The Colonist.

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THE WELLINGTON MINERS.

Proceedings in the Magistrates' Court at Nanaimo Before Judge Harrison.

Evidence Adduced—Accused Committed for Trial at the Assizes.

On Friday J. B. Greenwell, A. Berto, Basile Van en Diehite, J. Suggett, Joseph Carter, and S. Melger, striking miners at Wellington were charged before His Honor Stipendary Magistrate Harrison with having intimidated J. B. Hugo, a miner working at the Wellington colliery.

Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., appeared for the prosecution, and Hon. A. N. Richards and Mr. Thomas Campbell, of Vancouver, were present on behalf of the defence.

The charge against the defendants as read was that they "wrongfully and without lawful authority with a view to compel Jos. Hugo, a workman working for Dunsmuir & Sons, colliery owners, in the colliery at Wellington, the said Jos. Hugo having the lawful right to work in said colliery, did beset and watch the place where the said Jos. Hugo works, to wit, No. 5 shaft of the Wellington collieries situate in the county of Nanaimo" &c.

Hon. Mr. Richards announced that the defendants declined to be tried summarily, and elected to be tried on an indictable offence, and, if necessary, to go before a jury.

Mr. Pooley asked to amend the present information or that a new one be laid.

His Honor ruled that the present information could stand. He was not bound by it. It would be his duty, if a prima facie case were made out, to commit for the offence disclosed by the depositions not by the information.

The portion of the information regarding watching J. B. Hugo at his work having been struck out, the evidence proceeded with.

W. A. Lindsay, sworn, deposed—I reside at Wellington—a plan was then handed to him. He said: I know that plan, it is the plan of a portion of the Wellington estate; it shows the eastern portion of the estate; it shows part of No. 5 shaft, it also shows the road crossing the track, which is 175 yards from No. 5 shaft; there is a place known as the junction, it is 528 yards by the railroad track, it is the same by the wagon road. This is a correct map.

By Mr. Richards—I made this map for Mr. Pooley; Dunsmuirs are the owners in this prosecution; I am their surveyor and engineer and made the maps at their request.

John Bryden sworn—I live at Wellington; I am manager of the Wellington collieries; the Wellington collieries are situated at Wellington; there is a strike in progress at these mines; I know the defendants in court; they were employed in the Wellington collieries prior to the strike; they are not working there now; the strike began on the 17th of May and five of these men have not worked since, the other left on the 19th; there are men working in the mines now, and there were men working in the mines on Aug. 4, they were working in the afternoon; there was a large gathering of men at the crossing at a quarter to three on that day; I did not pay much attention to them; I spoke to A. Burtell; it was in view of No. 5 shaft; the men seemed to be

VERY RESTLESS AND EXCITABLE;

a number of men were in the shaft working at the time; I believe those men were there for the purpose of intimidating.

Mr. Richards—You must not say what you believe, you are here to give evidence.

Continuing, witness said: In consequence of what I saw, I gave instructions to wait at the shaft till I sent cars to bring them home, so that they should not have to walk through the crowd; I sent a car and brought them to their homes as near as possible; the cars passed the miners who were assembled on the crossing; when they passed through I heard shouting and other noise; the body of men then scattered and ran after the cars; I could not say all these men here did it; I was walking behind the cars; I was about 150 yards behind the crowd; I could not hear what they said; when I saw them running, I ran too; I did not see any of the six men when I returned; I did not go up to the junction; I took a short cut; I know J. B. Hugo; he is a miner and was working at No. 5 shaft at the time; we never brought the miners home in a car before, and we did it on this occasion to save them from injury and insult; we have been in the habit of bringing them from No. 4 and landing them at the junction for the last few weeks; J. B. Hugo came up in the cars that afternoon; this is still continued; I afterwards saw Berto, Carter and Greenwell close to my house; there was considerable noise, but I could not hear what was going on.

By Mr. Richards:—The crowd got to the crossing at a quarter to three, and still continued to gather. They were sitting and standing in all directions. I don't know how long they stopped. They were three-quarters of an hour to my knowledge. Hugo was down below; they should have quit work at three o'clock. The same cars took them to work and brought them home. I did this of my own accord. I had no view of a prosecution against the men. It had not been talked over previously. Mr. Pooley asked me questions about this matter, but I forget how long ago it was. I made the statement when it was asked of me. Hugo has been employed a number of years in Dunsmuir's mines and is working there now. The men were not living in Dunsmuir's houses at that time. I don't know where they are living now. Some of the men walked along the railroad, and some by the road; I could not hear what the men were saying. The road is a private one used for our purposes. The men usually quit at three o'clock, we take them to and from the mines every day since August 4th. Don't know what the soldiers are doing, they are there. They do not not need the soldiers to take the men to the mines.

