The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1893.

THE PREMIER AT WESTMINSTER.

The Hon. Theodore Davie's speech in the Westminster Opera House on Tuesday evening as reported in the News-Advertiser is a calm, clear and convincing statement of the Government's case. Mr. Davie showed that in the matter of redistribution the Government must be guided by official information. He gave the statements of population as received from Ottawa, of which the following is the last:

18th April, 1893.

J. Lowe, Ottawa, to Hon. Theo. Davie, Premier:

Population British Columbia absolutely as follows: Vancouver Island—Indians, 5,325; Chinese, 3 183; whites, 28 259; total, 36,767. Mainland—Indians, 29,634; Chinese, 5,727; whites, 26,045; total, 61,406.

This authoritative statement was not very acceptable to the audience, but there were the figures, and the Government could not afford to treat them with contempt. They had done the best they could under the circumstances, and had sent the Hon. Mr. Turner to Ottawa in order to get such information relative to the population as will enable the Government in the early part of the next session to bring down a measure of Redistribution, fair to all parts of the Province.

Mr. Davie justified the Government's action in the matter of the Parliament and Departmental building, and he showed by facts and figures that in the distribution of public money, ample justice had been done to the Mainland. The audience gave Mr. Davie a fair hearing. There was a little noise and some interruption at times, but that was to be expected in a political meeting during a period of agitation and excitement.

We are quite sure that the Premier's appeal to the reason and love of fair play of the people of Westminster has not been made in vain. When they have had time to think over what he said on the Government side of the question many among them will be convinced that no injustice has been done to the Mainland, and they, perhaps, may begin to think that their interests are as safe in the hands of Mr. Davie and his colleagues as they would be in those of his opponents. Men who admire courage and open dealing must approve of the course which the Hon. Mr. Davie has taken in this matter of the Mainland agitation. He has met his opponents face to face and said what he had to say with good temper and without reserve.

ON THE WRONG SIDE.

The Times is apparently itching to have a hand in the agitation which is now going on in the Mainland. It accuses the Finance Minister of trying to lead Eastern people astray in regard to the population figures. Mr. Turner quoted no figures but those which are authoritative and those which he and his colleagues are bound to be guided by in the work of redistribution. No one who knows Mr. Turner will suppose for a moment that he would wilfully deceive any man, woman or child in the East or in the West. He is in all his intercourse, official and private, the soul of honor. If the data with which he is supplied by the Dominion Government officials lead him to the conclusion that the population of European origin on the Island is greater than that of the Mainland, what is he to do? Is he to follow the example of his opponents and draw upon his imagination for his statistics, and on this airy foundation build a system of redistribution?

Why is it that the Times places reliance on the theories of the Mainland agitators rather than on the figures of the census officials? Is not Mr. Lowe of Ottawa on such a subject as good an authority as Mr. Brown of Westminster? Which of the two men is the more disinterested and which has the greater opportunity of arriving at the truth with regard to the population of Island and Mainland? We are altogether at a loss to see what our contemporary is driving at. If it rejects the official figures, what are the figures in which it does place confidence? In order that our readers may see for themselves the statements made by the Finance Minister to the representative of the Montreal Gazette, which the Times denounces as misleading, we reproduce them below:—

These men claim that our Government should have carried out its promise of redistribution, and make another grievance out of the vote of $600,000 for public buildings in Victoria. As to the redistribution, Mr. Brown, about four years ago, headed a deputation which waited on the late Premier, Hon. John Robson, to call his attention to the fact that the Mainland had a much larger population than the Island, and was, therefore, entitled to a larger representation in the House. Mr. Robson, in reply, pressed the point that such a redistribution should not be made until after the census had been taken. At this time Mr. Robson fully believed that the population of the Mainland was much the larger. This matter has been regularly pressed by Mr. Brown and others since, on the basis of the great preponderance of the white population on the Mainland, especially in the district of New Westminster, and the present Premier, Hon. Mr. Davie, was so much impressed with this view that in his opening speech he promised redistribution, he having accepted the statements of Mr. Brown and others as correct. But during the session my attention was called to the matter. I personally telegraphed to Ottawa for information as to whether the census bulletin, which gives the population of British Columbia at something under 100,000, included Indians, and the reply came that it did. I also ascertained that there were 29,634 Indians on the Mainland and 5,325 on the Island. This so altered the condition of things from the generally accepted view, as to give the Mainland 2,214 more of a population than the Island, whereas Mr. Brown and his friends had been claiming that the New Westminster district itself had a much larger population than our Island. Since then additional information has been procured with respect to the Chinese population, which was found to be much larger on the Mainland, thus leaving the Island with 2,000 more people than the Mainland. In view of such a condition of affairs, the Government could not undertake a redistribution of seats, especially on the lines proposed by Mr. Brown. As a matter of fact the Mainland, having 17 members and the Island only 16, is over represented.

