Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1888.

EMPEROR FREDERICK III. DEAD.

The Kaiser dead! This was the startling, though not unexpected, news which was flashed around the world yesterday. In the Castle of Friedrickskron at Potsdam, the afflicted sovereign entered patiently into rest. Frederick III., King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, was the only son of the late William I., and of his wife, who before her marriage was the Princess Augusta, daughter of Charles Frederick, the Grand Duke of Weimar. He was born at Potsdam on the 18th of October, 1831, and, like his father, was carefully educated for the military profession, which he entered at an early age, and in which he rose to the rank of general, having held numerous important military appointments at different periods in his career. In 1866, in the war between Prussia and Austria which led to the unification of the German Empire, he had three army corps under his orders, as well as the Guard corps commanded by Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, his Chief of Staff being Major-General von Blumenthal. The army of the Crown Prince, numbering about 125,000 men, marched amid great difficulties and dangers from Silesia through the Sudetic mountains: and, after a series of brilliant operations and several important victories, arrived just in time to relieve the army of Prince Frederick Charles, which was being hard pressed by the superior forces of the Austrians under General Benedek. The battle of Sadowa, Koniggratz, was raging when the forces of the Crown Prince appeared suddenly on the field and decided the fortune of one of the most important battles fought in recent years. During the Franco-Prussian war the Crown Prince held several important commands, and displayed fully all the qualities of a brave and skilful general. Taking command of the Third German Army, of 200,000 men, on the Rhine frontier, he vigorously attacked the position held by General Douay at Weissenburg, and repulsed him after a severe struggle on the 4th of August, 1870. Following up his victory with his usual energy and rapidity, he marched at once from Weissenburg, at the head of 130,000 men, against the combined army corps of MacMahon, Failly and Canrobert, drawn up in a strong position at Woerth. The battle was fought on the 6th, two days after Weissenburg; the result is a matter of history; the desperate valor of MacMahon and his cavalry was no match for the concentrated energy of the Germans; the needle gun was more than a match for the *Mitrailleuse*, and Woerth was a repetition of Weissenburg. Then came Sedan, where the Crown Prince with the Prussians and Wurtembergers, supported by General von der Tann's Bavarians, succeeded in one of the most difficult operations of the war, namely, the crossing of the Meuse. The result of the engagement on the memorable 1st of September, between the troops of the Crown Prince, aided by those of Prince Frederick Charles, on the one side, and the flower of the French army under MacMahon, on the other side, resulted directly in the downfall of the dynasty of Napoleon, and paved the way for the triumphal march of the Kaiser and his victorious veterans to Paris. The Crown Prince entered Versailles on the 20th—less than three weeks after the surrender at Sedan—and remained at the head of the forces, by whom the beleaguered city was invested, till the dark day of doom on which the gay capital was forced to surrender, and had to endure the humiliation of beholding the haughty Uhlans ride insolently through her battered streets. On the 28th of October he was created a Field Marshal of Prussia, an honor never previously conferred on a Prussian prince of the blood, and on the 8th of November he received the honorary appointment of Field Marshal of Russia. Since the close of the war with France the life of the Crown Prince has been comparatively uneventful. When his father's life was attempted by Dr. Nobeling in 1878 he was appointed Regent till his father's recovery. The death of the Emperor, and his immediate succession to the throne are matters of recent history. The story of his illness needs not to be told. All the world has heard and sympathized with the uncomplaining fortitude displayed by the Royal sufferer, and the patient, untiring devotion exhibited by his not less heroic consort, the eldest daughter of our own beloved Queen. The marriage of "Unser Fritz," as he was commonly called by his adoring fellow-countrymen, with Victoria Adelaide, the Princess Royal of Great Britain, took place on January 25, 1858, and had been a singularly happy one in spite of all the sorrows and anxieties of the past few months. They have seven children, of whom the eldest was born on the 27th of January, 1859. That is the "Prince Wilhelm" in whom such a lively interest has recently been taken as the future Emperor of the Fatherland; his full name is Frederick William Victor Albert and he is married to the Princess Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, by whom he is the father of several children. Those who were intimate with the Emperor Frederick III. describe him as a singularly frank, open-hearted and unassuming gentleman, of a remarkably sweet and genial disposition, equally removed from hauteur and timidity. That he was the idol of the German people is abundantly proved by the eagerness with which every fact connected with his illness was caught up, and the sympathy lavished upon his anxious wife and family. That he would be spared, under Providence, to fill for many years the exalted position he was so well qualified to adorn was the heartfelt prayer of millions, not only in Germany, but throughout the whole civilized world. "God works in a mysterious way His wonders to perform," and He has, in His infinite wisdom, called away from earth the ruler of a mighty nation who had always been a faithful Soldier of the Cross. The Fatherland is filled with sorrow to-day. The best beloved of the people has passed away. The verdict of the historians will be that he fought bravely the good fight, that he bore manfully the dispensations of Providence, and left behind him a record for nobility of character and pure, unstained manhood, which will render his name illustrious among the great men who preceded him in the throne of Germany.

