Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1888.

THE "TIMES" AND LIEUT.-GOV. DEWDNEY.

The Opposition organ can always be depended upon to make itself ridiculous. Its blunders over Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney's probable acceptance of a cabinet position have made it the laughing stock of the community. In a vain effort to get out of the mire in which it has engulfed itself, it last evening makes an even more sorry exhibition of itself. It says:

"In the issue of last Friday our esteemed contemporary THE COLONIST, publishes excerpts from recent articles which appeared in the *Times* concerning His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, *who is now a minister in Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet*, but at present on the lookout for a constituency wherein to rest the sole of his weary political feet."

The italics are ours. When we add that His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dewdney is *not* now a minister in Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet, the ignorance of the *Times* will become apparent. But, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

SOME STRIKING STATISTICS.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada supplies 110 missionaries, teachers and native workers in India, China, the Northwest, Trinidad, Demerara and the New Hebrides, at an expense this year of nearly $87,000. The following estimates for the ensuing year were adopted at the recent Presbyterian Assembly at Halifax:

For the eastern division	$ 7,000
West Indies and Demerara	12,500
Western division, Demerara	1,000
Northwest Indians	17,500
Formosa	20,000
Honan	21,000
Central India	20,000
British Columbia (Chinese)	1,500
Medical, education, interest, etc.	2,500
Total	$103,000

The Women's Foreign Missionary society was organized in 1877, and the rate of progress may be indicated by the following annual contributions up to 1888: $1,005.39; $2,258.31; $3,225.37; $3,482.56; $4,666.55; $5,732.54; $7,656.62; $10,058.66; $12,453.55; $18,581; $25,657.54. The disposition of the money contributed in aid of missions to the Jews having been entrusted by the assembly to the Foreign Mission committee, it was agreed that the money should be equally divided between the British Society and the Free Church mission to the Jews, and that this arrangement should continue till otherwise determined by the General Assembly.

"THE MECHANICAL CONCEPTION OF THE WORLD."

Under the above caption Rev. William Harrison, in an elaborate paper in a current review, points out some of the fallacies of the current materialistic philosophy. The philosophers of this school are quoted by Mr. Harrison as teaching, in explicit terms, that "raw eternal matter, the elemental stuff of creation, is the all-sufficient cause of every species of life." Thus Professor Tyndall says: "The doctrine of evolution derives man in his totality from the interaction of organism and environment through countless ages." Buchner declares that "the human mind is the product of the change of matter." Moleschott says "Thought is a motion of matter." Carl Vogt has also said, "Just as the liver secretes bile, the brain secretes thought." Huxley, in *McMillan's Magazine* (1878), said: "I believe we shall arrive at the mechanical equivalent of consciousness just as we have arrived at the mechanical equivalent of heat." There is no misunderstanding the meaning of these utterances, leading up to the conclusion expressed by one of the same school that the "soul of man is nothing more than a quality of the brain, and when the brain becomes disorganized by disease and death the soul vanishes into nonentity." But does not such a theory make demands upon our intelligence and credulity greater in magnitude and difficulty than all the miraculous interventions recorded in the Biblical revelation? There are in the material universe and in man's physical constitution, still more in the human mind, with its rational faculties and moral powers, such indications of intelligent design that we cannot, without violence to our reason, accept the theory that all these have been evolved without intelligence or design, from mere matter set in motion of itself. Yet in the terms of matter and motion alone the ablest representatives of the mechanical conception of the world profess to explain the universe and all its phenomena. It is true Huxley, Spencer and Tyndall, while in various ways committing themselves to the theory under review, object to some of the logical conclusions which the theory leads to, and concede to a power behind all that is "unknowable," "unknown" and "unknowable." This concession severs them from those who hold to purely materialistic doctrines. It would be a great mistake, as Mr. Murray points out, to hold the scientific world committed to the materialistic philosophy. Joseph Cook in his Boston lectures on biology is responsible for the statement that "there is not in Germany to-day, except Haeckel, a single professor of real eminence who teaches philosophical materialism." What is true of Germany is almost equally true of other countries. Dr. J. H. Gladstone in "Christianity and Science" only last December wrote: "Out of 35 leading scientists who recently arranged for a dinner to Professor Tyndall only three or four were on the side of skepticism." The late presidents of the British Association of Science, the Royal Society of London and the French Academy were Christian men. Among the believers in Christian theism who have ranked among the leaders in the world of science are Newton, Herschel, Descartes, Pascal, Leibnitz, Linnæus, Cuvier, Davy, Leibig, Ampere, Owen, Agassiz, Brewster, Clerk-Maxwell, Thompson, Tait, Dawson, Stokes, Lionel Beale, Pasteur, Flourens, Olney, Cayley, Lord Raleigh, Dumas, Wartz and Dallinger. "It is difficult for me," says Dr. Gladstone, "to remember a single man of the first rank in science who is opposed to Christianity, unless that charge can be truthfully brought against my friend, Prof. Huxley." Mr. Harrison's article shows that the weight of scientific opinion, past and present, is in accordance with and confirmatory of the truths of revelation. He concludes with Prof. Browne, that the atheistic gust of recent years has about blown over, and that "without a theistic belief, we must stand as dumb and helpless before the deeper questions of thought and life as a Papuan or Patagonian before an eclipse."

