The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1892.

BLAINE'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Mr. Blaine has caused much excitement in the United States, and has changed, very materially, the aspect of the political situation. There were indications that the relations between the President and the Secretary of State were not of the most pleasant and cordial nature, but it was hoped that matters would remain as they were until after the nomination. It is clear that considerable pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. Blaine to induce him to consent to allow his name to be placed before the Convention. He refused to write another letter, taking back what he had said some time before, but he appears suddenly to have made up his mind to cut the gordian knot by ceasing to become a member of the Administration. By that act he freed himself from all embarrassing restrictions, and become a private citizen and an independent man. Very few foresaw that he would take this decided stand, and no one expected that he would do so. Mr. Blaine took both his friends and his opponents by surprise. This is very likely what he intended to do, for he is admitted to be the most skilful as well as the boldest political tactician that there is in the United States to-day.

We expect to hear that the news of the resignation of Mr. Blaine has filled the supporters of Harrison with dismay, and has not been welcomed with rejoicing in the Democratic camp. It is safe to say that Blaine's putting himself in a position to receive the nomination as Republican candidate, has very greatly lessened President Harrison's chances, and has increased very considerably the difficulties which the Democrats will have to overcome. It is admitted on all hands, that Blaine is greatly more popular with the Republicans than Harrison, and that he will make incomparably the stronger candidate. The faces of those Democrats who calculated that they could beat Harrison easily, must have been considerably lengthened when they learned that Mr. Blaine was in the field.

That the "Plumed Knight" is in the saddle armed for the campaign, there can now be no doubt. It was to enable him to lead the Republican Party to victory, as he thinks, that he resigned his seat in the Cabinet. His friends will now have no hesitation in working for his nomination, and he will be in a position to accept the nomination if he is chosen by the Convention.

It seems to us that the choice of Blaine as the candidate of the Republican party will increase Mr. Cleveland's chances of nomination at Chicago. The ex-President is without doubt the strongest candidate that the Democrats could select. If the Republicans choose their best man it would be worse than folly for the Democrats to allow anything to stand in the way of their electing to oppose him, the statesman who stands highest in the esteem, not of the Democratic party only, but of the whole nation. There can be no question that Grover Cleveland is trusted and respected by men of all parties in every part of the Union. If the Democrats do not make him their candidate by an almost unanimous vote, they will prove to the world that they are wanting in common sense, and they deserve to be disgracefully beaten by the Republicans under the leadership of Blaine.

THE ESSENTIALS OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Some of the leading men of Ulster have declared that if Home Rule is granted to Ireland, they will not recognize, in any way, the existence of an Irish Parliament. The men of Ulster seem to suppose that the Parliament in College Green will be independent and supreme. They do not appear to be able to realize that there can be subordinate parliaments, whose authority may be circumscribed and strictly defined.

Canada is part of the British Empire, yet it has parliaments of its own, both Federal and Provincial, whose authority no one thinks of resisting. The people themselves are represented in those parliaments, and though their legislation does not always meet with unanimous approval, it is, on the whole, pretty much in accordance with the wishes and opinions of the people. It is true we have not, in Canada, religious antagonisms such as exist in Ireland. The minority here is not in the least afraid of being oppressed by the majority. There may be jealousies here and there, but they are not very intense and there is no danger of their greatly or permanently affecting the politics either of the whole Dominion or of any one of the provinces. It can easily be seen if a majority in the Dominion or in any province used its numerical strength to oppress the minority the unjust or class legislation would receive an immediate check. If it was enacted in a province the Dominion Government would, by disallowing the unjust law, interfere in the interests of fair-play and equal rights, and if one section of the Dominion sought to tyrannize over another section because it could command more votes in Parliament the Governor-General, representing the Sovereign, would find it necessary to exercise his prerogative in order to protect the weak.

We readily admit that when matters came to this pass good government, in Canada, would be exceedingly difficult, perhaps impossible, for it is only by the widest toleration and the most generous forbearance that the machinery of government can be made to run smoothly in communities made up of many denominations. If the people of Ireland are not prepared to exercise this tolerance and this forbearance, they are a thousand times better off as they are, than if the prevailing denomination possessed the power to worry and persecute those that are weaker in numbers, and was determined to make such a use of its strength. Home Rule would be a curse instead of a blessing to Canada, if the people were divided into hostile camps, ready to use their powers of self-government against each other. And it would, no doubt, be the same in Ireland if the people allowed themselves to be led by unscrupulous agitators, and were more ready to fight for religious supremacy, so-called, than to work together for the welfare of the whole country. Power of self-restraint, and an aptitude for self-government, must precede home rule in any country. Where these are absent the best constitution that was ever drawn up by mortal hand, would not produce good results. Do the people of Ireland possess these?

