

# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1892.

## THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The seventy-third birthday of Queen Victoria is being celebrated in every part of her wide dominions. Length of days and peace and prosperity have been vouchsafed to Queen Victoria. The Victorians are well, we venture to say, be regarded as the golden age of Great Britain's history.

Since our good Queen was born, the British nation has experienced many changes, and nearly all of them for the better. The British Empire has, in that time, grown wider, richer, more populous, more powerful, and more important. Seventy-three years of almost uninterrupted prosperity is a long period for any nation to enjoy.

It is, we know, the fashion to say that seventy years, or any other limited period, is a short time in the life of a nation. But the fashion is a thoughtless one. Seventy-three years is a large proportion of the life of any nation. It seems like a long time since Alfred the Saxon laid the foundation of Britain's greatness. But since his time, apparently so very remote, there have been scarcely fourteen periods of seventy-three years each. Those who trace their ancestry to the warriors who came in with William the Norman regard their families as of great antiquity, but when they are reminded that the period since the conquest is only a little more than eleven times the age of Queen Victoria, they see that they have not got so much to boast of on the score of antiquity after all, and also that seventy-three years is a pretty big slice out of the life of a nation. This will appear even more striking when we come to think that British constitutional freedom, as we have it today, had its beginning not more than three times seventy-three years back. Since the struggle between Charles the First and his Parliament began, barely three times seventy-three years have elapsed. Yet how much has been done for liberty in that time.

The Great Republic of this Continent will have to live some time yet and see many changes, no doubt, before it is twice seventy-three years old. Yet what transformations have been effected in that nation since it declared its independence. The intelligent reader, then, must see that seventy-three years is a large space in the life of a nation, and when he comes to consider what has been done in Great Britain and the other nations of the world since Queen Victoria first saw the light, he will not feel like undervaluing the importance, in a national sense, of that number of years.

Even in the fifty-five years since Queen Victoria ascended the throne very much has been done in Great Britain and her Dependencies, and very great changes have been wrought. During that time the whole system of colonial Government has been revolutionized. The Colonies are no longer under pupillage, and Colonists are no longer Britain's step-children, so to speak. Under Queen Victoria self-government has been extended to the colonies. And with self-government came self-reliance and self-importance. Of the latter some seem to think there is a little too much. But we are not of that number. We believe that not the least of the glories of Queen Victoria's reign is the transformation into self-governing and self-respecting communities, which, while they exercise the privilege, are more deeply and more ardently attached to the Mother Country than when they were held in leading-strings, and were perpetually looking to her for counsel and assistance. And there are indications that the union between Great Britain and her colonies will, before very long, be closer and more cordial than it is now. It says much for the wisdom and the beneficent nature of Queen Victoria's rule, that at the end of the fifty-fifth year of her reign, the tendency is towards a closer and more mutually helpful connection.

## OFF ITS GUARD.

The News-Advertiser evidently considers itself a master of irony, and an adept at sneering, but it forgets that those who delight in sarcasm often unwittingly betray their own want of principle and narrowness of mind. For instance, when our contemporary sneeringly speaks of "the height of magnanimity" to which the Colonist rises in its treatment of the Attorney-General, it shows very clearly that, in its opinion, a journal, in its treatment of public men and public subjects, should be actuated, mainly, if not solely, by personal considerations. This is the kind of journalism that the small-minded politicians, who control village newspapers, affect; but it is not the kind of journalism that men of sense, who know something of the world, approve.

The Advertiser evidently cannot understand why it is that the COLONIST does not abuse the Attorney-General in every issue. It pretends to believe that we are "magnanimous" because we continue to support the Government, of which Mr. Theodore Davis is a member. But it ought to know that there is no magnanimity about the matter. We do not lay claim to the possession of any unusual amount of generosity, but we hope that we are endowed with a little common sense. The COLONIST is published for the public, and we know that it would be both foolish and impertinent to chide our private and personal likes and dislikes, friendships and disagreements, on the

notice of the public. To do so would not be in accordance with either legitimate journalism or good taste, and this is why the course we have pursued with respect to the Attorney-General is not understood by the News-Advertiser. Our contemporary has, without knowing it, given the public a glimpse at its true inwardness.

