PILOTAGE MATTER.

VICTORIA, Sept. 7, 1887.

EDITOR:—There is an item in ...'s *Standard* which, I presume, ...y A. McKinnon, light house ... the above named party as... position that he was, or is, ig... proceedings being taken against ...awfully piloting the S. S. Ah... Victoria to Vancouver, all I ...that he (McKinnon) states an...

...k McKinnon why he surrep... Vancouver on the 1st inst., ...r the undersigned did not hand ...mons on board the Princess ... appear on the following day, ... Vancouver before the magis... the fact of the matter is that he ...) knew he was in the wrong; ...ok the course he did to evade ...

...not the first time that McKin... erfered with the business of ... but in the present instance I ... has over-reached himself, for ...ust he will be made to suffer, ... deserves.

...the authorities took some cog... the fact that McKinnon, from ... position as light house keeper, ...e use of government property ...portunity to annoy the pilots of ...nce, and frequently has done ... time also that he should be ...derstand that he cannot desert ... when and how he pleases, and ...ith the business of the pilots, ...oast around the streets of his

D. URQUHART.

THE BISHOP OF HURON.

...rdship, Bishop Baldwin, who ...isited the Pacific coast for the ... writes a friend in Montreal: ...land! You have seen many ...ings, but you have never seen ...airie. It is like being out of ...and, with nothing but land. ... not a single tree, not a single ...n for the eye to rest on. It is ...ty! As for the Rockies and ...s, they are stupendous. No ...e faintest conception of what ...an Pacific railway has really ...ed, unless he has crossed the ...on its irons. The awful places ...cross the terrible ravines to ...One bridge we crossed was 250 ...e the bed of the gorge. Its ... is its run down by the Fraser ...e of the fiercest and swiftest ...he world.

A Radical Change.

...got so bad with dyspepsia that ...ared whether I lived or not. ...k A. Swain, of the Toronto ...e. Three bottles of Burdock ...ters cured him, and he says, "it ...s a pleasure to live."

tu-th-sat-dw

Glove Cleaning.

Pierre, the tailor and dyer, ...et, is an expert hand at clean... ...oves, as well as cleaning clothes. d&w-1m

...APHS at T. N. Hibben & Co.'s.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 7th inst., the wife ... Prevost, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 3rd inst., the wife ... Alexander McLean, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At St. Joseph's Hospital, on the 3rd ...rederick Inwards (late of Somerset) a ...d Iowa, aged 62 years.

At St. Joseph's Hospital, on the 5th ...Richard Golledge, a native of West ...Essex, England, aged 55 years.

...VITIATED BLOOD

...ous, Inherited and Contagious ...mors Cured by Cuticura.

...GH the medium of one of your books ...el through Mr. Frank Tilney, of ... Apollo, Pa., I became acquainted ... CUTICURA REMEDIES, and take this ...y to testify to you that their use has ...lly cured me of one of the worst cases ...oisoning, in connection with erysipe... have ever seen, and this after having ...ounced incurable by some of the best ... in our country. I take great pleas... ...rwarding to you this testimonial, un... as it is by you, in order that others ... from similar maladies may be en... to give your CUTICURA REMEDIES a ... S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg, Pa.

...ARK T. WEAR, Druggist, Apollo, Pa.

...SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

...E. Richardson, Custom House, New ... oath says: "In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers ... on my body until I was a mass of cor... Everything known to the medical ... was tried in vain. I became a mere ... at times could not lift my hands to my ... would turn in bed; was in constant ... looked upon life as a curse. No relief ... ten years. In 1880 I heard of the ... REMEDIES, used them, and was per... well."

...ore before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

...OF THE WORST CASES.

...ve been selling your CUTICURA REME... years, and have the first complaint yet ... from a purchaser. One of the worst ...crofula I ever saw was cured by the ...ve bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, ...A, and CUTICURA SOAP. The Soap ...reake here as a medicinal soap.

...TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Druggists, Frankfort, Kas.

...SCROFULOUS, INHERITED,

...agious humors, with Loss of Hair, and ...s of the Skin are positively cured by ...A and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and ...A RESOLVENT internally, when all ...dicines fail. Send for Pamphlet.

...REMEDIES are sold everywhere. ...UTICURA the Great Skin Cure, 75 cts.; ...A SOAP, an exquisite Beautifier, 35 cts.; ...A RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, ...TTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

...LES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes, and ...aby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

HOW MY BACK ACHES!

Back Ache, Kidney Pains and Weak... ...ss, Soreness, Lameness, Strains and ... Pain *relieved in one minute* by the ...UTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER.—in... ...fallible. ss3-dw-satwd

...CTION SALE

OF VALUABLE

...roughbred Stock.

...T. CLARKE, Auctioneer.