PROTESTED HIS INNOCENCE.

Carlyle W. Harris, who was on Monday executed for the murder of his wife, died protesting his innocence. It is a hard thing to say that the man passed into eternity with a lie in his mouth. But men have died declaring their innocence of crimes of which it was afterwards found to an absolute certainty they were guilty. Every chance was afforded this young man to make his innocence clear, if he was innocent. In the first place, judges and juries in these days are most reluctant to convict a man of murder. They are more than ready to give him the benefit of any doubt that might exist. Popular feeling ran strong in favor of the accused man. If the evidence against him had not been so strong that it would have been folly to doubt its conclusiveness, Harris would have escaped death. His first trial lasted three weeks, and every argument that able counsel could construct and every device they could resort to were used to convince the jury that the prisoner was innocent. But they labored in vain. He was, after a short deliberation, found guilty by the jury. An appeal was had to the highest court in the State with the result that the verdict of the court below was sustained. Then an application was made for a new trial on the plea that fresh evidence had been found. The application was heard by a competent judge and the newly discovered evidence analyzed. The decision was against Harris. Then every means was used to convince Governor Flower that he was innocent, and pressure was brought to bear upon him to have the man pardoned or his sentence commuted, but the Governor, after giving the case his careful attention, could not see that he would be justified in interfering, so he was compelled to let the law take its course.

Harris' treatment of the young girl whom he had inveigled into a clandestine marriage was mean and heartless in the extreme. The evidence showed that he was an unprincipled scoundrel, who would not stop at any rascality to accomplish his ends. It is evident that deception and falsehood had become habitual with him, so that his denial of his guilt at the last moment of his life was not by any means inconsistent with the course he had been long pursuing.

AN IMPORTANT SPEECH.

The Speech which the Emperor of Germany made on the parade ground on Tuesday, was in many respects a most important one. For the Emperor at the moment of political defeat, to make confidants of the generals of his army and to look to them for sympathy and consolation, is of itself, most significant. It shows more clearly than perhaps anything else could do, the difference there is between the German and the British idea of constitutional government. If a British sovereign should do what the Emperor of Germany has done, a revolution would be precipitated. Leading men of all parties would protest against his act, Ministers would hand in their resignations, and Parliament would hasten strongly to condemn an appeal to the army in any shape against what it had seen fit to do. The British people do not recognize the army as a political element of the constitution. They would not brook for a single moment its interference in matters that are purely political. It is allowable for a British sovereign to appeal from Parliament to the people as the Emperor of Germany has done, but in that appeal the army must be perfectly neutral.

But what would have created a convulsion in the political world of Great Britain does not seem to have excited even surprise in Germany. The Emperor's singular speech to the Generals is reported in the newspapers, and although it has elicited some unfavorable criticism it does not appear to be regarded by either the press or the people as dangerous to constitutional freedom.

The speech is singular in other respects and shows that, in the opinion of the Emperor at any rate, Parliament in Germany exercises its functions by the grace of his Imperial Majesty. The following sentences sound strange to British ears: "I was obliged" says the Emperor, "to dissolve the Reichstag, in the hope that the new Reichstag would pass the bill. *I am determined, in case this hope be also disappointed, to stake all my power to obtain the enactment of the measure,* for I am too thoroughly convinced of its necessity as a guarantee of the peace of Europe to allow it to be finally defeated."

Do the words we have italicised express a threat that the Emperor will have his way whether the Reichstag does what he wishes or not, or does he mean to convey the idea that he will go on dissolving Parliaments until he gets one willing to carry out his wishes with respect to the army? It is impossible to imagine a British sovereign speaking in this way. The speech, particularly when it was addressed to an assemblage of soldiers, would have been construed to mean that the speaker would at any cost carry his measure, whether Parliament approved of his views and projects or not. What the Germans understood the Emperor William to say will be seen by and by.

