Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JULY 27TH, 1888.

THE RETAINING WALL.

While valuing very highly our correspondent "Ratepayer's" good opinion, we cannot see that he has brought forward any good argument in favor of spending $30,000 on the proposed James Bay stone retaining wall. As we take it, the bridge, when repaired, (and it has cost a very large sum of money indeed,) will answer all the needs of traffic for a few years at least. This being so, and we think "Ratepayer" will hardly deny the statement, it seems to us that so large a sum of money, which could be expended in a much more judicious manner, might be directed into other channels where the necessity for improvement is more pressing. We hope and expect in time to see a retaining wall built across James Bay, and Government street extended to Birdcage Walk, but we do not think that at present circumstances justify the passage of the by-law. Did we believe the work was imperative in the best interest of the city we should not hesitate to advocate its construction even in the face of the most hostile criticism. In every effort to increase the importance of Victoria and to assist its material progress THE COLONIST may always be depended upon to represent the spirit of enterprise, and even yet, if "Ratepayer," the Board of Aldermen, or any others interested in the passage of this particular by-law can show us good grounds for changing our views in the matter we are quite open to conviction. Might it not be desirable that a public meeting be held, at which the various by-laws could be explained and their urgency impressed upon the property holders? It is only fair that these latter should have a distinct understanding as to what they are asked to vote for and the reasons why they should cast their ballots *pro* and *con*. It is essentially for the City Fathers to take the initiative in such an expression of public feeling. We believe that not even the most deep-dyed "mossback" can have any reason for opposing *all* the other by-laws, but past experience has taught us that we have in our midst many Rip Van Winkle's who should long ago have been awakened from their long sleep. Such as these might kill even the institution of a public library! It has been done before.

MARLBOROUGH'S MARRIAGE.

The present Duke of Marlborough, although he bears an illustrious name, is not a person of good repute. Of late years he has attracted public attention to himself to no small extent, but it is an unenviable notoriety, not fame, that he has gained. He has been a prominent figure in several most unsavory English society scandals, and having thus dragged in the dust the honorable title which he bears, has earned for himself a reputation which can only be characterized as disgraceful. It is for this reason chiefly that his latest act has been made the subject of no little comment. A few weeks ago he married in New York a wealthy and beautiful widow of that city, whose boldness in taking him as a husband can well be said to be equalled only by the size of her purse, and her "good looks." Public opinion, which is seldom astray in such cases, declares that she was in search of a title, while he had his eye on her wealth, his own exchequer having become very nearly depleted. The marriage, therefore, caused no little excitement at the time, among those especially to whom the bride was well known, and was the subject of general comment in the press of the United States. It is doubtful, however, whether it would have been more than a six-days' wonder had not the New York *Herald* announced that according to the law of the State of New York the ceremony was invalid. The Marlborough-Hamersley marriage, therefore, is now a still more exciting topic of discussion than it was before. The former Duchess of Marlborough—now known as Lady Blandford—obtained a short time ago, it will be remembered, a divorce from her husband on the ground of his guilt of the crime of adultery. Now, the law of the State of New York, within the jurisdiction of which the recent marriage was solemnized, allows the successful complainant in a divorce case to marry again, but except under certain circumstances no such permission is given by it to the other party. Until recently it declared that no defendant convicted of adultery should marry again during the lifetime of the complainant. In 1879, however, the law was modified by the granting of permission to a divorced defendant—that is, a husband from whom his wife has obtained a divorce or *vice versa*—to re-marry by leave of the court which granted the divorce, such leave being obtainable only after five years from the granting of the divorce, and then only in case the complainant shall have married again. In case a man or woman who has been divorced on account of his or her guilt marries again in violation of these conditions, the law holds the second marriage to be invalid. Now, as a general principle of law is that a marriage is valid or void according to the law of the place in which it was contracted, the law of New York applies to the Duke's recent marriage, which, therefore, having been solemnized in violation of the conditions above mentioned, must be invalid. Several cases decided by the New York Court of Appeals are cited in support of this contention, amongst them that of Cropsey *v.* Ogden, in which the court declared that the prohibition applied to all marriages in New York State—to "the case of one married abroad and divorced abroad for his own adultery just as plainly as it does in the case of a marriage and divorce here." This, however, was merely a *dictum* of the court, not a direct decision. But in another case, decided in 1865, and involving the very point raised in the Duke's case, the court held that the marriage was void; and other decisions of other New York courts are to the same effect. It would seem, therefore, that, notwithstanding the double ceremony in New York, the Duke and Mrs. Hamersley are not legally married. Had they taken the ferry to New Jersey, where the law is entirely different, their bargain and sale would have been properly concluded. As they did not do so, however, the contract is an illegal one—a fact which may not greatly trouble his Grace, except in so far as financial considerations are concerned—but which will prove exceedingly disconcerting to his so-called bride. The case is an interesting one, not so much on account of the miserable notoriety of the Duke, but because it admirably illustrates the absurdity and awkwardness of the differences which exist between the laws of the various States on the subject of divorce. It may be added, however, that the Duke, relying on high English, as well as American, legal authority, believes he is the duly wedded husband of "the American Duchess."

