

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1891.

BRITISH COLONISTS.

The French Government cannot understand why the Imperial authorities of Great Britain give such a large amount of consideration to the complaints and representations of such a small number of colonists as are the inhabitants of Newfoundland. If that island were a French colony its inhabitants would be treated in a high-handed manner if they dared to find fault with the policy of the Home Government. They would be told, and not in the most gentle terms, that their part was to submit and obey, and that they were most presumptuous to think of interfering in any way, with the foreign policy of the Republic.

The relation of her colonies to Great Britain is a puzzle to the politicians and the diplomats of all other European countries. Their idea of a colony is a community in every respect subordinate to the parent country—a community to be legislated for and cared for and managed. It is regarded as a possession of the parent country, in the strictest sense of the term—kept for its convenience and its profit. Its inhabitants do not possess the full civil rights of the citizens of the Fatherland; they are looked upon as an inferior class and the privileges of self-government that are extended to them are granted as favors, not as rights. This was the original idea of a colony formed by the people of Great Britain, and this is the one still entertained by all the great powers of the world except Great Britain.

The British have outgrown this idea. They have learned how to hold colonies and how to respect the rights of their inhabitants. The consequence is that Great Britain is the only nation in the world which has a colonial empire, and the only one in which the inhabitants of its dependencies are quite as loyal as are the natives of the parent country.

When the inhabitants of Newfoundland make their demands as boldly and with almost as much confidence as if they were the citizens of an independent country, even intelligent Frenchmen who are well versed in public affairs are wonderstruck, and feel a sort of contempt for the British Government, because it permits a weak dependency to assume such an attitude. But if they looked a little deeper they would see that in the recognition of the rights of all the subjects of the British Sovereign lies the secret of the nation's strength.

British subjects in Canada, in Australia, in the West Indies, in South Africa, and in Newfoundland, are attached to the British Empire because they are sure of fair and considerate treatment at the hands of the Imperial authorities, and because they enjoy the rights of British subjects as a matter of course, as they live on British territory. British freedom would not submit for a day to the treatment which the inhabitants of Cuba, for instance, receive. They would not tolerate the interference in their domestic affairs of the authorities of Great Britain. They believe in their ability to manage their own affairs, and they insist upon their right to do so. They do not consider that their country is the property of Great Britain to be disposed of as its Government shall see fit, without any regard being paid to their rights and their wishes. This is why the course that the Newfoundlanders are pursuing, while it fills Frenchmen with amazement, excites no surprise whatever in Great Britain or in any of her dependencies.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

Bismarck has good reason to realize the truth of the saying, "The whirligig of Time brings in his revenges." When he was in power, and had the world at his feet, he was exceedingly hard on the Socialists. He caused repressive laws to be enacted and he restricted their liberty in many ways. The first thing that the young Emperor did when he threw off the Bismarckian leading-strings was to ameliorate the condition of the Socialists and to cause the laws, enacted to keep them down, to be repealed. This was the first turn of Time's whirligig. It had not made many more revolutions when, in an election to the Reichstag, Bismarck was defeated by a Socialist opponent. At the election for Goettermann, Schnelldorf, a Socialist, a man whose name is now heard outside of Germany for the first time, beat the great but fallen ex-chancellor by a few votes. Schnelldorf did not poll a majority of votes in the constituency as there were other candidates running besides Bismarck and him, so a second election must be held. Bismarck has again consented to run, and the contest will be between him and the Socialist candidate. It will be indeed singular if the able and once powerful statesman is again beaten by the Socialist nobody. This result is by no means improbable, as the Socialists will do their utmost to elect their man, and they will, it is said, have all the assistance which the Government in a quiet way can give them. This Goettermann election is another exemplification of the truth of the saying that "Truth is stranger than fiction." If any one had predicted a few years ago that the day would come when the Great Chancellor, the man of blood and iron, whose word was law in Europe, stripped of his power and his offices, would seek to be elected to a seat in the Reichstag, he would be laughed at as an utterer of wild and even absurd improbabilities. It is surprising to us that any man of any party would stand the slightest chance in an electoral contest with Bismarck in any constituency within the bounds of the German Empire.