THE DISTRICT ELECTION.

So far as we can learn, there is little danger of the electors of Victoria district committing the egregious folly of electing the Opposition candidate, thereby binding the fortunes of that important district to the rump of a hopelessly demoralized, if not defunct, political party. Upon every principle of justice, policy and self-interest, the district should certainly stand firmly by the party now in power. Let us see how the matter really stands, looking at it along the utilitarian lines of dollars and cents. A careful examination of the public records evolves the following facts and figures, the accuracy of which cannot be disputed: During the four years Mr. McIlmoyl represented the district in the legislature the total amount he and his colleague (Mr. Humphreys) obtained for public works was—roads, streets and bridges, $17,639, and buildings, $725, making a total of $18,364. During the four years following, when the present government was in power, that is, during the years 1884, '85, '86 and '87, the district received $46,294, or nearly three times as much, for the same purposes. Take another view: The assessed taxes in the district for the four years ending 1883 amounted to $17,544 and revenue tax collected $4,731, making the total taxes collected during that period $22,275. During the four succeeding years the assessed taxes were $19,782, and the revenue tax $4,677, making a total of $24,459—not more than a natural increase, certainly not such as to justify the McIlmoylan howl about increased taxation. Thus it will be seen that while the taxes taken from the district under the present administration have only been increased about ten per cent., the amount given to it out of the provincial treasury has increased nearly *three hundred per cent!* Take still another view: Total revenue paid into the Treasury during the four years ending 1883, $22,275. Total expenditure in the district, public works, $18,364; education, $17,415; total, $35,779. Expenditure in excess of revenue, $13,504. Total revenue paid into the Treasury during the four years ending 1887, $24,459. Total expenditure in the district, public works, $46,294; education, $20,522. total, $66,816. Excess of expenditure in the district over revenue contributed by it, $42,357; or nearly four times as much as under the administration supported by Mr. McIlmoyl! In the face of such facts and figures as these, the wonder is that any supporter of the Beaven party would have the audacity to solicit the suffrages of the district. Stranger still is it that Mr. McIlmoyl, who, with the able assistance of Mr. Humphreys, and with his own party in power, only succeeded in obtaining a little over three thousand dollars a year for the district, should have the astounding cheek to seek re-election now, and to do what? To join poor Beaven and his miserable following of eight for the purpose of opposing the party which has done so much better for the district and the province. If with his party in power, and a cabinet minister for his colleague, he only succeeded in getting some three thousand a year for the district, what might he be expected to accomplish now as a member of a hopeless and demoralized Opposition of eight in a House of twenty-seven members? Let the electors look at the matter on practical, business lines, and, in the light of the foregoing facts and figures, ask themselves what they could possibly hope to gain by sending as their representative a man who has, under favorable circumstances, proved a failure, to pull *against* their present true and trusty member, and to join a hopeless and utterly powerless Opposition in a futile attempt to overthrow a Government at whose hands the district has fared so much better than it did at the hands of the other party. What the district requires is a united, not a divided representation. Let it elect a representative, not to pull against Mr. Anderson, and thus practically disfranchise the district; but one who will join hands with their present member and assist in securing better roads and lighter burdens. It would be sheer folly to send Mr. McIlmoyl to the House now, when what is wanted is united representation and a hand-to-hand, and shoulder-to-shoulder *push*, in order to place the oldest district in the front rank of progression and assured prosperity. Let the electors be alive to their own true interests, and go to the ballot-box on Saturday next with the determination that they will wield that influence in the Legislature to which their important district has a just claim, by sending as their second representative Mr. Tolmie, and that, too, by such a thumping majority as shall make him strong to work for their welfare. Every vote should be polled. The district should put forth its full strength, and thus assert its power and influence in the councils of our country.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF CANADA.

