Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1886.

A FALSE REPORT.

Recently a rumor was current here to the effect that the government had the intention of establishing a lazaretto for lepers in British Columbia, similar to the one existing at Tracadie, N. B. The correspondent of *The Colonist* waited upon the Minister of Agriculture for the purpose of ascertaining what degree of truth there was in the statement, when Mr. Carling informed him that it was entirely incorrect. The government had no intention whatever of establishing a lazaretto in British Columbia. In fact, he did not seem to know whether leprosy prevailed there, and when the correspondent asked some of the B. C. members about it the only answer he received was, that they believed it to exist to some extent among the Chinese.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN RAILWAY CONDEMNED.

The Novoe Vremya has published some very severe and unfavorable criticisms of General Tchernaieff's opinions on the Transcaspian Railway, published by that newspaper on Monday, in a letter from the late Governor-General of Turkestan. General Tchernaieff's antecedents always entitle his views on Central Asian affairs to a patient hearing; but in the present case he appears to have quite shocked even his best friends. His old Chief of Staff in Servia, V. Komaroff, now editor of the Sviet, remarks in his journal that the absurd letter referred to, bearing the General's signature, must be a forgery. General Tchernaieff, in fact, condemns the whole scheme of General Annenkoff's railway, both from a strategical and military and a commercial standpoint. He naturally claims superiority for the more northern route, officially discovered by himself while reigning at Tashkend, which has more than once been described as running from the bay, re-christened after the Czarovitch, on the Caspian, to Kungrad, on the Amo Daria. He always advocated the laying of a railway over this line. The more southern one since adopted is too near the Persian frontier, from which it would in certain circumstances be in great danger unless guarded by a strong force of troops, who could not sufficiently be supplied with water, although arrangements have already been made for laying water-pipes along the railway. The greater part of the line is to be built upon shifting sand; and for this reason he considers the construction of the section from Merv to Bokhara as practically impossible. The only way would be to construct side-walls all the distance to keep off the sand; but for this there is neither wood nor stone. Even the Bokharans in some places, he says, plant tall poplars round their settlements for this purpose, but are often compelled to decamp to fresh pastures, when only the tops of these trees are left visible. He then launches the extraordinary opinion that an army 200,000 strong sent against the Anglo-Indian frontier could not be got over the line in less than three years from the declaration of war. The ruinous burden which the line will lay upon the government is then described, and a special commission is recommended to investigate the matter on the spot, and control the construction. General Tchernaieff also shares the opinion of M. Venikoff that in the Afghan frontier dispute England succeeded in locking Russia in among sandy deserts, and keeping the fertile southern valley of the Murghab for herself. Russia, he furthermore thinks, may soon be in the same position in regard to Bokhara as she now finds herself in as respects Belgrade and Sofia. The absurdity of this comparison is pointed out by the Novoe Vremya, which says that on the appearance of Kutta Tiura, the pretender, calling for a Russian occupation of that Khanate, Russia would certainly meet with no difficulty. England would not dare to interfere, as she has unjustifiably done in every other Russian expedition in Central Asia. The General calls the railway an academical one, and the Novoe Vremya declares his opinion about it to be of a pessimistic and exaggerated character.

A REPREHENSIBLE TASTE.

In speaking of the closing of the trial of Mrs. Bartlett in the Bartlett-Dyson case, lately, the London Chronicle says: "Seldom have scenes more disgraceful and discreditable to our common humanity been witnessed in an English court of justice than those which have taken place in the Old Bailey during the famous trial which was concluded on Saturday. It is an unwholesome and degrading spectacle to see the eagerness with which females of respectable appearance flock to the courts to hear the conduct of a case the evidence in which is expected to be of a questionable character. It would not be extreme to say the greater the certainty of abominable details the more keen becomes the desire to be present. The scathing rebuke administered on Saturday by Mr. Justice Wills to the women thronging his court was amply justified, not merely on account of their presence, but worse still, of their unseemly behavior. The determination of some was shown by the fact that they brought fancy work, in the idle performance of which they busied themselves a portion of the day, while others talked and laughed in a manner at variance with the solemnity of the occasion. In the box apportioned to the use of the corporation there were a number of girls whose youth intensified the scandal of their presence. If the city authorities are not equal to the exercise of discretion in the tickets they issue it would be a wise and prudent act to withdraw altogether the privilege of admission they have hitherto enjoyed. Those who heard the evidence will approve the exclamation the presence of the eager crowd of females wrung from the judge, that women of the present day are used to strange things—things which would have startled him in his younger days. It is a terrible scandal to find women voluntarily listening day after day to details which to professional men are admittedly revolting and disgusting. Bad, however, as this conduct appears, the behavior of the women while waiting for the verdict seems to us to mark even a lower stage in the downward process of degradation and demoralization. As the accused sat pale, anxious and careworn in the dock, the cold-hearted sisterhood crowded to and pressed their faces against the glass panel to satisfy a rude and morbid curiosity in watching the agonized features of the poor woman whose doom was then trembling in the balance. This so disgusted the attendant officials that they properly removed her out of the way of the brutal gaze and still more brutal criticisms of the vulgar crowd. A scene like that of Saturday is an outrage upon the majesty of an English tribunal."