VICTORIA'S WANTS.

We trust that the representatives of Victoria in the House of Commons will no longer have cause to complain that their reasonable requests are treated with something that looks very like contempt by the Government of the Dominion. Victoria wants no favors of the Government. It asks for nothing as the price of political support. It stood by Sir John Macdonald's Government at the late election when it believed it had been treated with neglect by its members, and had been refused what, in common justice, it ought to have received. It did this because it believed that the Government's policy was sound, and that the course which Sir John Macdonald proposed to pursue was the one which a self-respecting and self-governing part of the British Empire ought to take.

The representatives of this city, therefore, are not expected to go hat in hand to the Government to sue for political favors, or to claim its gratitude for services rendered, but they are required firmly and respectfully to demand justice for their constituents. The inhabitants of Victoria want nothing from the Government, but what, when its growing importance as a commercial city and the amount of its contribution to the general revenue are considered, ought to have. Indeed, its requirements are so modest that it is somewhat surprising that there is any need to do more than make a simple representation of them to the Government to have them promptly and cheerfully granted.

It will be readily admitted that a city of some twenty-five thousand inhabitants that contributes annually nearly a million dollars to the Federal revenue should have a custom-house which would afford ample accommodation to the collector and his staff of officers, and be from an architectural point of view a credit to the general Government and to the city. The Government knows that the building now used as a custom-house in this city is not in any respect such as a city of Victoria's commercial standing should have. The accommodation it affords is so limited and its appearance is so mean that the citizens are ashamed of it, and the Federal Government ought to be, if it is not.

The same may be said of the Post Office. It is not so large as the business of the capital and the province requires, and in appearance it is not by any means an ornament to the city. If we do not mistake, the building has been more than once reported to the Department as not large enough, and that in other respects, unfit to be used as a post office. Surely, it is not too much for Victoria to ask to have a post-office as commodious and as respectable in appearance as cities in the East, of not half its importance, have readily obtained.

We trust that Messrs. Prior and Eadie will not forget to press upon the Post-Office Department the necessity of giving the clerks salaries proportionate to what young men of the same qualifications are receiving in mercantile houses in this city, and also proportionate to the expense of living on this Pacific Coast. It will be impossible to get a good staff of post-office clerks in Victoria, as long as the men, who occupy the positions, are so poorly paid, that they are continually on the look out for better situations, and as soon as one presents itself the Government's service is abandoned, and inexperienced and, consequently, inefficient youths are placed in the vacant positions. The city delivery, too, should be largely reinforced. Cities that are not more populous and do not cover so large an area have many more carriers. If the number of letter carriers employed by the Department in Winnipeg for instance, is compared with the number allowed this city, the injustice done to Victoria will appear in a very strong light. We trust that Victoria's representatives will have no trouble in getting for it a new Postoffice, and the postal reforms which it so urgently needs.

The Harbor of Victoria requires to be improved. This, the Government will say is an old story. But whose fault is it that the story is old? Should a harbor of Victoria's importance have to ask twice for improvements which every ship master who brings a vessel into it, and every merchant and ship-owner in the province knows that it needs? The harbor is not large and the amount that is required to put it in good condition is comparatively small. It might be supposed that in its own interests the Dominion Government would leave nothing undone that would make so profitable a port as Victoria more efficient and more worthy of the confidence of commercial men. A sufficient sum should be the more cheerfully appropriated for this service, as the enterprising firm of Rithet & Co. have made improvements to the outer harbor, which in the maritime provinces of the East the General Government would be required to undertake.

We trust and hope that the representatives of Victoria's representatives will receive the attention from the different ministers that their importance demands and that this city will be treated justly, if not liberally, by the men in power.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

Jas. H. & W.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. W. S. Gore, for many years the capable and courteous surveyor-general of the province, to the office of Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, will meet with the hearty approval of everyone who has come in contact with that gentleman in his official capacity. A more attentive official could not be found, or one who in his dealings with the public is better informed and more accommodating. He is perfectly well acquainted with the work of the office, and is well versed in all the details of the administration of the public lands of the province. No man knows more than he about the public lands, and no one is better qualified to give the intending settler the information he needs. Independently of the claim which long and faithful service gave Mr. Gore to the position, we are satisfied that the Government could not have found in the whole province a man better qualified than he to perform the important duties of Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works. The appointment is from every point of view an excellent one, and we congratulate the Government on being able to avail themselves of the services of so good a man for the office which they have created.