Mr. Pooley—The road spoken of belongs to the company.

Mr. Richards—The public walk along it do they not? Yes.

J. B. Hugo, sworn, and stated—I am a miner living and working at Wellington, I was working at No. 5 shaft on August 4th; I recollect when I came on the top of the shaft, it was after three o'clock, my attention was called to a body of men gathered at the crossing; they were stopping there and looking at No. 5 shaft; I rode home in a car, it was not the usual way we came home. I had never come in a car before; I came home this time because I was afraid of being insulted or injured by the body of men gathered at that crossing. When I came by they had left the crossing, we could not hear what they said, but they were making a noise—they were running. The engine took us towards the junction. I saw Carter there, but don't know if he intended the remark for me, but he said "you s—of a b—, we will get y u yet." I also saw J. Greenwell there, but did not hear him make any remarks. I saw Sugget running on the way, he seemed to be

VERY MUCH EXCITED.

The men were scattered all around the place, we ran down to our houses as near as we could get; we passed the crowd a second time; they did not make any remarks then. I had 150 yards to go to my house, which I walked. I am not one of the strikers; there is not a friendly feeling existing between the men at work and those on strike.

By Mr. Richards—I work every day; when I work company work I get $3 a day; I don't know what I have earned since the strike, as I am now working on contract. On the map being produced, witness described the situation of the men who had collected along the road. I saw Carter running towards the junction. He did not address himself to me personally, but to the whole of us. One of them said "there was a devil of a stink." Carter said "it was enough to make a man sick." I take an active part in this prosecution. The soldiers were not there at this time.

Judge Harrison—How many people were there in the cars at the time, and how many in the crowd?

Witness—Two or three hundred people in the crowd and about thirteen in the cars.

D. Stephenson, sworn—I am Provincial constable at Wellington; I remember Aug. 4th; I saw a crowd of men collected at the crossing; I went to No. 5 shaft, because I was sent for; the men were scattered on all sides of the track, and the road; there were about one hundred and twenty; it was a quarter past three; I had then come from No. 5; I saw all the defendants at the crossing; I was at the cross road when the men came up; the cars passed while I was there; I did not hear any remarks from the men before the cars came; all the men went away but some of them would not leave the track; I could not hear what the men said; they were waiting at the crossing;

SOME OF THEM RAN AFTER THE CARS.

Could not say whether the defendants went after the cars; I saw all the defendants during the afternoon; I heard groans and shouting; there is not a very friendly feeling existing between both parties.

Mr. Richards said—This is not evidence.

By Mr. Richards—I volunteered to prosecute in this case; I have lived nine years at Wellington; I used to be a miner; I have been constable for nine years; I don't think I was requested to give information; I think it was my duty; I have no feeling against the men—it is only a matter of duty; I did not see any of the defendants remain on the crossing; when the men went away they took the track, and the cars overtook them and passed them; they headed the cars off and then ran after them; I ran with the men.

By Mr. Pooley—I did not feel that there would be a breach of the peace though things looked rocky; there was a great deal of shouting and groaning.

By Mr. Richards—I was all along the road while the men were groaning.

By Mr. Campbell—There has been no breach that I am aware of; I have made no arrests.

Judge Harrison—Has there been any capon carried by the men?

Witness—Not to my knowledge; the crowd have continued to hold their processions ever since August 4.

Mr. Pooley—Was it necessary, in your opinion, that the presence of the soldiers were needed?

Witness—We'll, something was needed to assist in matters there.

C. P. Bloomfield, deposed—I am special constable at Wellington; remember August 4; it was about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon when I proceeded to No. 5 shaft in company with a few officers, and on the way I saw a number of the men gathered on the crossing; I went on to the pit and stopped there some time. Mr. Bryden came to me and told me to turn the crowd away as

THEY WERE ON PRIVATE PROPERTY;

Constable Stephens came over and together we went down and advised them to go away; we explained to them where the public road was, the leaders spoke to them and they dispersed; the most of them had gone when the cars came along; we started to run when we saw the strikers running after the workmen; I heard considerable shouting but could not hear what was said; don't remember any of them making a statement to me.