THE VETERANS GOING.

It is pointed out by the *St. James's Gazette* that the number of parliamentary veterans in England is rapidly decreasing, and it appears probable that Mr. Charles Villiers, who has represented Wolverhampton since 1835, will soon be added to the list. How quickly the movement is progressing, says the *Gazette*, may be judged from the fact that, though to the "short Parliament" chosen in November, 1885, there was returned a representative of every House of Commons from the date of the accession of William IV., there are even already various gaps in the sequence. Mr. Christopher Talbot, who came in with the dissolution, caused by the death of George IV., is, it is true, a Glamorganshire member still; while Mr. Gladstone, who first saw the House of Commons' light at the general election of 1832, and Mr. Villiers, who followed him in 1835, continue in that chamber. But, to take only those chosen in 1885, Sir Thomas Acland, first returned in 1837, and Sir Mathew Wilson in 1841, lost their seats in 1886; and Lord John Manners, who also entered Parliament in 1841, is now in the Lords as the Duke of Rutland, and Mr. Beresford Hope, his contemporary in joining the House of Commons, is dead; while Mr. Bright, who was earliest returned at a by-election to this same 1841 Parliament, has not been in the House this session, and is now invalided. And of those first chosen at the dissolution of 1847 and elected in 1885, Sir Robert Peel has lost his seat, Mr. Coope is dead, and Sir Gilbert Greenall alone remains; while Mr. Evelyn, who entered that same Parliament at a by-election, has resigned. Thus, while in 1886 there were twelve members who dated their first return before 1850, there are now only five—Mr. Talbot, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Bright, and Sir Gilbert Greenall.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE Chinaman's ways are peculiar, in nothing more so than in naming. According to the period of life he is in so is the name of a Chinaman, for he does not start away with a name from the beginning of his days and continue to bear it till the end thereof. At first the child bears the name of his father; but the distinguishing mark varies according to the Province. At Pekin, for example, the children of the same family are numbered, and, in describing Chang and his family, they would say "Old Chang," "Second Chang," "Third Chang," etc. In Canton, the family name is followed by the affix Ah and an agnomen. For example, the two sons of Chang might be called Chang-ah-Bold and Chang-ah-Truthful; and the two daughters, Chang-ah-Silveo and Chang-ah-Modesty. In Fokien, the agnomen is simply repeated. Thus of Chang's two sons, if the eldest be Chang-Honest, the second would be Chang-Honest-Honest and so forth. When the Chinese child goes to school (as nearly all Chinese children do), it ceases to be known by its familiar name, being named afresh on its first appearance before the schoolmaster. Thus Second Chang might be called Quick Runner, Bright Eye, Twinkling Star; and he is registered by the name thus fixed, and known by no other to his master and school-fellows. When the youth is engaged to be married, a fresh name is given him, and from that time forth his marriage relations designate him by that name only. Again, when the youth presents himself at the public examination for an official post, he enters himself under a name of his own choice, and for all time to come that constitutes his official name. The names of Chinese mandarins, governors and officials generally that appear in print are not the names by which these functionaries are known in private life—known to their marriage connections, their own school-fellows, and their kith and kin. When a distinguished Chinaman dies, the names of his lifetime die with him, and he is thereafter spoken of and remembered by his posthumous name.

The following is a complete list of the Presidential candidates as compiled by the Washington *Critic*:

Democratic—President, Grover Cleveland, of New York; Vice-President, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

Republican—President, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana; Vice-President, Levi P. Morton, of New York.

Prohibition—President, Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey; Vice President, John A. Brooks, of Missouri.

Union Labor—President, A. J. Streeter, of Illinois; Vice-President, Charles E. Cunningham, of Arkansas.

United Labor—President, Robert H. Cowdrey, of Illinois; Vice-President, W. H. T. Wakefield, of Kansas.

Industrial Reform—President, Albert E. Redstone, of California; Vice-President, John Colvin, of Kansas.

