Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1886.

CHINESE RESTRICTION.

The Knights of Labor, in an address presented to Sir John Macdonald yesterday, spoke of the provisions of the Chinese restriction as being evaded in this province because of the unwillingness of those whose duty it is to enforce them. We must say that we think this statement could not be maintained, and that any waste of effect in the result will come rather from the inefficacy of the measure itself than from any lack of proper observance on the part of those deputed to see that its provisions are carried out. That the result of Chinese immigration is malific can hardly now be reasonably questioned—the experience of British Columbia being but a repetition of that of California and the Australian colonies. In the eastern states the reasons for the complaint of California were not credited or, rather, not properly appreciated. In Eastern Canada the cry of British Columbia against Chinese was imputed to laziness, jealousy, and a host of similar incentives, by those who not seeing the evils of the class of immigration spoke without knowing or perhaps caring, and spoke with all the positivism that marks irresponsible utterances. The objection to this race of people which first found voice here many years ago would have borne fruit far earlier had it not been that there was an element in British Columbia which not directly experiencing the evil results of Chinese labor had no sympathy with those who did, and thus prevented unity of action and delayed the advent of what would, had it came before the completion of the C. P. R., have undoubtedly served as a spur to increased immigration of white settlers. The Chinese are too conservative a race to desire to adopt the manners and customs of a foreign race, and keep aloof from these even while living in their midst. If, as the Knights assert, the Chinese Restriction act fails to meet the end for which it is presumed it to have been enacted, the true remedy lies in the suggestion made farther on in their address that in all government works and public works of any kind, it be a special stipulation that no Chinese be employed. If this were done the inducements offered to these people would cease, and with such would cease their immigration, for they came for employment—to make money and go home again; and the thought of making homes for themselves, and settling permanently never enters their heads. The Canadian Pacific is now finished, and will quickly bring a surplus of white labor for any kind of work, no matter of what magnitude, so that the excuse that white labor is scarce cannot be advanced as it has been before when such labor has been easily obtainable. The true panacea in the exclusion of Chinese from employment on all public works, and if this is consistently done Chinese immigration to British Columbia will be practically prohibited.

RIEL'S GHOST.

Louis Riel is dead and buried these many months. He suffered death at the hands of the common hangman. His crime was treason to the government of the Dominion. The house of commons affirmed the justice of his punishment in the largest majority ever given by that body. Among those who voted with the majority was the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, former liberal leader, and many reformers. Mr. Blake, unfortunately for his party, voted for the minority—he was, in fact, the mover of the resolution to condemn the execution. The recent election at Chambly is regarded as a test of public sentiment in the French province on the Riel matter. It will be fortunate for the reformers if it has not committed their party to the policy of race and, perhaps as enunciated by the rouges of Quebec. When Hon. Mr. Chapleau was speaking at Chambly a hangman's noose was shaken in his face and he was referred to as "that hangman Chapleau." Two portraits of Riel labeled "Martyr," were displayed on either side of the secretary of state and his position was rendered so uncomfortable to the fanatical portion of his audience could make it. The majority for the rouge candidate was 56. At the general election four years ago the majority for Mr. Benoit, conservative, was 500. It is clear that although Riel was hanged his ghost has not been laid. His shade stalks abroad and is destined to occupy every platform in the Dominion at the next general election. In Quebec the reformers, by pushing Riel's ghost to the front, will surely gain. But will they not lose proportionately in the English-speaking provinces? If the reform party is committed by the resolution of Mr. Blake and the election at Chambly to the "revenge" policy, the result in Ontario cannot be doubtful. The question is one that should have been entered with Riel's bones; but it has returned driver and hearse, all parties and they may well explain with Hamlet:

"Why thy canonized bones, hearsed in death,
Have burst their cerements? Why the sepulchre
Wherein we saw thee quietly inurned,
Hath oped its ponderous and marble jaws,
To cast thee up again?"

THE LIBERAL DISENTIENTS.

Lord Hartington and his fellowes have spoken. It seems that Lord Salisbury when summoned to form a cabinet advised the Queen to send for Lord Hartington, which she readily consented to do but Lord Hartington refused to become the premier of a coalition government, dependent almost altogether upon tory support. Lord Salisbury was then forced to rely upon Lord Hartington's promise of generous support. It seems that not one of the dissentient liberals will accept office under Lord Salisbury; even Mr. Goschen, who has no party and no seat in the house, refuses to become a cabinet minister in a tory government. The conduct of the dissentient liberals throughout the whole controversy has been of the highest character. They have risked the forfeiture of their lieutenancies in the liberal party, and have refused to compensate themselves by accepting the highest rank in the tory party; they have adhered strictly to their principles, swerving neither to the right nor to the left for friends or for foes. That they have been fairly supported at the polls shows that the English people still admire independence of character and backbone. Lord Salisbury has announced his intention of dealing with the Irish question by introducing to parliament a bill for the extension of local self-government. The premier also announced that he would apply to Parliament for "additional powers" to rigorously enforce the law in Ireland. But that was a secret and it would be unwise to discuss it, Lord Salisbury is reported to have said, until after the estimates had been passed. The attitude of the unionists and liberals in the house shows that they regard their differences as reconcilable and before many months they may be found again in the same fold, and in opposition to the conservative government.