"Le Roi est Mort; Vive le Roi!" The Crown Prince, now William II, received the title of Major-General as a birthday present from the Emperor on January 27th. The advanced age of William I. and the frail condition of the Crown Prince Frederick's health had certainly much to do with the grandson's rapid promotion. Two years ago—he is now 29—Prince William ranked only as a Major, and people in general spoke with surprise at the slowness with which he advanced, yet all praised the thoroughness of the military education. Innumerable princelings were then above him, as well as untitled men of not much longer service, for a Prussian Prince receives his straps at the age of ten. He was compelled to work like the rest of his comrades, equally subject to military discipline. Early and late he was with his regiment, ordered about as an ordinary major, saluting his superiors, with little or no attention—in a military way—paid to his royal rank. But all this was changed, and he at last wore the brilliant insignia of a Prussian Major-General. The Emperor appointed him by telegraph—he being stationed in Potsdam—and a few hours later he presented himself to his grandaire in his new regimentals, beamingly happy at his increased importance. Any hour might make him Crown Prince—as it has turned out days have made him King and Emperor—and the proud old ruler thought it best to recognize this possibility, and prepare the young man for its realization. The new Kaiser lacks the prominent rugged features of his father and the handsome lines of his grandsire. The Hohenzollerns have no hereditary physical characteristics. Even Professor Tirchow failed to find any cranial ones in his scientific examination of the ancestral skulls. They have never intermarried, having the purest blood of all royal families—a custom which tends to preserve and intensify peculiarities. William II. has the appearance of a young man of twenty-five. His upper lip shows a sparse blonde moustache, his nose is slightly Roman, with a medium forehead and his hair stands back like Beethoven's. But, despite the comparatively weak chin, his cold blue eye has a brave, daring expression, which reminds one a little of the great Frederick, whom he is fondly said to resemble in character. He is slender in build, and shorter in stature than his brother, the "naval Hohenzollern." His right hand is badly crippled, and his right arm at least two inches shorter than his left, a defect which has caused as much annoyance and mental pain as ever Byron's deformity did. He tries upon every occasion to conceal it, but tries, of course, in vain. Yet the skill he possesses is remarkable. He carries his sword upon parade as well as any officer, and has become a most excellent fencer, rides like a Cossack, and shoots with unerring aim. No officer in the army is more popular than this royal scion and none more clever. No wonder that his men are attached to him. He has a pleasant word for all, and cracks his joke with the common man as though he were of his number. His training has been very democratic. He attended school at Cassel, boarding with one of the teachers and was treated exactly as one of the other boys. Taking his lunch one day, he noticed one of his comrades eating the black bread which the poorer classes use in Germany. Wishing to taste it, he offered to trade with the boy—the son of a poor mechanic—who, of course, was only too glad to do so. It pleased the prince's palate so much that he made an agreement to exchange lunches with the boy every day—and thenceforward he always feasted upon the black bread, baked in the house of the mechanic. He was graduated after several years at Cassel among the first in his class, to the great satisfaction of his parents, who attended the commencement. He afterward—as is the Hohenzollern custom—attended the university at Bonn and joined the famous Saxo-Borussen corps, over whose annual meetings he has always presided. The malady and suffering of the Crown Prince roused the sympathies of the whole population, but despite his popularity, despite the way they loved him, it is safe to say that the majority of the nation feel more enthusiastic over his son, and look upon William, the new Emperor, as the wearer of the mantle of Frederick the Great, and believe him destined to fulfil the cherished hopes of Germany, further the plans of Bismarck and Moltke and cement the union of the Fatherland.

Victoria expressed its sympathies with the German nation in a most solemn manner on the occasion of the death of the Emperor William I. Then, as was fit and proper, our German residents took the initiative. It is for Englishmen to act in this sad event. The Emperor who now lies cold in death was the husband of our own Princess Royal, endeared to us by all the sacred ties which bind our hearts to the throne of England. It is meet that we should express our feelings of sympathy in as representative a way as is possible. Action should be taken immediately. Our German friends will, no doubt, lend all the assistance in their power.

"A braver soldier never couched lance,
A gentler heart did never sway in court."

THE WIDOWED EMPRESS.