...Instructtd by J. S. SHOPLAND, Esq., ...by Public Auction on the premises, ...ay," Victoria District, on

...RDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m.

...ash the following Thoroughbred Stock, ...er articles:

...Pedigree Bull "LORNE," (in Herd book) ...old and weighs nearly 1,700lbs.

...in calf by the Bull "Lorne."

...roughbred Rams, Leicester and South...

" Ewes, " "

...es for breeding purposes.

..., in pig by a Thoroughbred Boar.

...mber of Thoroughbred Pigs, male and ...

...e Barrow Pig and 5 others.

...se, by Bowker's "Mac," a good roadster.

...ing Cart, new this Spring.

...of Cart Harness, in good condition.

...mber of Chickens of all breeds.

...e Implements, Tools, Farming and Gar... ...plements, Platform Scales, Steelyards, a ...g Machine, Lamps, a lot of old iron, and ...ity of other articles.

...n will be provided on the premises.

W. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.

...w3t

...he British Columbia ...RICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

...EXHIBITION

OF 1887

...L BE HELD AT THE GROUNDS OF ...the Chilliwhack Agricultural Society at ...REVILLE, on

...esday, Thursday and Friday,

...28th, 29th, and 30th Sept., 1887,

...pamphlets of the Association will be ...ted in a few days.

...Chilliwhack Agricultural Fair Ground ...en enlarged and contains four acres of ...and is well furnished with commodious ...and pens for stock. The Agricultural Hall ...r way and will be finished in a short time.

A. C. WELLS, President.

...V. CHADSEY, Sec. B.C., Ag'l As'n.

...s, B.C., Aug. 11, 1887. ss2-dw-tf

WANTED.

...ATION AS MANAGER OR FOREMAN ...Stock Ranch. South and Provincial ex... ...es. "H. A. S." care D. Lyal & Co., Sta... ..., New Westminster. ss3-dwtfw

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1887.

ON BALLYCORRE.

The National Land League meeting in Clare to-day promises to be the most important event in the history of that association. The viceroy's proclamation forbidding the proposed meeting has been posted throughout the town of Ennis. Great excitement prevails. Messrs. P. Stanhope, Dillon, O'Brien, Tanner and A. Cox, all members of parliament, have telegraphed the local league officers promising to attend. The Nationalists have issued a manifesto calling upon the men of "Historic Clare" to assemble in thousands at the Hill of Ballycorre to fight a battle for the constitution, which will be certain of a glorious disenthralment of Ireland. There is little doubt that the Hill will be the scene of a great contest to-day. Massed against the British force the Irish people stand a poor show of holding their own, but they are impetuous, and if the worst comes to the worst they will go into the fight anyway and "take their licking like gentlemen." It is hoped, however, that more moderate counsels will prevail and that the firebrands of the party will not be allowed to drive their followers on to outrage and bloodshed. Ireland's only hope now is to heed the advice of the Irish leader and bear the affronts put upon her people patiently. Let them show as they have nobly done during the last few years, that they are not given to crime; that they are not assassins and murderers; that they only seek justice. By carrying out such a policy, they will sooner or later witness the fulfillment of their most ardent desires.

LORD DUFFERIN IN DANGER.

The Kukas, a secret society, is again exciting the anxiety of the Indian government, and Lord Dufferin, the viceroy of India, has telegraphed the home government for reinforcements in order to suppress them. This organization of fanatical disciples of Ram Singh, the Sikh reformer, has increased in numbers of late to an alarming extent, and grave fears are entertained that an uprising at an early date is meditated. The teachings of Guru Nanak, the founder of the religion they profess, have been widely departed from in the practice of the present generation of the Sikhs, the aim of Ram Singh having been not to modify their creed, but to turn their lives from luxury and to regulate them according to the doctrines of purity, sobriety and abstinence from worldly pleasures taught in their sacred book, the Granth. There would be sympathy with such a movement if it were not conjoined to revolutionary political ideas and aspirations. The sacred writings of the Sihks contain passages that are regarded as prophetic of their future supremacy in the Punjaub, and Ram Singh and his followers were held to believe that the time was near at hand for the restoration of the glories of the race. He began to preach his doctrines 36 years ago, and at the height of his influence had 120,000 followers. The British government interfered and had the leaders removed to British Burmah. Duhleep Sing's disaffection has aroused the trouble anew. The insurrection in Afghanistan, which has caused intense excitement among the natives on the Indian frontier, adds to the difficulty of the Indian government.

GOLD MINING ON THE FRASER.

