Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1888.

HON. THOMAS WHITE DEAD.

Yesterday afternoon the following telegram was received at this office: "Hon. Thomas White is dying. The only hope now lies in his vigorous constitution." Last evening the sad news of his death, which appears in another column, reached us. To say that it came as a great shock, as it will to our readers this morning, is but feebly to express the feeling of sorrow which the early demise of this distinguished son of Canada caused. It was so unexpected, so sudden, that it will be hard to realize that the Minister of the Interior has passed away from the active field of politics in which he has so long been a prominent figure. The loss to Canada is indeed irreparable; he possessed qualities, peculiar to himself, which rendered his services invaluable to the country. The father of the lamented dead, emigrated to Canada from the County of Westmeath, Ireland, in 1826, and carried on business for many years in Montreal as a leather merchant. The late Hon. Thomas White was born in that city on the 7th of August, 1830. He was educated at the Montreal High School, and in 1853 married Miss Vine, of Quebec. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in early life, and subsequently studied law for four years with Hon. Sidney Smith, Q. C., at Coburg. He served in Peterboro and Hamilton as a member of the Grammar School boards; was for some time reeve of the town of Peterboro; and a representative for a number of years of the Montreal Board of Trade; was in the Dominion board; was a member for three years of the Executive Committee of the Dominion board, and representative for five years of that body at the National Board of Trade of the United States. He was first retured to Parliament at the general election of 1878. Was an unsuccessful candidate for South Wentworth in 1867 for the Ontario Legislative Assembly; for the Commons in Prescott County, Ontario, in 1874, and for Montreal West in 1875, and again in 1876, the aggregate majority in the first three elections being only sixteen. He was first returned to the Commons for the constituency of Cardwell in 1878; was re-elected at the general election of 1882, and again at the last general election. He was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of the Interior on the 5th of August, 1885, which position he occupied until his death. His journalistic career, however, was the most marked feature of his life. Connected first with the Peterboro *Review*, he then took charge of the Hamilton *Spectator*, and afterwards went to Montreal, where he and his brother assumed control of the *Gazette*, and from a dwindling sheet of little influence raised it to the proud position it to-day occupies—one of Canada's leading papers. Hon. Mr. White was the first Canadian minister to reach this city over the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the occasion was made a memorable one in the history of Victoria. He arrived here on the evening of the 9th July, 1886, and was tendered a civic address at The Victoria on the night of the 12th, when he delivered, in reply, one of the most powerful speeches ever made on the Pacific Coast. Again last year, on the 6th August, he paid us a visit on business in connection with his department and carried away many pleasant recollections of his stay. He was always a great admirer of British Columbia, and in his death this Province loses a good friend. As a member of the Government he was noted for his faithful devotion to duty, his thorough acquaintance with the work of his department, and his activity in all fields of political labor. As an organizer during election campaigns he had no equal in the Cabinet, and much of the success of the party during the last one must be attributed to his extraordinary exertions. Personally one of the most kind and genial of men, he was at all times approachable, and attracted to himself a host of warm friends, more especially among the young men of his party, who will feel that in his death each suffers a terrible bereavement. To his party, whose policy he has so largely assisted in moulding, his sudden taking off will come as a severe blow, since his place cannot, in many particulars, be filled. The Dominion loses a faithful son, who held broad views as to her future greatness, and who believed that only by continuing the connection with the Mother Country could the aspirations of all true Canadians reach fruition. He was not led away by the chimeras which at this time fill many men's souls; the glittering, impossible generalities of Commercial Union or of Unrestricted Reciprocity had no place in his mind, because he saw that they were not founded on those principles of loyalty to the Old Flag, which he revered and cherished. He was truly one of "the noblest Romans of them all," a man whose Christian life and character stood unsullied even amid the bitter animosities of the many political campaigns in which he was a leading spirit. He indeed wore "the white flower of a blameless life," and now that he has entered into the Silent Land, Conservative and Liberal will alike mingle their tears over his grave. In this hour of their anguish, the beloved wife and children of one of our foremost statesmen and most lovable of gentlemen have the sympathy of the whole country, as well by the shores of the Pacific as by those of the Atlantic. Mr. White had few, if any, enemies, even his strongest opponents can be conscious of no shade of personal bitterness to him who has been so suddenly and terribly stricken down, and were every one for whom in private life he has done some loving service to drop a blossom on his casket he would sleep to-night beneath a wilderness of flowers.

AN EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Our readers will have read with much satisfaction the announcement in these columns that there is every probability of an experimental farm being placed within easy reach of Victoria. We have long fought for this, basing our arguments on the fact that the different climatic conditions of the Mainland and Vancouver Island necessitated a branch for each. It seems to be agreed that this reasoning was correct, and that we shall soon have cause to congratulate ourselves over the fact that so desirable an institution has become a permanent fixture. It is already decided that the Mainland farm shall be at Agassiz; it only remains to select a favorable site here, a matter which will occasion but very little difficulty. The government will show its wisdom by hurrying to a speedy fruition the scheme which has received its favorable consideration.