In the hour of her anguish the sons and daughters of Old England will deeply sympathize with the widowed Empress whose heart beat so strongly in unison with all that was best and truest and noblest in the inheritances of the mother land. She was by far the cleverest and one of the best of the Queen's children. She married an honorable and honored man, whom it is believed she really loved and who truly loved her. The family life of Frederick and Victoria had been happy and beautiful; her influence over him was great, and it was all for good. She gave her whole heart to the task she undertook; she became a German Princess in reality as well as in name. She shared to the full the sorrows and the joys, the aspirations and the triumphs of the land of her adoption. She nursed the German wounded herself and taught those who attended them the value of fresh air and of English cleanliness. The greatest hospital for the wounded who were sent back from the front during the Franco-German war was built under her direction. And when the survivors came back in triumph with laurel wreaths in their helmets and sprigs of laurel in the mouths of their rifles she went out to welcome them, and no heart beat higher than hers with pride and joy. For German art and science, for German learning and literature and music she has shown an equal interest and enthusiasm. Leopold Von Ranke was her dear friend. All who worked disinterestedly, in whatever sphere of intellectual activity, were sure of her kindest recognition and womanly, patronizing sympathy. She was a noble daughter of the noblest of Queens, true wife, affectionate mother, beautiful as well in the majesty of her demeanor as in the purity of her soul and the brightness of her intellect. Sorrowing to-day as only one situated as she is can sorrow, all light and life will seem for her to have gone out of the world forever with him who was her best beloved. She bravely did her duty to the last. The world has been the witness of a picture during these last few days of manly fortitude and unceasing devotion which the pencil of the greatest Master might love to immortalize. Into her palace home the loving sympathy of the world would fain gain entrance to-day and soothe the soul of her who sorrows as one without hope. When the clouds have rolled away, there will come to her a gleam of the bright eternal-God-sent token of an endless hereafter with him who was her earthly joy.

THE HOSPITAL SITE.

At the opening of the public meeting held last evening to discuss the Jubilee Hospital site there were about one hundred citizens present, which number was gradually increased until at 9 o'clock there were over one hundred and fifty. On the first resolution the speakers in its favor had it altogether their own way, there seeming to be a lack of interest in the matter. The resolution carried with but few dissenting voices. There was considerable discussion on the second resolution, for and against, but it was finally carried. The matter will be brought before the several committees and the provincial government for their further consideration. No alternative site was proposed to take the place of that on Cadboro Bay road, except the present Royal Hospital site, to which there was much serious objection raised in the general committee by gentlemen of undoubted ability and knowledge. Hence the question is in the same position, so far as the recent movement is concerned, as it was when the two sites were discussed in committee. The gentlemen who now have practical direction of the business, and who composed the committee which sought long and vainly for a better location than that selected on Cadboro Bay road would, perhaps, even at this late hour take into favorable consideration a site within convenient distance, even though it might be less favorable otherwise than that on Cadboro Bay road. But up to the present none has been suggested to them. It is trusted that this momentous question will be settled without ill-feeling being engendered, so that there may be a united and generous support to the institution, when it has been finally established. The present directorate and committee and the general committee were animated from the beginning by a strong desire to do that which would prove of the greatest benefit, and they have pursued a fair, reasonable and business-like course. As before stated, even at this, almost the twelfth hour, if an alternative and suitable site, other than the condemned Royal hospital grounds, was submitted, we have no doubt that the gentlemen who now have been given charge of the whole matter, would be willing to reconsider the present choice. Whatever is done should be done promptly, so that the work of construction may proceed.

THE LICENSING SYSTEM.

After numerous unsuccessful attempts, Mr. D. F. Fee, grocer, corner of Quadra and Pioneer streets, has at last secured from a licensing court permission to retail spirituous liquors on his premises. The residents of that neighborhood filed a protest on the occasion of the first application against the licensing of anyone to retail liquors, and this protest is still on file. Its influence was recognized by several licensing boards and Mr. Fee's application denied, not solely on account of the petition but because it had also been determined to issue no further liquor licenses, except to *bona fide* hotels. However, by persistency of effort, Mr. Fee has found a bench of magistrates who have looked upon his application with favor. We do not mean to say that Mr. Fee is not a fit and proper person to receive a license, for he is a worthy citizen, and will undoubtedly exercise his privilege with due discretion. But in view of the fact that almost every ratepayer in that neighborhood, irrespective of creed or profession, requested that the license be not granted, and also from the fact that other licensing boards had admitted the reasonableness and justness of the prayer of the petition, we think that the licensing court of Friday last did not act in the public interest in granting the license. If this precedent of dealing with the difficult question of liquor licenses is to be followed, we may expect to see licenses asked for and granted for every residential portion of the city, irrespective of the fact that the great majority of ratepayers are opposed to such a practice. This recent opposition to the expressed wishes of the residents of a district naturally calls forth the query, whether the present system of granting liquor licenses is a satisfactory or proper one? We think not. All that an applicant for a license has to do is to hunt up a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace who, from indifference or other cause, will favor his petition, and the thing is done, notwithstanding that those who are directly interested in the neighborhood may strongly disapprove of such issuance of the license. A radical change must be made in the system of granting licenses, and the most reasonable practice would be the appointment of a yearly board of commissioners by the provincial government or by the civic council. The power of granting licenses might be vested in the aldermanic board, though such a course would be open to greater objection than a board of three commissioners, for the latter would not be subjected to any political influence. Whichever system may be adopted, it is of the greatest desirability that a more responsible licensing board should be selected than that which, in some cases, is actually chosen by the applicant or the counsel in his behalf.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