SIGNIFICANT SILENCE.

Our readers, no doubt, observed that in the speech which President Harrison made in Galveston, taking credit to himself for having inaugurated a policy of reciprocity, not one word was said about reciprocal free trade with the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Harrison completely ignored this country. It would never have been thought from what he said that reciprocity with the United States had been but a few weeks before the issue, and almost the only issue, of an election contest in this Dominion. The President's absolute silence with respect to reciprocity with Canada shows very clearly that it is only the Liberals of this Dominion who regard free trade with the United States as a matter of paramount importance. It is now seen that the President of the Great Republic does not consider this question, which Canadian Liberals made so much of, and which they would have the Canadian people believe they could have for the asking, worth even a mention in a speech, of which reciprocity with the South American republics was the principal and, indeed, almost the sole topic. This silence was most significant, and should convince the Liberals of this country of the folly of making reciprocity an issue at the polls before they have found out whether the Americans are willing to enter into close trade relations with Canada.

The reciprocity which President Harrison advocates can hardly be said to be reciprocity at all. He is willing to admit free duty into the United States only such commodities as the United States does not and cannot produce, and then only on condition that the country entering into the reciprocal arrangement admits American manufactures and breadstuffs free of duty. He will allow the duty to be taken off tropical fruits and sugar and coffee on condition that the tropical country admits American products free. And for this favor the United States expects the Southern Republics to discriminate in its favor against Great Britain, which opens its ports to almost everything that is raised or made in a tropical country without demanding anything in return. It remains to be seen how Great Britain will act when Brazil, say, has a tariff for the United States commodities and another and much heavier tariff for the products of her fields and factories. Will she continue to give for nothing what the United States demands a high price for?

When Mr. Harrison's or rather Mr. Blaine's reciprocity policy is put in operation a very heavy strain will be placed on British free trade. Will the free traders of Great Britain continue to put in practice their principles when they see that countries which are so greatly indebted to the policy which the British have followed, for the prosperity they have enjoyed, turn upon them and return evil for good—when they grant favors to an exacting protectionist nation which they deny to a country which has afforded them for many years a free market? Our opinion is that they will find it necessary to treat those protectionist countries to a taste of their own policy.

If the British nation, exasperated at the unfriendly trade policy of the United States, imposed a discriminating duty on American breadstuffs and provisions in favor of the products of her own dependencies, the American farmer would find that the markets of the South American Republics would not be anything like an equivalent for the loss of the free markets of Great Britain.

There are, however, indications that the South American Republics are not so greatly charmed with the offer made by the United States as President Harrison would have them believe. They are hesitating, and seem to think that American reciprocity is not such a very great boon after all.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

It is a matter of regret that this city was not, in the early days, better laid out. Those who planned it evidently did not see far into the future. It does not appear that they had the faintest conception that Victoria would, in the course of time, grow into a large city. Upon what system they worked, or whether they had any system at all, does not, at this distance of time, very clearly appear. It is quite plain that it was not suspected that the portion of the peninsula south of James Bay would ever become part of the city. Two of the principal streets—Government and Douglas—instead of being carried out to the shore of the Strait, as would have been the case if the townsite had been selected in these days, end at that narrow creek, leaving the

town on the other side of it to grow up at hap-hazard. And the Corporation has not corrected the mistake of those who made the first plan of the city. Individual property-owners have been permitted to lay out streets in the direction that best suited their convenience, and of the width that seemed to them sufficient. These individual property owners made no allowance for the probable future of the city, and paid but little regard to any system of streets. The City Fathers were very indulgent and permitted them to do pretty much as they pleased. The streets running east and west are in almost the same condition as those running north and south. They began at the water's edge and ended nowhere. No one apparently ever dreamed that the city would need eastern outlets to the shore of the peninsula. Fort street, after it left the settled part of the city, appears to have followed some ancient creek, or Indian trail. It winds in and out in the most purposeless kind of way. Here again the city government did not interfere to regulate the opening of streets. There seems to have been no system, either as to direction or width of streets. In course of time Yates street was extended so as to meet one of the windings of the Cadboro Bay road, and Pandora street, one of the first in the city, came to a full stop, the street by accident. The only other outlet to the east except Cadboro Bay road, is the one by the Edmonstone road, a continuation of Bay street, which is narrow and a good deal more crooked than the proverbial man's horn.

