Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JULY 13TH, 1888.

## COME TO TIME.

Some time ago our evening contemporary indulged in sweeping charges of bribery and corruption in connection with the late election in Victoria District. So broad were these charges that the electorate naturally resented the wholesale slander, and a prominent elector took the slanderer to task, challenging him to substantiate a single case of bribery or corruption on the side of the Government candidate. We, on our part, pointed out the utter groundlessness of these charges, and, at the same time, called upon our contemporary to descend from vague generalities and make specific charges. But instead of adopting that manly course, the *Times*, after a week's cogitation, comes out with an article even more cowardly than the former one, in the course of which it indulges in innuendo which it *dare* not reduce to specific charges. Now, that is a line of discussion we must decline to follow. We repeat our challenge to our contemporary to specify some one act of bribery or corruption on the part of Mr. Tolmie or his supporters, and we shall join issue thereon. Better still, let him or any of his party, bring the matter into court, and THE COLONIST will cheerfully contribute towards meeting the expenses of a suit. Aye, there's the rub. The law against bribery and corruption is very strict. The courts are open to our contemporary and his friends; and if they know of such acts as are alleged to have been committed, they have only to prove them, or any one of them, in order to void the election. Will anyone for a moment believe that the Opposition would hesitate to adopt that course if they had a case? This of itself amply proves that they are conscious of the emptiness of the wholesale and cowardly accusations made by their organ. As we stated in a former article, we believe so far as the government party at least is concerned, that the late election was exceptionally free from those objectionable and corrupt methods sometimes resorted to, and the broad charges repeated by our contemporary are not only cowardly, but they are a slur cast upon the electors as a body, and are justly resented by them. If our contemporary has not the manliness to formulate his charges, let him have the decency to hold his peace.

## AMERICAN OPINION.

It has often been our privilege to read in the United States papers reflections on the impoverished condition of Canada, with curious comments on our want of public enterprise, and sad accounts of the state of Canadian finances. Of late it has been an agreeable change to read the speeches of American statesmen who have been pointing out that United States railway and commercial undertakings are greatly endangered through the enterprise of these same slow Canadians. The announcement of the terms of the recent Canadian loan has also led our American cousins to raise their estimate of the financial standing of Canada. The following from the Albany *Express* makes the *amende honorable*, and is respectfully dedicated to all the pessimistic Grit sheets, including the Victoria *Times*:

The Dominion of Canada has not suffered the "misfortune" of the United States during the last few years of being burdened with a surplus. Her misfortune has been a deficiency in the national revenues as compared with the receipts. Alarming reports have every now and then been sent out concerning the unfavorable condition of the Dominion's finances. A London cable to the New York *Post*, however, dispels the entire batch of rumors in the cold light of financial fact. A Dominion loan of $20,000,000 has been placed on the market in the English metropolis at ninety-five and one-twentieth cents on the dollar. The loan bears three per cent interest. This is doing remarkably well. When the United states had three per cent bonds their price held pretty steadily near par. They have now been exterminated by bond-calls, and the lowest rate of interest on our government bonds is four per cent. These four per cents are bearing a large premium. But the interesting fact may be recalled that the four per cent bonds were placed on the market in 1882 in the neighbourhood of 100 cents on the dollar. When that refunding operation took place it was not possible for the United states to secure par for three per cent bonds. Had the experiment been tried the price secured by Canada would hardly have been obtained. Moreover, it should be remembered that the price of United States bonds has been somewhat artificial because of the demand for national banking purposes. There is not a railroad corporation in the United States that can borrow money as cheaply as Canada, however great its prosperity may be. That the Dominion can borrow money at less than three and one-eighth per cent indicates a high financial credit in the markets of the world.

## LANSDOWNE'S WELCOME HOME.

The ancient boroughs of Calne and Chippenham were decked out in the brightest of festival costumes in honor of the return among their own people of our late Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne. A prophet, we have always been told, finds no honor in his own country. However that may be, judging by the reports which come to us from across the sea, no welcome could have been more demonstrative, no congratulations more sincere, than those with which Lord and Lady Lansdowne were met after five years' absence from their native country. "Wiltshire's Pride" was the favorite motto of the day—a motto repeated and emphasized in every conceivable phase and simile at every vantage point: "Canada's stable administrator and India's hope;" "Canada, India—glorious past, brilliant future;" "Canada, all nations hear thy fame—India, from thee we hope the same"—with mottos such as these every street was gay, while the keynote of the civic addresses of the burgesses of Calne and Chippenham, and the loyal congratulations of the tenantry at Bowood, was to be found in the same appreciation of past efforts, and the same hope for future success. Lord Lansdowne, however, is too honest and candid a statesman to accept more than he knows to be his due, however kindly it may be meant, and however happily it may be expressed. "You must," he told his friends, "remember that the people of Canada enjoy institutions which give them an almost undivided control over their domestic affairs, and if during the last five years affairs in Canada have been well administered the credit is, in the first instance, at all events, due to the sound sense and judgment of the people of Canada." At the same time Lord Lansdowne continued:—