## SURPRISED AND SHOCKED.

We are not surprised that the speech which Lord Salisbury delivered at Hastings, on the 19th inst., created a sensation in Great Britain. It required great moral courage in a British Premier to question the successful working of the free trade system. He knew that, when he spoke, of the disadvantage which his free trade policy placed Great Britain, in her dealings with foreign countries, that had adopted the protectionist system, he was arming his opponent with what might prove deadly weapons, to be used against him. No one knew better than he that to say one word against free trade had, for many years, been regarded as an unforgivable offence in a British public man. He knew that for expressing the views he gave utterance to he would be ridiculed, flouted and abused, not by his opponents alone, but by his friends and supporters. It must be remembered that, in England, party loyalty does not require a man to say "yes, and amen," to every assertion that a party leader makes. Men there do not hold their opinions so lightly as to renounce them at the bidding of any man, no matter how gifted he may be or how high his position. Lord Salisbury, no doubt, expected that his speech would be as severely criticised by the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists as it would be by Liberals, yet he made it all the same. And we do not wonder that he did so. He must have very frequently been annoyed in his dealings with protectionist governments to see, let them attack Great Britain as they might, and inflict what injury they could upon her commerce, the policy of the nation left him absolutely defenceless. He had nothing to offer them and he could not retaliate. All that Great Britain had to give in the way of trade advantages she gave voluntarily and freely, asking for nothing in return, and Lord Salisbury must have been provoked to find that the nations which received the greatest benefits from Britain's open market, treated her in matters of trade with the greatest illiberality. It was therefore no wonder that he said at Hastings:

"England only maintains the position which she occupies by the vast industries existing here, but danger is growing up. Foreign nations are adopting protection, excluding us from markets and trying to kill our trade. The important point is that while the nations are negotiating to obtain the reach of others' commercial favors, none are anxious about the favor of Great Britain who has stripped herself of the armor and weapons with which the battle is fought. The attitude which we have taken in regard to it is diametrically to the glorious and sacred doctrine of free trade, to levy duties on anybody for the sake of anything we get to them, may be noble, but is not businesslike. [Cheers.] If you intend holding your own in this conflict of tariffs, you must be prepared to refuse markets who refuse to open theirs to your markets. We complain most of the United States, and it so happens that the United States maintains and furnishes us with articles which are essential to the good of the people, and with raw materials which are essential to our manufactures. We cannot exclude either without serious injury to ourselves, but there are at present no means of import, such as wine, spirits, silk, gloves and lace from countries besides the United States, which are merely luxuries and of which diminished consumption could be risked to our neighbors. I expect to be excommunicated for propounding such a doctrine, but I am bound to say I think the free traders have got too far."

This passage must have taken the breath away from many of the ardent supporters of Lord Salisbury, with whom free trade is not only a principle, but, as Sir John Macdonald once told some of them to their faces, "a superstition." Many of them, no doubt, will while the hot fit is on them, feel like excommunicating the courageous Premier; but a large number will, no doubt, when they come to think over the matter coolly, find that Lord Salisbury had more and better reasons for what he said than they at first thought.

His Hastings speech will, certainly, alienate some supporters, and make him some enemies; but it will also gain him many friends. There are very many who, like Lord Salisbury, have come to the conclusion that it is not wise, in Great Britain, to keep on giving everything to her commercial rivals and enemies, and get nothing but injury and insult in return. Now that Lord Salisbury has directed the attention of the nation to the defenceless condition of its government in all trade negotiations, the number of those who see the wisdom of remaining in this position will be likely to increase. Whether on the eve of an election, it was prudent in the Premier to give the free traders of the nation such a severe shock, is a matter upon which he ought to be the best judge. From this distance, and with the knowledge we have of public opinion in Great Britain, his Hastings utterance appears to be plucky, but impolitic.