The touters of the Opposition are in the field buttonholing electors to din into their ears tales of the estimable qualities of their candidate, and painting in lively colors the advantages to flow from his return to parliament. These tales and pictures are varied according to locality or the supposed credulity of the hearers; but the most vivid descriptions are reserved for men who have settled in the district since 1882, when Mr. McIlmoyl was politically snuffed-out. These men are regaled with stories of the Opposition candidate's skill in outgeneraling the government of the day and securing a lion's share of the public money for road work. They are told that, other than Mr. McIlmoyl, no representative has been as assiduous in the discharge of his duties, faithful in the fulfillment of his pledges, successful in advancing the interests of his constituency. The "old hands" knew that all these professions are unmitigated rubbish; that Mr. McIlmoyl did so little for the district during the four years he sat for it, that when his claims were submitted to the test of a general election he was overwhelmingly defeated. Republics are said to be ungrateful; governments have been credited with the same failing; but the constituency of Victoria district has never laid itself open to that charge. It has invariably rewarded the representatives who served it well with a re-election if they desired it, and in view of the important public services of Mr. John, the late member, not a man among those who twice carried him to victory murmured at his acceptance of office. No matter what his friends may say, Mr. McIlmoyl has been tried and found wanting; weighed in the balance and found short. When in the House he gave a slavish support to the Walkem ministry long after he must have known that that government had lost the confidence of the country. It is useless at this time for Mr. McIlmoyl to tell the electors that he is standing independent of party; that there are no party politics and that he is not opposed to the government now in power. It is useless, because in the light of what he did when in the house. No one who may be inclined to look up the "record" will attach credence to his professions. In every essential particular the policy that Mr. McIlmoyl supported with might and main when in the house was reversed when Mr. Smithe took up the reins. Mr. McIlmoyl re-echoed the "Fight Canada" cry of the Walkem-Beaven government. Mr. Smithe, like Lord Beaconsfield at the Berlin Congress, secured "peace with honor." Mr. McIlmoyl voted to have the province build and sustain the dry-dock. Mr. Smithe threw the burthen of construction and maintenance on the Dominion Government and thus averted a grave financial disaster. Mr. McIlmoyl refused to listen to any terms of compromise for the construction of the Island railway. Mr. Smithe accepted a reasonable compromise and secured the construction of the line. Mr. McIlmoyl voted for an assessment act which made taxes delinquent in March of each year, added 25 per cent. to the original amount and 18 per cent. interest on the both amounts, chargeable from the day when the taxes first became delinquent, making in all a penalty of 43 per cent.! This last provision bore with peculiar severity on the constituency of Victoria district—especially upon those who in 1879 were endeavoring to carve farms out of the green timber with which at that time the peninsula was densely clothed. If Mr. McIlmoyl is capable of setting party fealty aside for the good of his constituents, when the bill referred to was before the legislature was the time for him to have revolted and refused to support a measure fraught with such evil consequences to the whole farming community. A word of remonstrance from Mr. McIlmoyl would have spared the country the infliction. The government of the day would have listened to the indignant protest of supporters. But the protest was not entered and the bill passed in spite of the efforts of the minority led by Mr. Smithe. The rejection of Mr. Tolmie (of which, happily, there is no fear) would be calamitous for the district, while it would not affect the standing of the government at all. The government has 19 members in a house of 27. Take one away and 18 would still be there to sustain the government. The effect of a divided representation, with Mr. Anderson striving to advance the district's interests and Mr. McIlmoyl clogging his efforts by opposing every move he might make, would be disastrous. The electors of Victoria district do not want a divided representation—one representative pulling in one direction and the other in another. No circumstance could be more disastrous to the district. The plain duty of the electors is to send Mr. Tolmie to strengthen Mr. Anderson's hands; not Mr. McIlmoyl to weaken them. As for the "independent" professions of the Opposition candidate, they are as worthless as the principles he advocated when in the legislature. They amount to nothing. The position he has assumed in the present canvass is taken with the full consent of the Opposition.

"They cast off their candidate as the huntsmen their pack:
For they know when they please they can whistle him back."

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR McLELAN.