Equal Rights—President, Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington; Vice-President, Alfred H. Love, of Pennsylvania.

It appears that the many-headed sovereign of the United States will have no lack of material from which to select a man or woman to whom it may delegate its powers.

A LONDON journal notes with pride the ever-increasing development of trade between Great Britain and the colonies. It gives the following as the British trade statistics for the first four months of 1888 as compared with the same period of 1887:—

Year.	1888.	1887.
British possessions—		
Imports from	£23,742,057	£19,750,968
Exports to	20,787,070	19,242,915
	£44,529,127	£38,993,883
Foreign countries—		
Imports from	£73,132,688	£72,547,232
Exports to	35,839,331	34,823,036
	£108,969,019	£107,370,268

Should this development continue, it will not be many years before the last argument against Imperial reciprocity will be removed. The figures quoted show that already Great Britain finds a market in the colonies for more than one-third of her exports.

SCIENCE now claims that every atom has a little soul. There are men who seem to have swapped souls with atoms.

THE DRING AND MILLER MURDER.

Further Evidence in the Case—Testimony of Deputy-Sheriff Langley—The Prisoner Johnny Remanded for Eight Days.

Following is the remainder of the evidence in the Dring and Miller murder case, taken before Mr. Edwin Johnson, S. M., on Monday last:—

John Mount Langley sworn—My name is John Mount Langley. I am deputy-sheriff, and under instructions received from Supt. of Provincial Police in March, 1888, I left in the steamer Spitfire in company with Supt. Bloomfield and this prisoner direct to Nanaimo by way of False Narrows. After passing the latter place, with Nanaimo in sight, we turned about at Johnny's (this prisoner's) directions down to Dodd's Narrows until we were abreast of Round Island, which the prisoner said was the first place at which they, the prisoner and Quamlet and Johnny Ko-Quatla stopped; that they had gone ashore there and all (the three of them) then got pretty full—the prisoner also adding that he did not remember anything in consequence. We then boarded the boat again for Osborne Bay, following the course taken by the canoe as nearly as possible, the prisoner piloting while we looked out for rocks. At Osborne Bay we went ashore, the prisoner showing us the way to a house which he pointed out as the place where the two men were killed. I had never been there before. We got in the house through the back window. There were a lot of stains on the floor and hair. I found a couple of billheads there made out to Miller, which I took; there was a large fireplace in the front room, a stool and table close to the back window. The paper now shown to me marked "A" is a correct plan of the said house. At the spot marked "bullet-hole" I found a bullet-hole which could not have been made had the front door been open; the front door must have been shut, for had it been open it would have protected that spot. I also, in the same partition, found a number of small shot and pieces of nail about one-eighth of an inch long. The prisoner said to me that Quamlet and Ko-Quatla had a rifle and a shot gun when they left the canoe to go up to the house; also that Quamlet had a skin with a knife in it and when Quamlet and Ko-Quatla returned to the canoe, their hands and clothes were covered with blood. We left the house, the prisoner taking the lead, Johnny showing us what he said was exactly the way Quamlet and Ko-Quatla returned to the canoe, which led us back over a fence to the beach by a different trail. The prisoner then piloted the boat through Huston passage, outside of Reed Island, saying the reason they went outside was for fear of the Penal-a-cut Indians, when he took us through False narrows and to Tack's Point (properly called Sharp's Point) which he said was the place where the clock and flour were hid by Quamlet and Ko-Quatla. It being too late to go ashore, we anchored for the night, but a heavy wind coming up we stood away for Nanaimo, anchoring there for the night and remaining all the next day; during the time that we were at Nanaimo the prisoner had no conversation with any Indians; Friday morning early we started under prisoner's directions towards the Euclataw village near Departure Bay; from there we returned to Jack's Point, where we went ashore with the prisoner to the spot where he said the clock and flour had been hidden, and where I found under a log on the beach some woollen under-clothing, but we could not find the clock; while Supt. Bloomfield was in the bush the prisoner told me that they had had a bottle of whiskey, which bottle was painted with silver on the top; I found a bottle resembling this description behind a log and which the prisoner immediately recognized; Johnny (the prisoner) said that they had remained there all night, and that on the Sunday morning the three of them had got in the canoe, rounded Jack's Point, where Quamlet had shot a seal; that they had kept to the left shore round to the Vancouver coal shutes, arriving at the Euclataw village in the afternoon. The prisoner was sure it was on a Sunday afternoon, because there was a white woman preaching in his house. Quamlet in the afternoon wanted to go to Jack's Point and get the articles hidden, desiring Ko-Quatla to go; and on Ko-Quatla refusing, requested the prisoner to accompany him. The prisoner said the reason he didn't go with Quamlet, was the fear that the latter would kill him. We then went aboard the steamer and started for Victoria. On the way Johnny told me he had made a mistake in pointing out previously the spot where Quamlet, Ko-Quatla and he had landed, and directed us to a point five miles further down. We went ashore, when he repeated his previous statement, after which we re-embarked and returned to Victoria. I have seen Johnny since, and in reply to my asking him if he had anything to add, he answered no.