We glean from the annual report for 1886 just now to hand from the department of agriculture, the following information with reference to the grave crimes, which are the only ones we can now consider. During the year 1886 there were in Canada 27 persons charged with murder, of whom 14 were convicted and sentenced to death, 10 were acquitted, 2 detained for lunacy, and in one case the jury disagreed. Of those convicted of murder one was in Prince Edward Island, two were in Ontario, four in British Columbia and seven in the Northwest Territories. Of attempts to murder there were 13 charges and 8 convictions. One of the convictions was in New Brunswick, 1 in Ontario and 6 were in British Columbia. Of manslaughter there were in all 22 charges and 11 convictions. The convictions were divided among the provinces, as follows: Quebec, 1; Ontario, 8; British Columbia, 2. The official tables give the residences of the persons committing crimes, dividing those who live in cities and towns from those who dwell in the rural districts. Of the 14 convicted of murder 13 resided in the rural districts; of the 8 convicted of attempt to murder 7 were in the rural districts as were 9 out of the 11 convicted of manslaughter. These figures afford a strange commentary upon the commonly received opinion that the graver crimes are most prevalent in cities. The contrast is so very strong as to show pretty conclusively that crimes of violence are more frequent in the country districts than in cities. Doubtless the greater opportunities, and the absence of police restriction tend largely to account for the extraordinary difference. The educational status of the persons convicted is worthy of remark. Of the 14 convicted of murder 10 were unable to read or write, and the remaining 4 had but an elementary education. Of the 11 convicted of manslaughter 4 could neither read nor write, and 6 others had but a very limited education. Another column in the table is intended to show what were the habits of the criminal class as to the use of liquors, whether moderate or immoderate. Five of those convicted of murder were set down as moderate, and none as immoderate. Six of the 13 convicted of attempt to murder were moderate and 1 was immoderate, while 3 are tabled as moderate and 4 immoderate among the 11 convicted of manslaughter.

INGERSOLL AS AN ORATOR.

While we have no sympathy with the views of "Col. Bob" Ingersoll on religious matters, it must be conceded that he is a polished orator, and one of the most brilliant rhetoricians in the United States. He was the orator of the day on a recent memorable occasion in the city of New York. Towards the close of his oration he depicted the horrors of the civil war and of slavery, the abolition of which was one of the outgrowths of the sanguinary fratricidal contest, which cost the nations hundreds of thousands of lives and millions of money. Turning from the gloomy side of the picture, Mr. Ingersoll gave his vivid imagination full sway and thus took a vision of the future.

"A vision of the future arises. I see our country filled with happy homes, with firesides of content—the foremost land of all the earth.

"I see a world where thrones have crumbled, and where the kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth.

"I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the secret, subtle powers of earth and air are the tireless toilers for the human race.

"I see a world of peace, adorned with every art, with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich with words of love and truth; a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns; where work and worth go hand in hand; where the poor girl trying to win bread with the needle—the needle that has been called "the asp for the breast of the poor"—is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame.

"I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's hard horny stare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn.

"I see a race without a disease of flesh or brain—shapely and fair—the married harmony of form and function—and as I look, life lengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth; and over all, in the great dome, shines the eternal star of human hope."

From a rhetorical standpoint the close Mr. Ingersoll's oration is very fine; but it is the Utopian dream of a too sanguine optimist. The time may come when his ideal of a happy world shall be realized, but we are afraid it is a very long way off. When the millenium shall arrive the happy condition of things pictured by Mr. Ingersoll may exist—but not till then.

A VETERAN JOURNALIST.

The oldest journalist in Europe is Sir Edward Baines. He is now in his eighty-eighth year, and he claims to be a working journalist of more than seventy years standing. He began his career as reporter for the *Leeds Mercury* before Queen Victoria was born and while George the Third was King. He has seen the growth of popular rights in Great Britain and has done his part in securing for the people a share in the government of the nation. He was in the prime of his manhood when Catholic emancipation was gained, and was a journalist of some experience when the first Reform Bill was passed. He took part in the agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws and had a hand in the inauguration of Free Trade. More wonderful still he has lived to see the hated, the despised and the contemned Radical, John Bright, become the zealous supporter of a Tory Government. He has chronicled the doings of Chartist agitators and reported the speeches of Irish repealers. He worked hard more than fifty years ago to establish mechanics' institutes, and at a later date he became a convert to the cause of public popular education. He lived in an eventful time and was an active participator in all its great movements. The mind of this veteran journalist is still active, and he takes a lively interest in all that is going on around him. Of late years he has been exerting himself in the promotion of the higher education in his native county, Yorkshire.

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. my31-eod-dw

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE Third Party convention in Cumberland, N.S., nominated Mr. C. R. Casey as its candidate, he receiving eighty votes to sixteen for Bulmer, who fought the previous Third Party battles. Mr. Casey was formerly a Liberal-Conservative. As yet no Grit candidate is in the field.

