycle rider, says he will start soon to ride across the continent, from New York to San Francisco. He expects to make the trip in sixty-five days, and will take the most direct route to Chicago, following the Union Pacific railroad from there to San Francisco. The trip Roe proposes was accomplished by Nelson A. Bradt in 1890, the time being eighty-six days.

From the DAILY COLONIST April 25.

THE CITY.

Army Gazette.

Lieutenant Reginald James Macdonald, Royal Artillery, to be placed on the staff for inspection duty, as deputy inspector of Government steel, with captain's pay and staff allowance.

May 15 the Date.

The sale of the Heathorn property, which was advertised for sale yesterday will not take place until May 15, as advertised elsewhere. The change in the date was made some days ago to comply with the law.

To Welcome the Bishop.

The ladies of St. James' church are busy preparing for a grand tea and entertainment to welcome His Lordship Bishop Perrin, on his arrival; the new bishop is to be the guest for a time of Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Scriven.

The American Party Leave.

The steamers Patterson and Hassler, bearing the U. S. Boundary Commission party, left for Nanaimo on Sunday morning; after coaling they will proceed north under slow steam. It is hardly probable that the Canadians will get away this week.

A Coming Excursion.

A Raymond-Whitcombe excursion party, the second of the season, will arrive here on Saturday, and is booked for a couple of days at Victoria. It will consist of 50 persons. The next parties will be one of 75 on May 13, and one of 90 on May 20.

Taken to Port Simpson.

The three Indians, Chief Charlie and his two fellow agitators, who were arrested by Superintendent F. S. Hussey when he went North on the Quadra, were taken to Port Simpson on the last trip up of the Louise. They were left in charge of the Government Agent, and will be tried on a charge of disturbing the public peace.

Navigation Open From Revelstoke.

C. P. R. officials here were yesterday advised by telegram of the opening of navigation into the Kootenay country from Revelstoke, the first boat having left Monday (yesterday) morning. The service as arranged for at present is three steamers a week from Revelstoke, but this may and probably will be increased in the near future.

Funeral of Miss Farnell.

The funeral of the late Miss Emily Farnell took place from Christ Church Cathedral yesterday afternoon and was attended by many friends, who, during her long and painful illness, have witnessed her never-failing patience and resignation, the deceased lady having suffered for more than two years with cancer of the tongue. The service was conducted by Rev. J. B. Hewetson; the hymn, "Rock of Ages," was sung. The funeral offerings were in excellent taste.

St. George's Society.

Members of the St. George's Society and their guests to the number, in all, of over a hundred sat down last evening, at the Occidental Hotel, to the annual banquet to celebrate the anniversary of their patron saint. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. George Fairbrother, with the honored guest of the evening, Hon. Theodore Davie, Premier, on his right. The dinner was much enjoyed by all present, and afterwards an extended toast list was gone through, with numerous songs, speeches and stories making merry the hours as they fled. The gathering was a most harmonious one, calculated to make "dearer and nearer" the Old Home and to bind together more closely than ever the many Englishmen and their descendants who participated. It was suggested during the evening that something could be done to make the society even stronger and more influential than it is at present, and members bearing this in mind will meet at an early date to more fully discuss the matter.

Death of Walter Morrow.

The lingering illness, which some months ago withdrew D. W. Morrow from active participation in business affairs, terminated last evening in his death, at the early age of twenty-eight years. Walter Morrow, as he was familiarly called, was one of the best known young men in Victoria, and enjoyed well deserved popularity. He came here from Barrie, Ont., about nine years ago, and for a time occupied a position in the post office. He then took up the real estate and insurance business, and after some time spent with other firms, established that of Morrow, Holland & Munn, of which he has since been the head. He was appointed a member of the first Board of School Trustees named jointly by the City Council and Government, and rendered useful service there. Taking an active interest in athletic matters, he was one of the founders of the Victoria Lacrosse Club, of which he has always been a good friend. He married in Victoria a daughter of the late J. W. Williams, and leaves a widow and one child. Mrs. Morrow is a sister of Mrs. Wellington J. Dowler. The deceased was a member of Victoria Lodge of Odd Fellows.

The Royal Arthur's Company.

