

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895.
THE JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Every citizen of Victoria should regard the Jubilee Hospital as an indispensable institution—as an institution that must be kept in an efficient condition. The destitute, sick and those who are seriously injured by accident, or while engaged in their ordinary business, must be well looked after. To provide a place in which they can be properly treated and can receive the skilled attention that their cases require, is not a matter of expediency that can be attended to or neglected as suits the whim or the convenience of the community. It is a duty which must be performed under all circumstances, in hard times as well as in good times. No head of a family is excused for neglecting those of his household who are sick or maimed, because he is not quite so well off this year as he was last year. Those afflicted with illness and those who are injured by accidents must be attended to. No excuse, except absolute destitution, will be listened to for neglecting them and leaving them to suffer and pine away for the want of the necessities and the attention that their condition requires. And it is the same with the community. The Government and the Corporation stand in the place of the head of the household. They are in duty bound to take care of those who are not in a condition to take care of themselves, and individual citizens are also in duty bound to do all in their power to keep the governing bodies up to their duty in this regard, and to make sacrifices, if sacrifices are required, to aid those bodies when they, for want of means, fall short of doing all that humanity requires.

Every member of the community should feel that it is very far indeed from being a matter of indifference to him or her whether the hospital is kept up or not, or whether or not it is doing all the good it is capable of doing. He or she is to a certain and quite an appreciable extent responsible for the condition of the hospital, whether it is well supported or not and whether or not it is efficient and properly conducted. The sick and the wounded who are without sufficient means to procure the attendance, the medicine and the comforts that they need are the wards of the community, and common humanity, to say nothing of Christianity, demands that they shall be well looked after and properly treated.

The report of the President of the Jubilee Hospital informs the community that it requires twenty-five thousand dollars a year to maintain the institution in good working order. This is comparatively a small sum. The hospital depends for support on the contributions of the Corporation of the City of Victoria and the Government of the Province, the revenue derived from patients who are able and willing to pay, and the freewill offerings of the humane and the benevolent. The hospital has no other source of revenue. As it opens its doors to the destitute sick of the city, and as they readily avail themselves of its advantages, it follows that the Corporation, on whom the care of that class devolves, should contribute to the maintenance of the hospital at least in proportion to the number of free city patients who occupy the wards. If the greater number of free patients are from the city, then the city should pay the greater part of the money required for the use of free patients. The Government, it is evident, contributes as much towards the maintenance of the hospital as could be expected of it. The amount contributed by those who can afford to pay wholly or in part for the benefits they receive from the hospital must depend in a very great measure on the way in which the institution is managed. We are gratified to be able to say that we have heard from patients who have been all their lives accustomed to the comforts of a good home that they were well pleased with the treatment they received while in the hospital. They were as comfortable as their condition allowed, and they were attended to with the utmost care and consideration by the medical officer and his staff. It is discouraging to find that the contributions from individuals fell off last year. This may be in consequence of the hard times, or it may be caused by the decrease in the interest felt in the hospital by the public. We trust that this is not the case. The directors, let them be ever so zealous and efficient, cannot afford to do without the active sympathy and the substantial assistance of the people. And they are in need of all the help they can get at this moment. The hospital is, we find, in debt for washing, for coal, for bread, for milk, for groceries, for coal oil, for meat, for linen, and for other supplies. A private household that is in debt for articles of daily use like these is looked upon as being in a bad way. It must be the same with a hospital. It should be in a position to pay its household bills punctually every month, and the community should see to it that it is in such a position. How can directors do their work cheerfully and effectively when they find themselves without the means to pay promptly for the necessities used in the institution. They should not be placed in such an unpleasant and embarrassing position. It is evident that the management is not extravagant. It has kept down expenses well. Should not an effort be made to increase the voluntary contributions? Should there not be an efficient and zealous corps of collectors who would take a pride in having the hospital supplied with every necessary? We feel confident if such a corps were to work diligently they would do much to put the hospital in a better financial condition than it is at present, and consequently to make it more efficient. It is to be hoped that the Corporation will be alive to its duty in the matter of hospital

maintenance. If its contributions were in proportion to the benefits which the city receives from the hospital, it would soon be financially in a flourishing condition. The sum required to make the receipts equal to the expenditure is by no means large, and it could, if a vigorous effort were made by all concerned, be soon raised.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The Marquis of Salisbury must have had a good deal of difficulty in forming a Ministry. The task is by no means an easy one when the party from which the material is to be taken is homogeneous, but its difficulties must be greatly increased when the members of a new Cabinet are to be chosen from two parties, or rather two divisions of a party which has been formed for a special purpose.