In May last a lease was granted by the government to a company to mine upon the benches and bars of the west bank of Fraser river, commencing nine miles above the town of Lillooet, and extending a distance of two miles,—better described to those familiar with that locality as lying between Nine Mile creek and Eleven Mile creek. As is frequently the case on the Fraser beyond the Cascades, no water supply for working the ground in question exists within reach on the south side of the river, but there is an abundant supply on the opposite side, and the idea of conducting the water in pipes across the river occurred to these enterprising men, and it was for the purpose of carrying out this new scheme that the franchise was sought and the company organized. From a letter just received from Edward Allen, Esq., member for that district, it appears that the works have been completed and a successful beginning made. On the 1st inst. they were piping away, and for the half day's work took out over an ounce of beautiful gold without cleaning up the ground sluice at all. This highly gratifying result proves that these clever, enterprising men will be rewarded for their enterprise. But what is of very much greater importance, it proves that a very large area of auriferous ground, hitherto untouched for lack of water, can be successfully and profitably worked by having recourse to the same expedient. Every one will wish that the venturesome spirits who have thus solved an important problem may reap a rich golden harvest, and therefore seem to be every probability of their example being followed by many others. The benches and bars of the Upper Fraser may yet present scenes of greater mining activity than ever before. At all events, Mr. Allen appears to be very sanguine of great and widely extended results from this new method of overcoming a natural difficulty.

ONTARIO RUFFIANS.

A correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* shows a dreadful state of affairs prevailing in Ontario and demands that the law be called in to put a stop to it. He states that the *Globe's* recent remarks upon the frequency of the crime of assault upon women of late were well timed but none too severe. Among other things he says that "from what has occurred in his section many times during the past year or two it is not speaking too strongly to say that the administration of the law is so tardy and inefficient that the wonder is that private individuals have not taken the law into their own hands. It has been the practice to waylay young girls on the public highways at night. It is well known also that there are about a dozen or more of these young men who have been allowed, almost unchecked, to perpetrate crimes of this nature which should long ago have landed them in the penitentiary and made them acquainted with the triangle and cat-o'-nine-tails. But the lax administration of the law allows many crimes to go unpunished which would otherwise prove as startling as offences which are now blazoned in the public press. As a matter of fact, the townships of Brantford and South Dumfries have no effective means for the enforcement of law. *Hordes of young ruffians have committed gross offences upon women* without any attempt being made to punish them. This may seem an exaggerated statement, but it is literally true. There are scores of lads hereabouts who are receiving their training in the vilest habits in the dens where liquor is sold in this Scott Act county without hindrance or little, if any, fear of punishment. All this sort of thing is bearing its legitimate fruit in its effect upon the young; and still the evil has undisputed sway." "Thank God for an Ontario Sabbath!" If the Rev. Hugh Johnston would come out here and stay among us long enough to understand the environment, he would learn that there are no ruffians here to assault defenceless girls, and if there were, the arm of the law is strong enough to mete out to them that measure of justice which they so richly deserve. Even in the Scott Act counties of Ontario young lads are being daily ruined through liquor. We do things better out West. Although the Scott Act is not in force, we have a holy horror of seeing young boys becoming contaminated, and their presence in a saloon here would be as objectionable as that of scandal mongers in the pulpit. The *Globe*, in an editorial article, says there is much reason to believe that lascivious assaults upon women and girls—crimes by which other cities are not often disturbed—are on the increase in the rural districts of Ontario. This, our contemporary says, is not because country roughs are worse than city hoodlums, but because opportunities to waylay women are easier to obtain in the wide, vacant spaces of farming districts. It claims that the administration of the law is very lax, and says that "the time has come when a determined effort must be made to improve the fame of the province in this regard." The *Globe* expresses the hope that the "Ontario government will soon set about establishing such a force. Its cost would be but a bagatelle in comparison with the security to be afforded to life and property, and the credit to be gained by putting an end to so hideous a state of affairs as our correspondent alleges to exist in one of the finest districts of Ontario." Beating nigh to death harmless Salvation lassies in Quebec and outraging defenceless women in Ontario, where in Scott act counties mere lads revel in intoxication, is not a pleasing picture to look upon. We can well congratulate ourselves upon living in a province where women receive chivalrous treatment and the majesty of the law is upheld. Messrs. Johnston and Gooderham might well "look upon this picture and on this," and treat delighted eastern audiences to a series of exaggerated lectures "On what we Know about Vice in the East and West."

NOT A "SAINTLY" CITY.

And still another city in "moral" Ontario is heard from. The St. Thomas *Times* came out on Thursday afternoon with an article substantiating the assertion made in a previous issue that the city of St. Thomas was morally rotten, that the social evil flourishes to an alarming extent, and that there was no other city of its size on the continent where there is so little respect paid to the virtue of womanhood as St. Thomas. Veritable Sodom and Gomorrah's these eastern cities seem to be, and one blushes to think that such vice and outrage should exist in this "fair Canada of ours." The people should come West and get some lessons in morals.

ROUGH ON LAURIER.