ONE of the boldest building operations ever attempted is being performed at *The New York Times* office. A new thirteen-storey granite building is being constructed around and in substitution for the old building. The work of publishing the paper in the old building is going on as usual. Every foot of the old building will be wiped out bit by bit as the work proceeds. The new one will be one of the handsomest in the city.

THE Marquis of Lansdowne, replying to the welcome of his Wiltshire friends, said he returned to England with the deepest feeling of respect and regard for the people of Canada, the greatest admiration for their liberal institutions, a profound belief in the importance of the part Canada was destined to play in the history of the British race, and, lastly, with a feeling of deep pride in the great Empire which was the heritage of the people of Wiltshire as well as of the people of Canada.

THE city of Fredericton, N.B., which has been in bad repute for some time with business men, has abolished the license tax on commercial travellers for wholesale houses. The city of Quebec was another of those fossil cities which was for many years of the opinion that the erection of a Chinese wall all around it was necessary to the maintenance of its trade and its municipal institutions. Some time since it saw matters in a new light, and the result has more than satisfied the majority of its people. No doubt Fredericton will have the same experience.

THE United States is not the only country in which a presidential campaign is being carried on. Mexico is soon to elect a new president. But the contest, if there is to be a contest, will evidently be an exceedingly tame one. The present president, General Porfirio Diaz, is so popular and the people have such confidence in him that the Opposition have no chance of electing their candidate. His administration has given such satisfaction that the constitution has been specially amended to permit of his election for a second term. Under Diaz, Mexico has had rest. The revolutionist finds that his occupation is gone, and the people are so pleased with the change that they are doing what they can to make it permanent.

In replying to the civic address at Quebec Governor-General Stanley, among other things, said:

I appreciate very deeply, Mr. Mayor, the kindness with which to a son you have pointed the compliment of your address in paying homage to the father, and perhaps you have tempted me, by the terms in which you have conveyed it, to mention a fact probably not generally known—that of a father and two sons we have furnished the solitary instance in which all three have at times filled the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. But I claim in this respect to have surpassed those who have gone before me. I do not say that I can vie with the successful efforts which they may have made for the prosperity of Her Majesty's great Colonial Empire. I can at least claim this, that beyond others of my family I have had, and I may say an even now having, a happy and practical experience of what a welcome the great Dominion can give. (Cheers.) Sir, you may depend that, humanly speaking, no effort on my part will be spared to discharge the high duties which it has pleased Her Majesty to devolve upon me. (Applause.) I have the aid of those with whom I have to act. I ask their help in endeavoring to place myself in cordial relations with those with whom I have to do, in endeavoring to understand the institutions and the laws under which they live, and above all to assist me in preserving in full their constitutional liberty.

THE Liberal-Conservative standard-bearer in Cumberland, N. S., for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper is the second son of Senator Dickey and was born in 1854; was educated at the Collegiate school, Windsor, and graduated B. A. at Toronto University in 1874. He studied law with C. J. (now Judge) Townshend, and was admitted to the bar in 1878, since which date he has continuously practiced at Amherst as a member of the firm of Townshend & Dickey, winning repeated encomiums for his high abilities and sound judgment as an advocate and counsel. He has a large interest in the Amherst boot and shoe manufacturing company, of which he has for some time been a director. He was one of the promoters and is president of the Amherst light and heat company, which provides the town with its electric lights, and proposes to heat buildings from its station through underground pipes. Among other enterprises of which he has been an active promoter was a scheme for a woollen mill for Amherst. Mr. Dickey it will be seen is identified with the interests of the grand old county of Cumberland. That he will be elected there is no doubt.

OPPOSITION orators and Opposition journals that have been telling the people of Canada that the Fishery Treaty was a base betrayal of Canada's rights on the part of the British plenipotentiaries, may be interested in the following endorsation of Senator Frye's diatribes by the Philadelphia *American*:

The policy of opening the Fisheries Treaty to debate was justified amply by Mr. Frye's opening speech against confirmation. He spoke of course as the especial representative of the State most directly concerned in the fisheries; but he showed that the national honor and the national interests were at stake. As for the merits of the treaty; it was an easy task to show how entirely it was a sacrifice of important rights of our fishermen, without any substantial gain. The force and weight of Mr. Frye's speech is well indicated by the sharpness of the hostile comments in the press, and the personalities to which its author is treated. When "high-toned" dailies remind Mr. Frye that he never was much of a statesman at any rate, but takes rank only as an able politician, the public at once recalls the English solicitor's endorsement of the brief: "No case; abuse plaintiff's attorney." The Republican party, on whom the administration and Senator Morgan have devolved the defence of the nation's honor and interests in this case, has every reason to be satisfied with the way in which the discussion has been opened.