That there is trouble ahead of the Government of Germany can be easily seen. The masses have begun to feel their power and it is not likely that they will give it up without a struggle. They have disappointed the Emperor in two measures which he had at heart—his Religious Education bill and his Army bill. The former was withdrawn, while the latter was defeated after much deliberation and many attempts on part of the Government to prevail upon the representatives of the people to accept it. In the election contest which is soon to take place, the issue on which the Government was defeated in the Reichstag will be before the people. The indications are that the defeat of the Government at the polls will be more striking and decisive than it was in Parliament. If the Emperor is beaten in the election, if a majority is returned to oppose his policy, what course will he then take? Then will be the time "to stake all his power," and how will he stake it?

It is said that the Emperor believes that he could manage the Reichstag better if it were divided into two great parties. He may be mistaken in this. It is easier, under certain circumstances, to form a combination in favor of or against a particular measure in a House divided into a number of small factions, than it would be in a House composed of two compact, closely-knit parties. In a body so composed it would be next to impossible to convert a majority into a minority. A clever politician would have a far better chance among the factions. It is evident now that the Emperor's party is in a minority in the country, and it is not at all likely that his speech to the Generals will gain him many converts or strengthen him in any way.

ATROCIOUS INJUSTICE.

There was another atrocious lynching in South Carolina a short time ago. A negro was as usual the victim—but this time an innocent negro. His name was John Patterson. He was accused of assaulting a young girl at a place called Denmark. Finding that he was suspected and fearing the violence of the mob he went to Columbia and begged the protection of the Governor. The Governor, instead of shielding the man from violence, sent him to Denmark, where he knew the crowd was thirsting for his blood. When he was thus delivered into the hands of his accusers they pursued the same course that anyone acquainted with Southern mobs knew they would take. A mock trial was held. There was no evidence against the man. Even the girl whom he was said to have assaulted testified that he was not the man. But the mob did not want justice and they were not in a frame of mind to weigh evidence. They gave the unhappy negro no chance to defend himself, but hurried him off and hanged him from the nearest tree, riddling his body with bullets as it swung in the air. Very little is said about the brutality of the mob. That has got to be an old story, and it would be surprising if under the circumstances they would have acted in any other way, but something better was expected of the Governor, who is presumably a man of education, who has some idea of what justice and humanity mean. To send a man, who had fled to him for justice, to where he would be certain to be cruelly murdered, is not what might be expected of the first magistrate in the State. To show how his act is regarded by educated and humane men in his own State, we reproduce the following passage from a Columbia newspaper, The State:

B. R. Tillman, Governor of South Carolina, stand up before the jury of the people of your State and country and answer to the charge of delivering a helpless and innocent prisoner, who had surrendered himself to you as to the highest official representative of law and order and justice, to the mad fury of a mob, which thirsted for a victim, and thereby deliberately, wilfully and against all warning, caused him to be murdered. We indict you for this crime in the name of humanity, in the name of consistency, in the name of justice.

How is it that humane and law-respecting men have so little influence in the Southern States? They ought to be able to prevent such crimes as that of the murder of John Patterson.

TRUTH.

There's a hand on the rudder that will not flinch,
There's no fear in the Pilot's face
As he guides the world a like boats in a storm,
Through the rocking seas of space;
And whether they make the harbor at last
Beyond the shoals and the swell,
Or sail for ever a shoreless sea,
I know that all is well;
And I learn these things from the heart of the wood,
From the solemn soul of the sea:
For never a bird in a wire bound cage
Told all these things to me.

And the soul of a man is a sunward bird
With wings that are made for flight,
To pierce to the fount of the shining day
And float through the depths of night;
And I read these things in that Bible of God
Whose leaves are the spreading sky,
And the legible face of the dark green sea,
With he eye behind the eye,
For truth is not close in the lids of a book,
For its chainless soul is free;
And never a bird in a wire-bound cage
Told all these things to me.

For truth surges into the open heart
And into the willing eye,
And streams from the breath of the steaming earth,
And drops from the bending sky;
'Tis not shut in a book, in a church or a school,
Nor cramped in the chains of a creed,
But lives in the open air and the light
For all men in their need!
But the fish that swims in a goldfish vase
Knows not of the salted sea,
And never a bird in a wire-bound cage
Told all these things to me.