It is quite true that the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, owing to his position, which renders him independent of party politics in the country, and which affords him opportunities for very intimate and confidential intercourse with its leading men, is thereby enabled to take a useful part in the affairs of the country. And that was especially the case in regard to a very large number of questions in which the interests of the Mother country and the colony are both concerned. In dealing with all questions of that kind he is able no doubt from time to time to remove all causes of friction, and to make each side aware of the real requirements of the position of the other, and to aid in establishing between them those trusted and confidential relations which I am sure we would all of us like to see maintained between the Imperial government and the interests of the different great dependencies of the Empire.

Nothing could have better described the real power which a wise and constitutional representative of the Sovereign is able to wield in the foremost of British colonies, and a like happy recognition of Canada's status and Canadian virtues marked all the ex-Governor-General's utterances throughout the day. Here, for instance, is a passage in his opening speech to the burgesses of Chippenham which must still further enhance the esteem which Canadians have already expressed with so unanimous a voice:—

I have come back from Canada (said Lord Lansdowne) after five years of intimate association with its people, after five years of participation in its public affairs, with the deepest feeling of respect and regard for the people, with a feeling of the grandest admiration for the liberal institutions which have been conceded to that great dependency of the Empire, with a profound belief in the importance of the part which it is destined to play in the history of the British race, and last, but not least, with a feeling of deep pride in the great Empire which is the heritage of the people of Wiltshire as it is of the people of Canada.

At Calne, too, Lord Lansdowne did not forget to remind his friends of the magnificent resources of the country so lately under his charge. The five years of his residence in Canada had, he said, been years full of the greatest interest to him, and years not without their importance in the annals of the Dominion:

I could tell you, if the time sufficed, how, when there was an outbreak of rebellion in a remote part of the country, that rebellion was promptly put down by the armed forces of the Dominion, trained and brought from all parts of it—the citizen soldiers of the Dominion, not regular armed soldiers, but volunteers—men with their own professions and vocations in life, but who left their professions and vocations, and places of business, and marched many hundreds of miles through the prairie in a very inclement season, in order to vindicate the supremacy of the law. I could tell you how a great line of railway was constructed, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean—a line of railway carried through a country the physical difficulties of which cannot be understood except by those who visit it—a line carried through mountains and through defiles where, in many instances, human foot before had never trod, except by the natives of the country.

With such pleasant memories as these, the celebrations of the day were made an inspiration for future service on behalf of the old flag. As in this country Lord and Lady Lansdowne labored for the benefit of the whole nation rather than for any self-agrandizement, so in India their one hope is that their administration may be "a blessing to the native races." It is, indeed, the new Viceroy's earnest ambition to maintain and strengthen what would now happily seem to be the guiding principle in British rule in the East—the upraising of the native races, and the discouragement of all ideas tending to show that the *prestige* of the British Empire is dependent alone upon its continual aggrandizement. And it is at least a good augury that Lord and Lady Lansdowne will prove themselves equal to the onerous task which now awaits them, that those with whom they have been brought into most intimate association in their past career are those who have the highest hopes of their future success.

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE *Courrier d'Haiphong* reports progress in the work of subduing the Black Flags. At the instigation of M. Pavie, ten rebel chiefs accompanied him to Hanoi, where they have been well received and attended to. It is hoped that by pacific means the whole Black Flag fraternity will soon be reduced to submission.

ON May 20th the principal living descendant of Confucius, who bears the rank of Duke (Jen Sheng Kung), riding in a green sedan-chair and attended by a large retinue, paid several visits to eminent persons in Peking, being everywhere received with the greatest honor and respect. He is said to be of noble and dignified appearance, and at the same time kind and affable in manner, resembling in those respects his illustrious ancestor, the sage Confucius.

RECENT statistical compilations show the area of Canada, exclusive of Newfoundland, to be 3,610,257 square miles. The Australasian Colonies have an area of 3,075,000 square miles; the total area of the British Empire is stated at 7,999,600 square miles. The United States of America, including Alaska, has an area of 3,603,884 square miles. So that it may be said that Canada to-day has an area slightly in excess of the United States, and covers one-fourteenth part of the earth's surface. As the late Lord Beaconsfield truthfully remarked, "Canada is a country of illimitable possibilities."

VARIOUS rumors are being circulated concerning the malady of the new Emperor of Germany. It is said, for instance, that he is suffering from cancer in the ear, and the possibility of his early death is already being discussed by premature writers. The illness the Emperor is suffering from is not cancer, but an affliction of which the nature is not generally known. He has been affected by it for a long time, and during the mortal illness of the late Emperor William he paid regular visits to a well-known specialist in Unter den Linden. It is not a trouble which threatens for the present, at least, to cause the German throne to become vacant.