By Mr. Richards—I did not see the defendant on the crossing as the cars came along; the men had no weapons with them, but had some pretty big sticks, but did not use them; I have known the road described about three months; there has been no act of violence of any kind; I was at their meeting on Sunday, August 3rd, when a great disturbance was carried on, the men singing:

Dunsmuir, you S—of a B——,
You'll never get rich;
Good-bye, my lover,
Good-bye.

On Monday morning, they marched all round the different pits; they were therefore trespassing; after the cars went along they proceeded to drill; on Tuesday they introduced an effigy, and waited till the soldiers came; they did not appear to be very much frightened.

A. Sharp deposed—I reside at Wellington; I am assistant manager at the mines; on Monday, August 4th, I was walking along the track to No. 5 shaft; when I came towards the crossing I found a crowd of men gathered there; I stood there for the purpose of noticing who they were; at that time I saw J. Suggett, B. Van en Diehite and Melzer.

His Honor here discovered that one of the defendants was missing, which

CAUSED CONSIDERABLE COMMOTION,

but he was eventually discovered enjoying a smoke, and brought into court and placed in charge of a constable.

The witness proceeding:—While I was waiting there the engine came along and the crowd dispersed, so I got on the engine and went to No. 5 shaft; after that I walked down towards the junction; I saw five or six of the men standing there; when I got 150 yards from the junction I heard the men making considerable noise; I started to run, and met a number of men going towards the cabins; I did not recognize the defendants among them except Mr. Carter; at the junction I heard one voice call out, "blackleg and s—of b—;" I do not know which man sang out.

By Mr. Richards—I have been assistant manager since December last; I have not seen a breach of the peace; I don't know what is the cause of the strike except they won't work; I have only heard rumors about it.

Mr. Pooley.—Had you any reason to think a breach of the peace might have been committed—yes.

Mr. Richards.—But you made a mistake.

Witness.—I am glad to say I did.

Thos. Haworth, sworn.—I work at No. 5 shaft; on August 4th I left the pit at half-past three; saw a lot of men gathered at the crossing; a locomotive was passing at the time and all the men followed it to the junction; I got in the cars to go home and on the way we passed the men, some of them called out "blacklegs and s—b—;" but I did not see any of the defendants there; I saw Carter on the way to the bending house; when we passed them again I could not hear what they said, as there was so much shouting; when I get to the house a big crush of men rushed through the houses towards the engines, so that we were afraid to get out, and had to proceed further; but I came back with Mr. Blair and got off opposite my house; a couple of the men saw me and waved their hats to the others to come and see me; I was afraid of

GETTING ROUGHLY HANDED

by them.

By Mr. Richards—I did not see the defendants during the rush through the houses nor anywhere else, except Carter.

Joseph Blair, sworn—I am a miner, living and working at Wellington, and on August 4 we were kept down half an hour later than usual; as we went home in the cars we passed a crowd of men, who ran after us and shouted out "blackleg and s—of b——;" I saw Carter at the junction, but none of the other defendants, Carter said, "you blackleg s— of b——, we will get you yet;" I was sitting in front of the cars; I could not say I saw any of the defendants at that time, but saw them drilling later in the afternoon; was not sure which was the man that was drilling them; Mr. Berto was acting general; when I ran I was not afraid of getting hurt, but I did not want to be insulted; I did not intend to be ruled by a few of the leaders they have got, and so I went to work, and intend to do so.

By Mr. Richards—Nobody was hurt there; I only saw Carter near the junction; if it had not been for the locomotive I don't know what the men would have done.

J. B. Thomas corroborated the statement of the previous witness, but, in addition, said he saw all the defendants making towards the junction.

J. W. Lewis gave evidence similar to the previous witness; I heard one or two men sing out, "We'll fix the black leg s—— of b——;" I was afraid they would hurt the men in the mines.

Cross-examined by Mr. Richards—The crowd could have caught the miners if they wanted to at the pit head.

The evidence for the prosecution having been completed the court rose for an hour.

After recess Hon. Mr. Richards asked that the case be dismissed, holding that the charge in the information had not been prima facie sustained. He quoted authorities to show that some of the decisions quoted by the prosecution had been recently overruled.