THE BEHRING'S SEA.

The delay in settling the question of jurisdiction in the Behring's Sea may prove unfortunate. Before the American order was issued against vessels entering the sea for the purpose of catching seals a number of the Victoria fleet had cleared for the Pacific Ocean and Behring's Sea, and will likely not return here for supplies. As has before been announced, owners and captains of sealing vessels have stated their intention of protecting their property against any interference on the part of the American revenue cutters, and in cases where Indians form the hunting parties, the law of self-preservation will doubtless be observed. The delay in settling claims and the question of the right to enter the sea, has worn out all patience, and the Indians feel particularly hostile on the matter. The recent action of the Alaska authorities in refusing to bond the vessels and catch of Messrs. Boscowitz and Warren will only add to the dissatisfaction already felt, and if an unfortunate encounter takes place between the sealers and the American cruisers, the former could hardly be blamed for resenting the indignity of arresting a British vessel while in the peaceful prosecution of what is an undoubted right. It is sincerely to be hoped that, before the sealing fleet has entered Behring's Sea, an understanding on the matter will have been arrived at. Both parties to the dispute should hasten that end, so that the present complication may not lead up to a very serious question between the friendly nations.

THE SCHOOL AMENDMENT BILL.

The school bill having passed through committee by a substantial majority will come up for adoption to-morrow. Its provisions have been described in detail in these columns; but a new and important provision was added in committee. The mayor of each city is created chairman of the school board. This is an eminently proper arrangement, as the cities will be required to furnish one-third of the salaries of the teaching staff, another excellent, necessary and just provision, upon the introduction of which the Minister of Education cannot be too highly commended. Some of the country districts are starving for want of the commonest educational advantages. Population is pouring into the agricultural settlements and the new comers naturally look to the government to provide at least primary education for their young. The wants of this class could not be met if the free school establishment should continue to be supported solely out of the provincial revenue. The estimated cost of the establishment for 1888-9 is $135,710, more than one-sixth of the entire revenue! The draft is too great to be longer sustained without assistance from the richer and more populous communities. The new system is fair and equitable and has been provided in the interest of free education in the higher branches, the existence of which was seriously endangered by the inability of the provincial revenue to keep pace with the expenditure. Notwithstanding the assertion of the opposition organs, no additional taxation will be necessary. The cities can well afford to provide the required *quota* from their abundance; and the Victoria school trustees will have no occasion to regret that their sensible request has been met by the House. We look forward with a feeling of confidence to an increase in the usefulness of the free school system as an outcome of the new bill.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

To-morrow is set apart for the celebration of the 1590th anniversary of the execution of St. George, the martyr, by Dioletian at Nicodemia. It will be celebrated at the banquet board in this city by the society which bears the great saint's name. St. George was born in Cappadocia, his parents being Christians of noble blood. The principles of the true religion were propounded to him early in his youth, and he was carefully trained in the faith. While yet a boy his father surrendered his life for his faith, and he with his mother retired into Palestine, of which country she was a native, and where by inheritance he was rich in the eyes of the world. Having embraced the profession most suitable to one of noble birth, that of a soldier, he, by his great valor and personal prowess, rapidly rose under the Emperor Diocletian to high military rank. At this time, about the twentieth year of our hero's career, his mother died, and George, with increased retinue, steadfastly applied himself to the services of his Emperor. As time progressed the Emperor began to show a very marked manifestation of hostility towards Christianity, observing which George, at a personal interview with the Emperor and the senators, fearlessly proclaimed his faith and earnestly remonstrated against the persecution then being practiced towards the Christians and their church. After an eloquent and forcible appeal to the assembly, which was utterly astounded at the young soldier's audacity, a prominent statesman by direction of Diocletian questioned George as to his motive in setting at defiance the will of the Emperor. His reply was simply "Truth" and "Truth is Christ; whose servant I am." With these words he resigned his commission and left the council chamber. Diocletian was touched, but was even more incensed against the Christians. He valued highly the services of the young noble and, loth to lose so gallant a warrior, petitioned him to renounce his religion and be elevated to still higher positions in the imperial service. It was in vain! For George, or "George of Cappadocia" as he was called, was resolute and persistent in his refusal. He was then seized and placed in a prison at Nicodemia, where he was subjected to the most horrible of tortures, after enduring which for several days with remarkable fortitude, he was beheaded on the 23rd April, 289. Other accounts make Lydda the place of execution, but Nicodemia is most generally accepted. The story of St. George and the dragon is too well known to need description, and, although only a legend, fully portrays the chivalrous character and noble bearing of this glorious saint. His name has been held in veneration wherever known, from the time of his death, but it was not until the date of the first crusade by Richard Coeur de Lion that St. George became popular in England. At a council of Oxford in 1222, it was ordered that the festival of St. George be kept as a national feast, but it was not until Edward III. sat upon the English throne that the saint was made "Patron of the realm of England," and the battle cry of "For St. George and Merrie England," or "God and St. George" was lustily rendered by our ancestors as they rushed upon their foes. During the fourteenth century and long after, the cross of St. George was the badge worn over the armor of every English soldier, and when at a later date the three kingdoms were united under the title of Great Britain, the St. George's cross was blended with the crosses of St. Andrew and St. Patrick and the whole are now known as our "Union Jack," the emblem of freedom, respected wherever unfurled.