A COALITION MINISTRY.

It is not necessary for us to read between the lines to understand that political affairs in Great Britain are drifting steadily and surely towards a coalition ministry—a coalition in which Hartington and Salisbury will pull together and Chamberlain and Churchill and Trevelyan and W. H. Smith will jostle each other on terms of the most sincere friendship. As all roads were said by the ancients to lead to Rome, so all signs point to a union of whig, radical and tory in opposition to the home rule measure of the "grand old man," whose political sun is apparently about to set never to rise again. A distinguished statesman has left on record the saying that all coalitions are immoral. But he doubtless had reference to combinations that are effected for the purpose of public plunder and not to coalitions that have for their prime object the saving of a nation from disruption and anarchy. It would be immoral and wicked for Salisbury to surrender to Hartington to satisfy a lust for power; but when life long disputants come together in the interests of patriotism and to resist an attempt to destroy their country, their conduct is commendable. It must have been a severe wrench to Hartington and his colleagues who recently seceded from the Gladstone cabinet to part with their old leader, knowing, as they did, that the separation was final and that henceforth they would occupy a position of antagonism to their old and tried leader. But the promising of friendship is one thing and a sense of duty is another. Fathers have been known to sacrifice their sons from a sense of duty. In the English civil wars history records that fathers fought against sons and brothers against brothers on a question of principle. Lord Hartington has moved a six months' hoist of the home rule bill, which he threw up his seat in the cabinet rather than support. The defeat of the bill appears almost certain, and the fact that a whig leader has been selected to give it its death-blow is evidence that whigs, conservatives and radicals have come to an understanding. Had it been otherwise Lord Randolph Churchill or some other fluent and influential conservative would have made the motion and the bill would have been opposed on party grounds. As it stands, it is opposed on national grounds alone, and the platform of dissension is so broad that all the lately discordant elements can find standing room upon it. The bill will not pass in its present form, if at all; and many hours cannot elapse before the last Gladstone government will be "down among the dead men, down."

Well, Shake, Then.

Our friend the Times,
In doubtful rhymes,
Expresses its assent
With our established views of
advertising, and offers its unwashed
hand in a friendly grasp while at the
same time claiming
That all benefit derived
By various advertisers
Were imparted by that sheet
To its misled patronizers.

The nature of such stuff
Reveals the author plainly
By proving him the "muff" that
everybody knows him to be;—an opinion
that is only confirmed when he is seen
stating as truth such arrant nonsense,
and thereby placing himself in the position
Of other foolish fellows
Who claim the credit of a tune
Because they "blow the bellows."

Eastern Canada Mail.

Per Northern Pacific Railway.

OTTAWA, May 4.—The sudden demise on Sunday night of Josiah John Burrows, D. L. S., was a shock to many in the city where the deceased was widely known and a favorite with all who were acquainted with him. In the prime of life and until an hour or two before his death in the best of health and spirits, the sudden cutting short of his early career was a severe blow to his friends and relatives.

The revenue for the ten months ended the 30th April last, amounted to $27,307,575, which is an increase of $1,590,282 over the revenue for the corresponding ten months of the fiscal year 1884-85.

TORONTO, May 4.—Jas. Reame, the incendiary who was shot by a detective, made a confession to-day, implicating the other men, Sullivan, Arthurs and Steinberg, now in custody. In his statement he says that Steinberg, dealer in rags and bottles, promised them $50 and would increase the amount to $200 if the job of burning the stable was well done.

MONTREAL, May 3.—There was a great deal more excitement manifested here to-day, when the news received from St. Vincent de Paul became current that the convict Viau, who led the revolt at the penitentiary lately, had made his escape, than was exhibited when the outbreak of the inmates took place. It was supposed that extra vigilance would be observed by the officials to secure the ringleaders, among whom Viau was the most prominent and dangerous, until he should be tried at the Queen's Bench. All the statements made by the officials in connection with the escape agree that it was owing to the absolute neglect of duty by the guardian of the prisoners, in not visiting the latter's cell for four hours during the night.

HARD LINES FOR SAILORS.

