

THE CELEBRATION.

The Queen's Birthday Celebration was this year, as usual, very enjoyable. There was nothing, except perhaps the weather, to mar the pleasure of holiday makers. Good order prevailed everywhere, and the good humor of the crowd was remarkable. The managing committee deserve every credit for the arrangements they made. They could hardly, under the circumstances, have done better. The sham fight and review were, as we anticipated, most enjoyable features of the celebration. The citizens of Victoria owe a debt of gratitude to Admiral Stephenson and the officers and men of the warships for the treat. It was pleasant to observe the spirits with which the men went into the fight, which could not have been to them all fun. We trust that the visitors from the other side of the national boundary line enjoyed their short visit to the Queen's dominions. The clerk of the weather was not as kind and as accommodating as he might be, but it is well known that he is very capricious and not to be implicitly relied upon. It is to be hoped that he will treat them better when they pay Victoria another visit. On the whole Victoria's annual holiday in 1895 went off very well.

A SHALLOW DEVICE.

It is amusing to witness the devices to which the Grit journals feel compelled to resort in order to create the impression that the trade of Canada was more flourishing under a revenue tariff, or rather under Grit rule, than under the National Policy. The Times quotes with approval the figures of the St. John Telegraph, which compares two years of Grit rule with eight years of Conservative rule. The two years are 1873 and 1874, the first two in which the Liberals were in power. Their policy, of course, had nothing whatever to do with the trade of the Dominion during those two years. Every one knows that trade does not bounce up and down with every change of Government. It takes time for the effects of a change of policy. It is evident that in the year in which Government assumes the reins of power it has no effect whatever on the course of trade, and the year after, let its measures be ever so wise, the effects will not be appreciably felt. So that the Grits had very little more to do with the course of trade during 1873 and 1874 than they had with the changes of the moon during the same period. But the time came when the effects of the administration were seen in the trade returns. In 1875, when the Grits took control of the affairs of the country, the foreign trade of the Dominion was \$217,801,510. In 1879, the year after they were rejected by the people, it had diminished to \$153,455,682. This diminution tells the tale, either of the inadequacy of a tariff for revenue or the incapacity of the Grits. Our contemporaries may attribute the falling away of the trade of the Dominion from 1874 to 1879, to either of these causes as it suits their convenience. The fact that the trade of the country fell away is certain, and it is also certain that the Grits were in power during the interval, and that they had a tariff for revenue.

Let us apply the same test to the trade of the country after the National Policy was established, or while the Conservatives were in power. As we have seen, in 1879 the trade of the Dominion amounted to \$153,455,682; in 1883, four years after, it was \$230,339,826; and in 1893 it had advanced to \$247,638,620. Here are the incontestable facts. When the Liberals came into power the trade of the Dominion was flourishing. It kept on diminishing until they were driven from power. It never again during their administration rose to \$217,000,000. After the Conservatives took office the trade increased, and went on increasing with some fluctuations until now. We may say, however, that in all the vicissitudes of trade which the Conservative governments have experienced the trade of the country never fell so low as in the year after the Grits were defeated.

When the details are examined the same results are seen. When the Grits came into power in 1873 the imports were \$128,213,582 and the exports \$99,351,928. In 1879, the year after they were turned out, the imports had fallen to \$81,961,427 and the exports to \$71,491,265.

When the Conservatives were placed in control they found the trade of the country languishing. The imports, as we have seen, amounted to \$81,961,427 and the exports to \$71,491,265. In 1884, five years afterwards, the imports were \$116,397,943 and the exports \$91,406,496. In 1893 the imports had advanced still further. They were \$129,074,368, and the exports \$118,564,352.

The Times might have seen that the Telegraph's trick of giving the figures of two years and suppressing those of all the other years of the Grit administration was too dishonest and too shallow to be contended in any way. It is a reproach to intelligence to make such a stupid and shallow device its own. It is surely his ingenuity enough to devise a sharper trick than the one which the Telegraph tried to palm off on the New Brunswickers. The Telegraph's attempt at cheating is an awful bungle. In fact our contemporary is very foolish when it tries to show the advantages of a revenue tariff from the trade returns of the Liberal administration. It ought to know, and it no doubt does know, that the country under Liberal rule did not flourish, and no matter how the figures of those returns are "manipulated" they tell the story of either a bad trade policy or an incapable administration.

That tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes pure blood.

THE AMERICAN WAY.