BRITAIN'S FIGHTING STRENGTH.

The art of war may be said to advance at a pace commensurate with the positive results of scientific research. With the growth of nations comes the more jealous conservation of their interests and a consequent greater regard for the means by which they are to be preserved. As scientific knowledge increases so is it applied in Great Britain for the material improvement of the condition of her army and navy forces, and the improvement of large and small arms, locomotion and facility for rapid communication. In mediæval ages when the fighting power of the individual was, owing to the unsettled state of the times, cultivated to its maximum degree there is little doubt that the quality was higher and the quantity was greater than it has been since, when it is considered how inefficient were the food and clothing and arms with which they were provided. In those days the battles fought were hand to hand and in proportion to the numbers engaged the losses were far heavier. Then when the means of locomotion were more prescribed men traveled slowly and forces more slowly still. Now, however, steam whirls our troops overland or propels our transports over the [illegible] have been deemed unattainable in the early days. Electricity flashes from remote corners of the earth news of the victories of our arms as soon as those victories have been gained. Our soldiers and sailors are better clothed, better fed and better treated; while the means of warfare have been simply revolutionized, and have approached what might be styled deadly perfection. Iron is the form of steel now permits the manufacture of guns whose size and power offer no obstruction to their management, because of the mechanical improvements that have been made. Gunpowder whose qualities are now quickly understood is among the least powerful of explosives in these days of discovery. Torpedoes and submarine and subterranean mines fired by electricity are also included among the modern means of warfare. Since the commencement of Queen Victoria's reign the progress made in military and naval warfare has been very great. When her majesty ascended the throne Britain's military strength was 134,000 regulars and militia and 269,300 native troops, and now it is 943,000 men, inclusive of 836,000 native troops. The fighting strength of the navy at the period stated was 26,600 men, and now its total strength is 62,000. Five out of 127 vessels then had steam power, and the largest was 4,600 tons displacement. At the present day the most powerful of our war vessels carries four 80-ton guns, besides smaller ones, is of 10000 tons displacement and cost £800,000. But with this increase in efficiency there has been also a vast increase of cost, so much so as to have given rise to the complaint that while it not only is in excess of its true proportion to the efficiency, the efficiency is in excess of the national requirement. The first objections may be well grounded, but we hardly think the same can be said of the latter. Upon the accession of the Queen the naval and military charge was £17,664,618, and now it is £29,226,300. The expense is enormous, but at the same time the interests of the empire require the maintenance of the present fighting power of Great Britain, and for efficiency at the lowest cost the empire must look to her volunteers—the citizen soldiers—who willingly bear the burden of taxation as well as arms, and whatever retrenchment may be made it is to be hoped that none will be in the direction of the maintenance of our volunteer forces.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A "Parent" in yesterday's paper asked why the high school was not in session on Friday. The board of trustees are as much in the dark as the correspondent. That the school was closed for *two* days without authority is evident, and it is the duty of the board to ascertain the reason. A general holiday was proclaimed on Thursday in response to the proclamation of his worship the mayor, and an effort was made by the teachers to have the holiday extended to Friday. This effort did not meet with success and it was naturally supposed that the whole establishment would resume work on Friday. At the ward and central schools the exercises proceeded as usual, but the high school was not opened at all. This matter will come before the board on Tuesday night, when a Parent's question will probably be answered.

B. C.'s Coat-of-Arms.

MAINE ISLAND, Aug. 4, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR:—Although in these days many will say with Tennyson:

"The Christian Adam and his wife
Scarce care a straw for single state,
How single is a question not
'Tis only noble to be good:
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

Still, whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, and our British Columbia has a coat of arms it seems pity that all details of rules should be overlooked, and not only have no a design, which is only fit for a trade mark, but which is false heraldry.

The ancients used to embroider their robes or cloths of gold and silver, with figures in colored silks, and their colored silks with figures in gold and silver. Therefore it is a general rule in heraldry "which must ever be observed, that metal can never be placed on metal, nor color on color." There are one or two exceptions, "but they do not by any means allow of a precedent."

The rule is: "*Si scutum sit de colore unus, quod ipse scutum est, tunc de metallo et si scutum sit de metallo, tunc ex uno colore, quia non est licitum.*"

Is not the first of this rule it seems apply that British Columbia, the province of the setting sun, should be represented among the other provinces of the Dominion by a coat which is false heraldry, a golden lion on a silver shield. I will say nothing about the numerous other objections there may be to it, such as the prominent position of the lion on the crown, to the loss of the letters B. C. being introduced. "Letters, of course, must be totally contrary to the spirit of heraldry which never needs any symbols, for ever they say anything about its subject matter." Let our province, but taste we may tolerate falsehood never.