HALIFAX, May 6.—The Earl of Dufferin was wrecked on Anticosti Island on November 30th, and the owners, understanding that the crew wished to remain there all winter, made no effort to rescue the crew. The twelve men, getting no help, built a hut out of the wreckage, took what provisions they could from the wreck and settled down near Fox harbor, where three fishermen's families lived. They suffered terribly from cold in winter, and toward the spring provisions ran short. Finally James Green took an open boat and crossed the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Gaspe point, 180 miles distant. He was three days in the boat and suffered severely. The men had nothing left except flour when he started.

T. N. HIBBEN & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STAT ONERS.

We carry the largest stock of Blank Books and Stationery in B. C., and having for the last 28 years catered to the requirements of the public we feel justified in saying that our business transactions in the past with those more immediately in the neighborhood of Victoria and others in the most distant parts of the province, has proved satisfactory to our customers and in a measure profitable to ourselves. We propose to continue our efforts in the same direction during 1886, and hope to meet with the same liberal patronage bestowed on us in the past.

w T. N. HIBBEN & Co.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., May 8.—James Hunter and W. L. Barnard, who recently resigned as school teachers, have been arrested on a charge of bribery and released on bail, pending their trial on Thursday next. The complaint alleges that they agreed to accept a bonus of $450 from A. L. Bancroft & Co. for awarding them the contract for furnishing them new school books.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The sale is reported of the old Jesuit college property on the south side of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, for $1,000,000. The property has a frontage of 275 feet on Market street, by 350 feet deep.

T. H. Goodman, general passenger traffic agent of the Southern Pacific railroad, (Pacific system), gives the following as the number of through passengers carried over that road in the month of April, 1886: East 10,235, west 16,992. These figures are the largest ever reported.

Five ships are lying idle in the harbor here owing to their inability to obtain crews. Over sixty sailors are needed.

The United States revenue cutter seized the schooner Gem outside the heads this morning, loaded with contraband lumber from Alaska. Her cargo consisted of 228,000 feet of Alaska spruce and 10,000 feet of cedar, valued at $10,000, and was the property of the North Pacific Packing and Trading company. This is the second seizure made within the past three days.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 8.—The Sheffield Telegraph says that General Wolseley considers Gladstone a traitor and refuses to have any social intercourse whatever with him. The general will not even sit at the same table with the premier. The Telegraph also declares that English military circles support Lord Wolseley's views on Irish affairs.

Philip Gassel, manager of the Jersey bank, which failed under suspicious circumstances last January, has been sentenced to penal servitude for five years, on conviction of having embezzled $185,000 of the public money.

A London cablegram says: Great excitement prevails at the Horse Guards over the news from Burmah. Preparations for the dispatch of large reinforcements to India are being made. The news from India clearly indicates that Lord Dufferin dare not reduce the force at his disposal for fear of an uprising.

CANADA.

TORONTO, May 8.—The street car employes met shortly after midnight last night and at 3 o'clock this morning adjourned, after deciding not to return to work. The principal grievance is that the men are compelled to sign what they call an ironclad document that they will not become members of any labor organization. They demand its withdrawal, shorter hours and increased pay. The superintendents of the companies say that they will not yield one iota to the demands of the men.

EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Frank Clement, belonging to the Modjeska company, committed suicide at the Market street railroad station, at 12-30 o'clock to-day by throwing himself in front of a train. His head was severed from his body. It is supposed that he has been in this city for a week on a spree.

BOSTON, May 8.—A story of extreme disregard of human rights was told to-day in connection with a case that came before United States Commissioner Hallett. Last fall John Gomez, a Portuguese negro, chartered the 80-ton fishing schooner Spring Bird, of Provincetown, for a trading cruise to the Cape de Verde islands. Being unable to get a cargo, he shipped as passengers 75 islanders of both sexes and all ages. They paid him, some $25, others $20, and still others in miscellaneous property. No provision had been made for passengers, and the people were turned into the hold on rough ballast without beds of any kind. Four girls from 13 to 15 years old were given accommodations in the captain's little cabin, and serious charges are made against Gomez for his treatment of them. There was not food enough for half of those on board, and after a few days out the rations consisted of a cake of coarse meal, a little water and a little weak tea or coffee. The men crawled about the vessel bent double with hunger, while the women and children could only lie and moan. The trip was expected to last twenty days, but was lengthened out ten days more, and when the schooner reached New Bedford on May 1st, nearly everybody on board was starved to the point of extreme exhaustion. Gomez was arrested and arraigned to-day charged with violating the requirements of the Passenger Carrying act, and was held for further examination.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The fact was developed to-night that when the drug store of Samuel Rosenfeld, on the corner of Centre avenue and Eighteenth street, was raided by a mob of anarchists on Wednesday, the rabble seized upon every bottle that had the appearance of being a receptacle for spirits. A large bottle of carbolic acid was among other things carried away, and owing to its color and general resemblance to whisky, it was passed from hand to hand after the raid and drank by half a dozen or more of the mob. The acid began to take effect as soon as it entered the stomachs of the rioters, and in spite of the best efforts of doctors and emetics, two of the drinkers are dead and three more are at death's door.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Advices received by the steamer Alameda to day from Honolulu give an account of a disastrous conflagration which occurred there on April 18th. The fire started in a cook house in the Chinese quarter, where a Chinaman started a fire in a stove carelessly set fire to the walls of the building. The fire soon got beyond control of the inadequate fire department. Efforts were then directed towards staying its progress by blowing up buildings. It was not until eight entire squares, comprising sixty acres of the most thickly populated portion of the Chinese quarter, had been burned over that the fire was stayed. About 8000 people, mostly Chinese, have been left homeless. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000; insurance $200,000. Only two lives were lost, a native woman and an unknown person whose scarred remains were found. The king visited the scene of the conflagration, and greatly encouraged the men, often assisting with his own hands.