The income tax is declared to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the law therefore that imposed it, although passed by Congress and signed by the President, is null and void. This sounds strange to British ears. The supremacy of Parliament is the first and the most important article in the political creed of a free Briton. Parliament is in his estimation omnipotent—that is as omnipotent as anything human can be. There is nothing in the British Empire above it, nothing that can undo what it has done. The British have a very high respect for their courts of law, but none of them—not the very highest—is above Parliament. An act which has passed through Parliament as the income tax clause of the United States tariff law has passed through Congress, is the law of the land, and all that the judges have to do is to administer it and to interpret it. No matter what it is they cannot pronounce it to be of no effect. The Estates of the Realm alone, which made it law, can repeal it or alter it in any way.

In this the people of monarchical Britain have more power than the citizens of the Republic of the United States of America. According to the British Constitution the Sovereign can veto any measure that passes through Parliament, but in modern times this is a prerogative that is not exercised. The Sovereign goes through the form of sanctioning the acts of Parliament; but an act, no matter what its nature, is never rejected. So jealous are the people of Great Britain of the power they exercise through their representatives that they are seriously talking of taking the power of the veto from the House of Lords. Whether this is one of the changes of the near future or not, it is certain that the people of Great Britain in these days regard with jealousy any unusual exercise of power by the House of Lords, and the Lords themselves only consider it safe to exercise their full powers when they are certain that they have the people on their side. When the will of the nation is clearly ascertained the House of Lords does not venture to continue to oppose it. This is very different from the Senate of the United States; it has no hesitation in voting in contravention of the well ascertained will of the House of Representatives and of the people themselves whenever in the opinion of a majority of that body it is right or expedient so to do. But the Constitution sets the Supreme Court above them all, House of Representatives, Senate and President.

PAVING MATERIAL.

What is the best material for paving? has been and is the subject of an interesting discussion in Toronto. Cheapness and durability appear to have been the qualities most in request. The trouble was that it was found impossible to get these two desirable qualities united in any one material. The material that is cheap is not durable and the material that is durable is not, on the first consideration at any rate, cheap. Cedar blocks on sand make a cheap pavement; but the pavement made of these materials quickly gets out of repair and in a comparatively short time becomes useless. It is safe to say that wooden pavement of this kind has, in Toronto, been tried and found wanting. In spite of this it is for its cheapness still advocated by many property owners. An ordinary cedar block 24-foot pavement costs the property owners \$4.90 per year for a 20-foot lot, and the cost is spread over five years. We do not know how long the life of such a pavement is, but as it has been condemned by the Toronto City Council it is but reasonable to conclude that on economic grounds alone it is not a good pavement. How long cedar blocks on a solid foundation would last our authority does not say. But as the solid foundation would cost a good deal of money the cedar block pavement, properly made, would lose the advantage of being the cheapest.

There is a good deal of talk both in Toronto and Winnipeg about vitrified brick as a material for pavement. Such bricks are made in Ohio for six dollars a thousand, and at that price they are said to be very much cheaper as well as more lasting than cedar blocks. But it seems that the proper kind of brick equal to that made in Ohio, cannot be produced in Ontario at a lower price than from \$9 to \$11 a thousand. The reason of this is not given. How about British Columbia? There is plenty of brick clay in this Province and fuel is not scarce. Is it not possible to manufacture vitrified brick here as good as that made in Ohio at a price that will bring it within the reach of the Corporation of Victoria? It seems from all that we can learn that in vitrified brick are combined the qualities of cheapness and durability—that is if the brick can be made cheap enough. Labor is dear in this Province, it is true, but the dearth of labor would affect the cost of pavement as much as it would the cost of vitrified brick. This pavement has an excellent character. It can be laid in Toronto at a cost of \$10 per 20-foot lot, the payment to extend over six years. It is contended that if the payment were extended over ten years it would be a greater favorite than it is with the owners of property.

The asphalt pavement is the favorite in Toronto. It is a durable pavement, and it is good in other respects, but it is dear—as in any rate its first cost is high. The Toronto Globe says: "On streets unbroken by car tracks, even where the traffic is heavy, asphalt is undoubtedly the best material if laid carefully. The pavement on Bay street, the first laid in the city by Warren Straff Co., has been in use six years under strain of heavy traffic, and is in excellent condition. It will probably last fifteen years before the wearing surface requires renewal. Jarvis street, on which asphalt has been laid five years, is another example of the wear-

ing qualities of this material on streets where it has been subjected to the jar of our traffic or too frequent watering, which takes the oil out of the asphaltum." It is said that in some of the car tracks the asphalt pavement is apt to become disintegrated by the frequent sprinkling necessary to keep down the dust. This is the only drawback to asphalt pavement mentioned by the Globe.