MATHE ISLAND.

A Name Proposed Quite

TO THE EDITOR:—I am sure that the authorities of the C. P. R. are doing everything possible to the comfort of passengers on their very excellent new road; and I am of the opinion that their attention needs only to be called to any defect to secure the correction of it. Will you allow me to suggest that if a car with lavatories, an ample supply of water and towels, with soap, were provided between Winnipeg and Port Moody, and the cars were swept and dusted at each place where a meal is provided, it would make the otherwise delightful journey endurable for gentlemen who are not sufficiently wealthy to enjoy the luxury of a sleeping car, and saving for their wives the trouble of travelling.

TRAVELLER.

Victoria, Aug. 7th, 1886.

Our Public Schools.

TO THE EDITOR:—As chairman of the school board can you inform me why the High school was closed to-day? One of the pupils informed me that the principal had told the children that he intended taking a holiday for two days and advised them to do as he did. I could scarcely believe this, and today inquired of the secretary of the trustees, who expressed himself astonished at the school being closed, and said that it was certainly without the authority of the board. Surely there must be some boss somewhere. Holidays indeed! Why, the schools have only just opened after a recess of six weeks, and if the teachers are dissatisfied they must be made of poor material. Everybody else recovered sufficiently from the effects of the regatta to be able to attend to business to-day, and it does not look well for *teachers* of morality to set an bad an example. Please state whether the schools are to open on Monday and oblige

AN ANXIOUS PARENT.

Victoria, Aug. 6th, 1886.

Suspected Arson.

A fire that lately started in the Denny Block at Nelson is thought to be the work of an incendiary. The outbreak occurred in a room occupied by Ar Vahlbuhl, beneath the apes of A. Finkelstein. Suspicion falling upon the latter person, an investigation revealed that Finkelstein carried an insurance remarkably heavy for the stock, a large portion of which he had removed to Spokane. In the room of Vahlbuhl were found after the fire, pieces of cloth from Finkelstein's place, marked in the usual way, and it was discovered also that the trap door leading from Finkelstein's to Vahlbuhl's store had been newly opened. Finkelstein was in Tacoma when the fire broke out, but arrived the next day and brought his wife and child from there to this city. Vahlbuhl was obtaining information against Eisbein, Finkelstein's father-in-law, and the old man was arrested and failing to provide immediate bail appearance, was held to answer to the charge. A host of creditors are at present buying their stocks from Finkelstein, and things at present are generally uncomfortable for the whole family.

SPORT IN THE ROCKIES.

A LIVELY CHASE AFTER A MOUNTAIN GOAT—GRAND SPORT.

Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohmann, who is at present in Victoria, contributes the following, to Land and Water:—There are two ways of hunting goats—stalking (or still hunting, as it is called out West), and having dogs to "tree," i. e., corner them on ledges on crags, and give the sportsman time to get up to the beast. The former, of course, is the only manner worth going for, though sometimes, as the ground is always of the roughest, and the narrow ledges to which these amazingly sure-footed beasts ordinarily take refuge are not the easiest to crawl along, even following the hounds is sufficiently arduous to please the ardent climber. Where I found goat the first time, i. e., the Bitterroot Mountains, they had probably never been hunted before, for the few Indians that remained in that locality after the battle of Big Holo River, in the Nez Peerces war of 1878, never penetrated to these uplands. They had all the deer and Wapiti they wanted nearer home, and white men, we had good reason to know, had never got up these two gulches, closed in by vast walls of rock, by which we reached the last available camping place, at an altitude of not more than some 9,000 feet, for even our sagacious old pack-horses, wonders, as they are for sure-footedness and much developed climbing faculties, in consequence of long practice, could get no further, and the hunting proper had, of course, to be done on foot, leaving camp, before "sun rise," and getting back after dark, done to a turn by fourteen hours of as

HONEST CLIMBING

as ordinary muscles can stand. First, these almost perpendicular walls had to be scaled to gain the necessary height; for goat, like mountain sheep, should be approached from above if, indeed, there is an above, which is often conspicuous by its absence, for goats have a singular fancy for the very top of sharp ridges, where the breathless sportsman, sadly bumped by his arduous climb, can see them, while he himself is but half-way up the slope, clearly silhouetted against the sky as they pick their steps with grave steadiness along the knife-back like ridge, either unconscious of the yet distant foe or calmly watching him, for I doubt if there is an animal in existence that developes more impertinent curiosity than the mountain antelope does in those regions where it has not been hunted before. What is more, I have never seen one of these wily beasts hurry itself in the very least. Whether express bullets are flying around them, fired at such long ranges as four or five hundred yards, for it is not always

EASY TO GET WITHIN CLOSE RANGE

in the barren, rocky wastes they inhabit, or whether they be enjoying security in a more than ordinary rugged fastness, they invariably show the same steady "no-good-to-hurry-myself" calmness of demeanor. One or two experiences of mine in this respect border on the incredible, perhaps the most remarkable being the conduct of a male, the best one, too, I got, who appeared to treat me much in the same way as the old fable tells us the hare treated the tortoise. Eleven times, in the course of a race that lasted certainly a couple of hours, did this cantankerous cheeky beast allow me to take as deliberate aim at him as my pumped condition permitted, and eleven times did my 500 express bullet whiz past him as he squatted taking a rest much amazed, no doubt, by the frantic scrambles of his breathless pursuer who was letting off fire works. And in the end I only got him with my last cartridge.