To the Magistrate—There were, besides myself on the steamboat, Superintendent Bloomfield of the city police, a fireman and Bonanza Jack, the master of the steamer. Superintendent Roycraft was not on board. I never conversed with the prisoner before starting on the trip; he was, I believe, in custody at that time, and in my charge, although I suppose he was equally as much in Superintendent Bloomfield's charge. Superintendent Roycraft cautioned me not to allow the prisoner to speak to any Indians. I couldn't say under what color the prisoner was detained in custody at that time; he was not hand-cuffed, but I had irons with me. The prisoner being quiet I did not use them. He seemed quite willing to show and tell me all he knew. He would get down-hearted once in a while, but would cheer up again. When I started I understood that he was a witness to accompany us and give this information in the charge against Quamlet and Ko-Quatla of the murder of Miller and Dring.

Deputy Attorney-General Irving at this stage of the proceedings asked for a remand for eight days, in order to produce further evidence.

The remand was granted and the prisoner was conveyed back to prison.

Agents for Admiralty Charts.

T. N. HIBBEN & Co. keep in stock the Charts (General, as well Harbors) of Vancouver Island and North-West Coast of America, and also a good many Charts for distant voyages that cannot be obtained anywhere else in the city.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, July 25.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Police Court.

John A. Casey, on remand, charged with vagrancy, failed to put in an appearance and his bail was forfeited.

The same charge was presented against P. J. Quinn and G. Steinberg, but it was withdrawn.

Found Drowned.

The body of a man was found floating in the water at Vancouver on Saturday last, which some people believe was that of the sailor of H.M.S. Caroline, who was drowned during the yacht race on the day of the celebration. The remains, which were much decayed, were interred in the city cemetery on Monday.

For Active Service.

Captain Scoullar, of the Westminster Rifles, has received notice from headquarters to hold his company in readiness for active service, and to be ready to march at 48 hours' notice. Company orders require every member of the company to report, personally, within 24 hours to Capt. Scoullar. Dr. Fagan has been attached to the company as surgeon.

A Big Salmon.

One of the British Columbia Packing Co.'s boats on Saturday morning caught an immense spring salmon which weighed 64½lbs. The fishermen had a terrible fight getting it landed as the fish struggled most bravely. When packed it made a little over a case of four dozen cans. This is the largest salmon caught on the Fraser this year and ranks among the largest ever caught on the river.

Preparing for the Circus.

Preparations are being made on an extensive scale for advertising Sell's circus, which will visit Victoria next month. On the south-east corner of Government and Courtney streets is placed the largest hoarding that has ever been erected in Victoria, the structure occupying the entire frontage of the lot on the two streets. Another large hoarding has been erected on Yates street, at the corner of Commercial alley. In a few days these boards will be covered with the usual bright-colored circus posters, illustrating the many wonderful things to be seen when the circus arrives.

Surveys and Lighthouses Needed.

A Port Townsend dispatch dated the 22nd inst. says: The Oscar and Hattie is already for sea, and will probably sail to-day. In speaking about the North Pacific fisheries, Captain Johnson, among other things, said: "There are several things needed on this coast. The most important want is a more thorough coast survey, and more lighthouses. For instance from Cape Beale to Sitka, a distance of 800 miles, there is no lighthouse, and in case of a storm or thick weather this makes it dangerous. I trust some improvements in this line will be made, as any losses among the Gloucester fishing men now here would have a bad effect upon the others who contemplate coming."

An Entire Town Burned.

The town of Roslyn, W. T., was almost completely destroyed by fire on Sunday last, nothing being saved except the depôt building and a few residences. Roslyn is a mining town of about 1,200 population on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The fire originated in a small shack in the centre of the town, and spread very rapidly, a strong wind blowing at the time. One hundred and ten buildings were destroyed—70 residences and 40 business houses, which included the entire business portion of the city. The total loss is about $150,000, with only $12,000 insurance. No lives were lost, but the inhabitants are homeless and destitute, and are dependent upon neighboring towns for the necessaries of life. Ellensburg sent $1,200 besides clothing and food.