THE SMALLPOX IN VICTORIA.

The Vancouver World, actuated no doubt, by the purest and best motives, has given currency to the report that there are nine smallpox cases in Victoria, and that the plague is spreading. If our kind and considerate contemporary had not been quite so trustful, but had laid its correspondent's letter aside for a while and had written to Dr. Milne, the Victoria Health Officer, for authentic information, it would have found that the communicative lady on whom it had placed such implicit reliance, had listened—as some well-meaning ladies are wont to do—a little too readily to the gossip of ill-informed alarmists, and had stated what was not the truth or near the truth. The desire to be accurate and to do justice to this city would have cost our amiable contemporary only three cents. The editor's letter would have been promptly answered by Dr. Milne, and it then would have been his pleasant duty, if he thought the matter worth mentioning at all, to assure the public that the reports about the smallpox in Victoria were gross exaggerations, reported by credulous and meddlesome quidnuncs, or circulated by ill-natured and malignant newsmongers. We have, to save the Vancouver World a little trouble which it considered it unnecessary to take, sent a reporter to Dr. Milne to get from him an authoritative statement as to the number of smallpox cases. The Health Officer, with his usual promptness and politeness, has sent us the following reply:

To THE EDITOR: SIR,—In reply to your enquiries in reference to the number of cases of smallpox. I have to say that there have been only two cases in the city, and of a very mild character. They are quarantined, and the patients are now almost recovered. I am, yours respectfully,

G. L. MILNE, Health Officer.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 6, 1892.

We are sure that our amiable contemporary will hasten to contradict the report which its gallantry and its desire to oblige a lady, caused it to put in circulation.

We may say in the conclusion that we have been careful to keep ourselves posted as to the appearance of smallpox in the city, and the number of persons afflicted with the disease, and that we considered it unnecessary and imprudent to raise an alarm, when we found that the cases were so few, and that every precaution had been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

THE CLOSURE.

The Times asserts that we approve of having recourse to the closure to "choke off" the Opposition when the Redistribution Bill is under discussion. There is no question of choking off in the matter. What ought to be done, and what the Government will most likely have to do will be to introduce the closure in order to prevent waste of time and to enable Parliament to go on with the transaction of business. Keeping up the debate for the purpose of obstruction and defeating the objects of the majority is not "choking off" debate. We believe that recourse should not be had to the closure, except as a last resort after all other means have been tried to bring the Opposition to reason.

When the Opposition has said all that it has to say against the measure, when it has run out of facts and its arguments are exhausted, it has done all that can be expected of it by reasonable men and good citizens. When it begins to talk against time, when it keeps up the debate, not for the purpose of convincing any one, or for enlightening the country, but purely to prevent business being done, it becomes an enemy to the public welfare, and no person or no cause is injured by promptly and firmly closing the debate. To allow men day after day and week after week, as has been done in the Parliament of Great Britain, to prevent progress being made in the necessary work of the country, is to convert freedom of debate and the privilege of minorities into a hurtful superstition.

The closure is not a production of the "Tory mind" or a device of the upholders of monarchy; it was established by radicals and put in force by the representatives of republicans. If the Dominion Parliament is forced, in the public interest, to adopt the closure as it is practiced in Great Britain it will be following in a mi way and at a long distance off in the di tion of freedom the Congress of the Unit States and the Chamber of Representatives of Republican France. Our contemporary ought to commend it for taking such a course, for is not one of the first articles of its political creed, "Republics cannot do wrong?" and is not its ideal republic the Republic of the United States of North America?

LORD SALISBURY'S STAND.