THE CLAIMANT.

The "Claimant" has come to the surface again. Since his release from prison his life apparently has not been a pleasant one. Saloon keepers tried to make a lion of him, but as a celebrity he was not attractive. The tipping public soon got tired of him and he was not a success as a lecturer. It is quite evident that Orton has a hearty detestation of work, and having tried a hundred ways of getting a living with most discouraging results the brilliant idea struck him that a good way to raise the wind once more was to confess, and he accordingly confessed. His patron is a good natured newspaper man, who has taken the confession on spec. The Claimant of course makes oath and swears that his confession is true as it is published in a paper called "The People." He admits that he is Arthur Orton, the son of a Wapping butcher; that he became a cabin boy, and that he met with many adventures in many lands. According to his own story Orton was never a respectable person. He, however, must have had some ability or he could not have humbugged so many people, some of them men and women of education, Sir Roger Tlohorn's mother among the rest. How much of his present confession is truth and how much invention it will be impossible to say. The story he tells, however, may have attractions for the lower class of the lovers of sensation. Strange as it may seem, there are persons still in England who look upon the claimant as an ill-used man who was ruined and discredited by a conspiracy composed of members of the aristocracy—with an h.

THE CITY.

Mr. HURSTON, superintendent of the electric light, had a large force of men at work yesterday making up the new apparatus for lighting the city with the new apparatus. By evening eighty of the lamps in the central portion of the city were ready, and were put in use. The improvement over the old system was very decided. Next week the dynamo from the old works will be removed to the new station, and by June evening will be in readiness to start on the strictly required from the makers of the new plant.

In Institute hall last evening visiting members of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. were given a welcome reception by the members of the society. There was a large attendance, Tacoma, Seattle, Port Townsend, Bainbridge, and many other cities being well represented. The early part of the reception was principally devoted to games, etc., but for the afternoon and evening an impromptu program of vocal and instrumental music was provided. The manner in which the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. societies entertain visiting brethren and sisters is a commendable one and is much appreciated by strangers in the city.

The June number of the Methodist Magazine, which completes the forty-first volume, is particularly strong in character studies. Among the persons treated are: "Painful Pleasures," "The Mystery of MacKey," "Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnes," "Dr. Dale, of Birmingham," and "The Doctor's Case, Adeline Schimmelman," and a sketch of the Rev. Sam. Freacher. The editor contributes a fully illustrated article on "Everyday Life in Bible Lands," which throws much light on the very many biblical allusions in the Bible. Secretary of the Astronomical Society of Toronto, has an excellent and popular paper on "The Ring System of Saturn." "The Candid Friend" is a clever story, full of Scotch humor, by the author of the "Skeptic Minister." "The Science of Life" is a stirring and eloquent paper by Ian MacLaren, author of that remarkable book, "Beside the Bonfire." With the forty-second volume a striking illustrated story by Annie S. Swan is begun.

FULLY two thousand excursionists arrived in Victoria from the continent yesterday. The steamer City of Exeter, from San Francisco, brought probably the biggest crowd. She arrived early in the afternoon, in plenty of time for her passengers to take in the regatta, and did not set sail until ten o'clock. She brought upwards of five hundred people, including the First Regiment band of Seattle, which made the trip over one of the special trips from Vancouver. The steamer Evangel made the trip from Seattle and Bellingham Bay. Crowds also arrived on the E. & N. and Victoria & Sidney trains during the day, and the regular passenger boats brought many of the excursionists. As passenger tickets for the excursions hold good until Monday there is a likelihood of many of the visitors remaining in the city until to-morrow night.

TORONTO and St. Catharines papers just to hand announce the death at the former city on the 16th inst., of Mr. William Gibbons, one of the pioneer residents of the Ontario Capital, at the age of 90 years. Says the St. Catharines Journal: "The deceased gentleman will be remembered by nearly everyone in this city where he lived for many years, conducting a private bank on Ontario street, a branch of which was subsequently opened at Brantford. Mr. Gibbons retired from active business life one of the foremost and successful of the large fortune, variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$125,000. The estate consists chiefly of Toronto realty on Jarvis street, Spadina and Denison avenues, besides depositories of the city of Brantford. Mr. Gibbons' eldest son, Mr. W. H. Gibbons, still resides in this city. Another son, Mr. George C. Gibbons, Q. C. of London, as well as one of the ablest civil lawyers of the Dominion, and a third Mr. John A. Gibbons of Toronto—of proprietary medicine, the grandson of the deceased, Mr. C. H. Gibbons, has for some years past been a resident of this city and a member of the COLONIST staff."