It must be remembered that the Liberal Unionists have been careful to keep themselves distinct from the Conservatives. They have worked loyally with the Conservatives to maintain the integrity of the Empire, but they have been most desirous that the people of Great Britain should know that they are still Liberals. Many of them would be greatly offended if they were seriously told that they had turned Tory. The Liberal-Unionist constituencies exhibit the same spirit. Many Gladstonians knew how tender they were on this point, and they did their best to weaken Mr. Chamberlain's following by representing in their stump speeches and newspaper articles that he had turned his coat and was a greater Tory than the Tories who had inherited their principles with their estates. Lord Salisbury had to take care that in forming his Government he would not arouse the jealousy of his Liberal-Unionist allies. It will be observed that he has taken both the Liberal-Unionist leaders, the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain, into his cabinet. Besides these two leading men he has chosen four or five more Liberal-Unionists to be his colleagues in the Government. The Liberal-Unionists in the present Parliament number sixty, and the Conservatives are more than 270 strong. Although the Liberal-Unionists are considerably less than a fourth of Lord Salisbury's following in Parliament, a third and perhaps more of his Government are men of that group. This ought to satisfy the Liberal-Unionists both in Parliament and in the country.

The probability is that in the new House of Commons, soon to be elected, the Conservatives will bear a greater proportion to its Liberal-Unionist members than they do in the present House. The prospect now is that the Liberals will be badly beaten and that Lord Salisbury will have in it a far larger majority than Mr. Gladstone had after the general election of 1892. There seems to be a prospect that when the Government goes to the country the Liberal-Unionists will cease to be a distinct party. An examination of the personnel of the new Government leads to the conclusion that the alliance is at an end and that a fusion of parties has taken place or will soon take place. However, there is little use in forming surmises on the subject, for it will very soon be known what are the precise relations that now exist between the Conservatives and the division of the late Opposition that went by the name of Liberal-Unionist.

MR. MARTIN'S LETTER.

After the Ottawa Citizen's interview with the Hon. Mr. Oulmet had been published, Mr. Joseph Martin, M. P. for the city of Winnipeg, addressed a letter to the same paper, the greater part of which was telegraphed to the Winnipeg Daily Tribune. As the letter is one of considerable importance in the discussion of the Manitoba School Question, we reproduce it as it appears in the Tribune:

OTTAWA, June 25.—Hon. Mr. Martin has prepared the following letter to the press on Oulmet's interview. After quoting Oulmet he says: "There has been all along a serious misunderstanding between the Roman Catholic church and the people of Manitoba if the above is an accurate statement of the position of the church."

"I suppose, however, that we must take for granted that Col. Oulmet is in a position to formulate the wishes of Roman Catholics in connection with this question. If so then I may say at once that there is no need of any remedial legislation in order to bring about such a state of affairs. I believe that the people of Manitoba would be willing to give to the Roman Catholic church all that is asked for. Everybody wishes that there should be no coercion on the part of the Dominion parliament, and if the demands of the minority are correctly expressed by the minister, I am very much at sea in my acquaintance with the views of the Manitoba people if they will not bring about of their own accord all that is asked."

"When I introduced the school bill of 1890, I pointed out that in so far as it provided for religious exercises in the schools, it was, in my opinion, defective. I am one of those who deny the right of the state to interfere in any respect to matters of religion. I said then, and I still think that the clause of the 1890 act, which provides for certain religious exercises is most unjust to Roman Catholics. If the state is to recognize religion in its school legislation, such recognition as is accorded to Protestants only, and, in fact, only to a majority of Protestants, is to my mind rank tyranny. The desire of those with whom I think in this matter is to eliminate every question of religious nature from the school laws and to make of the schools purely secular."