BY MEANS OF A LITTLE RUSE,

i. e., rigging up a stone on the top of a ridge with my coat and hat, while I myself, by taking a detour, managed to get, within a couple of hundred yards of the beguiled victim, who was calmly staring upwards at my personified

Where goats are plentiful, such as in upper Kootenay Mountains in British Columbia, where I have known an Indian kill twelve in a few hours with an old Hudson Bay flintlock fire-squirt, the chase is rather easier when once they have reached their ground, often a hard job on account of the steepness of the slopes and density of brush which the sportsman has to penetrate before he can reach the bare rain wilds above timber line.

The weight of this animal differs very considerably. The heaviest ram I killed must have scaled about 180 lbs., but an animal caught by means of lassoes and dogs some years before my first visit to Montana, near Deerlodge City, in that Territory, is said to have scaled the enormous weight of 480 pounds. Entertaining very grave doubts respecting the truth of this assertion, I took a good deal of pains to collect all the evidence obtainable from the eye witnesses, but found a singular unanimity among the twelve or fifteen persons concerning the correctness of this weight. If this heavy old monster really was of the size indicated by the above figures, which would make it about the size of a yearling buffalo, he was certainly an exceptionally large one, for the heaviest goat concerning which I have been able to gather reliable information—i. e., an old ram, killed by an English friend of mine, a sportsman of repute—weighed according to his estimate, about 300 lbs.—*Globe.*

Why Mr. Tod Scorned the Doubled.

One of Lincoln's most esteemed friends was old ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio. He was a quaint old character, and Lincoln loved him for his honesty, ability and native shrewdness. One evening when Tod was in town Lincoln invited him over to the White House. They had a long chat together when Lincoln finally said: "Look here, Tod, how is it that you spell your name with only one d? I married a Todd, but she spelled her name with two. All of her relatives do the same. You are the first Tod I ever met who spelled his name with so few letters." Old Tod looked at Lincoln for a moment in his peculiarly quizzing manner and then replied: "Mr. President, God spells his name with only one d, and what is good enough for God is good enough for me." Lincoln used to repeat this story to some of his more intimate friends, and every time he did so he would laugh until the tears ran down over that furrowed but grand face.—*Boston Traveller.*

Nose Better.

There is no more wholesome or delicious fruit on earth than the Wild Strawberry, and there is no more effectual remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Cramps, and other summer complaints of infants or adults, than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. tu-th-sat-dw

THE NEW TELEGRAPH ARRANGEMENT.

The Terms of the Canada Agreement.

The Failure of the Mackay Company.

The Western Union has long enjoyed the exclusive control of the telegraph line in Canada, and all communication between the United States and the Dominion. It has kept the only line having complete connection between the east and the Pacific coast. Both these exclusive privileges are about to vanish through the extension of the service of the Commercial Cable company and the Postal Telegraph Cable company. These two companies have made arrangements with the Canadian Pacific railway company which will result in important extensions of telegraphic facilities and give to competition a vast territory which has heretofore been under the control of a monopoly.

THE POSTAL TO THE FORE.

The postal telegraph property, which was constructed in part by the issue of mortgage bonds, has during the past year been operated by Messrs. A. B. Chandler and Henry Rossiter as receivers. The company has been reorganized under the name of the Postal Telegraph Cable company at the moderate capitalization of $5,000,000 and without bonds, debts, liabilities or embarrassment of any kind. Mr. Chandler is president of the new company. Its lines and connections reach most of the principal cities of the Atlantic states. Its wires are all of copper, of compound steel and copper. Thus it may be seen much of the commercial business passed the exchanges of New York and Chicago, and has earned the good opinion of business men for rapidity and correctness. The property of the United Lines company has been operated in connection with the Postal by President Chandler for nearly a year past, and the two together do a great deal of the land service of the Commercial Cable company.

The newly opened Canadian Pacific Railway company has just completed a substantial telegraph line of several No. 6 gauge wires across the continent, through British territory, extending from Quebec and Montreal to British Columbia, a distance of 3,200 miles. An alliance, in the shape of a contract for the exclusive exchange of traffic, has just been concluded between the Canadian Pacific company on the one side and the Postal Telegraph Cable company, the Commercial Cable company and a number of companies on the Pacific coast, all of them interested in one or the three companies named. The result of this contract will be that by Christmas day next there will be a competing line of telegraph open between New York and the principal Canadian cities and between New York and San Francisco and all important points on the Pacific coast. Each company, under the contract, will work its own line, and the whole system will be linked and catch-locked into one. The Canadian Pacific has secured the services of Charles R. Hosmer as general manager. He is said to be one of the ablest telegraph men in Canada.