The Grit organ in this city says that "Messrs. Paterson and Trow are firm in the belief that the period is not far remote when the Hon. Ed. Blake will again resume the position of leader of the opposition." This will be cheering news for the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, who is told in plain words by his Ontario adherents that he is is simply a "make-shift" for the serene souled Edward. As soon as the latter recovers his health the present "leader" of the opposition will step down and out and the place that now knowshim will know him no more forever. What a galling position to be placed in! Surely there is enough of the old French blood left in Laurier's veins to resent his being placed in such an unenviable position. If the *Times'* statement is correct, though we cannot believe two such loyal liberals as the members for South Brant and South Perth would utter such traitorous sentiments, then Mr. Laurier well deserves the sympathy of all independent, high-souled men. The French population will hardly take it as a compliment that one of their number is made the figurehead of a party which to-day elevates and to-morrow dethrones. Poor Laurier!

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ACCOUNTS.

The meeting held in July at London afforded to the shareholders of this bank, and others concerned in this province, full information as to the profit and dividend result of the half-year to June 30th last, but the balance sheet recently published by the company is not the less worth attention. When it is compared with those of the previous and corresponding issues there is shown a growth which seems to more than justify the congratulations and expectations expressed by the chairman at the meeting. For the years 1884, 1885, and 1886 the profits allowed of 8 per cent. dividends being paid. The distribution made on account of 1887 is on the supposition than an advance may now be made to 9 per cent. The chairman, with characteristic and becoming reserve, expressed the view that the directors may possibly be able to maintain this higher rate. We do not hesitate to express the opinion that there is great probability that for some time to come the dividends will not be less than 9 per cent., chiefly because the opening up of British Columbia by the Canadian Pacific railway is increasing the population and trade of the province. We subjoin the main figures of the last three balance sheets:

	June 30, 1886.	Dec. 31, 1886.	June 30, 1887
Capital paid up	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000
Reserve fund	80,000	85,000	90,000
Notes in circulation	113,928	161,058	170,697
Current accounts and deposits	644,571	688,308	804,919
Bills payable	145,316	133,477	296,358
Other current liabilities	17,314	17,810	20,461
Specie, cash and gold bars and dust	153,368	203,884	233,708
Consols and India stock	51,859	51,015	52,357
Bills receivable and Dominion notes	420,083	336,903	295,839
Bills discounted and loans	874,986	811,854	1,115,927
Other securities	43,769	35,000	30,000
Bank premises	45,122	45,459	45,564
Balance of profit and loss	21,155	25,899	23,910
Working expenses	11,329	11,087	11,344
Dividend	11,250	13,750	15,000
Added to reserve	5,000	5,000	5,000
Carried forward	4,803	2,949	3,910

THE QUEEN'S HIGHWAY.