The attitude of the Republican party is precisely the same as that of the Liberal party in Canada. They oppose the treaty because it is favorable to their political opponents.

A WRITER connected with the Boston *Transcript* noticed some peculiar article in the way of confectionery in a shop window in Boston and had the curiosity to ask what it was. He learned that it was sugared violets imported from England, and was sold at four dollars per pound. The newspaper man thought at first it was a joke, but was assured it was a veritable fact.

THE proposition to create a District of Ottawa on a plan somewhat similar to the District of Columbia, which was worsted some five or six years ago, is being revived by Senator Clemow, who says a number of senators are favorable to the proposal. He will collect information about the working of the District of Columbia, and raise the question in the senate next year. His idea is to make the district about fifteen or twenty miles square, including Hull and portions of Ottawa, Russell and Carleton counties.

THERE is a dead-lock in the Quebec Legislative Council. The government supporters made an attempt to carry a motion declaring the seat of Dr. Lavallee vacant, in consequence of a letter of resignation which he afterwards withdrew. The Conservatives claimed that the matter should be referred to the committee on privileges, Mr. Starnes making a motion to that effect. Mr. Archambault moved an amendment that the debate be adjourned until morning, which was negatived by 10 to 10. Prevost and Methot had paired, the Speaker did not vote and Lavallee was absent, which gave the Conservatives two of a majority. Fillibustering followed, and finally an agreement was come to and an adjournment made.

ELECTORAL FRANCHISE.

TO THE EDITOR:—Will you allow me to state, for the information of some of your readers, that there will be no revision of the Dominion lists of voters this year, the act having, as I understand, been recently amended to this effect, and that consequently it is entirely out of my power to add any person's name to the list under any circumstances whatever. I state this emphatically, because some gentlemen seem to think that I could register them if I chose.

EDWIN JOHNSON,
Revising Officer, Electoral District of Victoria.
Victoria, 23 June, 1888.

THE LATE W. E. BLACKETT.

TO THE EDITOR:—Will you please permit me through your paper to express on behalf of myself and all his sorrowing relations and friends, our most sincere and heartfelt thanks to all the kind friends, both here and at Nanaimo, for the kindness and sympathy shown us in our sad affliction and for the universal tokens of respect shown to the memory of our loved and best one. To me it is a great, though mournful satisfaction, to know that he was so highly respected and esteemed (I may say beloved) by all classes with whom he became acquainted. He was a kind and dutiful son who never by word or action brought pain to the hearts of his parents; a most loving and affectionate husband and brother; a kind and sincere friend, kind and generous to a fault. He died as he lived, nobly doing his duty. J. C. BLACKETT.

Victoria, June 23d.

SUNDAY SPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR:—On last Sunday afternoon I saw a number of boys and men playing baseball in the vacant lot where Government and Douglas streets come together. The game went on in full view of people going to and returning from church. A crowd of well-dressed youths of both sexes, whose parents probably thought they were at Sabbath school, lounged on the fence watching the game with keen interest. Amongst those who passed by were two clergymen who seemed to have become so accustomed to the profanation of the Lord's day that they did not offer a word of remonstrance to the players. Have we a Sabbath observance law, Mr. Editor? and, if we have, are there no Sabbatarians in Victoria to see that it is put in force?

Apropos of Sunday baseball games, the following is suggestive: In 1618, James I. of England published his "Book of Sports," and commanded that certain games should be played in the Presbyterian church-yard every Sunday, at the close of divine services. John Ross, minister of Blairgowrie, being a strategist, adopted a novel method of making the royal ordinance ineffective. He was a strong, athletic man, and, as his parishioners had selected football from the list of "Sunday games," he appeared among them to join in the sport. Throwing his coat on a tombstone, he exclaimed:

Lie ye there,
Minister o' Blair,
Till I, John Ross,
Get a game at the ba'.

He kicked at the ball with enthusiasm, entering thoroughly into the game. But somehow everyone of his kicks missed the ball and hit the shins of the players near him.

He apologized: but every Sunday so many players limped home that the game was abandoned, ostensibly on account of the minister's awkward kicking. But he did what he intended to do—kicked "Sunday games" out of his church-yard.