Below is given the complete list of officers for H.M.S. first-class twin screw cruiser Royal Arthur, commissioned at Portsmouth on March 2, and now on her way to relieve H.M.S. Warspite as flagship of the Pacific station: Rear Admiral, Henry F. Stephenson, C.B; Flag Lieutenant, Bryden G Godfrey-Faussett; Secretary, Francis E. G. Dent; Clerk to secretary, Vernon H. Alton; Captain, Frederick P. Trench; Commander, Robert H. S. Stokes; Lieutenants (N), Arthur H. Moggridge; (G), William H. Nicholson; (T), Robert S. P. Hornby; Hon. Victor A. Stanley, Edward G. W. Davy, Ernest K. Loring, Algernon W. Heneage; Major Marine Artillery, Alexander L. S. Barrowess; Lieutenant Marines, Charles E. Collard; Chaplain and Naval Instructor, Rev. George H. Marwood, M.A.; Fleet Surgeon, H. T. Cox; Staff Paymaster, William C. S. Hynes; Staff Engineer, James M. C. Bennett; Sub-Lieutenant, Frank C. Grover; Surgeon, H. H. Symonds, M.D.; Assistant Paymaster, Percy L. Campbell; Engineer, William C. Barnett; Assistant Engineer, Charles W. P. S. Bartwell; William H. Beckett, William G. Lawrence; Gunners, John S. Price, (t) James C Rockett; Boatswains, William Hayden, William Lyne; Carpenter, Thomas R. D. Stafford; Midshipmen, Richard M. T. Stephens, Humphrey H. Smith, Arthur Pringle, William R. Napier, Thomas H. M. Maurice, George H. de P. Chance; Naval Cadets, James A. Shute, William W. Wilson, William G. Howard, Argentine H. Alington, George D. Ward, Norman H. Carter; Clerk, John S. Annesley; Assistant Clerks, Thomas B. Clarke and Gerald Solflect. Sub-Lieutenant Frank Pierce and Surgeon Thomas E. Honey will be transferred to the Warspite when she is met.

INDIGESTION CURED.

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

MRS. DAVIDSON, Winnipeg, Man.

TO VISIT THE GREAT FAIR

A Number of British Columbians to go as the Guests of Washington.

Who will Constitute the Party—The Honor One That is Much Appreciated.

The informal announcement is made in the Sound papers that His Excellency John H McGraw, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Washington, will visit the World's Fair early next month, taking with him as guests a number of prominent Washingtonians and also a distinguished party of British Columbians; including His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and members of the Provincial Government.

The trip has been under consideration for some time past, but has been delayed from time to time by difficulties in the way of getting Pullman sleeping cars to Chicago and return, but definite arrangements have now been made and the special train will leave Tacoma sometime between May 3 and May 7. When the date is definitely fixed Col. E. M. Carr, Assistant Adjutant General of the National Guards of Washington, will come to British Columbia as the bearer of the formal invitation to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and the Premier, Hon. Theodore Davie.

The Victoria party will be made up about as follows: Lieut.-Governor Dewdney and Mrs. Dewdney, Mr. E. A. Jacob, Col. E. G. Prior, M.P., aide-de-camp to Governor-General; Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D A. G.; Capt. Palmer, quartermaster "C" Battery; Capt. A W. Jones, district paymaster; Capt. P. Æ. Irving, adjutant B.C.B.G.A., and a couple of officers from the war ships, of whom one will be Capt. Hughes Hallett, R.N., of H M. S. Garnet; Hon. C. E Pooley and Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. James Baker, Henry Croft, M.P.P., and Mrs. Croft, John Grant, M.P.P. Hon. Theodore Davie, Hon. F. G. Vernon, and Hon. D. W. Higgins are included in the list of guests, but will not be likely to get away.

The Washington party will be made up of Governor McGraw, Hon. F. H. Luce, lieutenant governor and president of the senate; Brigadier-General A. P. Curry, brigade commander, and staff; Brigadier-General Rossell G. O'Brien, adjutant-general; Col. E. N. Carr, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut.-Col. A. J. Kane, assistant inspector-general; Major E. C. McDonald, military secretary of the governor; Lieut.-Col. Plummer, assistant commissary-general; Lieut.-Col. Taylor, aide-de-camp to the governor, and others. There will be about forty all told, among whom there will be about ten ladies.