A despatch from Ottawa to THE COLONIST announced yesterday morning that the Hon. Archibald Woodbury McLelan had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of his native Province of Nova Scotia,—to date from July 9th next. Mr. McLelan was born at Londonderry, Nova Scotia, in 1824, so that it will be seen he is verging on to the number of years allotted to man here below. His first appearance in public life was as the representative of Colchester in the Nova Scotia Assembly from 1858 to 1863. From the latter date until the Union he sat for Northern Colchester, and for Colchester in the Commons from the Union until he was called to the Senate in June 1869. He was opposed to Confederation until "better terms" were yielded Nova Scotia. In the same year he was appointed one of the commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial railway and in 1883 was named Commissioner from Canada at the Intercolonial Fisheries Exhibition in London, receiving a diploma of honor for special services rendered in connection therewith. He was sworn a member of the Cabinet and appointed President of the Privy Council on May 20th, 1881, on which occasion he resigned his seat in the Senate and was elected for Colchester. He was appointed minister of Marine and Fisheries on July 10th, 1882; minister of Finance on December 10th, 1885, and Postmaster General on January 27th of last year. To show his strength in Colchester, it may be mentioned that he defeated Mr. S. D. McLellan, Liberal, at the last general elections by 627 votes. After an active, useful life, devoted to the best interests of his country, he has been called to the gubernatorial chair of his native province, an honor than which none greater could be conferred on him. The man is worthy the position.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

"The peripatetic prophet of pessimism," is Archbishop O'Brien's manner of describing Mr. Goldwin Smith, who appears to think that,

The times are out of joint,
And he was born to put them right.

THIS is how the Ottawa *Free Press* views our Chief Justice's recent actions:

Chief Justice Begbie of British Columbia, who not long ago made such a sweeping attack upon the press, distinguished himself on Thursday by insulting a Methodist clergyman who was giving evidence in a case that was being tried before the Chief Justice. As a rule the judge who undertakes to lecture newspapers, or to become a press censor, is usually found to be either a crank or a man whose character will not bear criticism. The upright, fearless and honest dispenser of justice is never afraid of or annoyed at having his conduct discussed by the newspapers.

THE Galloway *Gazette* (Tory) is our authority for the following good story: When at Balmoral the Queen heard of a pretty Highland lass who was said to be the finest dancer in the Strath. Her Majesty sent for her to dance before her. The girl did so, and the Queen was much charmed. The girl was rather of the better class, and the Queen had difficulty about offering her money. Her Majesty asked the girl what she should give her—what she would like. The girl (of a strong Tory family) replied: "The head of Mr. Gladstone on a charger." The Queen is reported to have said that she could give her the charger, but, as for the head of Mr. Gladstone, he had lost that years ago.

ITALIAN archæologists, who for some time have been at work uncovering the ancient Greek city of Sybaris, in Italy, have lighted upon evidences of a more ancient city upon which Sybaris was built. The Necropolis is in an undisturbed state and adds strong evidence to the belief in a high Italic civilization prior to the Etruscan and contemporaneous with the building of the pyramids. Italian scientists place its decline at 1000 B. C., and believe that its people were the real inventors of the pre-historic walls which exist all over Italy where there are no signs of Etruscan habitation. A report shortly to be issued under the auspices of the Italian government is claimed to be a complete demonstration of the pre-Etruscan civilization.

THE Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Toronto adopted the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to take into consideration the union of the church in British North America. The report recommends that power be given to dioceses within the several Provinces of the Dominion to form themselves into councils. The bishops of the Provinces would constitute the upper house to be presided over by an archbishop elected by the bishops of the various dioceses concerned. The report further recommends the formation of a Dominion Synod to meet every five years and to be presided over by a Metropolitan elected by the archbishops. The legislation of the Provincial Councils as set forth in the report, is confined to matters affecting the provincial affairs of the church. The Dominion Synod in addition to being concerned with the standard of worship and discipline of the church would act as a court of appeal in cases affecting the general interests of the church. The committee was instructed to co-operate with other dioceses of the Dominion with a view to practical legislation.

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend. 35 doses, 35 cents. mr22-eod-d&w-3mos

CORRIG SCHOOL, VICTORIA.

Yesterday afternoon the public examination of this school was held in the presence of a number of visitors. Probably several more would have responded to the invitation to be present had not a heavy shower of rain prevented. Among those present, in spite of the unpleasantness of the afternoon, were Mr. and Mrs. T. Earle, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Hon. Senator Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. A. A. Green, Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Jorand, Mr. and Mrs. McConnan.

ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.

Class in arithmetic, comprising reduction, the compound rules, decimal fractions, reduction of denominate fractions, simple and compound proportion.

Dialogue and recitation in French—By Masters Jorand, Pendola, Musgrave and Earle.

Class in Latin grammar, including inflection of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs and rules of gender.

Class in Mental Arithmetic—Questions being of a general nature and including fractions.

"The Downfall of Poland," recitation—By Master W. D. Pemberton.

Second Latin Class—Translations from English into Latin and *vice versa*.

"The Sky-lark," recitation—by Master E. McConnan.

Individual and simultaneous reading in the Fourth reader.

Recitations in Latin from Cicero's *Orationes in Catilinam*—By Masters Pendola, Musgrave and Earle.