'Tis the Voice that comes from the gilded peaks,
From the hills that shoulder the sky,
Through the topless heights of a man's own dreams
This Voice goes wandering by;
And who roams the earth with an open heart,
With an ear attuned to hear,
Will catch some broken chord of the sound
Whenever the Voice come near.
But not past the prison of custom or creed
Will the Voice of the Vision flee;
And never a bird in a wire-bound cage
Told all these things to me.

—SAM WALTER FOSS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—W. I. Morgan, a prominent real estate agent, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart this afternoon. Business troubles are supposed to be the cause. He was 47 years old, and leaves a widow and child. The deceased came to this state from St. Louis about nine years ago. For several years after his arrival in San Francisco he was in the insurance business, but four years since opened a real estate office. He did a prosperous business. Recently he organized the company that purchased Belvidere townsite, in Marine county, and owned a controlling interest in the company, of which he was president.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Canoe Club Fixtures for Saturday—The North Pacific Cricket League.

Wheelmen Preparing for the Celebration—The Derby Favorites—Handicap Gossip.

Isinglass is a very hot favorite indeed for the Epsom Derby, to be run on the last day of this month, and it is difficult to see from what quarter his conqueror is to come. His most formidable opponents will probably be Childwick, Tournesol and Marly, and the last named is being strongly supported by shrewd backers. The British Columbia Derby Sweepstakes is filling very rapidly, and the committee of gentlemen to superintend the drawing, will be announced next week.

SHALL THE HANDICAP BE OPEN?

The B. C. Handicap on the Victoria Jockey club's card for the 27th inst. having failed to fill, considerable interest is expressed in the probable fate of the race. Will the time for receiving entries be extended or will the conditions be altered and the event thrown open to all comers? Many turf enthusiasts favor the latter arrangement, holding that while it is advisable and desirable to encourage local horses as much as possible, it is also wise to make the spring meeting at Victoria as attractive as possible to owners living in the Northwest, in Washington and in Oregon, from which localities some of the best racers seen on the track here come. If the two-mile running race was continued a handicap fixture, but open, it is believed that it would not only fill well, but prove one of the most exciting events of the meeting.

CANOEING.

24TH OF MAY REGATTA.

A strong effort is being made to arrange for a square log race this year. Such a race should prove of considerable interest to the spectators, and it is to be hoped that the event will appear on the programme. All intending competitors should send in their names to the hon. secretary of the celebration, Mr. Beaumont Boggs, who will be pleased to furnish full information.

CRICKET.

NORTH PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

A special dispatch from Tacoma announces the formation there on Saturday last of a North Pacific Coast Cricket League to include the clubs of Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria and New Westminster. I. W. Anderson has presented the league with a handsome cup, which will be made the championship trophy, and the following schedule of games has been arranged for the season:

At Victoria—With Tacoma, May 20 and 23; with Seattle, June 15 and 17.
At Westminster—With Tacoma, May 22; with Seattle, June 15.
At Tacoma—With Victoria, July 4 and September 22; with Seattle July 15 and 29.
At Seattle—With Victoria, August 12 and 26.

[Victoria cricketers were not represented at the meeting in the City of Destiny, and their belief is that the schedule will be considerably changed.]

CRICKET.

THE LEAGUE ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. A. G. Smith, secretary of the Victoria C. C., is in receipt of a letter from Tacoma giving full information in regard to the meeting held there last Saturday for the purpose of forming a North Pacific cricket league. The results of the convention have already been given in the COLONIST but the details of the business transacted will be found interesting. The Albions, as well as the veteran Victorias, of this city, were represented at the meeting, so were the clubs of Tacoma and Seattle; Westminster expected to send a delegate but failed at the last moment. They will, however, abide by the decisions reached. The handsome cup presented by Mr. Isaac W. Anderson has been made the championship trophy, the conditions attached being that it shall be won three consecutive years to entitle to complete ownership. Two matches are to be played during the season by each team in the league with each other team—the one at home, the other at the home of the rival club. In case of a tie the two clubs interested shall decide when and where the final match shall be played. No dates have been fixed for the Albion-Victoria matches, or for the games between Westminster and these local clubs, their arrangement also being left to those most concerned. The schedule of other fixtures has already been published; it will be most likely altered in but one particular, the V. C. C. being desirous of playing their first match with Tacoma in this city on the 25th, instead of 20th inst.

THE GUN.