COMPLETING THE CHAIN.

To complete the system the Postal Telegraph Cable company has begun the construction of a line from New York to the Canadian border, near Morrisburg, N. Y. The Canadian Pacific is building an extension to meet it from Montreal. This will be completed in a month or two. The Postal has also contracted with the Canadian Pacific for the use of its line from Montreal to Quebec, and from Montreal to St. John, Halifax, and other points in the British provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Another important connection will be built on September 1st, when the Postal will open its office in Chicago to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, connecting with the Canadian Pacific for Manitoba and the Northwest.

Work will be begun immediately to extend the Canadian Pacific lines to the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia to Portland, Or., San Francisco and Sacramento. This will give the Postal Cable company a line to the Dominion of Canada and with the Pacific coast. Interested parties have in view in contemplation the scheme of laying a cable from the Pacific coast to China.

A SERIOUS BLOW TO WESTERN UNION.

This new telegraphic extension will be a serious blow to the Western Union, for the reason that that company has taken a lease of the Great Northwestern Telegraph company of Canada, and upon which the Western Union guarantees a percentage on a large amount of stock and certain on another issue. The Northwestern company was formed from the Montreal Telegraph company to operate the leased railway company to operate the Western and the Dominion companies, is the lessee of which the Western Union is responsible for 8 per cent. dividends and on the latter 6 per cent. Of course, the Western Union in binding itself to pay such high rates, supposed that it had no possible competition to be apprehended in Canadian business. President Orton, in answer to a New York Herald reporter's questions, that it was almost certain that the Western Union would have to meet a decided new competition in Canada, now the monopoly is broken. The Northwestern company could earn 8 per cent. while it had the exclusive control of their business, but with a competing company able to serve the public just as well and at as low rates, the Northwestern would not be able to earn its very high fixed charges. Telegraph to the service between New York and the Pacific coast, which the new lines monopolized by Western Union ever since the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph company was merged in the Western Union in 1877, is gone, and an important link broken down by the new arrangement. Mr. Chandler said, between over the Canadian Pacific wires messages can be sent just as quickly, if not more rapidly than over the Western Union lines.—*New York Herald.*

THE CONFEDERATES.

A Beautiful Character of the Southern Party.

The following little incident is given by one of the Canadian papers, there seems no doubt as to its accuracy, though I am far from saying that the incident in question is representative of my friends of Dominion exhibitors now in London. Some Kensington palace, under reply to Canadian exhibitors' invitation to the Marquis of Lorne, the Canadian governor lord, there is a double entrance to the grounds. As a visitor passed the gate, he dubbed character day leaf, "Stop him on sir." An interval elapsed, and the sturdy James appeared, leading one of the marquis' guests, a Canadian exhibitor, dressed in grey, tall, but of some portly standing, advanced with a gracious grace and altogether presenting a most imposing appearance for the garden party of a royal palace. Then, coached the marquis, "Can you be a Canadian exhibitor with a strong accent of the South?" "I am, my lord," was the reply. "Then you are quite well-come," returned the marquis. Laying the worthy Canadian exhibitor, the doubtful character, in amazement at the little episode, the meaning of which he was at loss to understand.

Curtain Tragedy.

LONDON, July 28.—At Penzance to-day a man named Hawes shot and killed his sister, her husband, another woman and himself, the latter, however, was present, narrowly escaping. Hawes was from a versatile and was a friend of temperate habits and a socialist in position. No motive can be assigned for the crime. He was chatting pleasantly with his relatives when he suddenly drew a revolver and fired with the above result.

THROUGH THE ROCKIES.

DESCRIPTION OF MOUNTAIN SCENERY BY A TRAVELLER.

The Montreal Gazette publishes the following extracts from private letters written by Mr. James E. D. Black, the Montreal city treasurer, describing his railroad trip through the Rockies:

FORT HECTOR, where we were detained, I got a glimpse of the highest peak of the Rockies, covered with snow, which shone in the early morning sun through the smoky atmosphere and appeared like fleecy clouds. I could hardly be convinced that it was other than cloud, but the former remained unchanged, thus showing that it was the mountain in its towering grandeur. On the other side of the burnt bridge we took the train again and