Our Letter Carriers.

Yesterday afternoon the city letter carriers made their appearance on the streets in nobby uniforms, and were "the observed of all observers." The uniforms are provided by the Dominion government and are of a serviceable nature. The coat and trousers are of a light grey color with scarlet facings and gilt buttons. A stout leather belt is worn around the waist, and on the collar of the coat are the letters "C.P.O." (Canada Post Office.), with the carrier's number. A handsome military-looking white helmet with "C.P.O." on the front in gilt letters completes the summer uniform. In winter the men are provided with leather capes, leggings and a stout water proof, the outfit even including boots. The men in their new uniforms paraded before Postmaster Shakespeare, who complimented them upon their appearance, and who takes as much pride in his carriers as the colonel of a crack regiment would in the martial appearance of his men.

The Newcastle Mines.

A gentleman from Newcastle, W. T., said at Seattle on Monday: There is a growing feeling of dissatisfaction among the men at Newcastle. Those who remained hoping to see the mine start up soon, now see no speedy prospect of that result, and those who are not employed by the contractors are beginning to find fault. They say that the company instead of letting the job by contract, should have had the work done by days work, so as to give all hands a chance, and I should not be surprised if trouble grew out of this disaffection among the men. The slope is necessarily slow as but few men can work in it at a time, and those who are unemployed see no immediate prospect of obtaining work there unless the company cancels its contracts, and finishes the work by the day. Of course I do not know what course will be pursued by either party, and not wishing to get mixed up in any trouble that may arise, I concluded to look elsewhere for work. If I cannot get work without tighting for it I will go on the road as I am not much of a fighter and a pretty good worker.

Takes His Liquor Wholesale.

The individual referred to in the following item is a distant relative of the man who makes a habit of taking "three fingers" whenever he is invited to drink; but he is not a hog, nor the son of a hog. He is simply one who takes his liquor wholesale and is a firm believer in the maxim, "take all you can get for your money." A few days ago this individual was invited to slake his thirst in a well-known saloon. Being asked by the barkeeper what he would take he replied, "I ken I'll have a *little* Scotch whiskey." Bottle and glass were placed before him, when, without waiting for the friend who was "putting up" for the treat, he grasped the bottle and filled his glass up to the brim. By this time the friend was served with his drink—brandy and sweet soda. Looking at the refreshing looking beverage, he of the big drink said, "I'll have a little of that 'ere in mine;" but here a difficulty presented itself, for his glass was already full to overflowing. He solved the difficulty, however, by raising the brimming tumbler to his lips and half-emptying it in one gulp. Then to the unbounded astonishment of the barkeeper he refilled the glass with soda-water, and this second drink he promptly disposed of in a neat and business-like manner. The gentleman who stood the drinks was so taken aback that he quietly laid a quarter on the counter and sneaked out without uttering a word, and as for the barkeeper, to attempt to describe his state of mind would be a hopeless task. He stood gazing in amazement for a few moments and then quietly fainted away.

Wolseley Coming.

London correspondence states that it is understood "Lord Wolseley will start in September to inspect and advise upon the defenses of Australia, returning in February. It is quite on the cards that he may come back by way of San Francisco and then by the Canadian Pacific railway." Esquimalt and possibly other points in British Columbia may be expected to receive Lord Wolseley's attention.

Seriously Ill.

A telegram was received yesterday afternoon from Vancouver by Mrs. Henderson, of Mount Newton, informing her that her son, Mr. Herbert A. Harrison, was lying dangerously ill and requesting her immediate attendance at his bedside. Mr. Harrison, who has for sometime been in Messrs. Croft & Angus' office in this city, went to Vancouver on Sunday morning on business in apparently good health, and the news of his illness was received by his friends, with whom he is very popular, with much pain. Mrs. Henderson left this morning for Vancouver.

The Sockeyes Arrive.

Says the *Columbian*: The advices received on Saturday stating the sockeyes were passing San Juan Island in immense numbers has proved to be true. As soon as the first nets were hauled from the water last night it became evident there were more salmon than usual and the fishermen were certain of a big catch. Boats fishing opposite the city and above, averaged over fifty fish each, while near the mouth of the river the average was still greater. It is the opinion of the fishermen that the sockeye run has commenced at last, though it will take a few days to decide the correctness of these surmises.

Fatal Accident to a Horse.