Oh! for some big-footed, big-booted Presbyterian clergyman to tackle the Sunday baseballers of this town and bruise their shins. CALVIN.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Quite Correct.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and found it the best remedy I ever used for Dyspepsia and all Summer Complaints among children, and I think no household should be without it." Mrs. A. Baker, Ingoldsby, Ont.
tu-th-sat-dw

Perfect Health

Can only be attained by carefully attending to the laws of nature as expressed in the wants of the system. To do this successfully requires the use of Burdock Blood Bitters occasionally, to secure the regulating and strengthening effect of this splendid medicine. tu-th-sat-dw

THE JOHN CASE.

Judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada—An Interesting Case.

On the 14th instant, in the Supreme Court of Canada, Mr. Justice Strong delivered a written judgment. He considered the conviction within section 183, of the Procedure Act, but even if there was any doubt upon the point he thought that the conviction could be sustained under subsection 2, of section 24.

The Chief Justice said that upon the facts of the case the court upon writ of error could give no judgment, but as it happened, the facts were stated in the case, and upon those facts he would have been glad if he could have come to a different conclusion as to the law but although he had struggled to come to a different conclusion he considered that in point of law the conviction must be affirmed.

Justices Fournier and Taschereau concurred.

The Chief Justice then said that individually he was of opinion that upon the facts the prisoner should receive executive clemency, and that it would be becoming in this court to represent the case to the minister of justice accordingly.

The other members of the court assented to this view except Mr. Justice Taschereau who thought that the court had no such jurisdiction.

Mr. Justice Strong considered that it was not a question of jurisdiction, but of propriety, and cited a recent privy council case where like action had been taken.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

The Congregation Moving in the Matter of Erecting a New Church — A Lot Bonded.

Since Rev. P. McF. McLeod assumed the pastorate of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, a new life has been infused into the congregation, which is probably the wealthiest in the community. The attendance has increased to so great an extent that it has been impossible to meet the demand for pews. In consequence of this gratifying condition of affairs, the congregation are seriously considering the desirability of constructing a new church, one that will have sufficient seating capacity, and the additional requirements of Sabbath school class rooms.

A preliminary meeting was held on Thursday evening for the purpose of discussing the question, and after some deliberation the church managers were appointed a committee with power to add to their number and to report upon the question. The managers have three sites from which to make a choice, and it is understood they have bonded the property fronting on Douglas street, and adjoining the Union Club for three months.

At the meeting the pastor stated that his visits had demonstrated the fact that St. Andrew's possessed in membership and adherents of some 418 persons, and the seating capacity of the present church was but 250. The necessity for larger premises was therefore apparent, and it was poor policy and otherwise undesirable to repair the present edifice.

The meeting adjourned, and will meet again shortly to further consider matters.

THE DISTRICT ELECTION.

The third meeting in connection with the Victoria District election was held at the school house, Royal Oak Friday evening and was attended by a fair gathering of electors from North and South Saanich and Cedar Hill, all the Oppositionists that could be mustered being present, yet despite this noticeable fact, Mr. Tolmie's adherents were largely in the majority. Mr. Jos. Nicholson was chosen as chairman. The meeting was first addressed by Mr. McIlmoyl, who started off with the million dollar loan, and for want of any other grievance he found fault with the government for having some of that loan still unexpended and lying in the bank; he also referred to the school amendment act, repeating his statement that it was the insertion of the thin edge of the wedge towards breaking up the school system of the province. He said, if elected he would be perfectly independent, pledging his support to no party or government. His speech throughout was nearly a repetition of previous statements, and although frequently interrupted, he was, on the whole, accorded a patient hearing.

Mr. James Tolmie, who was well received, was the next speaker. He said that while in perfect accord with the policy of the present government, believing it to be one which was in every way beneficial to the welfare and prosperity of the province, he would not give any administration a blind support; but any measure conducive to the welfare of the district and the province at large would always gain his approbation. He explained the school amendment act, showing that instead of an attempt to aim a blow at the educational system of the province the object was to make the high schools self-supporting and relieve the agricultural districts of a portion of the burden, and that there was provision in the act to admit free those children whose parents and guardians could not afford the proposed entrance fee. He compared the appropriations the district received during the Beaven and the present administrations, the sum expended during the former administration being only about $3,000 annually, notwithstanding that Mr. McIlmoyl's colleague at that time was a member of the ministry, whereas, under the present government the district received about $10,000 annually; and he would ask the electors how much they thought they would receive if Mr. McIlmoyl was elected as an independent who would straddle the fence? (A voice—Not one dollar!) The increased taxation was rendered necessary to defray expenses in opening up new districts, building roads and providing schools for those new settlers who were constantly arriving in the province. He was, however, opposed to any further taxation, and if elected would always do the best he could for the district. (Cheers).