When Lord Salisbury at Hastings lamented his inability to retaliate upon the nations which had assumed a hostile attitude towards Great Britain as regards trade and commerce, he called in question the soundness of the doctrines of absolute free trade, and consequently roused the ire of the whole school of extreme free-traders. His remarks were cheered by his audience and commended as the utterances of "common sense," but they were received by many influential journals with something very different from applause. The Times, which is the Government's staunchest as well as most powerful supporter, took the Premier to task and read him a lecture for disturbing the country with such a startling heresy at such a critical time. The Times does not believe in the principles laid down, or the policy favored by the Premier, and it evidently fears that Lord Salisbury's speech will affect the Unionist party most injuriously. It says:

"Though, he (Lord Salisbury) said, it was the duty of the Government to carry out the traditional policy of free trade, unless and until the country chose to alter it by a decisive majority and with a settled purpose, he intimated plainly enough that he would himself be eager to use the weapon of retaliatory duties in the tariff war. It is perfectly true that the absence of any means of retaliation, and the consequent necessity for submitting to any hostile tariff directed against our commerce, are inevitable incidents of unrestricted free trade; and, like other portions of the practical working of the free trade policy, they were ignored by the too sanguine early preachers of the doctrine, as well as by the later zealots, whom Lord Salisbury calls the Rabbinical doctors of political economy. But the country has long since resolved that, great as are the difficulties created by the hostile fiscal policy of foreign Governments, it would be on the whole far worse for our commerce to plunge into tariff wars, with all the complexities and changes of duties levied for coercive purposes and not for revenue. Lord Salisbury tells the electors that they should be guided by common sense, and not by tradition or authority. The conditions, however, which he treats as indispensable are so unlikely to be realized that the decision of common sense, apart from any economical theories, can hardly be doubtful. We cannot, he admits, levy retaliatory duties on food supplies or raw materials. Therefore we cannot touch the United States, which has carried the protective system to the most injurious point. But he contends that, while the worst offenders are thus allowed to wage war on our trade without retaliation, we might tax luxuries, such as wine, silk, lace, and so forth, coming from France, Germany, and Austro-Hungary. This lopsided scheme would involve us in angry conflicts and would leave the most serious part of the wrong untouched. Moreover, Lord Salisbury sees that no change in the fiscal policy of this country could be carried into effect, or would produce any tangible result, unless it were adopted as a permanent system supported by an overwhelming majority of the nation. It is a mere dream to suppose that a war of retaliatory duties, directed against a few protectionist countries and allowing others to go scot-free, would have any chance of acceptance in Great Britain, or that a serious proposal in that direction *would not give rise to a bitter and prolonged political conflict imperilling the unity of the Conservative party as well as the alliance with the Liberal Unionists.* In these circumstances, it is to be regretted that Lord Salisbury thought it expedient to touch on a subject, the discussion of which, though it has only an academic interest, tends to unsettle men's minds where clear and stable views are indispensable."

The words we have underlined express the principal objection which the Great London daily has to the protectionist talk of the Premier. It is the main object of the Times just now to keep the Unionist party together. It would deprecate the utterance of any sentiment by any prominent supporter of the Government, which might possibly have the effect of weakening the alliance between the Unionist wing of the Liberal Party and the Conservatives. But it appears that its fears were groundless. The Whigs and Radicals who are working with the Conservatives have as yet given no sign that they are displeased with what Lord Salisbury said at Hastings. The truth seems to be that the feeling of irritation and disgust which prompted the Premier's sally is shared by a great many people in Great Britain of every shade of political opinion. The interruption "Common sense at last," made by one of the audience at Hastings, expresses the feelings of many when they hear that the men in power contemplate the possibility of paying in their own coin the unfriendly and hoggish nations which greedily snatch at all which Great Britain has to give in the way of trade, and which give nothing but abuse and exclusion in return. The extreme free traders must have been surprised at the way in which Lord Salisbury's heretical doctrine of retaliation has been received by the British people. The Times itself may come to think, before long, that the discussion of such a doctrine in Great Britain is not exactly "academic," but has a practical bearing on the trade policy of the whole empire.