On Monday morning one of the horses owned by the Victoria Transfer Co. was accidently killed by falling from the hay loft of the stable to the street. The animal, with a number of others, was stabled on the upper floor of the building, the division where the horses are kept being divided from the hay loft by a wooden gate. By some means the horse got loose from his stall, and at once walked through the gate, which had been accidentally left unfastened, into the hay loft. During the warm weather it is customary to leave the door of the hay loft fronting on the street open both day and night, and it is believed that the horse in walking around amongst the bales of hay, approached too near the open door, slipped and fell to the sidewalk below, a distance of about thirteen feet. The sound of his fall attracted the attention of one of the stablemen, who went to the spot only to find the horse dead.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine

For August continues George Macdonald's fine story, "The Elect Lady," and begins a new story, the scene laid in Old France, entitled, "Genevieve; or, The Children of Port Royal." There is also a short story by Amanda M. Douglas, entitled, "Miss Brooke's Adventure." An illustrated article, "Glimpses of Mission Life Among the Maories," tells of early missionary struggles in New Zealand. "Pen and Pencil Sketches of Shadeland," depicts a charming spot in our own country, and an elaborately illustrated article on "La Fontaine's Fables" tells us much about the French fabulist and his works. This number contains many portraits: the new Methodist Bishops, Vincent, Fitzgerald, Newman, Joyce and Goodsell, the Presbyterian Moderators, Dr. C. L. Thompson and Dr. J. J. Bullock; the Rev. J. H. M. Pollard, of Charleston, S. C.; the Rev. Ezekiel E. Smith, the new bishop of Liberia, and the newly elected Bishop W. A. Leonard, of Southern Ohio. Dr. Talmage's sermon is on "Reformation from Evil Habits," and there are many interesting short articles and beautiful illustrations. The number concludes with a fine hymn tune: "We Give Immortal Praise," by Frank L. Sealy, of Newark, N. J.

More Chinese Captured.

On Sunday afternoon Deputy Marshal Geer captured six Chinamen at Whatcom who had just crossed into American territory from British Columbia. The Chinamen, upon being searched, were each found to be in possession of a properly certified certificate of leave of absence from the Dominion of Canada, entitling the bearer to leave and return at any time. The certificates were all of recent date, and were issued by the Customs officers at Vancouver. The Chinese are smart enough to know the value of these documents when attempting to cross the boundary line. Armed with a certificate, if caught, they are saved from an indefinite term of imprisonment on the American side and secure their prompt return to British soil free of all cost. One of the captured Chinamen has been in custody three times. The first time he was caught resulted in his imprisonment for six months. But on the next two occasions he was found to be armed with a British Columbia certificate, entitling him to leave of absence, and he enjoyed free board and an excursion, all at Uncle Sam's expense. The cost to the United States of the arrest, transportation, trial and board of these six Chinamen will amount to fully $500.

YESTERDAY'S BASE BALL MATCH.

The Amities Badly Defeat the Vancouver Team —Score 23 to 1.

The base ball match yesterday between the Vancouver nine and the Amities was a one-sided affair from start to finish, and resulted in an easy victory for the latter team, who had it all their own way throughout the game. In the fourth innings the visitors managed to secure one run, and here their score ended, their remaining innings being a series of blanks. The Amities scored run after run until at the end of the match the score stood 23 to 1, the game being the most one-sided affair ever played in this city.

PERSONAL.

Ald. R. H. Alexander, A. O. B. Hastings, and L. A. Hamilton came down from the Inlet last evening.

Mrs. Frank Sehl and son, who have been visiting relatives in Germany during the past year, arrived home on Monday's steamer.

Mrs. Col. Houghton, Mrs. Snowden and the Misses Dunsmuir returned last evening from the mainland.

Hon. F. G. Vernon, Chancellor Boyd, Theo. Davie, Q. C., M. P. P., M. W. T. Drake, Q. C., and Jas. Orr, M. P. P., were passengers from Vancouver by the Yosemite last evening.

We regret to state that Geo. Stelly, Sr., is lying at his residence, corner of Blanchard and Johnson streets, ill. There is, however, no cause for alarm, as it is thought he will be able to be about again shortly.

THE STREET SPRINKLER.

TO THE EDITOR:—Permit public attention to be drawn to the careless manner in which the driver of the sprinkler discharges his duty, by which vehicles and their occupants driving through the public streets, or tied—in accordance with law—before shop doors, are absolutely flooded out and ladies' dresses destroyed. Is there no official to instruct the sprinkler-driver that Victoria does not exist altogether for him or his special work? Q. E.