A Severe Trial.

Those who endure the torturing pangs of neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, and similar painful complaints are severely tried, but there is a speedy relief in Hagyard's Yellow Oil as thousands who have used it joyfully testify. It banishes pain and lameness quickly.

tu-th-sat-dw

MACKAY AND THE COACHMAN.

The Actor Makes A Clever Practical Joke, at a Coachman's Expense.

A handsome closed brougham, with an enameled monogram upon the shining olive panels and the silver lamps and polished mountings glistening in the sunlight, stood before one of the great stores in Union Square.

The coats of the tall bay horses were glossy and smooth, the silver-mounted harness trappings shone brightly, and everything about the equipage was as it should be, except the coachman.

Not that the coachman was less elegant in appearance than the carriages or the horses. The proportions of his chest were majestic, his great coat fitted without a wrinkle, his tall hat shone with the ultimatum lustre of the maker's gloss, a handsome fur cape adorned his broad shoulders and his gloves were new and perfect.

But instead of holding his head erect with that dignity and hauteur that belong alone to coachmen and kings, he nodded sleepily upon his box and every other minute his chin sank into the fur of his cape. There were no other carriages near and the sleepy coachman's head bobbed up and down.

Destiny had arranged that at this juncture of affairs John A. Mackay should be passing through Union Square with a friend on his way to dress for the afternoon performance of "Evangeline" at the Fourteenth Street theatre.

The comedian entertains a lofty contempt for men who cannot stay up three nights in succession and remain awake the next day; and, therefore, when he caught sight of the nodding coachman, his soul was disturbed. He stopped and remarked to his friend:

"I'll bet $4 that that duffer will nod his hat off in less than eight minutes."

The other refused the risk as unduly hazardous, and the two watched the coachman for a few moments, and were about to walk on again, when Mr. Mackay was suddenly seized with an inspiration.

He bade his friend go on and wait for him before the next show window. Then he stepped up to the side of the carriage, opened the door softly and then slammed it shut again.

The effect upon the coachman was electrical. Up went his chin into the air, and in his features could be detected the relief he felt that his mistress had got into the carriage without detecting his criminal sleepiness.

Then he turned his head slightly to receive his directions, and observed Mr. Mackay apparently in conversation with the occupant of the carriage.

The comedian addressed a few polite remarks to the empty carriage, said "Good afternoon," raised his hat, and then turned to the coachman. "Home," he said, and the brougham turned majestically about and rolled swiftly up to town.

A moment later a seal-skin clad lady emerged from the store, followed by a porter carrying half a dozen bundles. She walked to the curbstone and looked with amazement up and down the street, and then turned angrily back to the store.

"Far be it from me to intrude upon the sanctity of her grief," observed Mr. Mackay softly, and with his friend he walked down Fourteenth street.—[New York Sun.

The People Not Wanted on Street Cars.

Men who smoke bad cigars on the front platform.

Men who cross their legs when the cars are crowded.

Men who chew and expectorate in the cars.

Peddlers who fill the cars with their wares and smell badly.

Men who whistle.

The stargaul dude.

The awful masher.

Men who talk so loudly that no one else can hope to be heard by his neighbor.

Men who sit sidewise when people are looking for seats.

Men who crowd the platform so that people are squeezed nearly to death in getting on or off the cars.

Men who pick their teeth in public.

Men who clean their finger-nails in public.

Juveniles who insist on skylarking.

Boys who eat peanuts.

The small boy who, on muddy days, insists on kneeling on the seats.

Squalling babies.