Stuart Cumberland is as admirable a writer as he is remarkable as a mind reader. During his visit here last year he evidently had his eyes and ears about him for in his new book *The Queen's Highway*, he has given a very vivid and very correct account of Victoria and Vancouver Island, where he takes up the thread of his narrative. He was the first person to make the journey from the Antipodes to England over the new route, having been commissioned by a syndicate of Australian, Indian and English papers to give a description of the new line. He has fulfilled his instructions admirably. He not only proves to demonstration the advantages of the Canadian Pacific railway in point of convenience to travellers and in economy of time over the American lines, but he energetically shows that the opening of the new channel of communication between the Pacific and Atlantic must tend not only to a large extension of Imperial commerce, but to the material strengthening of the bonds of kinsmanship, which he rightly says is a consideration which "in these days of dissension and rumors of disunion must not be underrated." There are possible circumstances in which even India might find the new line the only safe road by which she could have touch with Great Britain. To China and Japan *The Queen's Highway* opens up facilities which will hardly be neglected for reciprocal exchanges with the Dominion of Canada. These are matters on which Mr. Cumberland speaks with the simple eloquence of well-assured conviction. He then proceeds to describe, and he claims to be the first person who has done so in a connected form, the country lying between the two oceans, and traversed by the new railway. He begins with this Island. Victoria, he thinks, is "big in its ideas," and means evidently to grow to its aspirations. It is not as restlessly active as some of the Australian towns, but its quiet is not the quiet of sleepiness or stagnation, and there is an air of old-worldism and of reposeful content about it. Its shops are good, and it has a much better hotel than is to be found in many of the larger provincial towns in England. The currency is the only thing in it which is really American. The feeling of the people is distinctly British. Mr. Cumberland glowingly eulogizes the climate. "It is," he says, "the most delightful climate in the world. There is a sort of balminess about the air which at once creates contentment, and one speedily arrives at the laudable condition of being at peace with all mankind. In summer—I speak from experience—it is never too hot; and the winters, I am assured, are never too cold. True, rain falls somewhat heavily in the autumn; but winter brings with it little frost and less snow. Sometimes the inhabitants get a fortnight's sleighing, or an equal amount of skating; but the winter in such case will have been exceptional. Flowers bloom and flourish in the Victorian gardens all the year round. The whole island is Flora's paradise. No man—unless he wilfully courted such a disease—could live in such an atmosphere and become consumptive; and no consumptive could live there without materially lengthening the number of his days in this world. To know British Columbia is to love its climate, and to feel a healthfulness unacquirable in any other country." In his description of Port Moody the traveler shows that he can censure as severely as he can extol poetically. It is "a weakling incapable of a healthy present or a promising future." Russian officers assure our authorities that the last thing their government would think of would be a design against any of our possessions in the Pacific, "but then," as the shrewd chronicler adds, "who can economize truth like a Russian?" It has before been stated in these columns that the czar is about to construct a through railway from Siberia to the Pacific, and that this railway will serve as a counterpoise to the Canadian Pacific, which enables England to send troops to Vladivostok in the third or fourth of the time it would take Russia to do so. With regard to Russia's possible aggression on British India, the author of *The Queen's Highway* tells us that one of our strongest safeguards for the loyalty of our Indian subjects is Russia's practice of persecuting the religion of the races they conquer. Hindoos and Parsees, Buddhists and Mahometans, are fully aware that the absolute religious liberty they now enjoy would be taken from them and that they would be dragooned and bayonetted into the fold of the orthodox Greek Church. Mr. Cumberland, when he was in India, acquired the conviction that "the native princes are in the main loyal, and those who are not conspicuously so would, on religious grounds at least, hesitate ere leaping out of (as they might term it) the frying-pan of British rule into the everlasting fire of Muscovite despotism." Many bright and good-tempered anecdotes he tells of his own beings, doings, and sufferings on the route he so energetically plumpions and describes. He tells of his bitter experience of Moosejaw beer, and how he was restored by a draught of real Highland whisky disguised as a bottle of "*botanic temperance ale*;" of his unfortunate performances "at poker;" of the unspeakable agonies he suffered from an invasion of white ants, when, "though he had been well brought up, and two of his tutors were clergymen," he so far forgot himself in his writhings that he spoke words "which years of penitence will not atone for." The record of his alternately biting and soothing experiences gives a pleasant personal flavour to his book.

THE Belgian government has begun an active propaganda in favor of the great international concourse of sciences and industry, which will take place at Brussel's in 1888. The director of the Belgian section, accompanied by different members of the government's general commissariat, have begun their tour in the provinces, in order to constitute local committees, in the different industrial centres of the kingdom. These committees are designed to group the local industries, and to obtain their important partaking at the concourse or at the exhibition. Earl du Chastel takes advantage of these excursions to make known the profit which will be derived from them, from the concourse, and the facilities which the government will grant to the exhibitors of the country. He meets everywhere with the best reception, and receives numerous adhesions. The members of the general commissariat have already visited in the centre Louvain and Antwerp. They will shortly visit Nivelles, Gand, Termonde, Alost, St. Nicolas, Audenarde, Bruges, Courtrai, Mons, Charleroi Tournai, Malines, Liége, Verviers, Namur, Hasselt, etc. The director of the Belgian section has nearly finished the expedition of documents to the producers. Within a short time he will distribute about 25,000 folds to the post. On the other hand, the executive committee is occupied with the organization abroad, and will very shortly constitute commissions in every country. It is understood one will be established in British Columbia.

THE PILOTAGE AFFAIR.

TO THE EDITOR.—As you have taken so much interest in the matter of the Abyssinia and myself, with regard to my taking her from here to Vancouver, all of which has been to my prejudice, I trust you will afford space for the following. Your informant states that the vessel in question was anchored so close to the reefs, that from his tone I gather he imagined she was moored in a dangerous position. Now, Mr. Editor, your informant must be either entirely ignorant of the coast or otherwise—it's no use mincing matters—a liar. The facts of the case are these: Instead of the vessel being anchored between Gordon Head and Johnson reef as stated, she was anchored in Cormorant Bay, a place recommended by Capt. Richard, R. N., as a safe anchorage in all weathers. My object in staying there was as follows: "It appears that something got out of order in the machinery. The engineer reported same to the commander, and also stated that it was impossible for the vessel to proceed much further, whereupon the commander instructed me to proceed to an anchorage, which I did to Cormorant Bay, and not to Johnson's reef or Gordon Head, as stated to your informant by the captain of the tug. As soon as the above mentioned repair was made we proceeded on our journey. A. MCKINNON.

SIR WM. DES VOEUX

Interviewed by a Local Chinese Delegation Who have Grievances.