This is a state of things that should never have been permitted. The city should have been planned with an eye to its future and on some intelligible system. The main streets should have been run to the city's extreme limits, and all the new streets should be disposed in conformity with the original design. It is too late now to correct all the mistakes that have been made, and to remedy all the evils which neglect has caused. But a good deal can still be done to give the city a better system of streets.

Government street should be continued in, as nearly as possible, a straight line until it reaches Beacon Hill Park. This could have been done at a trifling expense a few years ago, and although to do it now will cost more money, it should be done without any needless delay. Bird Cage Walk should be continued until it merges into Carr street. To do this will require the expropriation of parts of two lots, and these lots can never be purchased so cheaply as at the present time.

Douglas street should be continued across James Bay flats and extended south, parallel with Government street and end at the Park. Cook street is fortunately contained in the same direction, to the water's edge. Where these improvements are made, what may be called the arterial streets of the city, north and south, will pierce its whole length in that direction. The continuation of these streets will greatly improve the appearance of the city and add to the convenience of its inhabitants.

If Pandora street were extended in a direct line to the point where the Oak Bay Avenue joins the Cadboro Bay Road, the city would have a short and pleasant road to one of the most beautiful places in its vicinity. A glance at the plan will show that this improvement can be easily made at a comparatively small cost. It would bring the inhabitants of the north end of the city near the shore of the Strait and would form one of the finest drives in or near the city.

The Corporation should take these matters into their consideration, without any needless delay. The improvements that we have pointed out are all required, and they can never be so easily made, and at such small cost, as at present.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It seems to be the general impression that the new law respecting the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors does not come into operation until the 1st day of January, 1892. This is a mistake. The whole of the Act, except Section 4, is in force now. That section is the part of the law that forbids the opening of places in which liquor is sold from eleven o'clock on Saturday night until one o'clock on Monday morning. The fine for selling between these hours is not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for the first offence, and not less than \$30 nor more than \$100 for the second offence. The sections of the law which make it an offence punishable by fine to sell liquor to a "drunkard," or to any intoxicated person, are now in full operation. The definition of drunkard by the statute is any person who, "by excessive drinking of liquor, misrepresents, wastes, or lessens his estate, or greatly injures his health, or endangers or interrupts the peace and happiness of his family."

ITALY IS SURPRISED.

Because the United States Shows No Fear of That Country's Fleet.

London, April 23.—According to Rome advices, the Italian premier gave Baron Fava a cool welcome. Radini appreciates that he has made a blunder, and is anxious to throw the blame on Fava. It is reported in Rome that the only question now affecting the cabinet is how to get out of the American difficulty with the least disgrace. The latest dispatches from Imperiali, at Washington, are said to foreshadow what indemnity will be paid to the families of the massacred Italians, the temper of the American people being such that Congress would not dare to make an appropriation. Imperiali has forwarded statements that have greatly surprised the cabinet, showing as they do, that no fear is felt whatever of Italy's fleet.

A Winnipegger's Opinion. The following is taken from a letter from Mr. D. Davis, Winnipeg, Man.—"Being persuaded by a client that this morning a terrible snow-cold, I was entirely carried by the use of two bottles."

AMERICAN NEWS.

Russia's Portion in the Coming Arbitration of the Behring's Sea Question.

Frightful Fire at St. Paul—One Man and Sixty Horses Roasted to Death.