## PREMATURE REJOICING.

Some of the silver papers of the United States attach a great deal of importance to the countenance which the British Government has given to the international monetary conference. But they have no ground on which to congratulate themselves and their party. The consent given by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen was merely a matter of courtesy and complaisance. There are no people in the world who are less inclined to make changes in the currency than the British. They must be well convinced that a change is urgently needed, and that its effects will be sure to be beneficial before they will consent to its being made. As to

men giving the least aid and comfort to the men in the United States and elsewhere who are trying to give a fictitious value to silver, nothing is less probable. They are conservative and prudent in all that relates to money matters. They utterly despise and detest the unscientific experiments which the silver speculators of the west are trying to make. The British representatives at the conference will, no doubt, be found leading a determined opposition to the changes that are proposed on this side of the Atlantic. Such a revolutionary measure as the free coinage of silver is opposed to the principles and the methods of British economists, and those who advocate it need expect no assistance, direct or indirect, from British business men.

## HANGED AT LAST.

The world is well rid of Deeming. The wretch was not fit to live. He was nothing more than a dangerous brute in human form. He was without affection and without pity. He took the lives of his own wife and his own children with apparently as little scruple as an ordinary man would put a troublesome cat and her kittens out of the way. The manner in which he met his death shows that the mercantile had not even the poor virtue of physical courage. He had not pluck enough to look death in the face, when he himself was called upon to meet the grim King of Terrors. This is another proof that cruelty and courage do not go together. Men who would faint at the sight of blood, and timid women, who screamed when a mouse crossed their path, have met death a thousand times more heroically than this heartless monster, who could murder his innocent and helpless children in cold blood.

It is said that the man was insane. If to have a nature different from the vast majority of human beings is to be insane, Deeming was indeed insane. There can be no doubt that his moral and intellectual organization was abnormal. He did coolly and deliberately and without a touch of remorse what very few human beings could, under any circumstances, be tempted to do. But Deeming knew what he was about. He could reason and scheme and plan and dissemble. He seems never until the very last moment, when he was beside himself with fear, to have lost his presence of mind. He appears in fact to have had a better command of his faculties than most men of sound mind. No one who met him and conversed with him came to the conclusion that he was insane.

It does not appear certain that he was Jack the Ripper, but that wretch if he was not Deeming must be just such another as Deeming—a cruel, cold-hearted, blood-minded, monster who possessed brain power enough to devise means to hide his tracks and to evade his pursuers. We are almost sure that it was not Deeming, but the Ripper and Deeming are one and the same person, for it would be a relief to know that there are not two such murderous creatures in the world as Deeming and Jack the Ripper.

## A CORRUPT AGE.

A great deal is said in these days, and very properly, about parliamentary and official corruption. People are indignant when they see that men who have been elected to serve the public have used the positions to which they have been elevated to enrich themselves at the people's expense. It is humiliating to find that corruption extends to the constituencies, and that there are many electors in these days and in this country who set a money value on their votes, and who sell them to the highest bidder. The revelations of the election counts do not lead to the conclusion that Canadian politics are as clean as they might be. The number of elections that are voided on account of corrupt practices by principals and agents must convince everyone that the tone of political morality is not so high as it ought to be, and that there is in almost every part of the Dominion ample room for reformation.

But the political condition of the country, had as it is, is not without a parallel in the history of the people of Great Britain. There was a time, and that not so very long ago, when corruption in the British Parliament and the British constituencies. Many curious facts are related in an article on "Some Memorable Disolutions" in the May number of the Nineteenth Century, by G. Barnett Smith.

We are told in that article that in England, a little more than a hundred years ago, the buying and selling of constituencies were open and shameless. So bold did the corruptionists become that the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Oxford wrote to their members that they could be re-elected if they would pay \$37,500 to discharge the debts of the corporation. Men who would now be called millionaires, who had made fortunes in the East and West Indies, "baboons," regularly bought seats in Parliament for \$15,000, \$20,000, and \$25,000 apiece for them. The famous Lord Chesfield wanted to buy a seat for his son, and offered \$12,500 for it, but the agent laughed at him and said he could sell it for twice as much to one of the nabobs. The borough of Oxford and Sudbury publicly advertised itself for sale. The celebrated George Selwyn sold his borough of Ludgershall for \$45,000. In one constituency the voters ferried themselves into a syndicate, agreeing to sell their votes for a lump sum to the highest bidder and then divide the money among themselves. Because they had all things (political) in common, this syndicate irreverently called itself the "Christian Club."