THE red bandanna, which is now the banner of tariff reform in the United States, was, strangely enough, the banner of British tariff reform sixty years and more ago. In 1824 Mr. Huskinson, then President of the Board of Trade, moved in the House of Commons that the prohibition of the importation of foreign silks should be removed, and Mr. Joseph Hume supported this motion by flourishing a red bandanna handkerchief before the House and exclaiming: "Here is a foreign ware that is totally prohibited. Nearly everyone of you has a similar illicit article in his pocket. So much for your prohibition!" After that the red bandanna became the flag of free traders, although, of course, the more sober Englishmen did not flourish it quite so much as do the worshippers of Mr. Thurman's antiquated pocket handkerchief.

## REV. MR. McLEOD AND THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have refrained from writing you since Monday in the hope that some more able pen than mine would volunteer in defence of the Mayor and city councillors, whose condemnation by the Rev. Mr. McLeod I read in your issue of that day. As no one has thought it worth his while to enter the lists, I venture to do so. I must premise by saying that while in the main I agree with the reverend gentleman in his crusade on the moral and sanitary state of the town, I do not agree with him when he says that the City Fathers are wholly to blame for it. If Mr. McLeod had enquired he would have been told that Mayor Rithet and the council of 1885 gave instructions for the preparation of elaborate plans by a Mr. Pickering for an underground system of drainage to cost $500,000. These plans were prepared and laid before Mayor Fell and the council of 1886. Mayor Fell and the chairman of the committee on sewerage (ex-councillor Higgins) in the summer of 1886 visited Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal and Quebec for the special purpose of examining into the systems of drainage there. They returned after several weeks' absence with valuable information on the subject. A by-law to raise $500,000 by loan to carry out the Pickering scheme was placed before the ratepayers for adoption. Instantly a bitter feeling of hostility was aroused against the proposal to borrow so large a sum of money. It was argued that the city could not bear the financial burden. A public meeting was called and addresses *pro* and *con* having been made, it was decided by an unanimous vote of the meeting to request the city authorities to withdraw the by-law. In obedience to the request of the meeting the by-law was withdrawn and the matter of drainage since slumbered and will continue to slumber until the citizens shall have been aroused (by Rev. Mr. McLeod or some other equally eloquent gentleman) to the necessity of making the city, for which nature has done so much, a sweet and wholesome place to live in. It will be seen by this simple narration of facts that neither the present nor previous mayors or councils are responsible for the absence of sewerage. The ratepayers are alone to blame. It is they who hold the purse strings. If they refuse to loosen the strings no council can force them to do it. Months before Abraham Lincoln issued the proclamation freeing the slaves, he was constantly urged to precipitate the event by hot-headed supporters. His invariable reply was that he could not travel faster than public opinion. He waited until popular sentiment was prepared for the change and then he broke the fetters. Had he anticipated public opinion and issued the proclamation at an inopportune time disastrous consequences might have ensued. If Rev. Mr. McLeod (whom I wish God speed in his aim to raise the moral and sanitary tone of Victoria), were a member of the board of aldermen he would speedily discover that to attempt to travel faster than the people wished him to go would end in defeat. After the unanimous expression in 1887, I think even Rev. Mr. McLeod will agree that no council would be justified in reviving the scheme except at the request of a majority of the ratepayers.

In the matter of the license to Mr. Fee, I cannot see that the slightest blame attaches to the aldermen for its issue. They do not constitute or control the licensing courts; and no member of the council with whom I have conversed had the slightest idea, after the pronounced failure on four previous occasions, that the license would be granted by the late court. In only one particular do I think the council blamable. When the petition or remonstrance against the license was presented to them after the event they should have adopted a resolution condemning the action of the licensing court in strong terms.

Taking into consideration the many public improvements now under way—chief among which is the carrying out of a scheme to more than double the present water supply at a cost of $100,000—I do not think the aldermen at least are open to the sweeping charge of being "incapables." Mistaken, perhaps, they may be; but I see no evidence of incapacity.

AN EX-COUNCILLOR.

## LETTER FROM REV. MR. McLEOD.

TO THE EDITOR: If your correspondent who writes in vindication of the city council had heard my sermon he would have been saved the trouble of doing so. Your reporter put a sentence in his report which I never uttered and which I should have corrected. It would ill become me as a comparative stranger among you to speak evil of dignitaries, and I specially guarded myself against being misunderstood in that direction. I called attention to facts which probably strike a stranger more forcibly than they do those who have long resided here, but I did not take it upon me to blame anyone, and never uttered one word of condemnation of the city council.

REV. P. McF. McLEOD.