His honor ruled that he was not bound to confine himself to the proving of the charge laid down in the information. This was an inquiry on an indictable charge, and all he had to consider was an indictable offence prima facie disclosed by the testimony. He was of opinion that such was the case, and should therefore commit the defendants for trial.

Hon. Mr. Richards said he should reserve the evidence for the defence till the trial. In regard to bail it should be in a proportionate amount, as the utmost severity of the law could only impose a fine of $100 or three months' imprisonment.

His honor said the indictment might be for some other offence disclosed by the depositions, and not the offence charged in the information. Before fixing the amount of bail it will be advisable to ascertain if conduct such as sworn to by the witnesses for the prosecution was to be continued by the members of the union or association. He considered that the drilling and processions with banners and images of men hanging from gallows were unlawful. That there were different ways of intimidation. A man might be pretending to beg and at the same time be guilty of robbery. The processions, to his mind, were unlawful. Why were they constantly held in that particular place, passing through the company's property and between the houses where the families of the men who were working were living? Why were they conducted in a military manner and with singing about arming and putting down the tyrants, &c., and with threatening language. If what the witnesses said were true, they had good reason to fear. The women were not beaten, but if precautions had not been taken they very likely would been injured.

Mr. Carter.—There has never been any of the union men running through the houses; we have only marched on the highway and have never caused any obstructions. It is a base conspiracy. Mr. Alex. Dunsmuir told me a week ago he would do this.

His Honor—Under the circumstances, I think I ought to take the same bail, as in my opinion the processions should be stopped. He then asked Mr. Planta, who was present, if he had not instructed them to desist in these processions.

Mr. Planta said—I spoke to them as a friend; I did hope on both sides that concessions would be made. It seemed to me one wanted employment and the other employes. I did not speak officially to the men.

His Honor, addressing the defendants, said—I am not deciding or prejudging the case, but I would remind you that you are members of the union, and I must know from you if you, as members of this association, intend keeping up these so-called processions.

The defendants, by the advice of their counsel, stated that they would refrain from joining such processions.

His Honor then asked Mr. Keith, as one of the leaders of the strike, what stand they were going to take in the matter?

Mr. Keith said he was not an officer of the union.

His Honor then called on Mr. Boyce, the president of the association, who said he would advise the men not to continue their processions in Wellington. He then addressed the Belgians through the interpreter: "You miners are not compelled by law to work if you do not wish to, neither is the owner of the mine compelled to employ you if he does not choose to. The owner cannot force you to work, and you have no right to compel him to hire you. You must not use intimidation to him or to his workmen. If any of you follow his workmen about from place to place; if you follow them in a disorderly way with others, it is unlawful, if you threaten them or their wives or families; you must not by force or intimidation try to compel them to abstain from doing anything they have a legal right to do; and they have a legal right to work in these mines if they think proper. The men have a legal right to form Trades Unions. They can give them a legal status by registering them; there are laws providing for this and for proper accounts being kept of the moneys they receive and the purposes for which they are expended. But if any body of men as makes no more matter whether they call themselves a trades union or by any other name—agree together to carry out their aims by doing unlawful acts they are guilty of conspiring—a serious offence and heavily punishable. As regards public highways, there is no right to hold meetings on public highways, nor to drill and practice military evolutions unlawfully, nor will a procession be a lawful one merely because it marches on a public highway. Time and place have to be taken into consideration, and also the object and manner of the procession. You must distinctly understand that if you men dare to endeavor to carry out your ends unlawfully, you must be put down with a strong hand. Every consideration has been shown you. You have been advised by Mr. Planta and Col. Holmes not to keep up these processions in that place. It has been stated that if you were ordered not to hold them you would stop doing so. You can hold your meetings in proper places, but should not do so as you have been doing."

The amount of bail was fixed at $250 for each defendant, and sureties for $125 for each.

ALL HONOR TO ERICSSON.