A deputation of Chinese comprising Lung Tai, of Tai Soong & Co.; Tai Woo, of Ling Chung & Co.; Lee Yee Hing, of Kwong On Ling; Hong Toy, of Kook Yuen; Kwong K. Yuen, of Hip Lung & Co, and Mong Kow, of Kwong On Tai, waited upon His Excellency Sir Wm. Des Voeux yesterday morning at the Driard. Mong Kow acted as speaker. He stated that the tax of $50 levied against Chinese coming into Canada was a most unjust one. The amended Chinese act was a most unfair one, as merchants by its operation were limited as to the time they could remain out of the country in which to transact their business. The most serious of all the grievances was the system in vogue of sending loose women from Hongkong to this coast in bondage for the purposes of prostitution. It was felt to be a blot upon them as a people. He, however, hinted that a plan was being considered to allow none but married women, the wives of men already resident in Canada, to leave China. Arrangements would be made to send to a board in Hongkong the names of the wives either sent for by their husbands, or those who had expressed a desire to join their partners in a foreign country. The women so applying, or those sent for, would be examined as to their physical condition and as to the fact of their being wives. They objected to having so many common women in Victoria, and trusted Sir William would assist in putting a stop to the manner in which they were shipped out of their country as slaves. Chinamen residing here married, felt the opprobrium attached to the system.

Sir William sympathized with the views expressed. He regarded the $50 tax as a hardship but Canada was in the position of being able to pass such legislation as she chooses. He would give these representations as to the traffic in women his best consideration. He would make such investigations as he could. As to the last topic it was a serious one, since there was no guarantee against unscrupulous persons embarking in the enterprise. He had had occasion to mark the absence of women in Chinese communities. He would endeavor to push the matter to the bottom and do what he could in meeting their wishes. The deputation which was introduced by Mr. Slingsby W. Bethell, *aide-de-camp* to his excellency, thanked Sir William for his kind reception and withdrew well pleased.

THE LANGWORTHY CASE.

A Brief History of the Celebrated Divorce Case.

We re-publish a *resume* of the celebrated Langworthy marriage case which has been written by Mr. Stead of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in 50 or 60 chapters. The proceedings have lasted some 5 years but have been mostly conducted in chambers, or privately, and nothing was known of them till Mr. Stead wrote them from the statements of the lady and from her lawyer's records. The complications involved are extremely interesting.

Mr. Langworthy is *not* married, but the law has compelled him at last to pay $6,000 a year alimony to the lady, $2,500 a year to the child, and $100,000 for breach of promise of marriage. Moreover the House of Commons is passing a bill to legalize the *religious* marriage, which is not denied; and should Mr. Longworthy die meanwhile, all his enormous property would by the law of the Argentine Republic pass to his illegitimate daughter.

In a few years Mr. Langworthy may be one of the richest men in England, as he is heir to one estate, that of an aunt, of about $4,500,000.

Miss Long, the heroine of the true story, stranger than fiction, was the daughter of an Irish gentleman. She had taken the honors in the Examination for Women at Dublin, as well as at Cambridge, when her father lost most of his fortune. She immediately secured a position as a teacher in England, and such was her success that one year she earned over £500. In February 1881 she went to Paris with her brother to recruit her health. It was while left in the care of Lady Honoria Cadogan that Miss Long first met Edward Martin Langworthy. He is the only son of one of the Langworthy Brothers, who were well-known cotton spinners in Lancashire fifty years ago. Mr. Langworthy inherited from his uncle £100,000 when he came of age, and £50,000 from his father. The bulk of the property he will not get until his mother's death. He went through Eton and Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1876. His fortune in the Argentine Republic is vast. There is one estate of 70,000 acres. Besides this he has a large property in Paraguay and the Langworthy grant, of 32,000 square leagues on the River Platte. Edward Langworthy was also known to many people as a young widower who had brutally treated his late wife, the sister of the present Earl of Limerick.

In September 1881 Miss Long was again in Paris, and Mr. Langworthy appeared on the scene also. The following winter the young teacher was busy in London, and it was not till the summer of 1882 that her Paris acquaintance began paying his addresses. Their engagement was the signal for disturbance. Mr. Langworthy, though a widower, 35 years old, and of independent fortune, stood very much in awe of his mother, so he was somewhat disconcerted by the old lady's opposition to his marrying "a woman engaged in teaching." Miss Long, hearing of this, broke off the engagement, but when contrite letters had been received from her lover the engagement was renewed. Later she consented, in company with a *chaperone*, to go for a cruise in the Meteor, Mr. Langworthy's yacht. At Dartmouth she was introduced to the Hon. Cecil Cadogan as Mr. Langworthy's *fiancee*, and at Cherbourg dined with the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Vereker. From Cherbourg they went to Caen to see the cathedral, and then Mr. Langworthy asked her to drive into the country to some point of interest. They had not gone far when he declared that everything was arranged for their marriage that day. The bride-elect objected, but every argument was ably combatted, and just as he reached the climax of his eloquent appeal the carriage drew up at a church, and he explained that all was in readiness for them.