Russia's Sealing Rights. New York, April 22.—The Herald's St. Petersburg special says: Secretary Blaine should make no mistake about the position of Russia in the coming arbitration of the Behring's Sea question. I know the views of the government, although it would not be fair to hold it responsible for my words. In the first place there is nothing on record to show that Russia intended to convey to the United States any special rights in the open waters of Behring's Sea. The Alaska purchase treaty was nearly sunk. The Birdstone is still at Pisagua. The American bark Lottie Moore had her yards shot away and the British bark Strathairn had her mizen shrouds shot away. During the engagement the Chilean admiral's flagship dropped shell into the coal depot and set it on fire. A fortnight later, when the Arthur Stone left it was still on fire. All around the ship barges were at anchor, and the people of the town took refuge in the houses. The coasted by while walking up the beach, and counted 18 dead bodies. The day the rebels captured the town there was a frightful explosion. The rebels were on the slope of the hill and began dropping shell into the town. Half a dozen families were killed. The warehouse in which were stored 75 cases of dynamite. A shell dropped into the warehouse exploding the dynamite and blowing the building and all the women and children into the air. The concussion made all the vessels roll as in a storm.

St. Paul Stable Fire. St. Paul, April 22.—St. Paul was visited by a disastrous and fatal fire, to-night. A tramp crawled into the big livery stable of J. H. Cook, who has omnibus lines in the principal cities of the country, and set fire to the barn while smoking. Flames soon enveloped the entire building, a large two-story and a half structure, in which there were more than 100 horses and a large number of carriages and other vehicles. The horses were driven out of the building, but flames drove the men back and 60 horses were roasted to death. The cries of the horses as they were burning sounded almost human. They could be seen through flames and smoke, rearing and kicking, and at every lunge large pieces of flesh dropped from their bodies. A few of them, terribly burned, escaped from the building and ran about the streets for a few minutes and then dropped dead. The fire was extinguished the charred body of a man was found. It proved to be that of William Stapleton, a hostler, who had lost his life while trying to save the horses. Three valuable horses belonging to a theatrical troupe playing in St. Paul, were burned, as was also the fire engine used by the company in their play. The total loss will be about \$75,000; \$20,000 insurance.

Great Fire in Denver. DENVER, April 22.—A terrible fire is raging in the establishment of Davis & Crosswell, Blake street. They are the largest manufacturers of machinery in the West. The fire is spreading to Robinson's stereotyping foundry and the Republican job office. The loss will be very large.

Fainted From Joy. WASHINGTON, April 23.—Elizabeth Millerhill, of Frederick county, Va., fainted in the treasury department, this afternoon, just after she signed a receipt for \$4,343.17, and received the checks for the same. The money was due, under the Bowman act, for property destroyed by the Federal army during the war. The claim has been pending for years.

The Scottsblair Riots. SCOTTSBLAIR, Pa., April 23.—The latest reports concerning the riot at the Adelaide plant of the Frick Co., last night, is that none of the prisoners injured will die. Sheriff McCormick was badly wounded. He says that but for the timely arrival of the troops he and his deputies would have been killed. All is quiet to-day at Adelaide, and no trouble is feared from other parts of the region.

The Bombardment of Pisagua. NEW YORK, April 23.—The British ship Andromeda, Capt Andrews, arrived here to-day, 81 days from Pisagua, Chili. Capt. Andrews reports that while his ship was there, taking on a cargo of nitrate of soda, 500 or more of the inhabitants of the city took refuge on board during the bombardment of the town. Many shells passed over the vessel.

A Drunken Brute. CINCINNATI, April 23.—At 2 o'clock this p. m., Geo. Graber, a porter employed in a Vine street restaurant, walked into a house occupied by his wife and five children. He began by abusing his wife, and ended by shooting her dead. He then fired a bullet through his own head and in a few minutes was a corpse. The couple have not been living together for some time owing to Graber's dissolute habits.

Drowned in a Sewer. NEW YORK, April 23.—A remarkable accident occurred this afternoon, resulting in the death of John Callahan. A flood of rain backed up the water in front of 143 East 23rd street, and the sewer hole there was opened to let the water escape. Callahan came along and in some manner slipped and fell into the hole. The rushing water carried his body away before an effort could be made to save the unfortunate man. The body was not recovered.