The U.S. Naval Secretary Issues Instructions for the Removal of the Body to Sweden.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 18.—The acting secretary of the navy to-day sent the following instructions to the commandant of the navy yard at New York:—

Upon the occasion of the embarkation of the remains of Captain Ericsson it is the desire of the President to give a solemn expression to the cordial and fraternal feeling that the United States has with the kindred people of the parent source of a large body of our most valued citizens, of whom the late inventor, a Scandinavian by birth and an American by adoption, was a most illustrious example. In recognition of this feeling and of the debt we owe to Sweden for the gift of Ericsson, whose genius rendered us the highest service in a moment of grave peril and anxiety, it is directed that at this other moment, when we give back his body to his native country, the flag of Sweden shall be saluted by the squadron. The department therefore issues the following instructions: The colors of the squadron will be at half-mast during the embarkation. Minute guns will be fired from the monitor Nantucket during the passage of the body from the shore to the Baltimore. As the Baltimore gets under way and passes the vessels of the squadron each vessel will masthead her colors and display the Swedish ensign and fire a national salute of twenty-one guns. The Baltimore will immediately proceed to sea.

M. C. Sullivan, representing Thiel's detective agency at Portland, came in by the Kingston last evening.

Miss Helen B. Sinclair.

OF Ninette, Man., writes that she has used Burdock Blood Bitters for loss of appetite and headache with the greatest benefit and heartily recommends it. Her experience is shared by thousands. B.B.B. is a specific for headache.

A CHILIAN DEADLOCK.

Everything at a Standstill—Suffering For Supplies is Apparent in Certain Districts.

No Goods Are Allowed to Land and Business Paralyzed—Postal Laws Abandoned.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Aug. 18.—A deadlock between the president and congress still continues. Every overture to the president has been without effect, so at the present date the country is in the most terrible confusion. Business is uncertain, the machinery of the government has almost ceased, and Chili is on the eve of a political revolution. The severe measure of refusing to vote the supplies, adopted by congress, in order to force the president and his ministers to yield to public will is now being felt in disastrous inconvenience, not only in the mining districts in the north, but on the central and southern coast. The law regulating the tariff of export and import duties, the postal rates, the stamping of paper for official documents and other public service, became void on July 2nd, congress having refused to frame a bill regulating the customs duties, &c., until President Balmaceda acceded to its demand, has placed Chili in as helpless and ruinous a position as a most complete war blockade.

It seems clear to all that the government will not resign, but the ministers will carry on a most active canvass for support, placing the blame of all the trouble on the national congress, which they say has acted in an unconstitutional and premature manner.

Balmaceda and his friends have had little difficulty in bringing on a severe and ruinous struggle, but now they seem unable to save the country from discredit, loss and, as some fear revolution. The regulating postal rates being null, no stamps are sold and letters must go free. At present, correspondence to any part of Chili is gratis. Foreign mails pay the usual rates. It strikes one as curious to see letters coming in without any stamps.

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His Honor then called on Mr. Boyce, the president of the association, who said he would advise the men not to continue their processions in Wellington. He then addressed the Belgians through the interpreter: "You miners are not compelled by law to work if you do not wish to, neither is the owner of the mine compelled to employ you if he does not choose to. The owner cannot force you to work, and you have no right to compel him to hire you. You must not use intimidation to him or to his workmen. If any of you follow his workmen about from place to place; if you follow them in a disorderly way with others, it is unlawful, if you threaten them or their wives or families; you must not by force or intimidation try to compel them to abstain from doing anything they have a legal right to do; and they have a legal right to work in these mines if they think proper. The men have a legal right to form Trades Unions. They can give them a legal status by registering them; there are laws providing for this and for proper accounts being kept of the moneys they receive and the purposes for which they are expended. But if any body of men as makes no matter whether they call themselves a trades union or by any other name—agree together to carry out their aims by doing unlawful acts they are guilty of conspiring—a serious offence and heavily punishable. As regards public highways, there is no right to hold meetings on public highways, nor to drill and practice military evolutions unlawfully, nor will a procession be a lawful one merely because it marches on a public highway. Time and place have to be taken into consideration, and also the object and manner of the procession. You must distinctly understand that if you men dare to endeavor to carry out your ends unlawfully, you must be put down with a strong hand. Every consideration has been shown you. You have been advised by Mr. Planta and Col. Holmes not to keep up these processions in that place. It has been stated that if you were ordered not to hold them you would stop doing so. You can hold your meetings in proper places, but should not do so as you have been doing."

The amount of bail was fixed at $250 for each defendant, and sureties for $125 for each.

It Saved His Life.

GENTLEMEN,—I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, for it saved my life when I was about six months old. We have used it in our family when required ever since, and it never fails to cure all summer complaints. I am now fourteen years of age.