Men who have been indulging in too much Pleasant Valley mixtures.

Men who hum all the way.

Men who want to know where the car is going to and when they get there.

Women who flirt with the wrong fellow.

The girl who hangs on to him all the way.

The bundle woman.

The lady who has just been doing a little shopping and bought out the store.

Giggling girls.

The umbrella fiend who always pokes the driver in the back or the conductor in the stomach.

The stout lady who, when the car lurches, subsides in one's lap.

The shrill-voiced female.

The mother of six who brings the whole six along.

The lady who will mistake the bell rope for the strap.

The woman who at every street corner asks where she is to get out.

The gum-eating girl.

The woman who, after stopping the car only half five minutes to kiss and say good-by.

The old young girl.

The young old girl.

The musical enthusiast.

The stage-struck girl.

The girl who captures the conductor's attention so that he has no eyes or ears left for his business.

The loud girl.

The women who paint.

The stalwart party who challenges you for your seat.

The girl who looks at you too hard.

The girl who won't look at you at all.

Some Uses for Congressmen.

The life of a Congressman is not an altogether happy one, judging from the experiences recounted by many of them.

According to the Washington Star, a member from Indiana was complaining the other day of the variety of subjects his constituents wrote to him about.

He had just received a letter from a woman in his district, saying that her husband had left her seven years ago and asking the Congressman to go to the census office and find his present address. Another, from a fellow-citizen, asked him to write to the American minister at Rome and get him an Italian queen bee.

From which it would seem that there are some uses for Congressmen after all.

The Wicked Book Agent.

The wicked book agent has been at it again.

One of the fraternity induced a citizen of Cadillac, Michigan, to buy a book for a present to his wife, and then sold a copy of the same book to the wife for a present for her husband.

It is needless to say that there is grief in that household.

In the Same Line.

One of the most prominent barkeepers in the city is said to have formerly been a druggist in Kansas.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

LONDON, May 4.—Ex-Ald. George Taylor, who has been a resident here for over forty years, died last night. He was director and president of the Western Fair for several years.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 1.—The body of the woman found in the whirlpool by some boys yesterday afternoon was taken in charge by Coroner Lewis and placed in the Town Hall. The only piece of clothing on it was a dark hanging at the back of the head, the strings being pinned together under the chin. The body was identified as that of old Mrs. Craine, of Chippewa. Ont. She was seen around the town on Wednesday last and left her trunk at the house of Mr. Gray, saying she was going to Stamford. There is a deep cut in her forehead, from which blood still freely oozes. One of her legs is broken in two places. Experts claim that the body had only been in the water six hours, and the indications are that she met her death by foul means.

CHATHAM, May 4.—The body of a man found in the river yesterday has been identified as E. D. Strickland, who came here only a few weeks ago.

PETERBORO', May 4.—The new church of St. Andrews was formally opened for public worship on Sunday. It has seating capacity for over seven hundred, cushioned throughout and lighted by electricity.

OTTAWA, May 3.—It is generally understood now that Parliament will prorogue about the Queen's Birthday.

MONTREAL, May 3.—Fire broke out in the town hall in Coteau St. Louis municipality, adjoining the city, on Saturday, destroying the building, which contained the fire and the police stations; loss $50,000, covered by insurance.

The Grand Trunk traffic receipts for the week ending April the 24th show an increase of $23,000 over the corresponding week of last year.

Mr. Childs, of Dominique street, Montreal, gave his infant child a dose of carbolic acid instead of medicine, and killed it.

Scugog paper mill at Lindsay, owned by Patterson Bros. & Wilson, of Montreal, was burned Friday. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $20,000.

The Scott Act goes into effect to-day in Guelph city, Brant, Leeds, and Grenville, Kent, Lanark, Lennox and Addington, Elgin, Lambton, St. Thomas, Wellington, Frontenac, Lincoln, Middlesex, Victoria, Ontario, Peterboro', Northumberland and Durham, in Ontario; Brome and Chicoutimi Quebec; and Guysboro, N. S. The act is now in force in twenty-seven places in the Maritime Provinces, twelve in Ontario, three in Quebec and two in Manitoba. After to day, therefore, the act will be in operation in 64 of the counties and cities of the Dominion.

OTTAWA, May 1.—Mary Milloy has been remanded on the charge of throwing vitriol on her sweetheart.

A Toronto convict has been shot while attempting to escape from Kingston Pentitentiary.

HALIFAX, May 1.—The site for the Halifax dry dock is understood to have been selected, between the naval yard and the Nova Scotia sugar refinery. The situation is an excellent one. The formal commencement of work on the structure is to be made to-day. The dock is to be constructed of stone. It will occupy three years in building, and will be the largest in the world. The price for the site has been left to arbitration.