The election expenses of members in those days were simply enormous. The expenses of Lord Milton and Mr. Laocelles in contesting Yorkshire amounted to \$200,000 sterling, or nearly a million dollars. The sum of \$24,000 was subscribed for the election of Mr. Wilberforce, but it was not expended. Lord Northampton, Halifax and Spencer contested Northampton. The electors in that contest must have had a high old time. They drank all the champagne at Lord Spencer's residence, and when they were offered claret refused to drink the sour stuff, and went off to Castle Ashby, Lord Northampton's seat, to try the quality of the wine there. The result of the poll at this election was remarkable. Although there were in the constituency only 930 electors, 1,149 votes were polled. Some of the electors evidently voted double as well as saw double. The expenses of the election and the petition for the election was contested—amounted to \$850,000.

But it was not the electors alone who were bribed in those days. Sir Robert Walpole, who was Prime Minister, was the champion of corruptionists. He is the British statesman to whom is attributed the saying, "Every man has his price." And it is well known that he acted upon the principle contained in the aphorism. In the election of 1734 he spent no less than \$20,000 of his private fortune. His very loyal supporters at the close of the session frequently received from him sums varying from \$500 to \$1,000. He at one time boasted that he carried a difficult measure through the House of Commons at an expense of only \$200. So general was corruption in those days, and so openly was it practiced, that Royalty itself did not escape the contamination. Writing to Lord North the King is represented as saying: "If the Duke of Northumberland requires some gold pills for the election it would be wrong not to satisfy him."

The people of Great Britain passed through that era of corruption without being completely demoralized. They, in fact, saw the injury corrupt practices were inflicting on the body politic, and they, by degrees, put an end to them. Very little is now heard of corruption in Great Britain. All its leading public men are literally above suspicion, and, owing to the rigid enforcement of good laws, bribery is almost, if not wholly, unknown in election contests. The knowledge of this should prove the lovers of honest government in Canada from despairing. What has been done in Great Britain can be done in Canada. Everything, however, depends upon the people themselves. If they really want purity in politics, they can, by continuous and earnest exertion, accomplish their purpose.

## AN IMPORTANT MISSION.

We learn that Lord Lothian, Secretary for Scotland, called the Provincial Government a few days ago urging the importance of the Premier's being present in London about the 15th of June, presumably in connection with the Crofter and Deep Sea Fisheries schemes. Accordingly the Hon. Mr. Robson, accompanied by Mrs. Robson and his private secretary, leave for the East on Thursday. Mr. Robson expects to remain in Ottawa a day or two and to be in New York on the 4th of next month, on which day one of the Ocean Steamship mails for Europe. We cannot expect that the Premier will succeed in making advantageous arrangements with both the British Government and the Commercial Company, and that having performed that good work to his own satisfaction and to the satisfaction of the people of this province, he will return home to take up his residence as our next Governor in Carey Castle. Mr. Robson has earned a rest, he deserves well of the people of British Columbia, and his elevation to the Governorship will, we feel quite sure, meet with their cordial approbation.

## BRITISH JUSTICE.

Some of the American newspapers admire the promptness with which justice is administered in Australia. The Deeming trial is striking evidence of the efficiency of the British justice system. Deeming was arrested on the 11th of March. The preliminary proceedings were thorough, and they were not hurried. He was brought to trial on the 28th of April, and convicted on the 2nd of May. He was sentenced on the 9th of the same month, and hanged on the 23rd. Everything was done that justice required. The trial was an eminently fair one. Deeming would not say with any approach to truth that he had not ample time in which to prepare his defence. Yet from the time of his arrest to the day of his execution, there were only seventy-three days.

The San Francisco Examiner contrasts this promptness with the dilatoriness and delay of American Courts of Justice. It instances the Goldenrod case. "Goldenrod shot and killed Mamie Keith on the afternoon of November 10th, 1886. After various delays, he was brought to trial February 21, 1887—102 days after the crime had been committed. A jury was secured March 8—thirty-four days after the beginning of the trial, and 137 days from the date of his crime." But the trial did not go on by any means speedily after this. Delay was made on one excuse and another and time wasted. There was, too, an appeal to the Supreme Court, which took up a great deal of time, and although Goldenrod's guilt was as clear as daylight, he was not hanged until September 14, 1888—674 days after he had murdered the girl.