"This has not been done in Manitoba and that course is apparently not supported by a majority of the people there. That being so, surely it will be admitted that the nature of religious exercises or religious teachings (I am unable to make any clear distinction between the two) should be such as is agreeable to the consciences of those whose money is taken to support the schools."

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ST. ANN'S ACADEMY.

The large hall of St. Ann's Academy presented a very charming appearance yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the presentation of prizes and announcements of the progress made by the young ladies attending the academy during the year. As usual the music was a particularly pleasant feature of the occasion. The following was the programme:

- Marche Militaire—Pianos, Misses B. Nuttall, N. Drummond; harp, Miss Florence Hayward; 1st violin, Misses E. S. Hall, V. Kenyon; 2nd violin, Misses D. S. Hall, F. Dickinson; guitars, Misses C. Cameron, L. Spring; mandolins, Misses G. A. Brown, Solo and chorus—"We Gladly Hail Your King Days"—We Gladly Hail Your King Days.

In the absence of Bishop Lemmens, Rev. Father Nicolay, president. Graduating honors were conferred on two young ladies, Miss Alice Mellon and Miss Anna Sullivan. The gold medal presented by the Governor-General was worthily won by Miss Evelyn Johnson, who had the honor of making the greatest improvement in arithmetic. Miss Evelyn Johnson also captured the gold medal presented by Chief Justice Davie, for good conduct and application, the young lady having also to her credit first prize in physical geography and philosophy, and second in book keeping and algebra. Miss V. Kenyon won the gold medal presented by Mrs. Gosnell; Miss Sarah Lewis the gold medal presented by Mrs. S. Perry Mills, and Miss Edna Davey the gold medal for good conduct, while the gold cross for religious instruction went to Miss Annie O'Sullivan.

Following is the full list of medals and premiums: Gold cross for religious instruction, Miss Annie O'Sullivan; premium presented by Messrs. Hibben & Co., Miss Alice Mellon, for religious instruction. Governor-General's gold medal presented by Mrs. E. K. Nuttall, for improvement in arithmetic. Gold medal presented by Chief Justice Davie, Miss Evelyn Johnson, for good conduct and application. Gold medal presented by Mrs. S. Perry Mills, Miss Edna Davey, for good conduct, while the gold cross for religious instruction went to Miss Annie O'Sullivan.

SEVENTH GRADE.—Miss Evelyn Johnson: Excellence: 1 rhetoric, 1 composition, 1 history, 1 philosophy; 2 vocal music; 1 painting, 1 second grade. Miss Estelle Aikman: 1 literature, 1 history, 1 rhetoric, 1 bookkeeping, 1 arithmetic and arithmetic. Miss Mollie Patton: 3 rhetoric, 1 composition, 1 bookkeeping, 1 history and piano, 1 seventh grade.

SIXTH GRADE.—Miss Bessie Nuttall: 1 rhetoric, 1 composition, 1 physiology; 2 arithmetic and grammar; 1 penmanship; 1 spelling, 1 geography; 2 arithmetic. Miss Jennie Lein: 1 arithmetic; 2 grammar and physiology. Miss Louise Macdonald: 1 spelling; 2 rhetoric and composition.

FIFTH GRADE.—Miss Dollie Sehl: 1 geography; 2 spelling and grammar; 1 arithmetic; 1 history; 1 grammar and composition. Miss Mabel Davidson: 2 grammar and arithmetic; 1 penmanship; 1 May Allen, 3 Christian doctrine.