CLAY PIGEONS AT DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, May 8.—(Special)—Several members of the Nanaimo Gun club paid a visit to Mr. D. H. Adams on Saturday afternoon and with the local talent indulged in clay pigeon shooting in a field in front of the Alderlea hotel. Appended is a partial score:

C. Martin	01010-00101-11111-11011—13
E. W. Shaw	00110-01011-11-00-11010—10
J. Perry	00a-10-10-11110 0*0 0—6
O. Allan	11100-00*01-0-110-10010—8
R. Atkin	0-11a-10101-11-11-01110—12
S. Jones	1 110-00-01-11111-10010—12

AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

A very interesting programme has been prepared for the trap shooting tournament on the 23rd instant, under the auspices of the Union and Victoria Gun clubs. The first event on the card will be a club team contest at Beacon Hill, teams of six men each representing the various towns and cities of the Province and Sound country. No contestant will, of course, be allowed to shoot in more than one team. The entrance fee will be $1 per man and the prizes: 1, $100; 2, the pool.

The remainder of the programme, made up of sweepstakes matches, will be shot over the Union Gun club traps at Macaulay Point at 2 p.m., the list of events being as below.

No. 2—Ten singles; entrance $1.50. 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.
No. 3—Fifteen singles; entrance $2.50, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.
No. 4—Miss and out; entrance $1.
No. 5—Ten singles; teams of two men; entrance $3 per team. 50 and 40 per cent.
No. 6—Ten singles; three pairs; entrance $2. 50, 30 and 20 per cent.

THE ROD.

EXCITING SPORT AT COWICHAN.

COWICHAN LAKE, May 8.—Lieut.-Colonel Haggard and Mrs. Haggard are paying their second visit this spring to Fraser's hotel, Cowichan Lake. On the last occasion, in spite of storms of snow and sleet, Col. Haggard succeeded in killing as many as thirty-six sea trout in one day. On the first evening of his present stay at Fraser's, in about only one hour and twenty minute's fishing, he caught sixteen beautiful salmon trout, which, when weighed altogether in the landing net, exceeded a stone in weight. He also, the same morning, at Duncan's, hooked to the fly but lost a salmon after some exciting play. The previous day, fishing with Mr. Arthur Thursby, he got over two dozen sea trout. It is hoped that Colonel Haggard may work his experiences of the Cowichan river into his next novel, as in both "Dods and I" and "Ada Triscott," the only two of his works which have hitherto appeared in this part of the Province, there are to be found exciting fishing incidents. The river, at the mouth of the lake, is just now in the very best of condition.

WHIST.

NANAIMO TOURNAMENT.

NANAIMO, May 8.—(Special)—A whist tournament for suitable prizes has been arranged to open at St. Paul's Institute on Thursday evening.

THE OAR.

THE CREWS SELECTED.

The James Bay Athletic association yesterday completed the formation of their crews for the regatta, and the list is given in full hereunder. The four stroked by Sullivan will, as last year, uphold the senior honors of the association, while the others, several of whom are already at work, will row off in a series to settle the order of merit the Saturday before the regatta. All rowing men, whose names are here given, are particularly enjoined to let no opportunity for practice slip:

THE CREWS.

D. Sullivan,	J. W. Hutcheson,
F. A. Jackson,	C. E. Bailey,
G. F. Askew,	J. W. Wilson,
F. S. Widdowson,	John Aden.
J. H. Austin,	W. Heaven,
G. E. Jorgenson,	W. E. Fisher,
B. Wilson,	W. H. Langley,
R. W. Clarke,	H. R. Beaven.
F. Mallandaine,	E. Finlaison,
D. T. Jones,	J. Fraser,
S. G. Campbell,	J. D. Taylor,
W. H. Wilkerson,	T. L. Graham.

ATHLETICS.

COWICHAN RECREATION GROUNDS.

DUNCAN, May 8.—(Special)—The trustees of the Cowichan recreation grounds have eight acres of land close to Duncan, and part of the purchase made by Mr. J. C. Prevost last Saturday. The grounds front on Cowichan river, and will be at once put in order for cricket, tennis, etc.

THE FIELD DAY PROGRAMME.

The James Bay Amateur Athletic association have completed the preliminary arrangements, and now announce their first annual tournament of Athletic sports, to be held at the Victoria Driving park on June 24. The programme of sports, a complete and entertaining one, is given below:

CLUB EVENTS.

One hundred yards, flat.
One hundred and twenty yards, hurdles, ten flights.
Quarter-mile, flat.
One mile, flat.
Half-mile, handicap.
Sack race.
Blindfold race.