## "EX-COUNCILLOR" EXPLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR—Rev. Mr. McLeod has promptly and courteously corrected that part of your report of his last Sunday evening's sermon, in which he was stated to have condemned the Mayor and aldermen for inaction in the direction of sewerage. My object in writing you was to show that the blame for no sewers rested with the people and not with the Mayor and council. I am glad to know, from the reverend gentleman's letter, that my communication was unnecessary, and I apologize for my strictures. I observe that my letter to you has induced a lively and entertaining correspondent of your evening contemporary to more than insinuate that the sewerage scheme failed in 1886 because of the character of most of the members of the council of that year, and the writer wrote me to ask the ex-mayor (Fell) what sort of character they bore. I was also asked who stole the water? And "how about the councillor who was unseated because he opposed too much leakage in the water works' *means?*"

If my recollection serves me, Mr. Fell was on such good terms with the council of 1886 that he had himself photographed in their company, and the municipal "phizes," with the ex mayorship's sunny face the centre, now graces the walls of the Mayor's room, City Hall. If I am not again astray, the same council voted a complimentary address to Mr. Fell and that gentleman referred to the council as a body in equally complimentary terms. I am not positive on these points; but I think that reference to files of newspapers of the day and the wall of the Mayor's room will establish their correctness. I am not aware that any member of the council of 1886 was charged with the offence of stealing water; nor do I know of any councillor who was unseated "because he opposed too much leakage in the water work's *means*."

If authority to raise $500,000 by loan was refused because of the ill-repute of a majority of the councillors of 1886, I did not hear that reason assigned. The reason given by the opponents of the loan was that an expensive system of underground sewerage was unnecessary. I took a different view of the matter: I believed, and still believe, that good drainage is the one thing required to make Victoria the most desirable place of residence on the Pacific Coast. Had that view prevailed two years ago Rev. Mr. McLeod's and "Town Major's" criticisms on the sanitary condition of the city—which I regard as just—would have been unnecessary. Good drainage would by this time have been an accomplished fact.

AN EX-COUNCILLOR.

## HALIBUT FISHING.

### A Schooner Arrives at Port Townsend with 100,000 Pounds—A Profitable Field for Investment.

The schooner Oscar & Hettie arrived in Port Townsend on Saturday last with a cargo of 100,000 pounds of flitched halibut secured off the coast of Queen Charlotte Islands, where two banks were discovered. The fish will be shipped to eastern American points where it will be converted into smoked halibut, and put on the market. The captain of the schooner reports halibut as being in abundance where he was fishing. His vessel was out a couple of months, and during that time his crew did good work. The schooner is a small one, has six hands, and a fair profit will be realized from the venture. The halibut can be caught and prepared on the schooner for shipping on reaching the cars, and placed in the latter for perhaps a trifle over one cent per pound. The cost of putting it on the market in the east would probably be three cents a pound so that it can be readily seen that the business is a remunerative one. In the case of fresh halibut, which Capt. Jacobs, of Gloucester, Mass., is shipping east, the price obtained is excellent, the fish in its fresh state being highly esteemed by eastern epicures. The present eastern supply of halibut is brought down the Atlantic coast from Greenland, and the fish, though larger in size than the Pacific variety, are not as fine or firm in flesh. The demand, however, is greater than the supply.

The black cod of the North Pacific coast is as yet only known by name to the eastern fish-eaters, and if this class of finny food was caught and prepared for the market in various ways, there can be little question but that it would prove in the highest degree remunerative.

A number of American schooners now lying idle in Victoria harbor are well adapted for halibut and black cod fishing, the cost of outfit is comparatively trifling for a two or three months' cruise, and it is a wonder that some enterprising owner does not fit out for an experimental trip. The chances are ninety-nine out of one hundred that the venture would result profitably, and would perhaps prove the vanguard of a large fleet of fishing schooners hailing from this port. Our more enterprising American friends are at present utilizing the fabulous fishing banks off the west coast of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands, and have every confidence of establishing a large and profitable trade. Why cannot a beginning be made by those who are legally entitled to fish in the grounds now exclusively resorted to by foreigners?

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

A meeting of the board of school trustees was held in the city hall Tuesday evening. Present: Trustees Hayward, Heisterman, Morrison, Harris and Wolfenden.

In the absence of the mayor, Trustee Hayward was elected chairman *pro tem.*

The secretary read the minutes of last meeting.

On the motion that the minutes be adopted, Trustee Heisterman took exception on the ground that the minutes were not a faithful record of what had transpired at the previous meeting. He claimed that Trustee Morrison had first voted for and then against a motion, and held that in the first instance the vote should hold good.

Trustee Hayward said the matter could be re-considered by the board afterwards.

The motion to adopt the minutes was then put and carried by the casting vote of the chairman.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A letter was read from the Supt. of Education concurring in the proposal to allow the secretary $10 a month for clerical assistance. Received and filed.