U. S. Immigration Laws. WASHINGTON, April 23.—Collector Benedict, at Burlington, Vt., encloses in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, a report from an immigration inspector at Montreal, who states that during a period of ten days thirty-three carloads of immigrants had arrived at Montreal, about one-third of whom were destined for the United States. F. A. Woodbridge, collector at Newport, Vt., reports that 400 immigrants per day pass through that port for the United States. Most of these, however, he says, are Canadians, who work in the New England factories, and are said to be returning to Canada. Neither collectors have any definite plan to suggest to prevent this immigration in violation of the law, but Collector Benedict suggests that if an immigration inspector is stationed at Montreal, he might try to prevent the immigrants from the United States and in other ways help the United States authorities.

Mail and Fitzsimmons Watched. CHICAGO, April 22.—Bob Fitzsimmons and Jim Hall signed articles to-night to fight to a finish, Marquis Queensberry rules, with four-ounce gloves for a purse of \$12,000, in either Minneapolis or St. Paul on July 22. Conditions of the fight are that \$1,000 of the \$12,000 is to go to the loser, and that each shall deposit \$1,500 to guar-

HOT TIMES IN CHILI.

Close Calls Upon a British Ship—Bombardment of Pisagua—Fearful Explosions. SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The British bark Arthur Stone arrived from Pisagua, Chili, this afternoon, and Captain Adams says he never wants to see that port again. While the bark was in Pisagua the crew saw bullets come on board like a shower of hail. The Arthur Stone was ordered to leave port, but Captain Adams decided to stay and finally got a load. He had to leave without clearance papers, and will have some trouble entering at this port. He is talking about the trouble Captain Adams said: "During the fighting the shell struck the British bark Birdstone between wind and water, and she was nearly sunk. The Birdstone is still at Pisagua. The American bark Lottie Moore had her yards shot away and the British bark Strathairn had her mizen shrouds shot away. During the engagement the Chilean admiral's flagship dropped shell into the coal depot and set it on fire. A fortnight later, when the Arthur Stone left it was still on fire. All around the ship barges were at anchor, and the people of the town took refuge in the houses. The coasted by while walking up the beach, and counted 18 dead bodies. The day the rebels captured the town there was a frightful explosion. The rebels were on the slope of the hill and began dropping shell into the town. Half a dozen families were killed. The warehouse in which were stored 75 cases of dynamite. A shell dropped into the warehouse exploding the dynamite and blowing the building and all the women and children into the air. The concussion made all the vessels roll as in a storm."

A FLORAL WELCOME.

The President Bombarded With Bouquets of Roses Upon Arriving in Los Angeles. LOS ANGELES, April 22.—The presidential party arrived in Los Angeles at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The cars were laden with fragrant flowers and California fruits. At every station where stops were made flowers and oranges in baskets and bunches were handed up to those on the platform of the observation car, and the train moved away showers of blooming roses and orange blossoms poured on the President. At Pomona the President made short speeches and was showered with flowers. Cheer followed cheer as the President alighted with Governor Marshall and walked through a line of policemen to a profusely decorated carriage drawn by four horses. Military and civic organizations had been forming along the principal streets, and as the President's carriage passed they waved their hats and cheered. The train stopped at the Pomona station, where the grand stand had been erected, and the President and his party were met by a large number of people. The train was profusely decorated with flowers and bunting, and several thousand people were packed in a solid mass around the grand stand.

A FLORAL PARADE.

From the city hall the President and party were driven to the Hollenbeck Hotel, where they dined privately. To-night, when the city turned out to the public reception given the President at Hazard Pavilion, the exterior and interior of the building were decorated with flowers, and the entire front of the stage was covered with roses, and in places wild flowers were piled three feet deep. Two floral pyramids four feet high were on either side of the stage.

A PACIFIC FAIRY LAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—There is no doubt that the first view which the Presidential party will have of San Francisco at night and in the morning will be a brilliant one. The city will be all aglow with fire will glow on high peaks, the water front will be bright with its widespread illumination. Rigging of ships will be utilized to hold up myriads of welcoming lights, beaconing the Presidential party across the bay by the Charleston will appear, the centre of the marine display, its 500 incandescent lights, and its six monster search lights of 16,000 candle power each, illuminating the water around with the brilliancy of day. The city will be all aglow from the level of the bay to the summits of its crowning hills. Its ascending streets will appear distinctly to the eyes of the Presidential party as if they were outlined by fire, while from the lower levels of the city, from the business centers, will stream upward into the night the combined effulgence of all sources of illumination there provided. A score of hills, with all that intervenes will shine.