WACKED DOWN FROM THE SUMMIT

or highest point of the road. The descent was very rapid passing alongside of the Kicking Horse river, which comes roaring down to the canons at places reaching 400 feet below. Field is down at the foot of the hills, the river here broadens into a wide basin and is comparatively quiet, the water the color of clay. Since leaving Field the train runs in the valley of the Otter Tail, on both sides the mountains rise precipitously and many peaks are snow-capped. I again say they it is grand. We are now rising, the river is far below us and we shall continue to mount the hills to ascending the Selkirk range. It most equals be so an act to miss the mail, and I cannot refrain, however, from referring to the scene we are now passing. Below is the river—the Otter Tail—winding rapidly between the steep clay banks. The color of the water looked at from a distance gives the impression that it is frozen, but that it never is, I think, for it rushes with the rapidity of Niagara below the falls. Today we reach New Westminster, to-morrow evening, and shall be glad of the rest and quiet. Another letter is dated from North Bend, Fraser river, above Yale, B. C., July the 16th, 1886: "Yesterday our train was much delayed, and the atmosphere was smoky, to such a degree that one could not do much of anything. We have continued to

PASS THROUGH MAGNIFICENT SCENERY

snow-covered, mountain peaks were continually in sight; the river banks were precipitous to a degree I never before saw. At Afternoon and during the night we passed the burning woods—the fire extending to the track at one place. We were delayed four hours to allow burning of a lot of square timber alongside of the rails. The heat was so great they could not wait the burning woods to blow had to wait and let it burn out. During the night I saw a magnificent sight in the burning woods. Great trees over 100 feet high, burning from root to summit, one great pillar of fire. We also were running the canon of the Fraser on the edge of the river, and the stream rages like the current of Niagara, seething and foaming, indicating a great force, and no boat but a powerful steamer could stem it. The banks rise several hundred feet high, and our train is running on a track cut out of the side of the cliff, and like one step in a staircase—If you can imagine the stairbuilder commencing his work by laying out the centre step—we follow the banks of the river. You may be sure the road winds about in a wonderful way, at one time the sun shines on one side, then again on the other, the train occasionally passing through tunnels cut in the mountain's side. I hope to be in Westminster this evening. Our train is ten hours late. Being in all in all my trip has been most enjoyable. The scenery far exceeded my expectations. I was not surprised at what I saw, but was surprised in going through this sea of mountains. I have just dined, and faces, most emphatically, salmon caught this morning, good mutton, nice butter, with white cherries of excellent quality, this, with a capital cup of iced tea, enables me to say that anyone who desires to see the Rocky Mountains should do so at once."

MARRIED A PRIEST.

A Scandal in the Catholic Church.

NEW YORK, July 27.—There is a sensation in Brooklyn over the marriage of the Rev. William J. Sherman, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, to Miss Tillie McCoy. Young Sherman is 27 years of age, and the son of a leading builder in Brooklyn. Some years ago he was coaxing Miss McCoy, but she declined to elope with him then, because she was too young to marry, and the matter drop was never afterwards. He then studied for the priesthood and was ordained a priest last year, and became assistant pastor of the church of the visitation in Red Hook, South Brooklyn. Then he resumed his suit to the young girl, forgot his priest heart and she was discovered that he was willing to break his holy vows for her sake. She remonstrated at first but his pleadings won her, and they began to prepare for the marriage. On June the 14th they went to the residence of the Rev. Joseph F. Schneider, a Protestant clergyman, and were married.

After the ceremony she returned to her own home and the groom to the priest's residence. The secret leaked out, and the priest's mother asked him if it were true, but he declared that it was not. Shortly afterwards his wife came away from Brooklyn and brought her to this city. When they stopped at the Grand Union Hotel Miss White the priest continued to perform his earthly duties. The pastor of the church asked him if he had violated his vows. He intimated that he had been indiscreet, but declared with tears that he was not married. Rumors of the marriage grew thicker, however, and last Friday the priest's mother paid a visit to the home of the McCoys. She asked Mrs. McCoy if her daughter and the priest were married. She was told they were, and if she needed further evidence she could find husband and wife together opposite Mrs. Sherman upstairs and found the couple in a room together. She is reported to have fallen on her knees and plead with her son to have made the young girl his wife, and swear that she was not the wife of Mr. Sherman. The Catholic Church will not recognize the marriage, and Fr. Sherman will be excommunicated.

A Short Cutter.

[illegible] dated [illegible] Wright, dated [illegible] in the country last week on [illegible] said: "Wright, you wait to help me pick peas this morning"

"Why, my dear," replied Ethelinda, "what I am most properly dressed for picking peas."

"I forgot to bring a peajacket with me."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

HEROIC DEED.

A Montreal Woman Rescues Three Persons From Drowning and Perishes Attempting to Save the Fourth.

(Extra special to Helena Independent, July 31.)