Hamilton's assessment return shows a population of 41,280.

REGINA, May 1.—A large number of trees were shipped here for planting to-day (Arbor Day). All business is suspended, and the necessary preparations were made for the eventful day, but no planting will be done to-day, as it has been raining and snowing since 12 o'clock last night. The storm is still raging furiously, with a strong northwest wind. It is presumed the trees will be planted the first favorable day.

TORONTO, May 1.—Friday forenoon Joseph Uhler, a farmer aged 76 years, residing in the town of Caledonia, proceeded to the home of his son-in-law and shot his wife through the body, inflicting a mortal wound. He then proceeded to his own home, one quarter of a mile distant, and shot himself through the head, dying instantly. Uhler married his wife June 2nd, 1884, but they lived unhappily together, and a few weeks ago she commenced proceedings for a divorce, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, and asked for alimony. This fact is supposed to have led to the tragedy. He is believed to very wealthy.

James King and John Wilson were committed for trial at Owen Sound Friday, charged with murdering the farmer Bailey and his hired man in Keppel township. Ellen McClary, who charges these men with the murder, was committed to jail in default of giving bail to appear as a witness.

George's flour mill at Port Elgin was destroyed and several other buildings badly damaged by fire Friday morning. Loss, $20,000. Insured for $16,000: Commercial Unions, $12,000; British American and Royal Canadian, $2,000 each.

Mrs. Martha Pill, sixty years of age, was on Friday, at Belleville, found guilty of perjury and arson, having set fire to her dwelling and sworn that her insured furniture, which she had removed, had been burned.

A man has been shot in Keppel Township in mistake, presumably, for one of the detectives engaged on the Bailey tragedy.

WINNIPEG, May 3.—Alexander Fraser, a grocer of this city, was stabbed on McWilliam street last night by a man named Keneally, and now lies in a serious condition. His assailant has been arrested. There are eighteen charges of forgery against the prisoner.

HIS MEMORY AT FAULT.

I heard a very funny story of the late Judge Black and David W. Sellers, the well-known Pennsylvania railroad solicitor, the other day, relates a contributor of the Harrisburg Telegraph.

The Judge and Mr. Sellers were engaged on the same side as counsel, in a prominent case to be tried in Harrisburg, and both met by appointment at the same hotel. They consulted all the afternoon and about four o'clock Mr. Sellers remarked that he was very hungry and suggested dinner.

The Judge said that was a good suggestion, but insisted on going to a restaurant for dinner, to which, Mr. Sellers consented. Five o'clock arrived and Sellers grew impatient.

"I'm very hungry, Judge," said he; "let's get that dinner."

"All right, Dave," was the Judge's reply, "get me my hat and come on."

The twain started out together, the Judge having hold of Mr. Sellers' arm, talking all along about the case they were engaged on. Down Market street they walked until they came to the railroad.

"I don't see any restaurant here," said Mr. Sellers.

"Must be on the other side, Dave," said the Judge, looking about him.

They crossed Market street and walked up as far as Third, halting on the Telegram corner.

"Well, Judge," said Mr. Sellers, "where is that restaurant? I'm very hungry."

"I declare I didn't see it," replied the Judge; "oh, now I know where it is. Up this way," and he led Mr. Sellers up Third street.

They went on and on until they got to Pine, when Mr. Sellers again broke forth:

"Come, Judge, produce that restaurant. I'm very hungry, and this delay is positively annoying!"

"Hold on, Dave," said Judge Black, "I see I've made a mistake. That restaurant is down this way. Yes, now I have it for certain. It is down this way."

And he led the half-famished Mr. Sellers down Third street, past Market, until their slow pace brought them to Chestnut street.

"There's no restaurant here," said Mr. Sellers.

"Why, yes," said the Judge, looking up at the Reformed Church, "this must be it, but it's shut up. No, this is not it. This is a church, Dave. It's a church."

"Well I see that for myself," was Mr. Sellers' answer, and then he remarked: "Judge, I'm very hungry and this delay is positively aggravating."

The Judge stood in the middle of the pavement twirling his tobacco box in an absent-minded way. Suddenly he turned on Mr. Sellers and a bright light suffused his broad countenance as he said:

"Why, Dave, I've made a mistake. That restaurant I am hunting is in Baltimore! Yes, it's in Baltimore, Dave, and not in Harrisburg. On Eutaw street, in Baltimore, and here we've been hunting it all the afternoon."

Mr. Sellers was speechless. He said:

"Come on, Judge, let's go back to the hotel and get a cup of tea."

And they went.

Union of Minds in Marriage.