FRANCIS WALSH, Delkeith, Ont.

MOTHERS IN FICTION.

Chiefly Conspicuous by Their Absence and Not Always Admirable.

A vigorous search has recently been made in novels for the admirable mother in fiction, and it gave the searchers a shock that she failed to materialize. The father, the brother, sister, cousins, aunts and even grandmother, are often drawn with a loving pencil, but the mother is always a subordinate character if introduced at all.

Perhaps because his own mother was so unsatisfactory Dickens never put one in a novel of his that deserves to be mentioned in connection with his benign fathers. Here is the list:

"Our Mutual Friend"—Mrs. Wilfer (outrageous).

"Dombey and Son"—Mrs. Skewton (a libel on the sex).

David Copperfield's mother is an amiable fool; Mrs. Steerforth impossible and horrible; Mrs. Heep a mate for her husband; Mrs. Micawber a caricature.

In "Bleak House"—Lady Dedlock a mother who abandoned her child; Mrs. Jellyby one who neglected her children for a hobby.

In "The Tale of Two Cities" the mother dies before the story begins.

Then there is Mrs. Coleman (a criminal). Mrs. Merdle and Mrs. Gowan (worldly), and Mrs. Meagles (nice but weak-minded in "Little Dorrit"). Dickens' mothers are all objectionable.

Thackeray's only concession is Mrs. Pendennis. Mrs. Edmonds' maternal qualities are not strong.

Who does not love the gentle Vicar of Wakefield and his homely, tender philosophy? His gentleness is illustrated by his constant excuses for his nagging wife.

George Eliot ignores mothers. Mrs. Poyser is the most successful, but she comes of the lower order. Mrs. Harleth and her whole family are drawn in Gwendoline. Mrs. Tulliver and Mrs. Deane in "The Mill on the Floss" are almost imbecile. The wonder is that they had such remarkable children.

Jane Eyre has two thoroughly cruel and offensive, Lady Ingram and Mrs. Reed.

Pisistratus' mother in Bulwer Lytton's novel, "The Caxtons," is a tender and loving woman—an exception to the rule. Charles Reade has one respectable mother, Mrs. Little ("Put Yourself in His Place"), but Wilkie Collins falls in with the custom very naturally.

Ouida's mothers are nearly all detestable.

Robert Elsmere is the one exception. The tiresome hero of that novel would have done well to have been endowed with his mother's intellect, cheerfulness and vigor. But interesting as she is, her maternal influence did not go far. Amelie Rives has a cruel and heartless mother in "The Witness of the Sun," who sacrifices her son's happiness to satisfy her selfish passion. In Mrs. Catherwood's stories the mother is conspicuously absent. And so on and so on indefinitely.

COUNT ZICHY'S JOKE

How a Hungarian Nobleman Outwitted a Vienna Customs Officer.

The famous Hungarian, Count Zichy, who lived on a princely income in Vienna, was, in his younger days, well known all over Europe on account of the bets he made and generally won. Once, when there was a heavy duty imposed on every head of cattle entering the Austrian capital, he made a bet that he would carry a lamb duty-free through the gate of Vienna, and that the gatekeeper, who acts as imperial officer, adjusting and receiving the duty, would be glad to let him pass.

Next morning the Count, disguised in the clothes of a butcher, his butcher-knife in his hand, his shirt sleeves rolled up, and carrying a heavy sack on his shoulder, made his way to one of the fashionable gates of Vienna, says the New York Ledger. But the watchful officer soon espied him.

"What have you in that sack, fellow?"

"A dog, sir."

"A dog? Dog yourself! Down with that sack! I know fellows like you sometimes carry dogs in sacks through the gates, and sell them for mutton in town. Down with your sack!"

"But it's nothing but a dog, and a bad dog, too. I will—"

"Never mind what you will. Down with your sack!"

The officer pulled the sack from the supposed butcher's shoulder, cut the string, and sure enough, out jumped one of the biggest dogs in Vienna. The dog rushed against the faithful Government servant, landed him several steps away in the gutter, and then left for parts unknown. After him went the young butcher, shaking his big knife before the eyes of the frightened officer, and exclaiming:

"I'll settle you after I catch that dog!"

About two hours afterward, the face of the butcher again appeared before the raised window of the gate-office.