TWO MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

She demurred, but was hurried into the edifice and in her bewilderment heard herself announced as the wife of E. M. Langworthy before she realized her surroundings. Having an intuitive distrust of the legality of the ceremony, she never lived with her husband as his wife till a much later date. On returning to the Meteor they sailed directly back to England, and Mrs. Langworthy went to visit her relatives in Ireland. She had not been there long before her husband telegraphed for her to join him in London. On meeting her he explained that his mother was obdurate, and that he had to go out to his South American estates and wanted her to go out with him. He promised that since she was not satisfied with the French marriage, they would stop at Cadiz to be married beyond all doubt by the English minister there. Later it was decided to go to Antwerp. It was in that city, on January the 10th, 1883, that a marriage came in accordance with Mrs. Langworthy's ideas took place. The impressive and solemn ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Potts, the American Presbyterian minister, who, between 1880 and 1884, was stationed at Antwerp as representative of the Seamen's Friendly Society. They had to separate for a few days to make preparations for their journey. Mr. Langworthy going to London and Mrs. Langworthy to Paris. The following letter came the day after her arrival:—

United University Club, Pall Mall East, S. W., 12th, January 1883.

"My Dearest Wife.—I got your dear letter to-day. I did not write yesterday as I was too late for the post office after seeing Graignon, or whatever her name is. She won't come, and would not do if she would. She does not look respectable. I will see about the other one this afternoon.—In awful haste, ever your loving.

BEAR."

"*P. S.*—I cannot possibly come before the middle of the week. I have paid Redfern by this post."

The letter to Redfern was as follows:—

"Please send the things Mrs. Langworthy ordered to the Hotel Cheiseul, Rue St. Honoré. I enclose a cheque—£8, 14s. 4d., francs 218. I have dealt with you at Cowes some years ago. Town the Meteor.—I am, yours truly,

"E. M. LANGWORTHY."

A BRUTAL CHARACTER.

The next day she joined her husband in London. Her brother Herbert came to see them, and took a violent dislike to Mr. Langworthy. He had heard the particulars of his first marriage, and felt the deepest distrust of the man. Edith, a younger sister, was to accompany Mrs. Langworthy, and her brother made her promise on no account to leave her sister abroad alone. The first call of their yacht was at Lisbon, where they stayed several weeks. It was here, at the Hotel Braganza, that Mr. Langworty was known, except by his bride, as the torturer of cats. He and a cousin of his used to while away the dull hours of the morning by coaxing with tidbits every cat that appeared, and then when the animal was tempted within reach, popping a red-hot coal on its nose, or seizing the poor brute and throwing it into a disused well in the garden. Then they would lean over the parapet and enjoy the struggles of the miserable beast. When the head rose above the ripples, a stone was dexterously thrown upon it. This was allowed to go on day after day, because the offenders were rich and had social influence.

BEGINNING OF A LIFE OF TORTURE.

On the voyage they made many stops, and several times met friends of Mr. Langworthy. In every case he introduced his companion as his wife, and courtesies were exchanged on that ground. Just before leaving Portugal Mrs. Langworthy became aware that she was to be a mother, and she told her husband. Her words were met by hours of sullen, immovable silence, and then the announcement: "Well, we'll put the little beast out to nurse." From this time there began a dogged, systematic scheme of brutality. Once, for twenty-seven hours she was given absolutely nothing to eat, and then followed a dose of bitters.

"CLEAR OUT."

On the yacht was the cousin who used to join Langworthy in the cat-worrying escapades. Now they had a human being in their power down in the cabin there to torture, but she seemed more tenacious of life than the cats, and they apparently grew weary of her tenacity, for when they arrived at Buenos Ayres they told Mrs. Langworthy and her sister to "clear out," for they would have no more of them. This decision was come to after a scene between husband and wife. One night she went to him in the saloon, and, putting her arms gently around his neck and drawing him towards her, she whispered: "Edward, tell me why you have so changed!" He sprung, and wresting himself from her, flung her down on the floor, hissing at her: "You've ruined me!" That seemed to be his one conviction—dread of his mother's wrath; the wealthy miser grasping for more gold.

NO WIFE!

The next morning she said, "You do not know how to treat a wife." "Wife!" was the taunt, "you know what position you hold. Do you believe in that marriage? It was only an empty form. I would have gone through no other with you." "But the certificate!" "Not worth the paper it is written on; the clergyman was all a sham." "If I am not your wife, I have no right to this," and she tore off her wedding ring and threw it at him as he stood enjoying her terror. Her ring Mr. Langworthy gave gave back, but before this scene he had secretly taken from her trunk family jewels, visiting cards, everything in proof of the marriage that he wished to deny.