A letter from Judge Armstrong of the Upper Sun river, gives the particulars of the drowning of Miss Jane McArthur, formerly of this city, in a heroic effort to save the lives of others. The letter is undated, but it is presumed the catastrophe took place last Wednesday. Miss McArthur a year or two ago went into the cattle business in the section named, and at the time of the accident was encamped on the banks of the Sun river with her old mother and two hired men. The men were gone fishing down the river. Judge Armstrong, with his wife and daughter of 15, a son of 12 and his spinster sister, attempted to ford the river with a four-horse team. Coming down the bank the horses became unmanageable and ran into deep water, upsetting the wagon and spilling the family into the rapid current. Armstrong couldn't swim and held to the lines, while the other four were left struggling in the river. Miss McArthur, who was an excellent swimmer, saw the accident and ran to their assistance, throwing off her heavier clothing by the time of reaching the bank. She plunged into the water, seized the boy and swam ashore with him, then went back and brought the girl ashore, and next Mrs. Armstrong. Though very much exhausted, she swam out again to rescue the sister, who was a woman about fifty pounds heavier than herself. The woman was already in a drowning struggle, and seized her rescuer, resulting at length in both sinking and losing their lives. The bodies were recovered a few hours after. Miss McArthur was a typical Montana girl, and had made a small fortune by her own efforts. She had a herd of 100 cattle, twenty-five horses, two four-horse teams and $2000 in money at the Sun river ranch; also a valuable ranch near Butte. Her body was sent to Bozeman, to be buried beside her sister.

HALIFAX.

Fielding's Treason.

HALIFAX, July 30.—Premier Fielding in an interview states that the direct cause of the repeal movement was the refusal of the Dominion government to grant such financial concessions as, owing to their straitened circumstances, the Nova Scotia legislature had memorialized for. Nova Scotia, he says, was forced into the union against the will of the people, which has always been kept in mind, and been the cause of their hostility to confederation, which cannot disappear for many years. He is satisfied the people of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick would respond as heartily to a repeal cry as did the Nova Scotians. To bring about the withdrawal of the provinces from the Union, and establish a maritime union, was the policy of the present government of Nova Scotia. There was no question of annexation to the United States in these repeal movements. That was a mere trick of the enemy, but it was useless to deny that annexation was now the common subject of discussion among Nova Scotians.

RUSSIA DOES NOT WANT INDIA.

But is Keeping Her Weather Eye on Constantinople.

LONDON, July 28.—The Daily News publishes an important interview bearing upon political events in England with the Russian Prince Doudakoff Korsakoff, the governor of the Caucasus. The prince says that Russia does not want British India and will take no further steps in the direction of the British territory. What Russia wants is Constantinople. Keeping a watch on India may eventually make things easier all around. Despatches from the European capitals show that a flutter has been caused by the prospect of Lord Randolph Churchill being English foreign secretary. But the appointment is not made, and it is more probable that Salisbury will offer the alternative of the leadership of the house on returning to Norway. Hartington's promise to Salisbury makes him master of the composition of the ministry, and he may be expected to use his power against Churchill.

Tilden's Last Hours.

Dr. Simmons, his physician, who lives next to Greystone, says that Tilden had been in unusually good health during the last four months. He had taken great pleasure in his home, his greenhouses, his choice live stock and his yacht, Viking, and in reading and entertaining his friends. He was attacked by nausea and diarrhea on Saturday afternoon, but this yielded to mild treatment so that on Monday he was able to take a ride. He continued in his usual health until Tuesday afternoon, when the nausea and diarrhea returned. He, however, passed some time in his library in the evening, as was his custom.

On being assisted to his bedroom by Dr. Simmons, the first sign of approaching failure of the heart was noticed by his difficult breathing while ascending the stairs. He was put to bed and carefully watched and nourished through the night, but his strength gradually failed. At about eight o'clock this morning, Dr. Samuel Swift was summoned by Dr. Simmons for consultation. On Dr. Swift's arrival he found Mr. Tilden seated in his easy chair in which he had been placed to relieve his breathing. He had lost the power of speech about an hour before and was evidently nearing the end. He quietly passed away within fifteen minutes after Dr. Swift's arrival.

An Awful Mistake.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 29.—Mrs. John Prill, of South twenty-eighth street, made a mistake which may cost her her eyesight and disfigure her face for life. She became greatly frightened when she terrible storm which passed over this section broke in its fury, and ran up to her bed chamber for a vase of holy water with which to sprinkle herself, in the hope that in that way she might ward off impending danger. In the excitement of the moment and the semi-darkness of the room, she seized a bottle filled with sulphuric acid. She dashed a considerable quantity of it in her face and over her head. The first intimation she had of her mistake was the terrible pain. The neighbors hearing her cries, ran in. They found her lying on the floor almost crazed with pain. Great red blotches were already appearing on her face and neck. It was some time before the situation was understood, but when it was, everything possible was done to stop the work of the acid. She will, in all probability, lose her eyesight, and her face may be disfigured. The acid had eaten into the flesh before its course was stayed.

Happiness and Health

Are important problems, the former depending greatly on the latter. Everyone is familiar with the healthy properties of fruit, and no one can afford to be sick and miserable while the pleasant concentrated liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs may be had of our enterprising druggists, Messrs. Langley & Co. 12dw

Eastern Canada Mail.