Individual and simultaneous reading in the Fifth reader.

Prizes in books were then distributed by Senator Macdonald, as follows:

Pendola, highest in the first class, Latin.

A. R. Green, highest in the second class, Latin.

Pendola, highest in the first class, Mathematics.

Macdonald, highest in the second class, Arithmetic.

F. Green, highest in the third class, Spelling and Dictation.

Spring, highest in the third class, Arithmetic.

Senator Macdonald was then obliged to withdraw. The Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, chairman, then awarded prizes to the following:

Pendola, highest in the school.

Musgrave, second in the school.

Macdonald, first in the second class.

A. R. Green, second in the second class.

F. Green, first in the third class.

W. R. Wilson, second in the third class.

W. D. Pemberton, first in the fourth class.

E. McConnan, second in the fourth class.

The Ven. Archdeacon expressed the pleasure it gave him to be present at such a successful examination. From what he had just seen, and from the papers returned a few days before in answer to his examination in Latin, he was confident good, thorough work was being done in the study of language, and, from the high percentages allowed by the examiners in the other branches, there could be no doubt of the same thorough work extending throughout the school. He had had considerable to do with examination work; but he could say then, what he had not been able to say of any former examination held by him in Victoria, that he had had the pleasure of giving one boy *full marks*, 100, in an examination of Cicero against Catiline in the original, and that the next in order was only seven per cent. behind. The thoroughness of the whole work in Latin, in all the classes, was highly pleasing to him, and the upper boys had evidently already that grasp of the language that would enable them to appreciate its beauties and make its further study a pleasure. He felt assured an excellent work was being done by Mr. Brenton, and the boys should greatly value the privilege of being members of the school. He was glad Corrig School was to be moved into the city, and he hoped a liberal support would be accorded to it. The rev. gentleman spoke of the pleasure it gave him to still continue, notwithstanding his daily duties, to read the great Greek and Latin authors, and concluded an excellent address full of encouragement and good advice to the boys.

Mr. McConnan said he was highly pleased with the work he had just witnessed. The exercises reminded him of days long past—the days of his boyhood. The boys should be proud of the prizes won by them; he had books he had gained when at school and he would rather part with much more valuable ones than with them. He concluded the boys had a very pleasant home, from the happy looks they wore.

Mr. Earle said he had seen the papers of a year ago, and from what he had heard to-day from the examiners and seen of the boys' work, he was assured a very great progress had been made during the year. He was glad the school was to be moved into the city, and he hoped Mr. Brenton's efforts would meet with the support they deserved and that he would next year be able to add to his staff of instructors, and be relieved from the burden of work that he had himself been compelled to do during the past year.

The written examination had been conducted a few days before by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, M.A., the Rev. A. Beanlands, B.A., and Mr. C. W. Busk, M.A., C.E. The following is the

REPORT.

The percentages are classified; the classes are not.

Written Arithmetic—Pendola 96, Musgrave 85, Earle 70, Macdonald 100, Wilson 100, A. R. Green 95, F. Green 95, J. D. Pemberton 93, Jorand 92, Spring 79, Abbott 75, Brenton, *ægrotat*, W. D. Pemberton 86, McConnan, 86.

Mental Arithmetic—Earle 85, Pendola 83, Musgrave 75, Abbott 100, R. Green 100, Jorand 100, Macdonald 100, Spring 100, J. Pemberton 91, Brenton 91, F. Green 75, Wilson 58, W. Pemberton 87, McConnan 55.

Algebra—Musgrave 70, Pendola 67, Pemberton 63, Earle 52, R. Green 50.

Geometry—Pendola 56, Musgrave 50, Earle 38, J. Pemberton 31.

Spelling and Dictation—Pendola 95, Earle 95, Musgrave 85, Macdonald 90, R. Green 90, Jorand 91, J. Pemberton 80, Brenton 75, F. Green 94, R. Wilson 94, Spring 90, Abbott 73, McConnan 85, W. Pemberton 73.

Grammar and Analysis—Pendola 97, Musgrave 52, Earle *æq.*, Macdonald 100, R. Green 90, Brenton 85, Jorand 80, W. Pemberton 76, McConnan 66.

History—Pendola 82, Musgrave 75, Earle 71, Macdonald 100, J. Pemberton 84, R. Green 60, Jorand 58, Spring 44, R. Wilson 43, F. Green 41, Brenton 32, Abbott 26, W. Pemberton 47, McConnan 40.

Geography—Musgrave 55, Pendola 54, Earle 51, R. Green, 86, Macdonald 85, J. Pemberton, 73, Brenton 62, Jorand 52, Spring 90, F. Green, 89, R. Wilson 85, Abbott 45, McConnan 50, W. Pemberton, 49.

French—Jorand 79, Pendola 77, Musgrave 68, Earle 51, Abbott 66.