THE DISCOVERY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dr. Bergin a few days ago introduced a large deputation composed of Senators Clemow and Read, and Messrs. Shanly, Davin, Hickey, Mara, Coughlin, Chisholm, Dickinson, Gordon, Ross, and Labrosse, M.P.'s, to the First Minister to ask the Government to render some assistance to Miss Harriet Fraser, of St. Andrew's, Stormont county, Ont., the only surviving daughter of the late Simon Fraser, the discoverer of British Columbia, who died at St. Andrew's in the year 1862. In the year 1792 the late Simon Fraser entered the service of the Northwest Fur Trading Co., and was soon after sent to Lake Athabasca. He remained in that vicinity for some years. In the year 1802 he became a partner in the company. In 1805 Mr. Fraser took part in the conference of the leading members of the company who met at Fort William to consider the project of extending their operations beyond the Rocky Mountains, and of occupying the country westward to the ocean in advance of the American traders, who had then penetrated as far north as the Columbia River, and were eagerly pushing their way farther up the coast. The members of the company having decided to extend their outposts across the Rocky Mountains and to establish trading connections with the tribes of Indians west of the mountain ranges, his partners deputed Mr. Fraser to undertake the task of exploring that region, of establishing trading posts in that then unknown territory, and of occupying the country as British traders. Mr. Fraser's diary shows that he left Fort William on his long and perilous adventure in August, 1805, passing through the Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, up the Saskatchewan, past Cumberland House, then up English river as far as Isle la Croix, up Buffalo lake, then over Portage La Cache into the Athabasca river, and take to Fort Athabasca, up the Peace river to the foot of the mountains to a place which he named the Rocky Mountain Portage, where he left two clerks, Mr. Jas. McDougall and Mr. Arch. McGillivray and twelve men in charge. He then continued his route with six men to Lake McLeod, so named by him, where he left three of his men to form acquaintance with the Indians. In the year 1806, having returned to the Portage for additional men, Mr. Fraser penetrated westward to the Fraser river, which received its name from him as its discoverer. He explored the Stewart river, calling it after John Stewart, a clerk who was with him, and at the distance of 120 miles from its mouth he established a trading post, leaving Stewart and two men in charge and calling the place New Caledonia. Continuing his exploration westward he established another post at Fraser's lake. The despatches he sent to Fort Athabasca gave increased interest to his undertaking and he was pressed to push on to the ocean and trace out the Fraser river, which at first he supposed was a branch of the Columbia. In the fall of 1807 two canoes, with goods, in charge of Messrs. Quesnel and Ferres, were sent to his assistance. The former gentleman was afterwards member for Montreal. They brought letters urging Mr. Fraser to continue his explorations and to occupy the country in advance of the Americans, as Lewis and Clark had in the previous year gone down the Columbia river and were extending the authority of the Republic through that region, and John Jacob Astor was also enlarging his operations northward. In the summer of 1807 Mr. Fraser built another trading house on the Fraser river in about latitude 54 degrees. In May, 1808, he started from Stewart lake with four canoes and sixteen men traversing the Fraser river to the ocean. The Indians of the interior had never before seen the "pale faces," and it required great prudence and skill to avoid a conflict, and eventually to win their friendship. The North-west Fur Company having thus added what is now British Columbia to their sovereignty it remained under their control till the fusion of that company with the Hudson Bay Company in 1821, and 37 years after it became a Crown colony. After the retirement of Mr. Fraser from the company, he was offered the honor of knighthood in recognition of his services. His circumstances did not, however, warrant the acceptance of a title, and he died extremely poor, leaving his family unprovided for. The deputation, therefore, urged the Government to make some grant to Miss Fraser. The latter, in her petition, says:

Remembering the advantages gained by the neighboring republic in all our diplomatic controversies touching the boundary line between the two countries from the State of Maine line in the east to the San Juan boundary in the west, can it be claimed that had British traders not occupied the country west of the Rocky Mountains in advance of the Americans we should to-day have the Pacific Ocean for our western boundary and should possess within our confederation the fine Province of British Columbia? Canada has never been ungrateful to those sons who have secured advantages for their country and your petitioner therefore hopes that some recognition of her father's services may even now be shown by making provision for the support of his only surviving daughter.