FOURTH GRADE (1st Division)—May McMahon, 1 excellence, 1 spelling, 1 geography, 1 arithmetic, 1 writing, 1 piano, 1 plain sewing. Nora Drumond, 1 grammar and arithmetic, 2 history and geography. Cecily Lloyd, 1 grammar and penmanship, 2 arithmetic, 1 history, 1 Josephine Marboeuf, 1 one line, 2 geography and composition, 2 spelling and grammar, 1 arithmetic, 1 geography and history, 2 arithmetic, 1 spelling, 1 spelling, 2 geography and plain sewing, 3 composition.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A Movement on Foot to Have a Cemetery Established at Langford Plains.

The Big Orange Demonstration on the Twelfth—Installations and Social Events.

Several secret societies have inaugurated a combined movement to secure a burying ground to be set aside for their own use. Already 150 acres at Langford Plains have been bonded through Mr. Beaumont Boggs, and all the societies are invited to join in the undertaking. A company will be formed to manage the cemetery. The ground is beautifully situated on the shores of Florence lake.

Hope lodge, Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., will install officers on Tuesday night, Past Chief of Honor Mrs. Lester officiating. All members are urged to be present. The joint committee from the A. O. U. W. and Degree of Honor lodges, to receive and entertain the G. M. W. on the occasion of his visit about July 24, will meet in the office of Bro. T. Hooper, Government street, on Friday next at 8 p. m.

Alexandra lodge 116 Sons of England, will celebrate its fifth birthday on Wednesday next in Sir William Wallace hall. All Sons of England and their families are requested to attend at 8:15. A good time is promised. Visiting brethren are specially invited.

One of the largest celebrations in the history of Orangeism in this province will be that of the approaching Twelfth of July. Tacoma will send 500 brethren and many will come from Seattle. The A. P. A. expects, it is said, to turn out 1,000 strong, there will be 800 from Vancouver, the Fraser river and Westminister lodges, while Nanaimo, Wellington and other provincial lodges will swell the crowd. Dalton McCarly, M. P., Q. C., has been invited for the occasion. Sports and other attractions will make the day a memorable one.

At the regular meeting of Columbia lodge No. 2, I. O. F., on Wednesday evening, the following brothers were elected trustees for the ensuing term: J. H. Meldrum, H. Miller, James Pope. The following were elected delegates to the Board of Union: James Pope, J. H. Meldrum, A. Henderson, F. Taylor, H. Waller. The officers of this lodge will be installed at the next meeting by Grand Master Holmes, assisted by grand officers. Dominion lodge will install on Thursday, and Peerless lodge on Friday evening.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

It would have required a legal light of considerable ability to have settled all the questions that arose at the meeting called in the Oak Bay district, yesterday, to elect school trustees. In the first place a question was raised as to whether or not the chairman, Mr. Watson, could preside as he had no landed interest in the district. It was finally decided in the negative, and Mrs. Graham was elected to fill the position. Mr. Graham taking the office of secretary.

The next question was as to how many trustees were to be elected, some having one opinion and some having another. Three were finally settled upon as the proper number and Mrs. J. Moody, D. H. McNeill, R. T. Williams and C. Piper were nominated. One of the voters at once questioned the right of Mrs. Moody to occupy the position, but as all were uncertain they decided to go ahead. At the close of the poll it was determined to refer the whole matter to the superintendent of education, so that the result is not yet known. According to the school act a lady cannot hold the position of trustee in a rural district, provided the election will probably be declared illegal and a new day set for another trial.

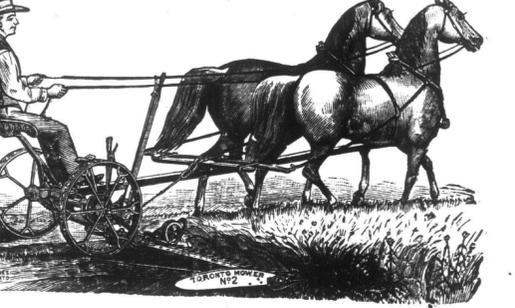
The first ingredient in conversation is truth; the next, good sense; the third, good humor; and the fourth, wit.—Sir W. Temple.

Laughter is day, and sobriety is night; a smile is the twilight that hovers gently between both, more bewitching than either.—H. W. Beecher.

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