EVENTS OPEN TO ALL AMATEURS.

One hundred yards, flat.
Quarter-mile, flat.
One mile, flat.
One mile, walk.
One mile bicycle, handicap.
Five miles bicycle, handicap.
One mile, steeplechase.
High jump.
Long jump.
Putting 16 lb. shot.
Boys' race, under 16, handicap.

Tug-of-War—J. B. A. A. v. Brockton Point A. A.

THE MARKETS.

Fresh fruits and vegetables can now be seen in almost every green-grocery in town. Strawberries and cherries are for sale, although their supply so far is very limited. In the vegetable line, green peas, rhubarb, onions, table radishes, and new potatoes replenish the markets. The new potatoes, however, are not in nearly as good demand as last year's growth, which, notwithstanding the fact that several large importations have been made during the week, retain the same prices. In the grain market there have been few noteworthy changes. Oats have risen three to four dollars per ton, but flour is weak. Meats and fish of all descriptions are firm and have varied little, if any, in the standing prices. There seems to be a good supply of the latter. A new composition which Erskine, Wall & Co. are finding ready sale for is the Golden Cottolene, which is being used for cooking purposes in place of lard, and is selling at 20 cents a pound.

The standing retail quotations are as follows:

FLOUR—Portland roller per bri	$ 5.75
Salem "	5.75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6.00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6 00
Premier	6.00
Three Star	5 7
Victoria	5.75
Lion	5.75
Royal	5.75
Wheat, per ton	30.00@40.00
Oats, per ton	32.00@35.00
Barley, per ton	32.00@35.00
Middlings, per ton	32.00@35.00
Bran, per ton	27.00@ 30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	30.00@35 00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	2.75@3.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
Potatoes, per bag	2.00@2.50
" new, California, per lb	4 @ 5
Cabbage, per lb	3 @ 4
Cauliflowers, per doz	1.50
Asparagus	12½
Green Peas, per lb	3@10
Hay, baled, per ton	18@20 00
Straw, per bale	1.00
Onions, per lb	05
" Silver, per lb	05
Eggs, Island, per dozen	25
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	50 @ 60
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1.00
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	22
Hams, American "	22
" Canadian "	20
Bacon, American, per lb	25
" Rolled "	18
" Long clear "	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard "	18@25
Golden Cottolene, per lb	20
Meats—Beef "	10@18
" Sides "	9@11
" Mutton, per lb	12@20
" Pork, fresh "	12@18
" Chickens, per pair	1.75@2.00
" Turkey per lb	35
" Geese per lb	25
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
" " (Smoked), "	8@10
Halibut "	10@12
Cod, per lb	8@10
" (Nfld.), per lb	12½
Small fish	5@8
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon	7@8
Herring (Labrador), per doz	50
" (smoked) "	50
Fruits—Apples per lb	7@10
" Oranges (Navel), per doz	50@75
" " (Riverside) "	25@30
" Lemons, California, per doz	35@40
" Sicily, per doz	40@50
" Bananas, per doz	20@50
" Rhubarb, per lb	5

NEW YORK, May 8.—Gold to the amount of $750,000 was received at the sub-treasury to-day. Part of it came from Canada. On Saturday $100,000 arrived from Canada. Assistant United States Treasurer Jordon said the fear in Canada as to a financial crisis in the United States was subsiding.

Power of Influence.

Traveling in England I was one day walking along a country road gathering wild flowers from the lonely hedgerows. Presently I was overtaken by a burly old farmer, who, with his pretty daughter and two large barrels of beer, was being drawn up a steep hill in a market cart by a stout little pony.

The farmer saluted me jovially, and seeing that I was puffing up the hill to catch the coach he offered me a seat on his trap.

"Thank you," said I, "but it seems to me the pony has rather a tough job as it is."