The secretary read a report showing the number of pupils in each school, the names of the teachers, number of pupils promoted to high school, with the percentage of marks obtained by each, and showing the total attendance of pupils to be 1,094, with a daily average attendance of 878.62.

Report received and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

A bill for $3.15 from R. T. Williams, for binding six copies of the school act, was ordered paid.

Trustee Heisterman reported that the committee appointed at last meeting had visited the various ward and central schools, and found certain small matters which required to be attended to, such as kalsomining, cleaning, some sanitary matters, etc. Report adopted.

Trustee Heisterman then moved the reconsideration of the vote taken last meeting respecting advertising for the position of teachers. He did not agree with dismissing all teachers at the end of each year and re-appointing them. It was quite sufficient to dismiss those who did not give satisfaction and advertise for applications to fill their places.

Trustee Harris said the act gave the board power to dismiss all teachers if they did not suit, by giving thirty days' notice.

In the absence of Trustee Ferguson, it was decided to lay the matter over till next meeting.

Trustee Harris hoped all the repairs and cleaning necessary would be attended to during the holidays.

The chairman explained that the janitors always attended to that.

There being no further business the board adjourned.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, July 11.

## LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

### B. C. Milling and Mining Co.

Shareholders are requested to be prompt in attendance, either, personally or by proxy, at the special meeting called for Friday next, at 11:30 a.m., at the office, 48 Langley street.

### Nanaimo Assizes.

Proceedings at the Nanaimo assizes will be resumed to-day when the second indictment against Macamoose will be taken up, but it is thought counsel for the defense will urge a further adjournment, as he is anxious to procure evidence from the north.

### The Sockeye Run.

The *Columbian* says: The advance guard of the sockeye run is entering the river in increased numbers daily. The cannery boats at the mouth of the river averaged fifteen the night before last, but of course this is very small. A week from to-day it is hoped the boats will average at least 200 each.

### The Browns Win.

On Saturday at Spokane the Seattle Browns won the game of baseball by a score of 8 to 3. The feature of the game was a magnificent catch of a foul by Cheveraunt, catcher of the Browns, which was wildly applauded. Batteries—Booth and Cheveraunt for Seattle, and Daniels and Morgan for Spokane.

### Purchase of a Farm.

Mr. Ben Young has just completed the purchase of P. W. Swett's fine farm on Canoe Pass, the consideration being $9,900 cash, including half an interest in the crop. The farm is stocked with twenty head of cattle, four horses and all necessary farming implements complete. The crop consists of 90 acres in oats, 25 acres in potatoes, 20 acres in hay, and the balance in garden vegetables, making a total of 155 acres. Mr. Young is considered to have made a good bargain.

### The City Walks.

The attention of the proper authorities is called to the state of the sidewalks in certain streets in the city. On Herald, between Government and Store streets, on the south side, several supports have given away and pedestrians could almost imagine themselves walking the decks of a storm-tossed vessel. The same state of affairs will be found on many streets. Other cases might be cited, but this alone no doubt will be sufficient to cause a general inspection, which only go to show how imperfectly the work has been prosecuted.

### A Victoria Boy's Success.

The examinations in arts at Trinity University, Toronto, were concluded on the 26th ult. Among the successful candidates for the degree of B.A., was Mr. George Edwin Powell, son of Dr. I. W. Powell, of this city, who passed in the first class and obtained the highest place in Greek, English language and literature, and a high rank in Divinity. Mr. Powell has been an earnest student, and his success is the result of hard work, aided by natural ability. His many friends in this, his native city, are pleased with his achievements, and warmly congratulate him. After concluding a short visit here, he will return east and enter upon the study of law.

### Bella Vista.

Mr. N. Bichard, owner of the barque Bella Vista, which was reported lost north of Point Reyes on Monday, was interviewed by a COLONIST representative yesterday. He said the news was a great surprise to him, and he could assign no other reason for the loss of his vessel than that one of the ports was badly secured. Another gentleman gave it as his opinion that the vessel sprang a leak owing to the seams having been opened by the heavy strain she underwent while attempting to raise the Arabella. No further particulars were received from San Francisco, except that the crew of the vessel had arrived there safely. The cargo, which was from Messrs. Croft & Angus' Mills, at Chemainus, was fully insured, there being no insurance on the vessel.