McKEON'S HOTEL.

Will be a Handsome Block when Completed—An Imposing Tower.

The frame for the tower which in a few weeks will grace the top of Messrs. McKeon & Son's new addition to their hotel was erected yesterday. A representative of THE COLONIST, at the request of the senior member of the firm ventured aloft by means of ladders. To an inexperienced person the climb is not a very pleasant one, as he is continually thinking that something might give way and precipitate him to the floor below. On his journey skyward our reporter, however, did not fail to keep his eyes about him and was not only pleased but surprised to see the manner in which the brick work had been done. The naked walls present a solid appearance and the timbers and scantling are of the best material. The top reached, and a firm footing gained, an opportunity was afforded of gazing about and below. The view is a grand one. The Sooke hills and Race Rocks loom up to great advantage, while to the north can be seen Mount Douglas, better known as Cedar Hill, Mount Tolmie and the green trees and distant patches of farming land, while here and there dotted about are the residences of several of our most prominent business men. To the west the track of the E. & N. Railway is in full view and a train which came thundering along to Victoria station added to the pleasure of the scene. As before stated, Race Rocks can be seen distinctly, and the day being clear, the Olympic range with its snow-clad peaks, showed to great advantage. A room will be built in the tower and the guests who are fortunate enough to secure it will not regret having to mount three flights of stairs. Mr. McKeon, although not as young as he was when he first struck this country, did not hesitate to ascend the shaky ladders and was soon beside the entranced scribe explaining the many advantages his building possesses over others. Mr. Teague, the architect and designer of the handsome block, was there enjoying the cool breeze which blew off the straits and at the same time directing certain work on which the men were then engaged.

In answer to a question Mr. Teague said that there will be no difficulty in adding a fourth story, and Mr. McKeon says as soon as he is able he intends to follow out the idea and have a splendid promenade which will afford much pleasure to his guests, who during the summer months are very numerous. His enterprise deserves recognition for he commenced in a small way and as his purse began to swell so did his hotel accommodations which in a few weeks will be among the best in the city.

MARINE.

Tug Alexander will leave for Nanaimo this morning and will tow to sea the ship Carl Frederich, coal laden for San Francisco.

Steamer Maude sailed for Departure Bay at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a cargo of coal for the C. P. N. Co.'s steamers.

Bark Junbasss will finish taking on ballast to-night and will tow to Moodyville to-morrow, where she will load lumber for Melbourne wharf.

The British ship Star of Russia, Capt. Legget, sailed for Queenstown from San Francisco Monday morning with about 58,000 centals of wheat, the value of which is set at $82,000.

Tug Pilot left for Westminster yesterday afternoon and will tow the schooner Puritan from that port to Royal Roads. The schooner has a cargo of lumber from the Royal City Plaining Mills for Central America, and will go to sea as soon as she obtains her full compliment of crew.

Our evening contemporary, who is *always ahead in getting news items*, publishes a report of vessels now due from California ports, and includes the bark Fred. P. Litchfield and ship Edward O'Brien. These vessels arrived some time ago, and are now loading lumber, the former for Melbourne wharf and the latter for Hobson's Bay.

The United States cruiser Charleston, after being launched, stuck so tightly in the mud that two short cables were broken in an effort to pull her off the mud bank. She is now alongside the dock. The screws, capstans, bridge and other portions of the cruiser will be exhibited at the Mechanics' fair at San Francisco.

It is stated that, on account of the accommodations on the regular steamers being taken, Goodall, Perkins & Co. will dispatch the steamer Idaho from Port Townsend, sailing on August 9th, on a special excursion to Alaska. The Idaho will connect with the Mexico, which sails from San Francisco August 30th.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Cleared—Bark Wrestler, Astoria; ship Commodore, Port Townsend.

Bark Otago, from Seattle, which was wrecked near Point Reyes on Sunday morning, broke in two to-day. Her spars are still standing with the sails set.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

The steamer Sir James Douglas will leave for the north on the 30th instant with the members of the Indian survey commission.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hughes have sustained a sad loss in the death of their infant son, Edward Frederick. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the residence of the parents, 201 Douglas street.

The property of the *Social World* was sold yesterday to Mr. Arthur J. Woodward & Company. It is rumored that the new company will purchase the plant of the defunct *Westward Ho!* formerly published at Nanaimo.

Edgar Marvin, Jr., will return from Seattle on Saturday, and will resume his teaching on August 1st. New pupils can apply at the Driard House, where the fullest information as to terms, etc., can be obtained.