The ferryboat which will bring the party to the city will be ablaze from one end to the other with electric lights. The cabins will be handsomely and profusely decorated with flowers, bunting and messages of welcome. While the boat is crossing the bay, salutes will be fired. If the city looks as brilliant as it is apprehended, the indications are that the entrance to its streets will not disappoint Presidential eyes. Market street will be one mass of illuminations, flags and banners from Italy to pavilion. This display can be more accurately described as the work of decoration proceeds. Conspicuous of effects to be produced is progressing.

Concerning the marine display of Saturday night, it is said that everything available at Mare Island will come down and take a place in the bay. The Pacific yacht fleet, the San Francisco fleet and the Corvates are being near at hand, illuminated and decorated. Large sailing ships in the harbor and steamships and other steam vessels in port will all be especially decorated with lights arranged in more or less striking designs. Ferry ships will be brilliantly lighted.

Assurances are received that the marine pageant by day on Tuesday will not be less brilliant than this night review. The review of the shipping. Bunting will take the place of colored lights.

An Historic Vegetable.

The onion is an historic vegetable having been brought from India to Palestine, as its names in Sanscrit and Hebrew testify. It was also used, as far back as can be traced, by the Greeks, Romans and Egyptians. It is found in a wild state to-day in many parts of Asia.

COVERED WITH ARMOR.

An Ingenious Method of Protecting a Cow.

The Animal Was Exposed to Indian Baiting and Her Owner Clothed Her in a Complete Coat of Mail.

A late copy of the Buffalo Gap (S. D.) Mirror gives an account of an ingenious invention of a citizen of that place, Brookitt Ferguson. We learn from the Mirror's excellent account that Mr. Ferguson is a blacksmith, having a shop in Cheyenne avenue, and living with his wife and family in the suburbs. He has long been known to his fellow-townsmen as a most ingenious man and has been responsible for several inventions of more or less merit, among them being a safety catch on mine-hoisting apparatus. We claim no expert knowledge on mine-hoisting machinery, says the New York Tribune, but we should say that a dogcatch must be a very important thing about the mouth of the shaft, and it can not be pleasant to have dogs constantly tumbling down on the miners.

But Mr. Ferguson's present invention is something of an improvement from mining as possible. He has lived on the frontier (though born in Connecticut) and been through several Indian disturbances. In these he has always lost a stock-raiser, he has been in the habit of keeping a cow and sometimes a calf or two. These the Indians have invariably swooped down upon and killed. Buffalo Gap is situated only a few miles west of the Bad lands, and when the late trouble began it instantly occurred to Mr. Ferguson that it probably meant the loss of another cow, as he owned one of these useful and nutritious animals. The thought was depressing, and he began to cast about for some plan to prevent the coming sacrifice, if possible. While turning the matter over in his mind Mr. Ferguson happened to glance in an illustrated copy of "Don Quixote." He had scarcely opened the volume when the idea came to him: Why not construct a bullet-proof armor for his cow? To think is to act with Brookitt Ferguson, and inside of thirty minutes he had the patent sketch of his shop and was busy hammering out thin plates for her back.