Heart Disease Healed in 30 Minutes. All cases of organic or symptomatic heart disease cured in 30 minutes and quickly cured by Dr. Agnew's Cure for Heart Disease. One dose convinces. Sold in Victoria by Deau & Co.

STYLES IN DRESS.

Spring Fashions as Indicated in the Recent Importations—Stoles and Skirts.

Recent importations indicate the spring styles. Embroidered batistes in the English eyelet hole style are among the season's novelties in cotton goods. These come by the yard, embroidered all over in wheel or flower designs, with scalloped edges or openwork insertion set above the hem. Still more elegant are robe dresses of various delicate shades, with three plaited ruffles of embroidered corn batiste set in a little distance apart, with a close insertion which matches the edge. The dominant note of dress trimming has been so long centered in the bodice that those skirts decorated from the hem almost to the waist are indeed an innovation.

Traffets silks are also to be popular again, and the new ones have more grounds, with larger flower designs than last season, and openwork embroidery is a part of their decoration. These embroidered silks combine nicely with the plain for waists or sleeves, or both. The pierced cloth brought out in the early fall was the forerunner of all this age for English embroidery, which is to be in evidence in all our summer goods. A pretty gown, recently illustrated in the New York Sun is of brown perforated cloth over a light shade of blue satin. Any woman accustomed to dressmaking can make one like it at home. The skirt is cut bell shape to avoid seams and is very full, while the bodice is quite plain, simply filled into a belt of black satin ribbon, which forms into a bow and ends in the back. The sleeves have full puffs of plain cloth and perforated cuffs, and the collar band is of black satin ribbon to match the belt. Skirts show no signs of decreasing in fullness, and the Parisians have invented so many devices for keeping them well distended that our English sisters are fearful that crinolines is not far distant. A contrasting color or material is displayed in many of the



ONE OF THE NEWEST GOWNS.

new skirts by opening them half way up the two front seams over the color and trimming the edges of the opening with beaded gimp. The new woollens make it appear that the crepe craze will in no wise diminish, and that crepe effects are also striven for in silks and poplins. Many new weaves are shown in the spring creations. A favorite silk material will be the dentelle, an all silk grenadine, in heavy, open pattern. Silks have larger figures, and the surface is more thickly strewn with flowers, vines and leaves. Autumn tints, in subdued tones, prevail on both black and colored grounds. There are irregular checks and cover cloths for those conservative women that cling to these materials for street gowns, and iridescent poplins in prismatic colors will find favor with many matrons for house gowns, making exceedingly handsome costumes trimmed with rich lace and jet.

Concerning sleeves come conflicting reports. One authority assures us that sleeves will be worn larger than ever this spring, but will drop more toward the elbow and be softer in effect. A foreign exchange, on the other hand, tells us that the voluminous sleeve seems about to be out down in its career of expansion. The Duchess of York have declared in favor of one of more modest proportions.

The newest colors are a blue shade of steel called "valkyrie," various shades of red of the American Beauty rose or coral, a pinkish yellow, gismond purple, the "blues" shades of blue and shades of emerald green.

Delicious Nut Creams. Filberts, almonds, hickory nuts, black walnuts, etc., may be used. Having picked out the meats and freed them from skin as far as possible—you should have a pint in all—they must be pounded with a little white egg to a paste. Make a custard with the yolks of 3 eggs, half an ounce of gelatin and a scant pint of milk. Stir and sweeten and cool as before and add the nutpaste, mixing carefully until smooth. Flavor and deepen the tint with caramel. Serve with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored slightly with rum or vanilla, and put to chill separately.

Things Women Want to Know. The semiannual season of "great bargains" is here. Crape effects or cloths with crinkled surfaces are the fashionable fabrics. Chiffons are used in greater profusion than ever.

Spring importations show striped changeable silks. The new laces which are being imported for summer use are in every varying shade and tint of cream from white to butter color.

The coming summer bonnet is to be a small, flat affair, worn well back on the head. Skirts show no signs of decrease in fullness.