THE NELSON AND FORT SHEPPARD ROAD.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Dominion Government has resolved to oppose the granting of a charter to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railroad. It is difficult to see how such opposition can be justified. The electors believe that the road is required for the development of the Kootenay country and for the advancement of the province generally, and the course which the Government is taking in this, to them, very important matter is not calculated to increase its popularity. We are not at all surprised that Mr. Mara finds his position an exceedingly unpleasant one, and we are greatly mistaken if the Government will not discover that they have committed a serious error in driving him and the men who support him into opposition. British Columbia has been loyal to the Government. The Conservative party has invariably received the hearty support of all its representatives. The Government should, therefore, be careful not to alienate any of the constituencies that have stood by that party through good report and evil report, when the weather was foul as well as when it was fair. And nothing is so effective in turning a constituency against a Government as to deny it what those who compose it consider necessary to their welfare. The loss of one constituency may not appear of much consequence to the Government now that it is strong, but the time may come when the unnecessary alienation of even so small and so distant a constituency as Kootenay may seriously affect its fortunes. We are very sorry that the Government has seen fit to withhold a charter from the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company and we also regret that Mr. Mara has been forced to put himself in opposition to the Government in a matter which is to his constituents of vital importance.

THE CROFTER SCHEME.

The Canadian Gazette of the 19th ult. contains an article on the British Columbia Crofter Settlement. It alludes to the contemplated visit of the Hon. John Robson to England to confer with the Imperial Government in respect to the proposed settlement of Scottish Crofter fishermen on Vancouver Island, and expresses the hope that steps will be promptly taken to bring the negotiations to an end, and enable an actual start to be made with the colony of fishermen. The Gazette evidently knows something about the progress which the commercial company that is to act in concert with the Government has made. It says:

"The members of the commercial syndicate have, we understand, lost no opportunity of furthering their arrangements so far as is possible in the present state of the negotiations. They have convinced themselves after explorations and inquiries by their commissioners, Colonel Engledue and Major Clark, that a vast field exists for the profitable investment of capital. They have secured a grant of 500,000 acres of coast lands, with excellent harbors and timber limits, free from taxation for ten years, and they only await the final ratification of the agreement between the British and Provincial Governments, and between the Provincial Government and themselves to carry out the preliminary arrangements so that the Colonists may be taken to the Province and at once set to work. These preliminary arrangements cannot take less than six months to complete, and if the Colony is to be fairly set on foot next spring no time must be lost in passing the necessary Imperial legislation. It is some three years since the project first took practical shape there, and the thorough discussion which has arisen here and in Canada in regard to all its details should enable a speedy and satisfactory conclusion to be reached."

It is satisfactory to know that the project is in a fair way of assuming a practical shape. It is in good hands. The Hon. John Robson is an excellent man of business. He will not, if he can help it, allow any time to be wasted in useless palaver, and the interests of British Columbia are safe in his hands. His knowledge of the country will prevent mistakes being made and will be invaluable in arranging the details of the scheme.

SENATORS' SPEECHES.

In another column the reader will find the official report of the discussion—if it can be called a discussion—in the Senate, on Senator Macdonald's motion for the production, in that body, of the Report of the Salmon Fishery Commission. The speeches of the Senators are fair specimens of what is said on this subject by men who have not made the salmon fishery in British Columbia a special subject of fair and impartial enquiry. With respect to the vexed offal question, Mr. Macdonald is represented as saying: "The refuse is dumped into the rivers, and it must necessarily pollute the rivers to a great extent. I see that opinions are divided as to the effect of that practice on the fisheries; but common sense must tell us that, in course of time, the effect of dumping several thousand tons of this offal into the rivers must be to injure them."

But the Senator, being a man of intelligence, knows that what he calls common sense is in a very great many matters the worst possible guide. When the conclusions of common sense are opposed to facts as they exist—as they are in this case—they are only another name for presumptuous ignorance. The fact is that although the offal has been dumped into the Fraser River for fifteen years or so, the water is not polluted in the sense of being injurious to salmon life. The testimony of gentlemen who have witnessed the effect of the offal on the health of the salmon and on their numbers is that it is "practically nil." These gentlemen are well known to the Senator, and on any other subject he would gladly bear testimony to their intelligence and their integrity. And then there is the fact patent to everyone that the salmon in the Fraser are this year and every year as lively and as healthy as the proverbial trout. What has common sense to say to this fact in connection with the disposal of the offal of the canneries?