"I have just caught that dog again. Would you like to look at him?"

"Get away! Get out, you and your infernal dog!" And with a crash the window went down, and the smiling butcher entered Vienna.

But no dog was that time in his sack, but the fattest lamb that could be found in the suburbs of the capital.

Tobacco and the Teeth.

The use of tobacco does not decay the teeth; the nicotine discolors them and the excessive use of the teeth by tobacco chewers naturally wears them down much more rapidly than if they were used simply to crush the food. Teeth, when worn down to the gum from this or other causes are in the condition so often described as "double teeth all the way round," presenting, as they do, a broad, smooth surface, not unlike the appearance, though slightly smaller, than the tops of the real double teeth.

A Tip to a Correspondent.

Gluck, the celebrated pianist, used to take his piano out of doors to play and we suggest that you follow his example. Take it away out-doors, the farther the better. The summit of Pike's Peak might do very well for a starter, and then if any one objects kill him, Annie, kill him! You certainly have some rights that the neighbors are bound to respect.

THE UNIVERSITY OF B.C., LITERATES, &C.

TO THE EDITOR—Your correspondent "Alma Mater" in yesterday's COLONIST says that whether the representatives of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, can hold their own with University graduates, "or their (sic) perfectly trained Presbyterian brethren of the ministry, the public must judge"—may I assure "Alma Mater" that his letter has made the judgment an easy one for the public?

His first sentence is: "Could your article of the 12th on the B.C. University have been seen by the alumni of St. Augustine's College, and (sic) honorably distinguished in every dependency of the British Empire and (sic) numbering amongst them (sic) bishops, canons, and dignitaries of our church (what church) it would be news indeed to them (sic), and if it did not "take them down a peg" it would be because they could not be then (when?) 'hoodwinked' before the public by you." That sentence is picturesque; foundation, gables, windows and roof, all being charmingly thrown together, and blended with one another.

However, mixed English and eccentric grammar are pleasing company; but equivocal statements are things to be strenuously avoided. "Alma Mater" says that St. Augustine's college, or school, only some 42 years old, has produced "bishops, archdeacons, canons," etc., from which we are led to infer that some bishops of the Church of England are "Literates," and members of St. Augustine's College. Now, if Lord Salisbury or Mr. Gladstone were to make a "Literate" a bishop there would be a revolution in England.

"Alma Mater" asks, with innocent astonishment, how can successful students from St. Augustine's be called "Literates?" Well, if he will look at pages 607 and 608 of the larger edition of Whittaker, he will find that, so far back as 1604, by the 58 Canon, such clergymen as are graduates (commonly called Literates) are bidden to wear decent tippets of black, so it be not white; and that later on convocation ordered that all the "theological colleges" should be allowed to wear hoods, "black, but not silk." In the same connection Whittaker intimates that so clever have Literates become that it is difficult to distinguish their hoods from the "corded silks of their more ambitious brethren," but it is easy enough for us to pick them out when they write letters to THE COLONIST.

For the last dozen years, in every number, Whittaker has been plaintively stating that literates "are now increasing," and in the same connection an eminent clergyman of the Church of England lately wrote that "two years at St. Bees, with a moderate stock of information to begin with; a similar discipline at the Birkenhead Institute" (St. Albans),—these are the preliminaries to ordination, and few are too illiterate to fulfill them."

In the life of Dr. Fraser, the late Bishop of Manchester, which has just been published, it appears that in one of his official charges he said:—"It is surprising with what little intellectual preparation young men sometimes seek the ministry of Christ," for Lancashire being a fast-increasing county swarms with Literates.

The great increase of Literates from the 30 or 40 theological colleges or schools caused the Church of Scotland, some six or seven years ago, to pass a resolution in the general assembly to refuse to admit any clergyman of the Church of England into the Presbyterian church without going through a very strict examination, "because they are often so imperfectly educated." So, then, it is not to be wondered at that the "British Columbia University Act," passed by Mr. Duck, was framed so as to exclude Literates whether they came from St. Augustines, or St. Albans, or St. Bees, or from Islington, or Leeds, or Cuddesdon.

I may say, in one firm word, that no one has been registered as a Member of Convocation under the British Columbia University Act who is not a graduate of a British University, and that, consequently, not one of the alumni of St. Augustine's is registered.

I am, sir, etc.,
CITIZEN.

August 16.

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