It was on the 7th of May, just four months after the solemn ceremony at Antwerp, that the wretch hustled his wife off his fine yacht into a small gig, and had her rowed five miles to a tender lying off Buenos Ayres. When Mrs. Langworthy and her sister reached the vessel on which their passage back to England had been taken, it proved to be a low-class French merchant vessel. The agent said he knew he was to have two passengers, but nothing about ladies had been mentioned, else he would have refused to take them, for he had not fit accommodation.

LEGAL TECHNICALITIES TO ESCAPE.

On reaching England Mrs. Langworthy immediately began proceedings against her husband, and her first case was for restitution of conjugal rights. The English law is that a woman shall have alimony from the time of her desertion till the conclusion of the case, unless the man swears that there was no ceremony whatsoever. Messrs. Bircham & Co. put in an affidavit that their client, Mr. Langworthy, denied that there had been any marriage. This cut off the power of the judge to give alimony until Mrs. Langworthy proved the Antwerp ceremony. This was finally done. Then Messrs. Bircham & Co. said Mr. Langworthy was outside the jurisdiction of the Court, that he was in the Argentine Republic. Mrs. Langworthy knew he was in London, and later this was proved to have been the case. Messrs Bircham were perhaps deceived; but their false affidavit had the effect of protecting their client's pocket and defeating justice. The next defence was that the marriage was not legal according to Belgian law. This, unhappily, proved true; but, according to English law, since Dr. Potts and Mrs. Langworthy regarded the ceremony as *bona fide* she is looked upon as a divorced wife, and the child must be supported as if legitimate.

The decree freeing Langworthy from the marriage was not to be made absolute until the alimony due was paid up in full. Not one penny has ever been paid, and Mr. Langworthy coolly defies the courts of Great Britain. In April 1886 Mrs. Langworthy heard that her husband was in England making purchases in. She was soon on his track. She made preparations for the seizure of the gentleman and his goods. There she stood on the Southampton docks alongside the steamer by which he was to sail. In came the train from London and the confiscation began; dock hands and steamer agents at first interfered, and a row threatened at one time, but the plucky little lady stood her ground and "opposition soon" succumbed. Thoroughbred cattle were put right about face and driven off by Mrs. Langworthy's agents; pigs, sheep, game, ducks, and chickens were sent grunting, baaing, cackling, and quacking about their business; bales of clothing, crates of groceries, and much of the personal apparel of the Argentine nabob were seized, but the biggest bit of game was not bagged. The villain of the tragedy received news of the doings of the woman he had wronged, and skulked over to the continent to join the steamer at some Spanish port.

THE MOTHER'S CLAIM.

And now upon the scene appeared Mrs. Langworthy, senior. She put in a claim to the goods, and brought a suit against her daughter-in-law for seizure of her property. She swore that all the goods seized were hers; but when asked by the judge when she began to wear trousers, she withdrew her claim to the unmentionables, but redoubled her grasp on the rest of the confiscated goods. The case was decided in her favor, the judge saying he had no other course, as the lady had declared on oath that the things were hers; he hoped she had not been guilty of perjury. So, in lieu of the hundreds of pounds due to Mrs. Langworthy, junior, from these wealthy prosecutors, she seems to have got a pair of trousers, and that in all.

THE SETTLEMENT.

It would be idle to recapitulate all the tedious and dilatory proceedings in the law courts. Suffice is to say a year ago Langworthy contemptuously offered his victim £1000 in full of all her claims on him. No other offer was made till the *Pall Mall Gazette* took up Mrs. Langworthy's cause and exposed Langworthy; and now the settlement which that exposure has extorted gives to the wife, besides her alimony at the rate of £1200 a year since the contest with Langworthy began, a sum of £20,000 for breach of promise of marriage, her costs in the action and £500 a year to her child for its lifetime. One act of grace Langworthy has found it necessary to do. He has never ventured to deny the *Pall Mall Gazette's* charges against him except in an obscure journal published somewhere in South America, where his home now is. In a letter which he wrote to that journal *he made one of the vilest charges against his wife's sister* that one could make against a woman. Unfortunately for him the letter was translated from the Spanish, in which it was published, and reproduced in this country to illustrate the man's character, and Langworthy has found it necessary to withdraw the libel without equivocation as false, and to make *humble apology* for it. Mrs. Langworthy, on her part, gives the man who was her husband a deed of re ease, and will aid his mother to annul his bankruptcy. No more remarkable case has ever been before the courts. The denial of the marriage and then its admission, the denial of the child's existence and then the admission of that, the application for divorce and the success of the application, subject to severe monetary conditions, because of non-compliance with the Belgian law, and then the bankruptcy of Langworthy and the action by his wife for breach of promise of marriage, made up a series of sensational incidents. Mr. Lumley stated in court on Wednesday that the £1200 a year alimony previously allowed to Miss Long was the largest amount of alimony ever granted, the £500 a year to the