A recent writer says:

"I would enter a protest against early marriages, based on grounds which have not, I believe, been made as prominent as they deserve to be in this discussion. Love alone is not sufficient to insure a lastingly happy union.

"A modern poet expresses this most happily when he says

"'But if heart must mate with heart to
make the husband and the wife;
Mind must also match with mind to make
the perfect wedded pair.'

"Now, take a young couple and see how widely in a few years their tastes may differ. Daily the husband comes in contact with all sorts of men; in the 'thoughts that crowd mankind,' he takes interest, while she—'she knows but matters of the house,' and probably wishes to know little else.

"All her slight literary tastes die out for want of exercise, though at the time of marriage they may have corresponded, almost certainly did correspond, with his.

"And so gradually they drift apart, finding scarcely any common ground to meet on, though enough to disagree on. Coldness and estrangement spring up, and they drag on a weary life together.

"It may be urged that the above applies to marriage at any age. Not so; for at 20 our tastes are unformed, and may take any direction, but from, say, 26 upwards, the tastes alter but slowly; the man with a love for literature at that age will probably retain it; the scientific man then is one to the end, and so in other departments."

A Funny Mistake.

"It was on a Lehigh Valley train bound South the other day.

Approaching the seat occupied by a lady, the conductor pleasantly extended his right hand, with the punch handily adjusted to its fingers. Thereupon the lady quietly pushed farther into her seat, and with a quizzical expression on her countenance, remarked in a tone of surprise:

"Ah! but my dear sir, I do not want my tooth extracted. It hasn't been a source of annoyance to me in several days."

The conductor stepped nearer to the end of the seat, and was about to make a facetious reply, as he considered that the lady was not in earnest, when she met him with:

"Didn't I tell you in sufficiently plain terms that I would not submit to the operation? Are you deaf? Go on about your business with that instrument!"

The conductor was sadly in earnest, and when she learned what the punch was for, blushes suffused her face.—[Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Leader.

Cook Books and Matrimony.

The young man of slender income who hesitates to marry because his sweetheart doesn't know how to cook should not wait. There is high authority for the affirmation that any bride who loves her husband can, by the aid of modern invention and a good practical cook book, learn in three months all the art and mystery of preparing the daily dishes that are eaten by ninety-nine hundredths of our people.—[Philadelphia Record.

United States Naval Academy.

The Course of instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis now occupies six years, the last two of which are spent at sea. The term of study has several times been changed.

In 1850—five years after the founding of the institution by Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy—the course occupied seven years. The next year it occupied four years.

The present term was fixed upon in 1873. Candidates younger than fourteen and under five feet in height, are not allowed to try the examination. The supervision of the school is left to the Navy Department.

Each member of the United States States House of Representatives has the appointment of one naval cadet. The District of Columbia has one appointment at its disposal and the President may name ten candidates.

The number of cadets admitted to the Academy yearly is limited at twenty-five, who are chosen from those showing the greatest proficiency at the competitive examination. Successful candidates are paid $500 per year, and appointments are made as room and vacancies occur.

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MR. BLAKE

Supports the Home Rule Measure.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 4.—To the surprise of everybody Blake rose to move a resolution in favor of home rule to Ireland and forward the same to Her Majesty. The government was annoyed, for it was only a few days ago that it decided not to do anything on the question and so informed the St. Patrick's society of Ottawa through the Irish representative in the cabinet, Costigan, minister of inland revenue. In facts on these grounds Costigan telegraphed Gladstone, wishing him success in his measure and trusted this would be the last of the matter. Blake made an eloquent speech on behalf of the measure of home rule to Ireland.

He characterized as traitors all who would keep this question, home rule, purely confined to Irishmen. As far as he was concerned he would be a moral coward if he would not do what he could to assist Gladstone's hands at a time when help was greatly needed. He appealed to the members to throw aside their political feelings and vote for his amendment, which was that the Canadian parliament moved an address to her majesty, praying for the granting of home rule to her majesty's numerous subjects, and that the house hails with joy the submission to the parliament of the united kingdom of a measure representing the principle of local self-government for Ireland.

Sir John, in an angry tone, refused to support the amendment, but would allow a day to consider the question, and appointed Thursday next. Blake said the interest in the cause was such that he would withdraw the amendment, hoping to get the support of the government when the matter came up.

Breath Catching Fire.

(Dr. Beaston in British Medical Journal.)