Sir John was deeply impressed with the representations made, and said he would discuss the matter with his colleagues.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SCENERY.

As in the moral world there is but one virtue, so in art there is but one true path. Perfection consists in the union of the idea and vitality; everything that breaks this union—every deficiency on the one side or the other—is a fault; and if further developed, or adopted as a principle, will lead to mannerism. The idea, if suffered to predominate, produces works that are cold and inanimate or at least in some measure deserve the reproach of hardness. On the other hand, the attempt merely to copy nature and life, may in some cases produce showy effects as many of those of the naturalist school have done; but with the loss of ideality is banished all deep meaning and even that internal character which forms a most essential condition of art. It would seem, judging by the art criticisms, that the water colors in the annual exhibition at Montreal, are, taken as a whole, open to the objection of a lack of ideality and a too great tendency towards realism. While some specimens of the true artistic spirit were shown, by far too many were crude and ill-judged both in subject and manner of treatment, and showed in too many instances an almost absolute lack of knowledge of the rudiments of painting. The president of the R. C. A., Mr. L. R. O'Brien is well represented showing as he does, "Yale, B. C.," "Rail, Road and River," "Perils of the Banks," "On the Cariboo Road," "The Gate of the Canyon," "In the National Park," "Vancouver Harbor" and "An October day on the Fraser." Mr. O'Brien's works are certainly well-known and find many admirers on this as well as the other side of the Atlantic. Two are of very high merit. In "Yale, B. C.," the water, according to a Montreal newspaper critic, is beautifully done and deserves especial commendation. It has evidently passed through rapids or falls concealed from view but the tale is told most strikingly. And "Perils of the Banks" will very probably be given a very high place of merit in the present exhibition. It represents an Allan liner—the Parisian—in a fog; a schooner is in the distance. In the foreground is a boat in which are two sailors and the distinctness of these figures is well contrasted with the foggy dimness of the more distant schooner. The varying lines of haziness are wrought with a trueness that is at once admirable and artistic. The sun breaking with difficulty through the mist also is very ably depicted. It is the best water color this artist has yet shown. "In the National Park," is effective and carefully done. An exhibitor who makes a fair showing is Mr. T. Mower Martin, R.C.A., who has three drawings: "The Glacier of the Selkirks," "Van Horne Range," "Mount Field, B.C." The scene depicting Van Horne Range is perhaps the best of the three. Mr. Forshaw Day, R.C.A., has several Western views; this field of landscape work is evidently destined to be a prolific one. They are "Lake at Laggan," "Mount Deville Range" and "Falls Leanchoile." Mr. F. M. Bell Smith, R.C.A., shows "Valley of the Ottertail, B.C., "Rogers Pass," "Sunrise in the Selkirks," "Hazy Day," "In the Illicilliwaet Valley," and "The Hermit Range." These have been much appreciated. The Montreal *Gazette* says: "These views of mountain scenery, of lake and tarn, are filled with vastness and breathe of the mountains. The forests seem to be vast armies of tall sentinels forming guard at the base of the grand monarchs of the Rockies, while the snow tipped peaks rise high into the azure vault. These drawings are all admirable in their perspective and if this artist had done no more than these, he would be entitled to a very high place in the roll of Canadian artists. The shadows in "Hazy Day" are most effectively and truthfully brought out, and the clouds in "Rogers Pass" are clouds and not daubs of grey." The glories of our British Columbia scenery are being ably depicted at the hands of the artists, and the diffusion of their pictures throughout the country cannot fail to induce lovers of the beautiful to come west and feast upon the grand views which lie around us on every side. Undoubtedly this will be a great year in tourist travel.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The *Times* has evidently entered upon another of its black-mail attacks on Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir. Judging by the viciousness of its initiatory article in the second campaign, inaugurated last evening, we may expect the Opposition organ to excel itself throughout the week in its abuse and misrepresentation of one of the most honored citizens of Victoria. If our misguided contemporary would take our advice he would give over his mad tactics; surely he must see that he is only injuring himself in the eyes of the community.

"MY DEAR STENHOUSE" has shaken the dirt of the Island from his feet and taken his departure for Mormondom. In leaving he indulged in "a parting shot" at Victoria as the political capital; and, as was meet and proper, chose as the medium for the dissemination of his spite the "Vancouver" *Times*. Mr. Stenhouse desires his late constituents to ally themselves with the Mainland to crush Victoria. Heigho! In a few months the Comox people will have become so benefitted by the great enterprises that are now fairly launched within its limits as a result of the policy of the present government as to forget that the spiteful little image ever lived, let alone misrepresented the district in parliament. Mr. Stenhouse, who claims to have Blood, always complained that he was not appreciated, socially, by Victorians; hence the hostility manifested in his "parting shot." If he should make himself as disagreeable in his new home as he did in his old, he will stand a very poor chance of carrying his polygamistic ideas into practice.