Hon. Sir John Abbott was even more positive than Senator Macdonald. He says, "it is a well known fact that the salmon which is a very delicate fish, and desires an seeks clear water almost invariably as far as it can be obtained, is easily driven away by any extraneous object such as offal polluting the water." But the salmon have not been driven away from the Fraser River. They crowd into it every year in immense schools. There is as yet no appreciable diminution in their numbers, although the offal has been thrown into the river ever since the fish were first caught in it. What then is the logical conclusion from Sir John's own premises? Either the salmon is not a delicate fish, or the water of the Fraser is not polluted. If the fish, in spite of the theories of the theorists keep on going up the Fraser, and if they show no signs of either deterioriation or ill-health, what are we to say? Is not a sensible man compelled to conclude either that the theorists are mistaken, or that the salmon are exceedingly stupid and obstinate fish that do not know what is bad for them. They ought to be sick, but they are healthy. They ought to have abandoned the Fraser years ago, but they are as greatly attached to it as they were half a century ago, and millions upon millions of them every summer take a trip to its head waters.

Sir John Abbott is a very able man, indeed, and his opinion on a subject which he has investigated and understands is entitled to the greatest respect. But he has not enquired into the facts connected with salmon fishing on the Fraser, and he is, consequently, not in a position to decide upon the merits of the offal question. We are quite sure that if he were once convinced that his theory does not accord with the facts he would, without a moment's hesitation, admit that the theory is unsound and is not to be depended upon. It is only a narrow-minded, conceited bigot who quarrels with the facts when they cannot be made to square with his preconceived opinions.

SEVERE STRICTURES.

The Oregonian, which is not by any means a partisan journal, denounces Mr. Blaine in very strong terms indeed for the course which he has seen fit to pursue with regard to the presidential nomination. In an article headed "Insincerity and Perfidy," it lashes the late Secretary of State in fine style. It says:

"Blaine has done a mean and contemptible thing. It is an unfair and dirty performance, calculated, without regard to appearance of decency or the rights of others. Had Blaine wished to be a candidate and made it known, it would be another thing. But he declared he would not be a candidate, allowed matters to adjust themselves to this understanding, and then suddenly makes himself a candidate through an act which is the meanest of insults to the President. There is perfidy in it, there is ingratitude, there are duplicity, insincerity, the aats of intrigue in a situation where there ought to be the most open and scrupulous dealing. All this will recoil on Blaine, and, if he should be nominated, it will recoil terribly. There are many who do not like these tricky, sensational actors, and who like them still less when their performance involves flagrant disregard of the requirements of good faith and sincerity."

This is forcible, hearty, earnest denunciation, but we are not at all sure that it, and articles written in the same style, will do Mr. Blaine a great deal of harm. The sense of honor among American politicians is not very fine. The saying that "all's fair in politics" is popular in the States. The merits of a political manœuvre are measured rather by its success than its fairness. If Mr. Blaine gets the nomination, his treatment of President Harrison will not be remembered against him by many enthusiastic Republicans, who may themselves be honorable men. If he is rejected by the Convention, he will have to face a perfect storm of reproach and vilification. Many who will not only forgive him if he succeeds in getting nominated, but who will work for him and spend money to get him elected, will despise and contemn him, if Harrison or any one else is nominated. Blaine has everything at stake at Minneapolis. When he wrote his resignation he might have exclaimed:

"I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of a die."

JAPANESE CIVILIZATION.

The Japanese are proving that they are keenly appreciative and that they know a good thing when they see it. Rings, syndicates and trusts are the latest products of Western civilization. The Japanese have not been slow to discern the merits of these money-making monopolies. A rice syndicate has been formed in Japan. The members of it are, to a man, natives of the country. Their names are Abe, Kitu and Hoshi, and their operations have been so extensive as completely to derange the rice market. They are backed up by strong banks and by rich warehouse companies. The syndicate have evidently laid their plans well and will be able to stand a very severe strain. Their purchases for April, May and June amount to somewhere about 360,000 kokus. A koku is 350 pounds. In consequence of these extensive purchases the price of rice in Japan has gone up to an unprecedently high rate and ordinary merchants find the greatest difficulty in supplying their customers at even the highest prices. The price of rice in Japan is now between twenty-five and thirty per cent. higher than it was this time last year. The Hyogo News of April 28, notices the operations of the syndicate in doleful terms. It fears that the forestalling by the syndicate will be productive of serious results. "Its success," that journal says, "will mean a disastrous deadlock, and probably many bankruptcies. The Exchange authorities are alarmed, and have suggested arbitration, a proposition which the syndicate scouts. Meanwhile the sellers continue to sell and the buyers to buy, and the citizens of Osaka and Tokyo are compelled to pay prices for their daily food far beyond what the large supplies warrant, in order that Mr. Abe and his followers may double their millions." The agony is probably over by this time, and it is to be hoped that the expectations of the syndicate have not been realized, for they could not have made millions without making the food of the people very dear, and without causing much suffering to the poor.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Crease.)