### Fruit Social.

A very pleasant social was held in the school-room of the Methodist Church, Pandora Street, last evening, Rev. Mr. Starr presided. A choice programme was prepared under the direction of Prof. Sharpe, which consisted of duets, vocal and instrumental solos, and addresses. The duet by Misses O'Neil and Gibbs and a solo by Miss Howard were very well rendered, and received deserved applause. Rev. Mr. McLeod delivered a humorous address in his peculiarly happy manner. He convulsed the audience by relating how his self-conceit was once considerably lowered by a couple of London cabbies. He had not been long ordained, and like all young clergymen, he took great delight in his black clerical coat and white tie. He was in company with some other clergymen, when he heard one of the cabbies ask "What be those coves?" the other answered, "Dunno, unless it's a strike among the undertakers." The rev. gentleman told several other amusing little stories, and kept his auditors in roars of laughter until he retired. During the evening fruits of all kinds in the market were liberally provided. The entertainment was concluded with a hymn by the choir.

### The Death of Quamlet.

Probably one of the saddest features in the proceedings of the Nanaimo assizes, is the death of Quamlet, the Indian who was indicted by the grand jury and charged with the murder of Dring and Miller. Although a crime horrible in its details was attributed to him, his friends held strong hopes of being able to prove his innocence; on the contrary, those seeking to further the ends of justice and avenge the cruel and cold-blooded murder of the farmers, were more or less confident of being able to prove the guilt of the prisoner, and the sad part of the whole affair is that he did not live to either vindicate himself or be found guilty. The particulars of the murder are too well known to merit further mention, but a slight reference to the accused who has gone before a greater tribunal, will not be amiss. As he appeared in the provincial court, those present at the preliminary trial were greatly impressed by him. Tall and straight as an arrow, so to speak, he possessed a noble and haughty mien. His features were stolid and his lips when tightly compressed bore evidence of a stern and determined character. His eyes flashed like living coals, and when looking into them one would almost imagine that he was reading his innermost thoughts. In fact his whole bearing betokened a man of character and without fear when put to the test. He was not loved by his tribe, but from part of the evidence adduced it would seem that he was greatly feared. His was a face which left a lasting impression on one who saw it, but in spite of all this he pined away and died, whether from close confinement or fear of the consequences that might have resulted from his trial, it is difficult to say. He may or he may not have been guilty of the murder of Dring and Miller; that is not now for us to say, but although he escaped trial in this world, a still Higher Court will decide his innocence or guilt.

It is said Macamoose, who is confined in the Nanaimo gaol, is looking quite ill, not from worry, but from close confinement.

### Baseball Match.

The Vancouver club sent over word this afternoon that they would play Westminster, as agreed, for the silver cup. This settles the matter, and the match will come off within a week.—*Columbian.*

### To Be Sold Out by the Sheriff.

The sheriff is in possession of W. Mueller's candy and fruit store on Yates street, under a judgment secured by Mme. Dresdovitch on a note given by Mueller for $500. The latter, who lately lived at the former's house, claimed in court that he signed the paper under the impression that he was making his will in favor of Mme. Dresdovitch. However, his signature was proven, and as a consequence he was ordered to pay. His small stock-in-trade will be sold by Deputy Sheriff Langley on Saturday morning next.

### The Vancouver Water Works.

A contract was let on Monday to Messrs. Keefer & McGillivray by the Vancouver Waterworks Company for the completion of the whole of the works to bring water from the Capilano River. The contract covers the whole of the work on the north side of the Inlet, the completion of the laying of the pipe across the Narrows and on the south side to a point where the distribution system commences. The whole of the contract is to be completed within three months from date. The contractors expect to have the work at the Narrows finished within two weeks.

### A Jockey's Death.

Mr. Moresby, says the *Columbian*, received word last night that a Kamloops half-breed named Dare, who came from the interior to jockey a horse at the Vancouver races, had been found dead in a stable at Hastings. Dare, with an Indian named Johnny, had been exercising his horse, and previous to leaving Vancouver had been drinking rather freely. When Hastings was reached he complained of being sleepy, and lay down in the stable to sleep off the effects of the drink. Shortly afterwards a man reported that something was wrong with Dare, and a doctor was sent for from Vancouver, but on his arrival the half-breed was dead.

### The U. S. Fish Survey.

The United States fish commission steamer Albatross, which was in Esquimalt harbor on Sunday, left on Monday for Nanaimo to coal before proceeding for the north. During the summer months the steamer will be employed exploring the fishing grounds off Kodiak and Shumagin Islands. In the winter she will be engaged off the coast of Washington Territory, Oregon and California. The vessel is fitted out with every modern appliance for such a survey, and the work accomplished by her in locating fishing grounds will prove of great benefit to those prosecuting that industry, while a valuable record of the fish inhabiting the waters of the Pacific coast will be secured.

### Temperance Work.

The Temperance Temple, which Miss Willard is building at Chicago, is to publish temperance literature for the purpose of educating the whole world, and for all purposes connected with the great reform. The temple will cost $800,000, $300,000 of which has already been secured. Many people have contributed from $1 to $100 each. The babies are giving ten cents each. We expect to get 100,000 mothers to bring their babies up in the principles of temperance and to enroll their names in the temple. We are successful both on the American continent and elsewhere. Japan has already responded. Suppose this temple should cost $1,000,000, that would only be $1 each for a million of people and the baby bands could furnish it.—Jane E. Weeden, temperance lecturer.