Hon. Mr. Alexander was badly sat upon in the senate on Monday. While making a motion that the British North America act be amended to provide that the senate elect its own speaker, he made serious reflections upon Speaker Allan. Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and then for half-an-hour Senator Alexander got the severest tongue-lashing from Hon. Messrs. Abbott, Miller and others ever heard within the walls of parliament. Senator Alexander made a most abject apology, and promised never to offend again.

THE Emperor of Germany probably owes his life to the ingenuity of Mr. Vasey, a clever young English electrician. It was with a tiny electric lamp invented by him that Sir Morell Mackenzie examined the throat of his royal patient, and its use led him to decide against the theory of cancer. The lamp, which is actually put down the throat of the person examined, is affixed to the end of what looks like a long, slender penholder, while the small battery which supplies the electricity is worn about the surgeon's neck. As an aid to laryngoscopical examination the apparatus should be invaluable.

RIGHT HERE IN CANADA!

What Your Friends and Neighbors Say on a Matter of Vital Importance.

Below will be found a sample of the multitude of letters of encouragement Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., daily receive. The subjoined unsolicited testimonials are from your friends and neighbors, ladies and gentlemen you know and esteem for their honor and straightforwardness, and who would scorn to be a party to any deception. What has been done for others can be done for you, and it is folly, nay suicidal, to longer suffer when the means of recovery lie at your very door.

International R. R. Dining Room, AMHERST, Nova Scotia, Jan., 1887.—In October, 1884, I was taken down with bleeding from the kidneys, or some of the arteries leading from them. One day, while lifting, I felt something giving away in the region of my left kidney and immediately after I commenced to pass blood in nattery water. Three doctors could not stop the flow of blood. I got "Warner's Safe Cure," and began taking it unknown to the doctors, and about the 10th of December the bleeding began to get less, and in two or three days the dropsy began to set in my legs and feet. By this time I was reduced to a mere skeleton, suffering from cramps in my legs, feet and hands, also the hiccoughs. My flesh became like a piece of white unpolished marble, cold and no signs of any moisture. I here wish to say that I did not take any of "Warner's Safe Cure" from the 20th of December until March following. They tried all they could to check the dropsy, but had to resort to tapping at last, which was done every thirteen or fourteen days until the 23d of March. Then I was given up as hopeless, my spiritual director giving me the last dying rights of my church. I told them, fear not, I would, with the help of God and "Warner's Safe Cure," come out all right. I then began taking "Warner's Safe Cure" every three hours, night and day, and "Warner's Safe Pills" also, and dieted as directed, and to the surprise of the doctors, my family, friends and the public, I was able to get out by the 1st of May for a short walk or drive. I still continue to take "Warner's Safe Cure" and now I feel as well in health as I ever did. No more trouble with dropsy, cramps, hiccoughing, or kidneys, and consider myself a sound man again. The catarrh in the head, of which I was badly affected, also disappeared. These are all the facts of my case, as hundreds can tell who know how I was. As a reference I will mention the name of Mr. J. Rogers, with the firm of Evanson & Mason, of Montreal, who knows my case in full.

W. H. Hamilton

TORONTO, Ont., (166 Wilton Ave.,) Jan. 31st, 1887.—For ten years I suffered from quinsy and relaxed throat, being confined to my room for weeks at a time. I was at last induced to try "Warner's Safe Cure," and with a most beneficial result. I may say I have not suffered in the slightest from quinsy since.

Wm. Hubbison

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 19, 1887.—I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my kidneys were affected, and treated me for Bright's disease. I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced taking "Warner's Safe Cure."

L. D. Ballou

Supt. Protection Police and Fire Patrol Co. Canada.

HAWKESBURY, Ont., March 27, 1887.—I have been terribly afflicted with chronic Bright's disease. My body swelled so I could scarcely move about and my eyesight was affected so that I could hardly distinguish objects across the room. I had a distressing cough from the pressure of water on my lungs, and was in danger of suffocation whenever I attempted to lie down. My limbs were so swollen that I could not bend my joints or sit on a chair. The valves of my heart refused their office. At times circulation seemed entirely suspended so that I was incapable of moving a limb, and at others the increased action of my heart would cause such a pain in my head as words are inadequate to describe. Then again my stomach refused all nourishment and was growing weaker every day. The physician who attended me said there was no hope; he could do no more for me and that a few days would see the end. At this stage I resorted to "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills," and with most satisfactory results, although it was some two or three weeks after I commenced their use before much decided improvement was manifested. My recovery then was very rapid. My weight from dropsical swelling was then 132 lbs. and is now reduced to 107, about my normal weight. Analysis showed 90 per cent. albumen with a quantity of tube casts, and is now reduced to 10 per cent. I am so far recovered as to be able to attend my domestic duties, taking moderately long walks and visit friends as formerly. "Warner's Safe Nervine" has so far corrected the action of my heart that the severe pain in my head has entirely left.