Mr. Ferguson is a rapid workman, and at the end of a week's time he had the cow clad in complete mail. Her body was covered with large plates, and her neck, head and legs with smaller ones, all carefully articulated so that she could walk, lie down, and indeed perform all ordinary movements with ease. In the helmet holes were, of course, left for eyes and mouth, though these were no larger than were absolutely necessary, and had she been as belligerently inclined as the knights of Branksome hall she would have "drunk the red wine through the helmet barred." Unlike the ghost of Hamlet's father she wore her heavier downy horns. Mr. Ferguson most ingeniously fastened sharp steel points, thus rendering her armed as well as protected. Mr. Ferguson had considerable difficulty in devising a suitable covering for her tail. Plates were found out of the question. Finally, however, he hit on the plan of winding her tail with wire, like a garden hose, and he found that it worked admirably. It was flexible and afforded reasonable protection. The complete armor weighed about three hundred pounds. When every thing was finished the cow was led out to the Ferguson homestead and allowed to graze about in the neighborhood on the dry prairie grass, there being but little snow. She soon became accustomed to the coat of mail and paid no attention to it. Twice a day she would go into Buffalo Gap to drink at the town pump, and it was an interesting sight to see her come stalking down the center of the main street clanking her armor and occasionally switching the steel-covered sides with her garden-hose tail. The other town cows gave her a wide berth, and the most important part of the whole affair is that the armor was brought into actual test several times and was not found wanting. She had it on but two days when Big Short and some twenty hostiles bore down on her and began firing. It is estimated that they wasted one hundred and fifty rounds of cartridges on her. She remained standing through the bombardment, but stood and contentedly chewed her cud and occasionally switched her tail, as if it were, insulated tail. The Indians finally retired disgruntled. Several other attempts were made on her, all equally unsuccessful. She was the only cow in the neighborhood that was not killed. Since peace has been declared Mr. Ferguson has removed the armor and laid it away for the next outbreak.

The Unemployed in Australia. "The streets of Melbourne and Sydney," says a gentleman from Australia, "swarm with the unemployed. They are not vicious or lazy—on the contrary are many of them, intelligent to a degree." It is common to find among this army of unemployed graduates of English universities—young men in culture, whose families stand high in social circles at home. They are lured to Australia by the romantic charm that seems to envelop new countries at a distance, and they expect to secure a competence in a very brief time. They go there, live high while their money lasts, and only learn their mistake when every shilling is gone. I could secure the services of 1,500 intelligent, young, healthy men for a week and half. The ranches are cluttered with help, and experienced help at that."

An Historic Vegetable. The onion is an historic vegetable having been brought from India to Palestine, as its names in Sanscrit and Hebrew testify. It was also used, as far back as can be traced, by the Greeks, Romans and Egyptians. It is found in a wild state to-day in many parts of Asia.

When Time is Done. "Hereafter in a better world than this, I shall desire more love and know you," says You Like it.

Now and again, and the thronging street hastening through our daily round, our pulses to unthought measures beat, To see some face of old acquaintance, Such as we have lost to sight, Whence we muse: "How fair a soul to now and again, in quiet peaceful hours, Some precious page will steal our away!"

The while we read we feel life's drama, Of seed folk whose days are nearly run, Glimmering through our daily round, our pulses to unthought measures beat, To see some face of old acquaintance, Such as we have lost to sight, Whence we muse: "How fair a soul to now and again, in quiet peaceful hours, Some precious page will steal our away!"

"To touch that robe of white, Live in that presence bright, Why dwell we not near that sweet saint?"

Now and again the patient waiting face Of seed folk whose days are nearly run, Glimmering through our daily round, our pulses to unthought measures beat, To see some face of old acquaintance, Such as we have lost to sight, Whence we muse: "How fair a soul to now and again, in quiet peaceful hours, Some precious page will steal our away!"

Once and forever, from beyond the sun Shall come the light to show all longings Their never-forgotten, their loved and lost, one;

And thus great promise give That all on earth who live Shall love and knowledge have when— W. Henry Winslow, in Youth's Companion.

WHEN TIME IS DONE.

"Hereafter in a better world than this, I shall desire more love and know you," says You Like it.

Now and again, and the thronging street hastening through our daily round, our pulses to unthought measures beat, To see some face of old acquaintance, Such as we have lost to sight, Whence we muse: "How fair a soul to now and again, in quiet peaceful hours, Some precious page will steal our away!"

The while we read we feel life's drama, Of seed folk whose days are nearly run, Glimmering through our daily round, our pulses to unthought measures beat, To see some face of old acquaintance, Such as we have lost to sight, Whence we muse: "How fair a soul to now and again, in quiet peaceful hours, Some precious page will steal our away!"

A MOTHER-IN-LAW.