THE BY-LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR:—I heartily support you in not advocating the passing of the James Bay bridge by-law for the $30,000 loan. Had it been brought up before constructing the bridge, the expenditure would not have been advisable, and I feel pretty certain that the amount is not large enough. But now that $12,000 will have been spent on the bridge when repairs are finished, let us wait until the bridge is worn out.

At the risk of being thought a "mossback," I oppose also the expenditure of $13,000 on Beacon Hill Park. This is a luxury, and unless we rail it in (iron or stone) as suggested in the *Times*, keep tame deer there, ornamental fish ponds with suspension bridges, botanical gardens, etc., I do not see where the improvement is to come in

The idea of the public library and money for sewerage purposes I quite approve of. E. M.

VICTORIA, July 24, 1888.

To Excursionists.

Canadian Pacific excursion tickets will be exchanged to return over the N. P. R. R. on application at the Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 341, Government street, next door to P. O. This enables excursionists to see Puget Sound, the celebrated "Switchback" and to visit Yellowstone Park via the Palace Pullman and Dining Car route.

EVERY NIGHT I SCRATCHED

Until the skin was raw. Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babies with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you for what the CUTICURA REMEDIES have been to me. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as nice and clear as a baby's.

GEO. COTEY, Merrill, Wis.

Sept. 21, 1887.

Feb. 7, 1888.—Not a trace whatsoever of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since my cure. GEO. COTEY.

We cannot do justice to the esteem in which CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and Inflammation **relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.** Nothing like it for Weak Lungs. wed&sat-d&w-je30

The Perry Creek Gold Mining Company,

(LIMITED LIABILITY.)

July Assessment, Due August 16, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the 16th July, 1888, an assessment of Five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable on or before the 16th August, 1888, to the Secretary of the company at the company's office, Victoria, B.C. Any stock upon which said assessments shall remain unpaid on the 18th August, 1888, shall be deemed delinquent and will be duly advertised for sale at Public Auction, and unless payment shall be made before will be sold on the 28th August, 1888, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

HENRY JACOBY, Secretary.

The Company's Office, Government St., Victoria. jl18-5t-1w

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF Shareholders of the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway, for the purpose of giving authority to the Directors to issue bonds and frame by-laws, will be held at the office of the Company, Government Street, Victoria, on Monday, August 20th, at 11 o'clock, forenoon. M. LUMBY,

July 19th, 1888. Sec. S. & O. Ry. Co. jl20-wkly-4t

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL HIS Valuable Farm of 229 Acres, located on the Chemainus River, and the best locality on the Island for wild fowl. Apply on the premises.

JAMES HABART, Chemainus.

je23-d&w-3mo

FONTHILL -:- NURSERIES

Largest in the Dominion.

MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON, PROPRIETORS.

No other Nurserymen in Canada propagate so great a variety of Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, H. P. and Tea Roses, Shrubs, etc., all of which will be furnished at most reasonable rates, and warranted.

WYMAN CLARK, General Agent for British Columbia.

Office---CLARENCE HOTEL, VICTORIA, B.C. je16-1t-d&w

$9,999.00 in Gold

To be Given Away!

CUT out this advertisement and send to J. J. LAHMER & CO., Nurserymen, Toronto, Canada, with 14 three-cent Canadian, or 21 two-cent American postage stamps and they will send you by mail postpaid, in good time for planting in October or November next, your choice of any one of the following collect lots of plants, and enter your name in competition for the $9,999.00 in gold that they are giving away in order to introduce their nursery stock.

COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS:

No. 1—3 hardy Roses. No. 2—2 hardy climbing Roses. No. 3—2 ever-blooming Roses for house culture. No. 4—5 choice Hyacinths. No. 5—15 very choice Tulips. No. 6—25 hardy assorted flowering Bulbs. No. 7—5 choice Plants for house culture. No. 8—2 choice hardy flowering Shrubs. No. 9—3 hardy Grape Vines. No. 10—5 Cherry Currants (red). No. 11—5 Lee's Prolific Currants (black). No. 12—5 White Grape Currants. No. 13—10 Raspberries, 2 very choice kinds. No. 14—20 Strawberries, 4 very choice kinds. Nos. 3, 7 and 14 we will send earlier, if requested.

All letters with this advertisement enclosed along with stamps for any one or more collections of plants, will be numbered as they come to hand, and the senders of the first thirteen hundred letters will receive gifts as follows:

1st	$250	The next 20	$10 each
2nd	100	The next 40	5 each
3rd	50	The next 415	2 each
4th	30	The next 820	1 each