Mrs. G. C. Spurvey

PRESS COMMENTS.

[Vancouver News-Advertiser.]

The School Act Amendment bill has excited much opposition. A little enquiry, however, elicits the fact that nearly all the objections to the measure have proceeded from those who would, by its provisions, be liable to an increased taxation for the support of the schools in their own immediate neighborhood. The opposition is, therefore, to a very great extent that of interested parties and consequently not entitled to the consideration which should be accorded to it were it the opinion of thoroughly disinterested and impartial judges. Probably there are many persons in both this city and Westminster who will bitterly oppose any act which, although it may be fair in its principles, promote a better school system and tend to the diffusion of education amongst the people, yet will necessitate a small addition to the burdens of those who dwell in our cities and who reap the greater share of the advantages of the public schools.

The greatest objection appears to be felt towards section 10 providing that the municipalities of Vancouver, Westminster, and Nanaimo should contribute something towards the cost of their schools. These places with the exception of Vancouver (and she will have one as soon as the necessary details can be arranged), all have high schools in addition to those for elementary education. They are the places whereat the chief aggregations of the wealth of the province are to be found. They should be also the centres of the intelligence and the public spirit of British Columbia. In the matter of education, however, they do not seem to represent these two qualities except it be in the case of Victoria. The proposition of the Government appears to be so fair that it is difficult to see how it can possibly be rejected. As it is at present the dwellers in the rural districts, where the population is both so scanty and scattered that it is impossible to gather together scholars sufficiently numerous to entitle them to the advantages of a high school, contribute towards the school funds just as much *per capita* as the people in the principal cities in the province. But the latter enjoy all the privileges and advantages of our school system and practically at the expense of their poorer country neighbors. As the cities grow, the burden imposed on the whole province for educational purposes becomes heavier, and we have necessarily from the present system the singular result that, as a city becomes wealthier and more populous, requiring mere schools and a large and elaborate high school organization, its demands on the public treasury, that is on the fund contributed by and which belongs to the whole of the people, becomes still heavier and burdensome.

The government now proposes to slightly modify this, and as the provincial secretary said the other day it wants to get in the thin end of the wedge which will be gradually driven home. If a municipality desires to have a high school in its midst the government will provide the means on condition that the municipality contributes a small share of the expense. The latter has power given to it at the same time to require payment from the pupils who take advantage of the high school, should it desire to recoup itself for the outlay it has incurred. As regards the principle of requiring the cities to contribute something towards the expense of these high schools it seems both right and reasonable.

PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

Resolutions Passed Forming the Synod—The Preliminary Steps.

The delegates, appointed by the diocesan synods of Columbia and New Westminster to confer with a view to the formation of a Provincial synod, met in the Cathedral school at 10:30 yesterday morning. There were present the Bishops of Columbia and New Westminster, the Archdeacons of Vancouver and Columbia, the Revs. G. W. Taylor, W. W. Bolton, R. Small, H. Fiennes-Clinton, C. B. Nash, Mr. M. W. T. Drake, Hon. Justice Crease, Major Dupont, Dr. Bentley, Mr. Corbould and Captain Tatlow.

The Lord Bishop of Columbia, having been voted into the chair, opened the conference with prayer.

The following resolutions were passed:

1. That this conference is deliberative only, and any resolutions adopted will have force only on approval by the several diocesan synods.

2. That this conference is of opinion that it is advisable that a provincial synod be formed, including at least the three dioceses in the province of British Columbia.

3. That the said province be called the Province of Columbia.

4. That, following the ancient practice of the Holy Catholic Church, in order to preserve the unity of the province from generation to generation, visible and unbroken, and to guard against rivalry, we recommend that the See of Columbia shall be for ever the Metropolitan See.

5. That a committee be appointed to draft a constitution for the proposed provincial synod, and report to afuture meeting of the conference.

6. That the three Bishops of Columbia, Caledonia, and New Westminster be requested to appoint two members each of the present conference as such committee, of which the bishops shall be *ex officio* members.

At the conclusion of the meeting an address to the Lord Bishop of Columbia from the Synod of New Westminster on his approaching departure, was read by the Ven. Archdeacon of Columbia, and a suitable response thereto was made by his Lordship.

BISHOP HILLS' RESIGNATION.