Per Canadian Pacific Railway.

CORNWALL, Aug. 1.—The steamer Passport of the Montreal and Toronto line, struck the pier at the lower entrance to the canal at 10:30 last even ing. She is sinking in 20 feet of water. The passengers and baggage have been taken off.

TORONTO, Aug. 1.—Thomas Caron the commercial traveller who attempted suicide last week by shooting himself in the head, died at the hospital this morning after terrible suffering. He is said to be a nephew of Sir Adolphe Caron. He refused to assign any reason for the rash act.

The creditors of the wholesale dry goods firm of Jennings & Hamilton have resolved upon an assignment of the estate. The liabilities are $110,000, which include direct and indirect. Of the direct liabilities the Bank of Commerce is in for $10,000, in addition to the $60,000 worth of customers paper which the bank holds as collateral for unsecured creditors. The assets are placed nominally at $34,000.

The Globe publishes a long communication from Hon. Wm. MacDougall, regarding the settlement of the Hudson Bay question, and editorially says: "These facts are published for the first time and form a most important contribution to Canadian history. They show that had it not been for the personal influence of Gladstone, Canada would not have been allowed to acquire the Northwest Territory except on terms much less favorable than those actually obtained. If it were possible Gladstone would be held in still greater esteem in Canada as the effect of this revelation than he now is."

HALIFAX, Aug. 2.—A special meeting of shareholders of the Pictou bank to-day voted to close up the bank. It started in 1875 with a capital of $250,000, and a few years' great prosperity was succeeded by a series of extraordinary and disastrous mismanagement, the result being that the bank has lost some $250,000. The story of the disasters of this bank is not surpassed by any banking record either in Canada or the United States. The business of the Pictou bank will be swallowed up by the Bank of Nova Scotia.

MONTREAL, Aug. 2.—A cunning fraud on the part of Prefontaine's supporters at St. Lambert was discovered just before the close of the poll, and steps were immediately taken to have the election voided and the guilty persons brought to justice.

TORONTO, July 30.—Rev. James Stuart, the aged clergyman, was found this afternoon wandering aimlessly about the outskirts of the city. He was driven home and every attention paid to him.

Thomas Caron, the commercial traveller who attempted suicide a few days ago, has been unconscious at the hospital for a couple of days back and is not expected to live through the night.

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.—There is a rumor here that Lieutenant-Governor Richie, of Nova Scotia, will be appointed to a seat on the Supreme Court bench of that province and that Mr. McLellan will be made Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Charles Tupper will, in that event, succeed Mr. McLellan as finance minister.

The postmaster general has been pleased to appoint the widow of the late Mr. Peter Lesellier to the charge of the post office at Point Levis, vice the death of her husband, who has been for many years postmaster at Point Levis.

Mrs. Wasmuth, who is a seamstress in a China agent at Peterborough, has eloped with a handsome stranger named Coke. The husband does not grieve much.

Application was presented to the Supreme Court to-day asking the discharge of Sproule, who is held in British Columbia charged with murder. The impression prevails that the application will be granted. The British Columbia sheriff writes that he cannot obey the order to bring the prisoner to Ottawa, as he has not been supplied with funds by the Provincial Government.

HALIFAX, Aug. 2.—The proposed second attempt to launch the big raft at Two Rivers, Cumberland County, at midnight Saturday, but was postponed after all the arrangements had been completed, on account of fog. The weather yesterday morning was beautiful, and a large crowd gathered to witness the greatest launch ever attempted on this continent. Everything was got in readiness for the high tide, and at 12:05 precisely the raft started amid the shouts of the spectators. It moved off most beautifully, the momentum increasing gradually, but with wonderful celerity. When 200 feet down the launchway the cradle struck with a crash, and the roar was heard distinctly a mile away. It was soon panted by fire and smoke caused by friction. The huge raft surged for a moment and then rolled down on the wrecked cradle. Sticks of hard wood 18 inches in diameter were smashed like pipestems and ground into match wood. The raft remains intact, only two binding chains being broken. About one fifth is submerged at high water. It is probable that it cannot be moved.

Tremendous excitement was created in the city this evening by reports of wholesale poisoning at a picnic party at McNab's island pleasure resort down the harbour. The picnic was held by the Band of Hope, a juvenile temperance organization, and number of probably twelve hundred, including about three hundred small children. About an hour after dinner men, women and children began to take sick, vomiting and complaining of cramps and pains throughout their bodies. Some lay down on the grass unable to move their limbs, and had to be carried to a neighboring cottage, where a sort of temporary hospital was improvised. Others took to the woods when their illness came on, and remained there until the steamer returned to the city in the evening. All suffered terribly, some of them continuing ill all the afternoon and evening, unable to move, and many were at first reported unconscious. It is believed the sufferers numbered fully fifty. No fatal results are anticipated. It is not known what was the particular cause of the trouble, some ascribing it to diseased meat, others to