Flowered taffeta ribbons and artificial flowers are to be features of summer. Among the novelties in neckgear is a sable collar band, with rosettes and long stole ends of lace on either side of the front.

HAPPY MEN AND WOMEN

Who Can Relish and Enjoy their Meals.

INDIGESTION AND ITS TERRORS.

PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND RESTORES PERFECT DIGESTIVE VIGOR.

Nature's Great Medicine Will Give You a Healthy and Natural Appetite, Pure Blood, a Clear Head and Sound Sleep.

The most miserable mortals in our community are those who are weighed down by obstinate and cruel indigestion. The digestive organs are all out of gear, and the sufferer is tormented every hour of the day. The greatest distress is experienced after eating; there is heaviness or weight in the pit of the stomach, almost continual headache, want of appetite, palpitation of the heart, sluggish and torpid bowels and constipation. The common cathartics and medicines of the day only aggravate the sufferer's troubles, and cause him to sink deeper in the mire of suffering and despondency. Nature's wondrous remedy, Paine's Celery Compound, is the only medicine now generally prescribed by the best physicians. It acts directly on the nerves, it cleanses the blood, and removes all obstructions and distressing matter from the digestive organs, and gives that perfect vigor of body that only the healthy can enjoy. After using Paine's Celery Compound, eating becomes a pleasure, sleep is natural and sound, and life is worth living. Mr. H. Gormack, of Halifax, N.S., who suffered for years, writes as follows: "It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to the value of Paine's Celery Compound. For a number of years, I have suffered greatly from indigestion and palpitation of the heart. It was perfect misery for me to go up stairs or up a hill, as my breath was so short and weak, and eating a meal was something I dreaded, as I suffered such agony afterwards. I could only get temporary relief from doctor's medicines and remedies. Last summer my heart troubled me so frequently, that I became weak and miserable—so miserable that I felt like a burden. I had heard a great deal of Celery Compound but had no idea it would benefit me in any way. At last I was persuaded to try it, and by the time the first bottle was used I was greatly benefited. I have used five bottles of the Compound, and say with truth, that no other medicine has ever given me such wonderful results. The palpitation of the heart has not troubled me for some months; I can now eat a hearty meal, and do not experience any pain afterwards. "Paine's Celery Compound cannot be too highly spoken of, and I trust all who suffer from the complaints which I have had, will use it without delay or fear, for I am certain that it will relieve great misery, and will soon be convinced that Celery Compound is the surest, safest, and best of remedies."

HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS
Splendid Assortment. Lowest Prices.
B. WILLIAMS & CO.
CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,
97 Johnson Street, Victoria

PLANET JR.
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS
Lawn Mowers, Lawn Rollers, Garden Hose, Garden Tools (All kinds), Garden Barrows.
FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.,
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and KIMLOOPS.

SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY.
TO THE EDITOR:—The public are just now being regaled with a local adaptation of Dickens' "wicked partner," who always stood in the way of the proper compensation of the employees of the firm. Scrutator was quite right in referring to Mr. Archer Martin's connection with the Province and his responsibility for what may appear in its columns; and Mr. Martin's letter to you, in which he tried to place upon Mr. Sothe and his manager the blame for the E. & N. Railway Co. and Mr. Prior, was cowardly and cowardly. The articles in the Province on the E. & N. management have been rude and coarse, and Mr. Martin being known as one of the editors, must bear his share of the odium which attaches to them. He cannot run with the Province here and hunt with the Danmuir hounds. I am not an admirer of Mr. Sothe and his management; but I think his conduct in maintaining silence when "Scrutator" reminded the Province people that they were deficient in politeness and plebeian in vulgarly was both discreet and manly. Victorians have not forgotten the conduct of Mr. Archer Martin two or three months ago at the Victoria theatre in rudely interrupting Sir Charles H. Tupper. Contrast the respectful demeanor of the audience that listened to Mr. Lainger at the market with the uproarious conduct of Mr. Martin at the theatre, and you will find the latter sadly deficient in those gentlemanly attributes which ought to distinguish a member of the learned profession which Mr. Martin certainly does not adorn. P.K.E.T.V.

J. F. Egan, the dynamiter, has been released. He reported himself to the Scotland Yard authorities on the 11th of last month. He was arrested with Hogan at Birmingham in 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to—Times, July 15, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COLIC, COLIC, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, ETC.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox physicians. Of course it would not be a very good medicine if it were not "supplied" in a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Etc.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Etc.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Etc.

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