6th June, 1892.

Lanceston v. Bowther—Drake, Jackson & Helmcken for plaintiff, Mr. T. Davie for defence. Application adjourned from the 30th May, and now further adjourned, by consent, for one week.

For 7th June, 1892.

Powell v. Eagles and Court—Bodwell & Irving for plaintiff. S. P. Mills for defendants. Application for leave to sign final judgment.

Hobson v. Windsor—Mr. Yates for plaintiff. Mr. Eberts for defence. Application to postpone trial.

Braverman v. Lindsay et al—Mr. Irving for plaintiff, Mr. Wootton for defence. Application to examine plaintiff.

Bone v. Wilkinson—Mr. Walls for plaintiff, Mr. Wootton for defence. Application to examine plaintiff.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Social Evil Agitation in Vancouver—Interesting Work at the Baptist Convention.

A Great Day at Kaslo City—A New Factory for Nanaimo—Smallpox.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 8.—By-laws asking for the issue of $570,000 worth of debenture will be submitted this year, besides $11,000 for local improvements. This addition of $680,000 to the municipal debt brings up the grand total to a million and a quarter. If the road improvement by-law does not pass, it will bother the Council, as they have been making themselves liable for a good many thousands over the estimates in that direction.

Auctioneer Beatty wants the market and town hall for five years at $100 per month. He will likely get it. An offer of $125 is supposed to be a bluff affair got up by interested parties.

The school children will be vaccinated on the 10th inst. between the hours of twelve and two.

Rev. J. G. Burchell delivered a sermon to the Baptist convention this afternoon on the question of the social evil. It was listened to with a great deal of attention by a large audience. Dr. Burchell claimed that the gospel was the source of all social and moral reforms. The magnificent address was so highly prized that resolutions were passed to request the Seattle and Vancouver papers—localities where such excellent advice would do the most good at the present time—to publish it in full. The report on education showed that four million had been contributed to Baptist colleges in four years, and the Baptist educational fund was the largest of any denomination. The convention favored erecting a new college in Seattle. Last night was the 100th anniversary Missionary mass meeting. It was reported that 161,881 members had been enrolled under the foreign mission. Twelve Baptist churches had been established, said one speaker, under the shadow of the Vatican. Six thousand men had pledged themselves to missionary work; 350 were in the field. It was computed that at the present rate of increase the year 2,000 would see one billion Christians in Christendom. From two till four o'clock woman's work was discussed, Mrs. Scott, president of the Ladies' Mission, in the chair. Miss and Mrs. Banton gave a duet, and Miss Lang an address of welcome. Miss Vaughn sang "When the Mists Have Rolled Away." Mrs. Webster spoke on foreign missions, Mrs. Dr. Brown on home missions. Mrs. Malinberg, Scandinavian missionary, gave an address; Mrs. Scott, missionary elect to Japan, also made an address.

An interesting event in sporting circles will be the quarter mile bicycle race at Brockton Point on Monday between Bob Timmons and Captain Lynn. Timmons if he loses pledges himself never to straddle another wheel. Similar promises were posted by Lynn.

The Walla Walla arrived this morning.

Some one told a Chinaman that the way to post a letter was to take the key from a fire alarm box, open it, pull the hook down and drop his letter to the bottom. The fire brigade showed up in 30 seconds.

The new Zion church will be ready for occupation in ten days.

At the Police Court Capobianco and Senor charged each other with drawing a knife on the other one. The cases were remanded.

The C. P. R. commences its refrigerator car service on Thursday between here and Winnipeg.

Admiral Hotham will be here with the Warspite on July 1.

The social evil agitation has thrown the smallpox scare in the shade. It is announced that no women of ill repute will be allowed front seats in the opera house hereafter. They must sit in the fifty cent gallery or with the gods.

Mayor Cope has proclaimed Saturday afternoon a holiday, on the occasion of the Forester's visit.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 8.—Marcus Wolfe, of Nanaimo, Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of British Columbia, paid an official visit to King Solomon lodge last evening, and to-night visited Union Lodge No. 9.