Tribute of the Synod of Westminster to His Lordship's Distinguished Services.

The following document speaks for itself:—

The Synod of the Diocese of New Westminster desires to record an expression of sympathy with the Lord Bishop of Columbia on the occasion of the contemplated resignation of his See as communicated to them by the Bishop of New Westminster.

To almost every member of the Synod of the Diocese of New Westminster, the work of the Bishop of Columbia can only be a matter of history, but they know enough of that history, to be able in some degree to appreciate the patience, the forgetfulness of self, the single-mindeness, the sacrifice of ease, the persevering courage under great difficulties, and amid many discouragements, and above all the personal piety and single aim for the glory of God, for the building up of His Church, for the ingathering of souls from heathen darkness, and the edifying of the members of Christ, which have marked the whole period of his Episcopate, and they feel how great cause for thankfulness the Province (once the Diocese) of British Columbia has in looking back over the years of that Episcopate.

The division of the extensive Diocese of Columbia into three, has not lessened the work of the Church, but largely increased and in all points made it more efficient.

And if, having successfully accomplished so much, the Bishop of Columbia now thinks the time has come for him to lay aside his more active labors—not, they feel well assured, to seek mere idle rest, but from the conviction that ever accumulating work calls for a younger and more robust worker—The Synod of New Westminster can only—and they do so heartily and sincerely express the hope that God's best blessings may ever rest upon him, and that the evening of his life may be calm and peaceful, as the best years of it have been marked by ceaseless labor and unflagging zeal.

SATURDAY'S SPORTS.

Two Cricket Match Played at Beacon Hill Witnessed by a Large Number of People.

Saturday being a fine day, our natural park was visited by a large number of people, amongst whom were noted many strangers. Two games of cricket were in progress and afforded some amusement for those who found matters a little slow otherwise. The results of the matches were as follows:

EIGHTEEN VS. ELEVEN.

This match was played between the Eleven and next Eighteen of the Victoria Cricket Club. As will be seen from the score below, the game was drawn, the required but 15 runs to win, with 6 wickets to fall. H. J. Martin, Wyld and Snowden distinguished themselves with the bat, while the veteran Pooley was by far the most successful bowler.

THE EIGHTEEN.

J. K. Worsfold, b Sinclair	6
Dr. Fitzgerald, R.N., b Pooley	5
Lt. Ogilvie, R.C.A., c Martin b Pooley	0
Ransome, c Drake b Pooley	8
P. D. Goepel, b Pooley	0
Lieut. Sutton, R. N., b Sinclair	2
D. Doig, b Pooley	4
H. Bromley, b Pooley	0
D. M. Eberts, b Pooley	7
J. Fennelly, b Martin	3
H. Hett, b Pooley	5
Grant, b Pooley	1
N. F. Snowden, b Pooley	22
Dempster, b Sinclair	5
W. Langley, b Sinclair	0
W. R. Wilson, c Wellburn b Pooley	0
Schwengers, b Sinclair	0
Hyndman, b Sinclair	0
Extras	5
	73

THE ELEVEN.

J. W. Sinclair, b Fennelly	6
H. O. Wellburn, b Eberts	2
F. G. Walker, b Fennelly	3
H. T. Martin, not out	26
F. R. Irving, b Eberts	7
E. A. Wylde, not out	14
J. E. Martin, W. A. Ward, B. H. T. Drake, C. E. Pooley, C. A. Goffin, did not bat.	
Extras	3
	57

BOYS' CRICKET MATCH.

The High School and James Bay elevens met again to try issues. The High School commenced their first innings feeling slightly timid, on account of the manner in which they were worsted the previous Saturday, and they ended with the small score of 30 runs. Now with the James Bay's, however, they were evidently feeling quite confident, and great was the rejoicing when the first innings was ended with a majority of 4 runs on their side. The High School eleven naturally felt put out at this turn of affairs and they went into the second innings with spirit, closing with a score of 88 runs. The James Bay Club then took the bat, but though they worked well, their best endeavors could not bring the score up to that of their opponents, and their total showed a score of 37 runs. The last match between these clubs will be decided next Saturday.

HIGH SCHOOL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A. Humber, b Anderson	5	b McLeod	1
A. G. Gardiner, run out	1	b Anderson	5
F. Higgins, c & b McLeod	1	c Jackson b Anderson	32
A. Baker, run out	6	b McLeod	21
G. Partridge, b McLeod	2	b Anderson	0
H. Becker, b McLeod	3	b Anderson	1
G. Ure, c & b McLeod	0	run out	10
F. McKenzie, b Anderson	6	run out	5
H. Dodd, b Anderson	0	c & b McLeod	11
A. Courtenay, not out	4	b Anderson	0
J. Phillips, c McLeod	0	c Smith	0
Extras	2	Extras	2
Total	30	Total	88

JAMES BAY.