Latin—Grammar and Exercises—Pendola 78, Musgrave 73, Earle 59. Cicero—Pendola 100, Musgrave 93, Earle 63, Second class—R. Green 85, Macdonald 79, J. Pemberton 77, Jorand 73. Third class—F. Green, 94, R. Wilson, 94, Abbot, 75.

The class in French has been fortunate in having the valuable services of Mons. H. Jorand, who, when the former instructor was compelled, because of failing health, to relinquish her duties, generously volunteered his assistance, and who has regularly attended during the year, notwithstanding the distance and his advanced age.

Many thanks are due on behalf of the school to G. C. Phinney, Esq., of Seattle, who generously contributed, as on former occasions, ten dollars to the prize fund.

HOSPITALS FOR MALADIES OF THE BODY AND SOUL.

To THE EDITOR:—Man is believed to consist of two parts, the material and immaterial, each having ailments, and so there are separate hospitals for diseases of the soul (churches) and for those of the body (hospitals). Judging by the large number of churches and their devotees the souls must be in a very unhealthy state. There are only a couple of hospitals for troubles that fleshis heir to. The support of these institutions is what this letter is about. The income of the corporation of the city is $150,000 a year. This income is expended without reference to poor or afflicted. The cost of maintaining the Royal Hospital is about $5,000 per annum, by far the greater part of which is paid by the Provincial Government—a system necessary in the infancy of the colony.

The cost of maintaining one church must be at least $4,000 per annum! What is the cost of the whole of them? Yet the people who so lavishly subscribe to these for *vox et preterea vichol*, only contribute about a thousand dollars per annum towards the support of the hospital for diseases of the body, where board and lodging, nursing and other incidental expenses are absolutely requisite—material things.

Now, how is the "Jubilee Hospital" to be supported? Its site and support are intimately connected.

It must be patent to all that the present system of supporting hospitals (body) forced upon the provincial government must soon undergo alteration—nay, cease altogether. What then? The expense of hospitals and the poor must be provided for by the various municipalities.

If the Jubilee Hospital—to replace the present municipal hospital—be erected outside the city limits, it will have no claim on the corporation, unless, indeed, the boundaries of the city be extended beyond and include the site of the hospital.

Here, then, we shall have an hospital without an income, save that which can be obtained by voluntary subscription! Judging from the past, this will be small, indeed, and so there may not be any open hospital at all! but a jubilee monument!! The choice then of a site for the hospital becomes of paramount importance, for it is hardly to be believed that such an institution can be supported by donations from paying inmates—particularly if it be too far away from the centre of the population.

Judging from the past, it is useless to look for assistance from the clergy; they beg and beg, but only for their own special soul-hospital, every penny they can scrape is desired for their luxurious one-sided institutions! Yet the amount that supports one would support the Jubilee Hospital!! The separation of the soul from the body is an error of Protestantism. It is the duty of all, particularly of the pious, to support both hospitals, viz., those for diseases of the body and those for diseases of the soul. The lunatic asylum and penitentiary may be left out just now. This is not to be done by words but deeds.

In conclusion let me say that I believe the lukewarm support of and interest in hospitals taken by the public is owing to the fact of their having been hitherto supported by the government. This socialist kind of government will and must, of necessity, soon cease, and then the benevolent will stir themselves to benefit the material part of their fellow creatures, for salvation is to be attained not by words but works in combination. They must gain heaven by being good Samaritans and not by imitating the Philistines. J. S. H.

P. S.—I see Mr. Trounce's property is suggested as a good site for the Jubilee Hospital. It is close to the residence of Bishop Cridge, Senator Macdonald and some other of the clergy and therefore convenient for their purposes (which are of little consequence); indeed, it is for all purposes the best yet proposed. It is useless looking for a perfect side, for some diseases require localities peculiar but suitable for themselves. The average must be taken—the one beneficial to a majority of cases. The expense ought not to be any great difficulty in a country so lavish in its religious expenditure—for selfish purposes. Of course, if the hospital had a good, established and independent income, or if the majority thought it could be supported by voluntary contributions, the choice of a site would be beneft of many of its difficulties, and the Cadboro road choice would be excellent.

THE HOSPITAL SITE.

To THE EDITOR—I have no wish, nor do I intend to be drawn into a controversial correspondence on the question of a Jubilee hospital site, being desirous only to do what is for the best in the premises. With these intentions I called on Mr. Chudley with reference to his letter in this morning's COLONIST, to inform him that he was mistaken in stating that I had taken the principal lead in the present state of affairs "and that I did not object to the proposed site at the proper time," and requesting him to withdraw his statement, which he declined to do. It therefore remains for me to say that Mr. Chudley's statements are incorrect. I opposed the Richmond road site until the majority of the committee decided against my views.