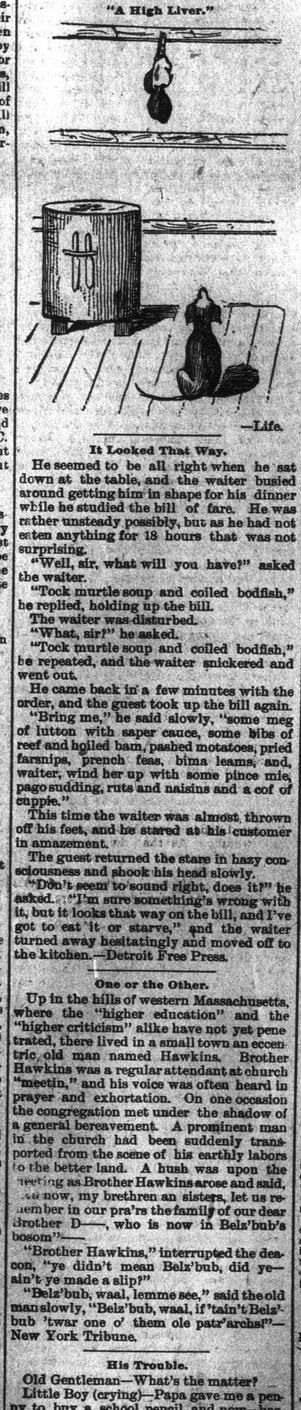
"Aye, yes, yes!" he said. "I should 'a' got down myself, but we be so heavy behind! But you're welcome to ride if you like."

"I am really very much obliged to you for your politeness in asking me," I returned, "but I prefer to walk."

The first part of my sentence evidently "went to the spot."

"Well, ye see, sir," said he, "I be used to meet a many gents up about these hills, and that's how I larnt to be so polite!"—Youth's Companion.

"A High Liver."



—Life.

It Looked That Way.

He seemed to be all right when he sat down at the table, and the waiter busied around getting him in shape for his dinner while he studied the bill of fare. He was rather unsteady possibly, but as he had not eaten anything for 18 hours that was not surprising.

"Well, sir, what will you have?" asked the waiter.

"Tock murtle soup and coiled bodfish," he replied, holding up the bill.

The waiter was disturbed.

"What, sir?" he asked.

"Tock murtle soup and coiled bodfish," he repeated, and the waiter snickered and went out.

He came back in a few minutes with the order, and the guest took up the bill again.

"Bring me," he said slowly, "some meg of lutton with saper cauce, some bibs of reef and hoiled bam, pashed motatoes, pried farsnips, prench feas, bima leams, and, waiter, wind her up with some pince mie, pago sudding, ruts and naisins and a cof of cuppie."

This time the waiter was almost thrown off his feet, and he stared at his customer in amazement.

The guest returned the stare in hazy consciousness and shook his head slowly.

"Don't seem to sound right, does it?" he asked. "I'm sure something's wrong with it, but it looks that way on the bill, and I've got to eat it or starve," and the waiter turned away hesitatingly and moved off to the kitchen.—Detroit Free Press.

One or the Other.

Up in the hills of western Massachusetts, where the "higher education" and the "higher criticism" alike have not yet penetrated, there lived in a small town an eccentric old man named Hawkins. Brother Hawkins was a regular attendant at church "meetin," and his voice was often heard in prayer and exhortation. On one occasion the congregation met under the shadow of a general bereavement. A prominent man in the church had been suddenly transported from the scene of his earthly labors to the better land. A hush was upon the meeting as Brother Hawkins arose and said, "An now, my brethren an sisters, let us remember in our pra'rs the family of our dear brother D——, who is now in Belz'bub's bosom."

"Brother Hawkins," interrupted the deacon, "ye didn't mean Belz'bub, did ye—ain't ye made a slip?"

"Belz'bub, waal, lemme see," said the old man slowly, "Belz'bub, waal, if 'tain't Belz'bub 'twar one o' them ole patr'archs!"—New York Tribune.

His Trouble.

Old Gentleman—What's the matter?

Little Boy (crying)—Papa gave me a penny to buy a school pencil, and now—boo, hoo, hoo!

Old Gentleman—Well, here's another one. How did you happen to lose it?

Small Boy—I—I didn't lose it. I—I spent it for candy and—and lost the candy.—Good News.

Her Scheme.

"Do play something, please, Miss Pianothump," said the hostess, advancing to her music loving guest; "it's getting pretty late, but not half the guests are gone yet."—Chicago News-Record.

His Need.

"You must have perseverance," said the young physician's friend. "No," was the reply, "what I want is patients."—Washington Star.

Illustrations.

When the barber talks too much, his stories are generally illustrated with cuts.—Texas Siftings.

A Relapse.

"What! Smoking, Fred? Thought the doctor told you it would kill you?"