The Victoria contingent will meet the party in Seattle, and leave from there to Mission, B. C., thence over the C. P. R. to Winnipeg, the Great Northern to St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern to Chicago. The return trip will be over the Northern Pacific or Great Northern.

The courtesy extended to British Columbians by the State of Washington in making them guests on the occasion, is much appreciated, and the trip is sure to be pleasantly remembered by all those whose good fortune it is to be included in the party.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The programme of the Canadian Military Rifle League matches for 1893 was received yesterday. There are to be four competitions, the dates being May 27, June 10, July 8 and 22, and the ranges 200, 400 and 500 yards for the first and third; and 200, 500 and 600 yards for the second and fourth; seven shots at each range. The position prescribed is, for 200 yards, standing or kneeling; for 400 and 500 yards, prone; and 600 yards, any. One sighting shot will be allowed at each range. The rifle to be used is the Snider.

Entries are to be forwarded on or before May 6, to the Treasurer, Lieutenant A. D. Crooks, Toronto. The fees are $10 for the first and $5 for every subsequent team from any association. The teams are to consist of ten members each, and there is no limit to the number that may be entered. The names are not to be handed in until the day of the match.

There will be four prize lists: 1. For ten men teams; 2 For aggregate of twenty men from any one corps; 3 For the aggregate of thirty men from any one corps; 4. For civilian association teams, a separate prize list being made up from the entrance fees from this source. Besides the above prizes, there will be a badge awarded to each team for competition amongst the members, and "League championship" badges, one gold and two silver, will be awarded the three highest scorers of the whole League.

Trophies presented by Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia, and Lt.-Col. Hon. J. M. Gibson, President of the League, are to be competed for by the members at the D. R. A. meeting at Ottawa, under conditions to be named later.

It is expected that there will be about one hundred and twenty teams competing. There will be tour or five from the Victoria batteries of the B. C. G. A., and probably a civilian team from here. New Westminster is expected to enter two teams; and possibly Nanaimo and Vancouver also will participate. The Militia Department issues ammunition free to all teams.

THE PROVINCIAL MEETING.

The programme committee of the council of the Provincial rifle association will have a meeting in the Secretary's office on Friday evening, to draft a prize list and programme for the annual meeting. As a League match is to take place on the Saturday set for the last day of the association's meeting, a change of date may have to be considered.

ATHLETICS.

THE J. B. A. A. FIELD SPORTS.

The date fixed for the inaugural field day of the James Bay Athletic Association is the 24th of June, a Saturday for which no counter attraction has been arranged. The event is looked forward to with considerable interest by the members of the association, and active training for it will soon be commenced. The programme is yet under discussion, the intention being to make it as comprehensive as possible. One of the probable fixtures is a tug-of-war between the J. B. A. A. and the Brockton Point Athletic Association, to be pulled standing on the turf, and best two pulls in three to win.

THE GUN.

REMARKABLY GOOD SCORES MADE.

The ninth and tenth shoots for the H. P. Company's medal were contested by the cracks of the Union Gun Club at their grounds, Macaulay Point, on Saturday afternoon; each score being at 50 birds. The first score was shot under the disadvantages of a strong wind and blinding rain. At the commencement of the second the wind and rain ceased, and some magnificent shooting was done. Mr. Hewlings won both contests, breaking 93 out of 100, making a run in the second score of 40 without a miss. The scores are as follows:

FIRST SCORE.

F. S. Hewlings	1111111111111111111111111 10111 11111101111110101	45
C. Minor	1011110100101110121111 0101111111111101111111011	39
F. S. Maclure	1011111011111110111011101010 1111111011110110 1110	38
B. H. John	1111011111110100011101111110 11101111110 11111110001	37
J. C. Maclure	0111110101011111100 1101 1100101001111111111	35

SECOND SCORE.

F. S. Hewlings	1111111111111111111111111 1111111111111111101 0111	48
C. W. Minor	1101101111100011101111111 1111111111111111111111	45
F. S. Maclure	0111111111011101101111111	45
H. Coombe	1111111111111111 11111001 0111111100111 1111111110111	44
B. H. John	1110101110010101111111 1111111111111111111101	39
J. C. Maclure	1100011011111101100111011 1111010110111111111111	35

LACROSSE.

RESUMED PRACTICE.