I have thought it right to put on record the following case, as it seems to me to be one of some rarity and to have some importance from a medical-legal point of view. I cannot do better than give the facts in the words of the patient himself, who communicated them to me by letter. He writes as follows:

"A rather strange thing happened to myself about a week ago. For a month or so I was troubled with foul eructations. I had no pain, but the smell of the gas which came from my stomach was disagreeable to myself and to all who happened to be in the room. About a week ago, as I said, I got up in the morning and lighted a match to see the time, and when I put the match near my mouth to blow it out my breath caught fire and gave a loud crack like the report of a pistol. I burned my lips, and they are still a little sore. I got a terrible surprise, and so did my wife, for the report awakened her."

From the above occurrence it would appear that the condition known as "halitosis," or diseased breath, is not only a source of misery to the sufferer and those compelled to associate with him, but may, under certain circumstances, become a condition of danger to the unfortunate possessor of it. In the present instance the gaseous results of the imperfectly digested food had their atoms of carbon and hydrogen so arranged as to give rise to the presence of carbureted hydrogen, the inflammable and explosive qualities of which came into play when mixed with a due proportion of atmospheric air in the presence of the unguarded light of the burning match. I may add that the patient to whom the accident happened is a most intelligent and observant man, and that the diet prescribed for the indigestion from which he suffers from time to time has alcohol excluded from it, and I know that my instructions in that respect are acted upon.

A Social Scandal.

LOLDON, May 2.—The society papers darkly hint at an aristocratic scandal that is likely to find its way into the Divorce Court before long. A young lady of Upper Tendom, who was recently married, paid very frequent visits to a fashionable milliner, a circumstance not in itself remarkable; but one of the work girls, under notice to leave, informed the husband of the lady that the establishment was used as a place of assignation, and that it was not altogether bonnets which induced the frequent visits of the young wife. It is said that the lady denies all guilty knowledge of the character of the place; but if the dismissed employé can be believed her evidence will prove very damaging. The lady's parents, who are nearly connected with the peerage, are endeavoring to arrange for a quiet separation, but it is considered doubtful if publicity can be avoided.

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Weekly Colonist

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAN LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY DAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUES MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH POST OFFICE.

Local and Provincial News

From the Daily Colonist, May 13.

C. P. R. RAILWAY NOTES

The Strike on the Railway Condition of the Line.

Railway repairing has commenc and near Farwell. The men we strike on Saturday and work was standstill till Monday. The wage by the railway company was $1.2 day—board $4 per week—and the asked is $1.75 per day. The striking numbers all the way from 125 to 300 There was a determined spirit mani to stand out, while on the other ha opinion appeared to be entertained want of means, after the winter, to give in. An effort w made to have Chinamen take the pl the men on strike. Should this cou adopted fear is expressed of s trouble.

Parties from Farwell report that are a number of bad places along Pass. Considerable damage done long trestle work location, while slide is at the blue mud work, whic require a long time to put in orde use. Some estimate the job as one will take weeks to fix up.

Nothing Small About Hi

"Read this, boss!"

The words were addressed, in a ly Hibernian accent, to the proprie an hotel in this city, who, taking scrap of paper handed him, read th lowing words written in a rather style of caligraphy: "Please giv bearer a bed, and let him have wh drinks he may want to night." Th neath was the name of a gentleman credit was as good as his signature w mistakable; and, accordingly, the who had presented it was shown to a which was set apart as his for that n To while away the time before the a of his usual hour for retiring (pro when the last saloon had closed) the descended to the bar where he very ly called for a drink. This was fol at lessening intervals by a second and fourth, at which latter stage he erously called up the house to take a thing. Then followed several drink the side, during the consumption of a a request for a cash loan "and cha as drinks" was refused by the bart which moved the now somewhat obf ed reveller on bounty to inform hin "he was no man at all." Six times, nouncing that he was going to bed he call for and obtain a "nightcap; six times did he forget to go. At l wasn't able to, even had he so w and was packed there by friendly l In the morning he couldn't get his b and fruitlessly tried to borrow mo buy one of a larger size. A morning tail and breakfast exhausted his cred he departed complaining bitterly times which made people so hard. gentleman, whom a piscous tale in to give the note while himself in a exhilaration, gazed aghast yesterd bill whose items were:—Bed, 25 thirty-three drinks, $4.12½; total, $

More Fishing Outrages.

It is high time that a Game Preservation Society or an A Union were formed to aid in stayi imminent destruction of our fresh trout. Though other cases of una manlike practices, of which we hear, are no doubt committed in m our naturally well-stocked lakes, hardly probable that any have bee scene of a more flagrant example Sooke lake. Ten days ago some youn made "a terrible killing" among the there, through using salmon roe for which, not content with putting on hooks, they cast with liberal hand the waters. As a result, an opio taste engendered among the fish, pre them from taking any other bait. worse is yet to come. On Sunday party of Chinamen appeared at the and deliberately discharged ther quantity of giant powder, causing and indiscrimin