It is to be regretted that he should have misapprehended, and have made a personal matter of the action of some gentlemen who have no other object in view than to deal with a public question in the interest of the public. It is true that I submitted to the will of the majority on the question of site at that time, but on my return home a fortnight ago, I found the question of "site" revived, and did not consider myself bound for all time to come by the action of the majority.

I received an invitation to attend a meeting of a quasi-private character in connection with this matter, at which I was named one of a deputation to wait on Mr. Chudley to ask him to call a meeting of the general committee with a view to arranging for a reconsideration of the question of site, and for a vote being taken of the whole body of subscribers thereon. Subsequently Mr. Chudley invited Mr. Langley, Mr. Shakespeare and myself to meet the building committee, which we did, when we made every effort to impress upon the committee the advisability "of taking the opinion of the public or of the subscribers on the question of site," in order, if for no other purpose, to relieve themselves of all responsibility and blame hereafter. We pointed out the extra cost of a resident medical man—cost of drainage and uncertainty of water supply. We pointed out the struggle it is at present to maintain the present Royal Hospital amongst a united community; such being the case, what will the difficulty be with largely increased expenses and the community divided.

The chairman of the building committee courteously promised to take our suggestions into consideration, and we withdrew. Such is my recollection of the interview, and I think the committee fully understood, although moving at a late hour, that our wishes were similar to their own, viz., to arrive at the best possible conclusion. Under these circumstances, Mr. Chudley has acted indiscreetly in introducing a personal element into an important public question.

The resolution which I moved at the meeting, referred to by Mr. Chudley, was in accordance with my submission to the will of the majority at that time—but that action was not binding, in the face of more accurate information; nor should any act of the committee, in the face of fresh light and more complete information, be binding up to the actual time of laying the foundation stone. Although only a helper, not chief, in this movement, I hope a public meeting will be held to vote yes or no on the proposed site, and I consider myself perfectly free to sign a requisition for that purpose.

W. J. MACDONALD.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

To THE EDITOR:—I join issue with Mr. Chudley in his remarks this morning, deserving as he is of every one's thanks for the part he has hitherto taken. I do not think any building committee now formed (I have not the pleasure of their names) can charge former directors of the Royal Hospital with incompetence, "utter incapacity."

I can remember such names as the late P. McQuade, M. W. T. Drake, chairman, A. McLean, Joshua Davies, etc. These gentlemen will, I think, compare favorably with an equal number of men of all professions now. The only difference that occurred in the management after government aid was obtained, was the nomination by the government of two directors, if I am right, to represent them, the remainder being elected by subscribers. Hon. A. F. Pemberton and Rev. E. Cridge, the latter for many years secretary, can give abundant evidence on all hospital matters.

EDWARD MALLANDAINE.

Victoria, June 15th, 1888.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICE.

Madame de La Mothe's Concert.

Our issue of Friday last contained a notice of the above entertainment, which, due to the late hour of the closing of the concert and the necessity of going to press within a short time afterwards, was unavoidably an insufficient one, and altogether inadequate under the circumstances. We have pleasure now in making further and more detailed mention of Madame Christine de La Mothe's magnificent effort, on the complete success of which we need not add to the congratulations already expressed in our columns. The fair and talented *artiste* under review has not been long resident in this city, and coming to us as a stranger it must have been very gratifying, if not surprising, to her to find such excellent local *materiel* for musical development as was represented in the valuable assistance afforded her by the local amateur talent of Victoria at the concert on Thursday evening last—by far the best entertainment of its kind, in our opinion, ever given in this province. Madame de La Mothe's claim to a place in the front rank of her profession has long been recognized by competent authorities, and if additional evidence of her vocal attainments were needed by ourselves, such was abundantly furnished in the perfect method, pure intonation, and grace of manner exhibited by her at the concert under notice. Further reference to the lady in question is unnecessary upon this occasion; we pass on, therefore, to offer a few remarks on the professional and amateur talent associated with her. First and foremost we must accord the most unqualified praise to Sir William Wiseman, Bart., whom we have had the pleasure to know for some time past as an accomplished elocutionist. On Thursday last Sir William was particular happy in his selections, which were listened to with close attention, and loudly applauded. Such excellence in facial expression, management of the voice, and in the many other qualifications necessary to a ready and correct portrayal of character is seldom met with outside the dramatic profession. Sir William's style savors to some extent of Mr. Henry Irving's, and in many small ways we thought we noticed a desire to reproduce the well known characteristics of that great actor. Prof. Agius' performances on the clarionet call for no further remark from us on this occasion, and the same may be stated with respect to Mr. Lombard to whom it is always a pleasure to listen. The musical abilities of Miss Mouat, Miss Tolmie, Mr. Marvin and Mr. Kent are well known to, and appreciated by Victoria audiences, and need not be again commented upon here. Miss Brady should be encouraged to work hard at such exercises as are calculated to fix and strengthen her voice, which, at present, is lacking in *timbre*. We noticed, however, in