Mr. Anderson, being called upon, ably explained the policy of the Government, in a capital speech, and was followed by Mr. Sluggett, of 43rd-psalm notoriety, who with difficulty obtained a hearing.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(The Empire.)

The great success of the new C. P. R. loan, and the appreciative remarks of the London press in regard to Canadian credit, are a welcome change after the senseless diatribes of certain Canadian politicians and Canadian journals. If the Grits think that Canada and everything Canadian is so helpless, poverty stricken and sunk in ruin, that there is no hope but in abject dependence upon the assistance of our neighbors, it is satisfactory to find that their pessimistic views, so industriously propagated, have made no impression. The capitalists, the politicians and the press of London have learned by experience the untrustworthiness of these wailings as opposed to the solid facts. They can properly estimate the wise enterprise of Canada in the construction of its great transcontinental route, and the wonderful progress of the Dominion. Seeing the energy tempered with discretion by which Canada is advancing so rapidly yet with such assured steps, the capitalists with all their habitual caution have no fear of entrusting their funds to us, or ranking our credit highly. They know the amount of our obligations, but they have no fear that we have assumed too heavy burdens in an expenditure which, they recognize, has been wisely incurred to build up our country. The business-like estimate of London capitalists is more trustworthy and more important than all the gloomy utterances of disappointed politicians who are unsuccessful because they cannot believe in the country and its people.

NATIVES OF PATAGONIA.

Dress of the Men—Women Do All the Manual Labor—Ornaments.

Four years ago Chili and the Argentine Republic divided Patagonia between them, the former taking the Straits of Magellan, the key to the commerce of the west coast, and the latter the pampas. Thus in the partition the Indians fell to the Argentines, but they kept as far away from their owners as possible, for fear of being impressed into the army. Their numbers have been so much reduced that there are not more than 3,000 of them left, and these remain around Puenta Arenas, where they find the society of the Chillanos more agreeable than that of the Argentines further north. They are still mindful of their tribal relations, and have similar customs to those of the Sioux. The term Patagonian is unknown to them and was given by the early explorers because of their large feet. Those who formerly inhabited the lower latitudes had the tribal name of Tehuelches, while further north they were called Chennas.

The native dress of the men is a chirpa or breech clout; a shirt of calico, which is a modern innovation; leggings of horsehide or the skin of the puma (the pampas lion), and over all a splendid robe of guanaco fur fit for any king. These robes, like the blanket of the North American Indians, are never laid aside, and are worn like the celebrated breeches of Bryan O'Lynn. The leather side is painted in bright colors, with symbol and tracery to represent the achievements of the owner in battle or in the chase, and some of them bear fantastic designs. A well tanned robe is worth half a dozen horses, and is much prized by the owner, who will not part with it unless he is very drunk or thirsty. The best ones are made of the skins of young guanacos, sewed together with the sinews of the ostrich, so that the shape of the animal will appear. The fur is soft and silken, the backs and sides being of fawn color, and the belly of the purest white. One can buy them of the traders at Puenta Arenas, but they seldom go to market, as people on passing vessels pick them up for curiosities.

The Indian women dress as the men do, and it is difficult for a stranger to distinguish the sex of a Patagonia native, except from the difference in stature, as the women are short and stumpy and generally have a baby slung over their backs. They do all the manual labor, pitch the tents or toldos, as they are called, skin the game that is brought down in the chase, make the robes, cook the meals and everything else in the way of drudgery, for their lords and masters are opposed to every form of work that cannot be done in the saddle. Both the men and women are given to wearing loads of solid silver ornaments, much of which is antique, and handed down from generation to generation. The silver comes from the Andes, and is obtained by trading with their neighbors, the Araucanian Indians of Chili. Hunting is their business, and their amusements are gambling and horse racing. They are great smokers, but do not have the calumet of their North American brothers, using cigarettes exclusively, like the Spaniards, from whom they have acquired the habit, and rolling them with the skill and grace of a haughty don.—Philadelphia Times.

Uses of the Willow.

It is an interesting fact that not only is the presence of extensive growths of the willow found to be anti-malarial in its influence, but that from a certain species of this same beautiful tree, or its bark, is derived the comparatively new but well known antiseptic preparation called salicine; it is of a pure, bitter taste, highly febrifugal in quality, is largely used in various solutions, also in surgical operations, and is the most effectual preventive of putrefaction in the system yet known. For these purposes the willow is now being extensively and systematically cultivated. At the end of two years the switches are from four to seven feet long, and are cut and gathered into bunches like sheaves of wheat; in the stripping building they are steeped in water and the bark at the larger ends loosened for a couple of inches by machinery; one by one the switches are placed in the mechanical stripper and with a pair of pliers are pulled through with a sudden jerk, being then wiped off with a wooden cloth, bundled, and laid away to dry. All the leaves and bark are dried and baled, the average yield being a ton to the acre, the willows commanding, when dry, $200 per ton.—Frank Leslie's.