A large number of Odd Fellows went over to Cloverdale, this evening, by special train to attend the festivities in connection with the dedication of the new Odd Fellows' hall at that place.

Jennetson, the smallpox patient on the Port Moody road, has recovered so rapidly from the mild attack he was suffering from that the medical health officer expects in another week to release him from quarantine. It is understood, also, that the quarantine will be lifted from the Crandall House in a few days.

John McNab, fisheries inspector, returned, yesterday, from a trip to Lillooet, where he went, last Thursday, to investigate the report that Indians were catching salmon fry in Seaton lake, which empties into the Fraser river through Cayuse creek. Mr. McNab says there is no doubt that the Indians have, in former seasons, been in the habit of catching the fry and drying them, for winter food, but, this year, the water has been high, and the murder of the Bull family has so excited the Indians, that they have been rather upset in their work. Now, it is too late in the year for catching fry. Next year precautions will be taken to prevent this waste of fish.

It is advanced among other theories, Mr. McNab says, that a band of young bucks from the Chilcotin tribe, murdered the whole Bull family, another prevails that possibly Bull became crazy and made away with his family and then killed himself. No real light, however, has been thrown on the matter, which yet remains as great a mystery as ever.

The Westminster and Delta Gun clubs will shoot a pigeon match here on Saturday.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, June 8.—The ladies of Northfield and East Wellington are to be congratulated upon the success of the recent bazaar, the proceeds of which have been devoted to paying off the debt on the church and repaying part of the money kindly lent by Mr. Robins, of which now only $220 has to be provided for. The Bishop proposes holding a confirmation here the week after next.

The New Vancouver Coal company have been gradually putting their men to work wherever they could find openings, so that at present there are not a great number out of employment. The re-opening of No. 3 shaft, in spite of the slackness in the coal trade is a good one, and will do much towards brightening things up generally.

In this city, while there have been wild rumors of smallpox, every report has been proved to be without foundation. Both officer Dr. Praeger, and Chief of Police O'Connell, say that no cases of smallpox have been reported nor can the most diligent search or inquiry discover any. Several people are down with the measles but there is nothing worse than that.

A popular suburban hotel keeper, not a hundred miles from Wellington, is reported to have joined the army of Benedicts.

Grand Chancellor Crossan and other Knights will institute the Comox Lodge K. of P., on the 23rd instant, and an excellent membership.

The idea of forming a joint-stock soap manufacturing company and to erect the factory at Northfield has been given up. Mr. W. Bowen and Mr. David Jones, of Northfield, intend erecting and operating a factory within the city limits of Nanaimo, on the Comox road, and land for that purpose has been purchased from the New Vancouver Coal Co. It is the intention to erect suitable buildings immediately.

A very small audience attended last evening to hear Mrs. Bridge's lecture on "The Necessity and Mission of Oddfellowship."

There are four entries for the sculling match which takes place to-morrow for Sloan & Scott's challenge cup. They are Martin and Bell, of Nanaimo; Henderson, of Vancouver, and one from Victoria.

Rev. E. G. Miller and Rev. J. W. Flinton will be ordained on Sunday, June 12, by the Bishop of Columbia.

The Assize court re-opened this morning. The Grand Jury found true bills against Mrs. Brown for the murder of her husband at Salt Spring island. The case comes up to-morrow morning.

Frank Leigh, for stealing money from the barroom till of the Opera House, was found guilty.

On the second indictment against Charles Williams for stealing spoons, the property of H. Dempsey, he pleaded guilty.

KASLO.

KASLO CITY, B. C., May 24.—In accordance with the programme this little city offered its best appearance to the brilliant sunshine which poured down on its freshly-cut streets, this morning. Every house was decorated with flags and bunting and the dancing pavilion was ablaze with flags, festooned colors and drooping drapery enlivened with mountain flowers, which are now coming out in elaborate profusion. The platform was 28x50 feet and covered with a sail cloth tarpaulin of pure white, and decked at both ends with English and American flags. Sharp at 10:30 a.m. the S.S. Spokane hove in sight and the management committee fired a salute of 21 guns from giant powder, and the reply was promptly given from the steamer, which, when made fast to the wharf, was quickly boarded by the reception committee, heartily welcomed and handed over to the stewards of the day to be well treated and taken care of. At 12 o'clock the steamers Nelson, Surprise and Idaho arrived and were received with a 2 gun salute, and the whistles all blowing simultaneously made the old mountains ring again with the wonderful echoes for which this lake is remarkable in its similarity to the Lake of Killarney in Ireland.