### Deep Sea Fishing Survey.

A rumor was circulated yesterday to the effect that the investigation of the deep sea fisheries off the west coast of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands by Inspector Mowat, with the steamer Sir James Douglas, will not be carried out this year, the Ottawa authorities having countermanded their instructions to proceed. Should this prove to be the case, it will be learned with surprise and regret, for the survey would have led up to the location of fishing banks, and induced the investment of considerable capital in the prosecution of the fishing industry. If the order to stay has been given, the government should be strongly remonstrated with, and endeavors made to induce them to carry out the previous intention, for which provision has been made on the estimates.

### Hoodlumism on the Spree.

Last night at ten o'clock a hack passed through Government street, the owner of which was seated on the box, on either side of him being a prostitute, bareheaded and driving, and all three singing. It is presumed the trio were on a drunken spree. Things have come to a pretty pass when such a hoodlum crowd can insult the respectability of our city by acting as they did. A policeman was standing on Government street as they passed, but made no effort to arrest them. It is trusted he will remember his duty before it is too late. It was his place to have stopped the hack and driven the three hoodlums to the cells, had them locked up, and prosecuted them for being drunk and disorderly on the streets. This same hack-driver, who is foul-mouthed in the extreme, should not be permitted to hold a license any longer, for it is simply licensing a man to endanger the lives and insult those who are unfortunate enough to employ him.

### Senator Ogilvie's Views.

Senator Ogilvie, who was recently in this city, being asked in Winnipeg what he thought of Mr. Dewdney's appointment as minister of the interior, replied: "Mr. Dewdney's appointment to the vacant portfolio is almost universally approved in the west, and the people generally express great pleasure at the prospect of the west being at last represented in the cabinet. The appointment is not a popular one in the east, but my views have been materially modified on the trip to the coast." Victoria, he said, is a beautiful city, with many handsome residences. He thought the city, however, was to some extent retarded by the owners of vacant lands, who held the same at too high a figure, so that men of moderate means could not buy and erect houses for themselves. Being asked what elevators would be erected this year, Mr. Ogilvie said it was intended to build two or three new ones along the southwestern branch of the C.P.R., and one on the M. & N. The Ogilvie company has now forty-one elevators in Manitoba and the Northwest. It is contemplated that next fall they will purchase over 5,000,000 bushels of wheat in this province. It is to be hoped that Senator Ogilvie's views on the Chinese question have been "materially modified" since his visit to British Columbia.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery, and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. my21-eod-dw

## DEATH OF JUDGE HAYNES.

### He Dies Suddenly at Allison's While on His Way Home.

Mr. W. C. Ward, manager of the Bank of B. C., yesterday afternoon received a telegram from Mr. J. Wardle, Hope, stating that a messenger had just arrived from Mr. J. T. Allison's with the intelligence that Judge J. C. Haynes had died at that point on the 6th July, after twenty-four hours' illness. The cause of death was not given. The sad news was received here among his many friends with sorrow, for the deceased had been with them a little over a fortnight ago in the full enjoyment of his usual robust health. Two of his sons were in attendance at the private school of Rev. Dr. Jenns, and he came down for the purpose of taking them home for the holidays, and it was while on his way from Hope to Osoyoos that the grim reaper stepped in and claimed him for his own.

The late J. C. Haynes was born in the south of Ireland, and at his death was 57 years of age. He came to this country about thirty years ago, to seek his fortune, together with other young men. Under the crown colony government Sir James Douglas appointed him a constable in the district in which he ever afterwards resided, the late Judge Cox being at that time located there. Under the same government he was subsequently appointed customs house officer at the boundary, and was retained by the Dominion government when British Columbia entered confederation, and was always regarded as a worthy officer. He was also at one time county court judge, and up to the time of his death a justice of the peace. During his long residence in Osoyoos he gradually acquired a very handsome property, at the time of his death it being in the neighborhood of twenty thousand acres. He engaged in stock-raising, at first in a small way, then as partner of the late Mr. W. H. Lowe, and for many years on his own account. He generally carried about 4,000 head, and his estate will probably be worth in the neighborhood of $250,000. His life was also heavily insured.

In 1867 he wedded the daughter of the late W. H. Moresby, Esq., of Westminster, by whom he had one son, but his wife died a little over a year after their marriage. Later he married the daughter of Capt. Pittendreigh, the fruits of the union being seven children. The suddenly bereaved wife and children have the heartfelt sympathy of all in their irreparable loss.