How the Grouse "Drums."

I have had some experience with the ruffed grouse. The peculiar noise made by them while drumming is usually made while the bird is standing upon a log, but the log has nothing whatever to do with the sound produced. The bird while drumming assumes an upright position and droops his wings until the flight feathers almost or quite touch the log or other perch on which he stands. He then, by an intense muscular effort, makes quick, spasmodic beats with his wings. In doing this the ends of the wing feathers may, and perhaps sometimes do touch the log; but it is the intense quiver of the flight feathers, as they come in contact with the still air, in the short and intensely rapid beats that produce the soft, yet powerful and far reaching sound. No impact of a feather or feathers with a solid substance—especially a moss covered log—could ever make a sound capable of being heard for a quarter of a mile. The air seems to be filled with the sound, soft as it is, and it seems to come to you from every direction, so that it requires a quick and practiced ear to locate it correctly. This is proof positive that it is produced by vibratory action in the air, and not by the impact of two solid substances.—Cor. American Field.

Facts About Berlin.

A lover of the "curious in number" has arrived at some interesting facts about Berlin. The city has 210 miles of streets, so that a person might walk ten days in the capital without retracing his steps. If the 1,400,000 inhabitants marched in double file they would form a line nearly 750 miles in length. If the citizens determined to start upon a journey at the same time, all the cars of Germany would accommodate but two-thirds of the number.—New York Tribune.

It is rumored that a survey for a short line from Westminster to Vancouver, will shortly be commenced by the Canadian Pacific company.

A Ready Resource.

The ravages of Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and other Summer complaints among children during the hot weather, might be almost totally prevented by having recourse to nature's sovereign remedy for all bowel complaints, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. tu-th-sat-dw

CRICKET.

Eleven vs. Fifteen.

An eleven of the V. C. C., the same, with two exceptions, which will represent the club at Vancouver, Saturday defeated a fifteen collected by Mr. H. J. Campbell by 43 runs on the first innings. The first innings of the big side would have been an utter collapse but for Grant's excellent contribution of 25, Sinclair taking 10 wickets in 16 overs for 15 runs, and Pooley 2 for 3. Pooley, Sinclair, Snowden and Wyld all scored freely for the eleven, 4 of whose wickets (curiously enough they were those of the successful batsmen) fell to Goffin for 24 runs. Bovill's two wickets cost 35, and Campbell upset 3 for 9. In the second essay of the fifteen Bovill and Goepel put on 49 runs for the third wicket by steady and resolute play, the former obtaining the highest individual score of the match. When stumps were drawn Howard was "not out" with a well hit 15 to his credit, and the side stood 39 runs to the good with 5 wickets to fall. Drake was the most successful bowler, with 5 wickets for 23 runs, Pooley and Martin having each 1 for 14. Though the batting of the fifteen was in most cases a disappointment, the game was not without interest and fulfilled its object of giving the eleven practice together. Not many mistakes were made and the score of 91, against comparatively strong bowling backed by odds in the field, was certainly respectable. The band of "C" Battery played at Beacon Hill during the afternoon and, in spite of the threatening appearance of the sky, a good number of spectators was present. The committee would do well to have the scoring tent pitched further from the wickets, and it is a pity that spectators cannot learn to keep off the field of play. Following is the score:

THE FIFTEEN.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
P. D. Goepel, b Sinclair	2	st Pooley, b Drake	19
B. C. Hall, b Drake	0	b Drake	1
E. M. Bovill, b Sinclair	1	l b wkt b Drake	34
Dr. Fitzgerald b Sinclair	3	Run out	2
W. Grant, c Irving b Pooley	25	b Martin	1
C.C. Worsfold, b Sinclair	1	c Wyld b Drake	4
J.K. Worsfold, b Sinclair	2	b Pooley	3
H.J. Campbell, b Sinclair	0	b Drake	0
C.A. Goffin, b Sinclair	1	Run out	0
C. Schwenger, b Drake	1		
A.A. Rhodes, b Sinclair	3	to bat.	
W. E. Fisher, c and b Sinclair	4		
V. Howard, b Sinclair	2	Not out	15
E. Miller, b Pooley	0	To bat.	
F. B. Ward, not out	2	Not out	0
Extras	1	Extras	3
Total	48	Total	82

THE ELEVEN.

J. W. Sinclair,