When all were ashore, dinners and luncheons were served, and enjoyed with regular mountain appetites, after which dancing commenced with one part of the company, two fine bands being in attendance. Other events were carried on all over the city, and the greatest possible life and energy was apparent everywhere, the Americans being especially delighted with what they pleased to call their grand reception.

At four o'clock the Nelson had to leave to enable her passengers to take part in the dances at Nelson.

Supper was served at 6:30, and after a much needed rest the dancing commenced at 8 o'clock to the music of an Italian string orchestra of first-class performers. This was kept up without intermission by the various couples till 3 a.m., when a light lunch was served. The visitors then boarded their respective steamers, and after speeches of welcome and mutual congratulations, they steamed off amid cheers and whistles, all delighted with their visit.

The following is a list of the events which were witnessed by about 800 people:—

PRIZE WINNERS.

Single scull boat race—1, R. Covington; 2, J. McGovern.

Canoe race—1, H. Matthews; 2, D. E. Crafts.

One hundred yards foot race—1, F. Falconer; 2, R. Covington.

Standing broad jump—1, T. Parrott, 9 ft. 8 in.; 2, R. Covington, 9 ft. 4 in.

Running broad jump—1, J. Anderson 14 ft. 2 in.; 2, J. Lannon, 13 ft. 9½ in.

Hop, step and jump—1, G. Whitney, 35 ft. 8 in.; 2, O. Field, 35 ft. 3 in.

Pole jump—1, F. J. Farley, 7 ft. 8 in.; 2, J. E. Wallace, 7 ft. 6 in.

High jump (running)—1, T. Roadley, 4 ft. 8 in.; 2, O. Field, 4 ft. 6 in.

Putting the shot (15 lbs.)—1, S. McDonnell, 36 ft. 7 in.; 2, D. E. Crafts, 35 ft. 8 in.

Tug of war—Ainsworth team beat Kaslo team.

A match race of 100 yards was run between G. Whitney and F. Falconer; 1st, G. Whitney, by five yards.

Baseball—Bonner's Ferry vs. Nelson. Won by Bonner's Ferry, 7 to 0.

The special prize for the largest and best specimen of ore produced great excitement, especially as two magnificent "finds" and locations were discovered on the 19th and 20th, which assayed $134 per ton and $191 per ton respectively. The prize was, however, awarded to the Noble Five claim; weight, 48½ pounds; value, $188 per ton.

The excitement was intense, and the whole of the men are turning out for the mountains, to-morrow morning. Brilliant discoveries are expected, as fine specimens of float have been found in certain districts.

BIRTH.

VANTREIGHT—On June 2nd, 1892, at Gordon Head, Victoria, B.C., the wife of John Vantreight, of Sunnybank, Rathmines, Co. Dublin, Ireland, of a son—(Edgar Leyns).

VIDLER—On June 3rd, at 216 Cook street, Victoria, B.C., the wife of P. A. Vidler, solicitor of H. M.'s Supreme Court of Judicature in England, of a son.

MARRIED.

GRAHAM—HUNTER—At Christ Church Cathedral, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. J. B. Hewetson, Allan Graham, son of the late Alan Graham, Esq., of Egremont, Cumberland, England, to Mrs. Martha Hunter, daughter of George Rutland, Esq., and sister of Henry Rutland, Esq., clothier, Johnson street, and sister of Mrs. F. Page.

DIED.

KOENIG—In this city, on the 5th inst., Mary Ann, the beloved wife of George Koenig, of Shawnigan Lake, a native of Germany, aged 33 years and 9 months.

MATTHEWS—At his residence, Fort street, Victoria, B.C., on the 3rd instant, Joseph Beauchamp Matthews, M.R.C.S. and E.L.S.A., London, surgeon to the British Columbia Garrison Artillery.

BEALL—On Galiano Island, on 28th May, 1892, Walter Weatherby Beall, formerly of Ohio, U. S.; aged 60 years.

Interred in private burial ground. R. I. P.

DRISCOLL—In this city, on the 4th instant, Annie Driscoll, only child of the late Dougal McTavish, of Hudson Bay Co., and beloved wife of officer Driscoll, of this city.

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