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
McLeod b Higgins	4	c Partridge b Higgins	4
Tiedeman c Ure, b McKenzie	3	Run out	3
Angus c Phillips b Higgins	9	b McKenzie	0
Anderson b Higgins	3	b Higgins	1
Jackson, run out	8	c Partridge b Higgins	6
McDowell c and b McKenzie	1	b McKenzie	2
Wolfenden b McKenzie	1	b Higgins	1
Moore, b McKenzie	11	not out	6
Wilson, not out	1	c Baker b McKenzie	2
F. Smith, b Higgins	2	b Higgins	1
A. Smith, c Baker b McKenzie	0	c Baker b Higgins	2
		Extras	9
Total	34	Total	37

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

QUEBEC.

A syndicate is being formed at Quebec to buy the steamship Great Eastern and break her up for old scrap. She will likely be brought out to Quebec. One of the syndicate recently inspected her and thinks there is money to be made.

Inspector Byrnes, of the New York police, arrived in Montreal Sunday and held a long interview with John Keenan, leader of the New York civic boodlers. The object of his visit was to induce this ornament of New York society to return and give evidence against his "pals," and the object of a *nolle pros* was held out as an inducement. The result of the negotiation has yet to be seen.

The Protestant Ministerial Association and the Evangelical Alliance have called a joint meeting to protest against the erection of a proposed statue of the Virgin Mary on Mount Royal. The feeling is very bitter over the question, and there is every indication that Montreal is to have another religious quarrel between the two nationalities. A monster petition is being prepared, asking the council to veto the project, and a counter petition is in course of preparation by Catholics.

MANITOBA.

The Rockwood Liberal convention again nominated Mr. S. Jackson as a candidate for the local legislature.

The names of Scarth and Mulvey are mentioned in connection with the anticipated vacancy in the senate by the appointment of Schultz to the lieutenant-governorship.

According to the re-distribution bill to be introduced into the Manitoba legislature, there will be 38 seats in the legislature instead of 35 as at present. There will be three seats for Winnipeg, the division being wards one, two and three, which will be South Winnipeg; ward four, Centre Winnipeg; and wards five and six, North Winnipeg.

William Cameron, teller of the Union bank, Winnipeg, skipped out on Friday night. He hired a rig and drove to the boundary line. The police have been making desperate efforts to prevent his getting across. He has been leading a very fast life, and got heavily in debt. The amount of his stealings is estimated as high as $38,000, but the definite amount is not known yet.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The legislature has prorogued.

John J. Wyld will oppose Mayor O'Mullin at the approaching mayoralty election at Halifax.

The sun shining through a big magnifying glass in the residence of M. B. Almon, Maplewood, set the house on fire, causing $200 damage.

In the criminal court, Halifax, a colored youth, Jersey Gross, was sentenced to fifteen years in Dorchester penitentiary for setting fire to a barn.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A syndicate of Americans have acquired 300 acres of land at South Bay, near St. John, and intend erecting large pulp works and cottages for their workmen. It is estimated the erections and improvements will cost $300,000.

FROM SITKA.

Return of the Barbara Boscowitz—The United States Marshal Refuses to Give up the Sealing Schooners and They Will be Sold at Seattle.

Saturday morning about 7 o'clock, the steamer Barbara Boscowitz arrived from Sitka and way ports. The steamer arrived at Sitka on the 11th instant, and Mr. Boscowitz and Capt. Warren immediately repaired to the authorities to make arrangements for the release of their schooners. Their surprise can be better imagined than described, when the Marshal distinctly refused to hand them over, notwithstanding that the gentlemen offered bonds exceeding by far the value of the schooners.

The Boscowitz left on the 13th on her return trip, but as the skins seized last year were to be sold on the arrival of the Elder, Mr. Boscowitz and Capt. Warren concluded to remain over until after the sale. The schooners will probably be taken to Seattle and there sold, unless the United States government can be brought to terms.

The trip as far as Fort Simpson was very fair, but between that port and Sitka snow and bad weather were generally met. The trip was the first the Boscowitz ever made to the land of the midnight sun, and as several of her crew had never visited Sitka, the most of their time was taken up in sight seeing. The passengers, too, were eager to see the sights in this far-away town, and they thoroughly enjoyed their rest. One passenger said he saw Fuller, the murderer of Archbishop Seghers. He was allowed to walk outside of the prison and seemed to be enjoying himself. He was free to walk without irons and the passengers were much surprised at this strange contrast to our strict prison rules. Nothing of an eventful nature transpired on the trip south.

A PERTINENT SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR:—In your report of the recent meeting of the Diocesan Synod in this morning's COLONIST, it is stated that a committee of clerical and lay delegates was appointed to confer with a like number of delegates from the Dioc