"So he did, and I quit. But at the end of a week I wanted to die, so I'm smoking again."—Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—The U. S. steamer Alliance, now at Mare Island, has been ordered get ready for sea, and will sail from this port on the 20th inst. She will leave here under sealed orders. The impression is that she will go to Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Dr. Smith, Edwin Booth's physician, called in consultation this evening Dr. M. Allen Star and Dr. Fremont Smith. Although a bulletin was issued that there was no immediate danger, it is thought that the presence of the three physicians indicates another serious crisis approaching.

OGDENSBURG, N.Y., May 10.—One hundred and four Chinese arrived from Vancouver, B.C., yesterday. They are bound for Cuba and left by special train for New York last evening. They were obliged to furnish bonds to the amount of $20,800 that they would leave this country inside of twenty days. They will sail from New York for Havana on Wednesday.

BIRTHS.

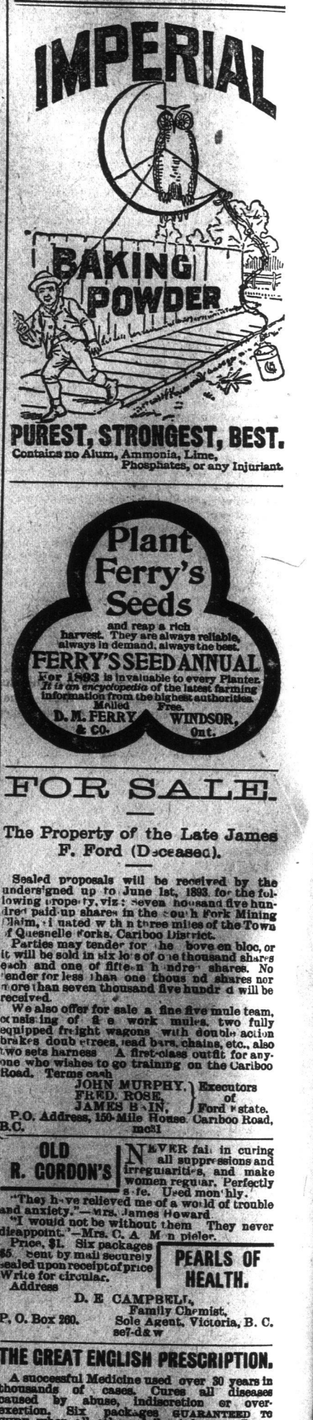
COOPER—On Tuesday, the 9th inst., to the wife of Geo. A. Cooper, of a daughter. Both doing well.

DIED.

CORSON—On the 18th April, at Haslar Hospital, Portsmouth, England, of inflammation of the lungs, Dr. W. E. H. Corson, chief writer on H. M. S. Duke of Wellington, aged 31 years.

MACDONALD—In this city, on May 8th, at 52 Second St., Elizabeth MacDonald, mother of Mrs. G. C. Mesher, a native of Yorkshire, England, aged 64 years.

HUMBER—In this city on May 5th, Gertrude Luther Humber, aged 1 year and 3 months, only daughter of Russell and Emily Humber.



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Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to June 1st, 1893, for the following property, viz: Seven thousand five hundred paid-up shares in the South Fork Mining Claim, situated within three miles of the Town of Quesnelle Forks, Cariboo District.

Parties may tender for the above en bloc, or it will be sold in lots of one thousand shares each and one of fifteen hundred shares. No tender for less than one thousand shares nor more than seven thousand five hundred will be received.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, for a renewal of my License to retail Wines and Liquors at the Horse Shoe Bay Hotel, Chemainus.
M. HOWE.
m10 wk1t

NOTICE.

Estate Late Robert Hunt, of Fort Rupert.

Notice is hereby given that all claims against the above estate must be sent in immediately, and all parties indebted to the estate are requested to settle the same forthwith.

ELI HUNT, Sole Executor.
Fort Rupert, April 30, 1893. my2-wkly-1m

TAKE NOTICE.

That I shall not be responsible for any debt unless contracted by my authority in writing.
Dated this 30th day of March A. D. 1893.
JACOB MUNDORF, of Bonaparte.
mc23-7m-d&w

FOR SALE—Fine farm in Westham Island, British Columbia, 119 acres; over 50 acres under cultivation. Fine soil, good natural drainage. House barn and stable; orchard; sixteen miles from New Westminster. For further particulars apply to D. Robertson, Westham Island P. O., or to Chisholm & Logie, Barristers, Hamilton, Ontario. mc10-tfw