The Victoria Lacrosse club resumed practice yesterday, the fine weather having put the grounds into condition and the players in good spirits. Regular practices will be had from this out, and it is expected that the team will be ready to meet all comers by the time the first match is on.

CRICKET.

JUNIORS VS. SENIORS.

The Victoria Cricket club are arranging a match between teams of members over thirty years, and under thirty years of age, respectively, to take place on the Caledonia grounds on Saturday afternoon. The grounds are in good shape for practice.

FENCING.

A CHANCE FOR JAGUAIMA.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Prof. Henry G. Brown, the English swordsman, and the Earl of Dunraven's private fencing master, who arrived here last Saturday, has issued an open challenge for a stake and purse in a competition of fencing, swordsmanship and boxing. Dave Holland will back him for $4,000.

CIVIC BUSINESS.

There was no special meeting of the City Council last evening as some had expected, and the next meeting will be the regular weekly one on Wednesday. Notice has been given of some interesting new business, which will probably come up then.

Ald. Munn will move the acceptance, with thanks, of Col. Holmes' kind offer of the services of "C" Battery band to give free Saturday concerts.

Ald. Belyea will move the appointment of Thos. Earle, John Teague and D. R. Ker as sewerage commissioners. The first two were on the former board and Mr. Ker's name replaces that of Hon. J. H. Turner.

The site spoken of for the new post office and custom house will come up for discussion on the following motion, of which Ald. Bragg has given notice:

"That whereas it has been rumored that it is the intention of the Dominion Government to purchase a plot of ground at the corner of Government and Humboldt streets, known as the Canada Western hotel site, for the purpose of erecting thereon a post-office and customs house, this council is of the opinion that while such a situation might be proper for the last-named building, it is in every respect unsuitable for the requirements of a post-office.

"That the said reputed site, being on the water front at the extreme southern limit of the business portion of the city, beyond which no extension thereof is possible, it would be neither central nor convenient to the business community, nor to the great majority of the citizens in the residential part of the city, which lies to the northeast of the water front.

"That the unsuitability of such a site referred to would not only be felt at once by the citizens at large, as the business and residential limits must continue, from the topographical nature of the townsite, to extend still further to the northward. The great inconvenience of such a locality for public access would seriously increase with the prospective growth of the city.

"Be it therefore resolved, That his worship the mayor be requested to bring this matter to the notice of the honorable the postmaster-general and the honorable the minister of public works, without delay, with the view that the representation herein may have their favorable consideration, and that a location more desirable and central for the present and future wants of the city than the site referred to may be secured."

DIFFERENCES SETTLED.

NEW YORK, April 23.—A special cable dispatch to the Herald from Cape Hayti says:—At the Mosilla bay conference between President Hippolyte, of Hayti, and President Heureux, of San Domingo, all differences between the two republics were settled. On behalf of Hayti President Hippolyte formally apologized for the encouragement Hayti had given General Luperon in his raid over the San Domingo border. He promised to pay indemnity. President Heureux is satisfied with the apology and promise of indemnity, and has issued orders for the withdrawal of his troops from the border line, and traffic is thus re-opened. An alliance was entered into between the republics, by which they agree to deny the right of refuge in either republic to political exiles from the other. Heureaux also enters into an alliance with Hayti on questions of foreign interference. Under the agreement between President Hippolyte and Heureaux, all hope of the United States securing Samana Bay or the Mole St. Nicholas as a coaling station has been dispelled. The Tell treaty has been revived, under the terms of which the presidents of both republics are bound not to cede either port without the consent of the other.

THE KAISER IN ROME.

ROME, April 24.—It is understood in official circles that the interview yesterday between the Pope and the Emperor of Germany was on the question touching the Catholic Church's attitude in German politics, specially touching the attitude of the German Clerical party toward the imperial policy. The Emperor's friendly conversation and gift of a diamond-studded snuff-box, bearing his portrait, to Cardinal Leodochowski, who favors the triple alliance, are much commented on. The fetes in honor of the silver wedding of King Humbert and Queen Marguerita were continued to-day with a review and grand procession. King Humbert and Emperor William, with their wives and a brilliant cavalcade of royal princes and other dignitaries, rode to the point of review and received an ovation from the vast concourse of people who thronged the streets.