The deceased gentleman was the picture of manly strength and perfect health, being well-proportioned and over six feet in height, and there was every reason to believe that he would live many more useful and honored years, for he was but in the prime of life. His loss will be mourned not only by his immediate relatives and friends, but also by the many to whom he has done a kindness. He was upright and honorable in all his dealings, and hospitable, generous and considerate to all. In him his family have lost a kind and indulgent husband and father, the country a faithful public servant, and one of its earliest and most energetic pioneers.

## I. O. O. F.

### Installation of Officers of Colfax Daughters of Rebekah Lodge, No. 1.

In answer to the invitation extended to the different lodges, quite a number of the brethren of the three links, accompanied by their families, attended the installation of officers of making Victoria his future home. He is a guest at Sunnyside.

Hon. Mr. Justice Crease, Mr. Chas. Wilson and others engaged at the Nanaimo assizes, returned to that city yesterday morning. Mr. Mills and Supt. Roycraft will leave to day.

Alex. McDonald, teacher at St. Louis College, left for Seattle this morning on a pleasure trip of about four weeks' duration, during which he will visit all the principal places of interest in Washington Territory.

J. T. McIlmoyl, Dixi H. Ross, and F. G. Richards, jr., left for Seattle this morning as representatives of the A.O.U.W. lodges of this city, the grand lodge of Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of Port Townsend, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Lilian, are at Harrison Lake, where Miss Miller will spend several weeks in the hopes of receiving relief from rheumatic troubles with which she is affected.

J. H. Goodman, manager of the Safe Depost & Trust company, of San Francisco, and one of the foremost business men of the Pacific coast died on Tuesday night from paralysis at the age of 68. The company of which deceased was manager lost its vice president by the death of Gen. G. W. Elliott, on Saturday last.

Hon. Mr. Mercier has just been officially informed that he has been awarded the grand cross of the order of St. Gregory the Grert by the Pope for distinguished services to the church. It is the highest Roman dignity ever conferred upon a private individual in this country, and the decoration consists of a diamond rosette and gold necklace.

The Calgary *Tribune* of Saturday last says: This morning Sir Wm. Wiseman, Bart., commander of H. M. S. Caroline now stationed at Esquimalt, accompanied by Edgar Marvin, of Victoria, and Messrs. Howell and Hastings, also of the Caroline, arrived in town from the west in General Manager Van Horne's private car and remained all day. The gentlemen are friends of Mr. Alfred Brealey, who drove them around the town and into the country. They expressed themselves much pleased with the trip.

Hon. David A. Wells, the eminent American writer on economic questions, accompanied by Horace White, editor of the New York *Evening Post*, will arrive here in a few days. George Iles, a Canadian, who has made a name for himself in two walks of life—hotel-keeping and literary work, will probably also come on to Victoria with them. Mr. Iles was for many years manager of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, and is now engaged in literary pursuits in New York city.

### From Moncton, Man.

Mr. Joseph Clark writes—"All last winter I was so bad with Inflammatory Rheumatism that I was not expected to live. I used no other medicine but Burdock Blood Bitters and can now get around again feeling better than I ever was before I was taken sick, and I owe it all to Burdock Blood Bitters." tu-th-sat-dw

### A Distressing Disease.

"I wish to give my testimony in favor of Burdock Blood Bitters. I had been troubled with Erysipelas and was induced to try this valuable medicine. I have used three bottles and am now as well as ever." Mrs. L. Finch, Clear Creek, Ont. tu-th-sat-dw

### Well Tested.

"I was nearly dead with Cholera Morbus, one bottle of Extract of Wild Strawberry cured me, and at another time I was so bad with Summer Complaint that I could never get over it, when two bottles cured me." Mrs. E. Askett, Peel, Ont. tu-th-sat-dw

The principal promoter of Chinese immigration into Australia has urged the Chinese government to respect any proposition made by England to negotiate a treaty similar to the one recently concluded with China at Washington.

## LOCAL BRIEFS.

Only 175,000 cases of salmon were put up on the Columbia river up to the 1st inst.

From D. N. Hibben & Co. we have received the summer number of the *Illustrated London News*. This number is quite in keeping with the world-wide reputation of this journal.

During the absence of Capt. Cavin the steamer Rainbow was run by Mate Ed. Collis, who filled the bill in a creditable manner. The popular commander has been over to the Sound on a well-earned holiday.

Some 5,000 head of sheep will be brought from the Similkameen district this summer by Van Volkenburgh Bros. They will be pastured somewhere along the Fraser river and disposed of as occasion permits.

It is probable there will be no meeting of the board of aldermen this evening, owing to the absence of the Mayor and Alds. Penwill, Braden, Wilson, and possibly Ald. Coughlan, who expected to be called away to Vancouver this morning.

The passenger travel on Puget Sound this season is the largest ever known. The Olympian and Alaskan carry their full complement every trip between Taco