"His victim," the Examiner says, "was a young school girl, and under such a system of justice as that of Australia or England, his trial would have taken two days, at most, and he would have been hanged inside of two months." Our San Francisco contemporary appears to be of opinion that the slow and uncertain administration of justice in the United States encourages crime. And it is, no doubt, right.

another, they will have an advantage in the election campaign which they will not fail to make the most of. "British fair play" is by no means an unmeaning phrase, and if the Liberals can prove to the British people that the Irish are not getting fair play, the effect at the polls will be sure to be injurious to the Government.

## THE FAIR SEX DISPARAGED.

A great deal has been said and written of late years about the higher education of women and this has naturally led to a comparison of the intellectual powers of the two sexes. The advocates of women's rights have maintained that woman is the intellectual equal of man and that the reason why she has not distinguished herself more in the field of intellectual exertion, is that man, taking advantage of his superior physical strength, and the social position which that superiority gave him, denied her the opportunities of mental culture to which she has a right. They also pointed to what woman has done both in ancient and modern times to prove that she is in no way the intellectual inferior of man. And these arguments have been practically effective. Colleges for women have been built and endowed, and professions and other intellectual occupations have been opened to women. The opportunities for improvement which the leaders of the women's rights movement demanded have been extended to woman and she is beginning to make a good use of them. There is less talk now than there used to be about the impropriety and the danger of women leaving their "natural sphere" and becoming man's competitor in the struggle for existence. We do not hear of her becoming "unsexed" and losing the beauty and the grace which make her so attractive.

But now when the battle for woman's rights is more than half won, and her claim to intellectual equality with man almost wholly conceded, an eminent physician comes along and tells us that physiologically woman is in both mind and body inferior to man as well as different from man. He, speaking as a physiologist, says that woman is not able to bear the mental strain necessary for close and continuous study, that if she does too much thinking she will become delicate in health and will lose her good looks. This old gentleman—the must be old—thrusts the woman who tries to cultivate her mind and to become as learned as the most erudite of the sterner sex, with loss of beauty and consequently with loss of power to please and attract the lords of creation. This is a dire threat, and we are afraid that it will be effective. What woman is there, no matter how stung-minded she is, who can bear the thought of being ugly and unattractive? If the choice is between her (and her baby's) good looks and her books, we are afraid the books will have to go.

Sir James Crichton Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy, is the gentleman who, before the Medical Society of London, has had the hardihood to declare that women are intellectually the inferiors of men, and that they are not fitted by nature to do hard and continuous brain work. He, of course, talks learnedly, as such men always talk, and he expects, no doubt, that everyone will take all he says for gospel. He in his address had the audacity to ask: "What will the next generation of English girls be like?" and his address contained the following passage, which ladies will denounce as coarse and impolite:—

"I saw a vision which has haunted me ever since. It was a score of sweet girl graduates from a celebrated college standing together in a group on the platform of a provincial railway station waiting for trains to carry them home at the end of the term. Sweet they were, I doubt not; most of them carried musical instruments, but they were not, upon the whole—well, not just—the 'fairest of the fair' to look upon. I am afraid I shall be called ribald and profane, but I should describe them as pockton-like girls, for many of them had a stooping gait and withered appearance, shrunken shanks and speckled on nose. Let us conserve the beauty of our English girls very jealously. I would rather they had remained ignorant of logarithms than that they lost a jot of it."

This is dreadful. But is it true? Is the study of the higher branches of learning by women calculated to produce the evils and deformities that Sir James Crichton Browne mentions and suggests. His pious exhortations with respect to the London newspapers, but we would like to hear that some other physician, equally learned and equally experienced, has to say upon the subject before we give implicit credit to all he says. Everyone knows that doctors differ on many very important subjects, and why not on this one as well as on other?

## BRITISH POLITICS.

Mr. Balfour's Irish Local Government Bill was never popular, either in the House of Commons or in the country. It was looked upon by men of both parties as a very unsatisfactory measure, and many proposed some means of strangling it in the early stages of its passage through the House of Commons. But in this, as in many other instances, the political prophets have shown that they are not at all far-sighted. The Bill has passed its second reading by a majority of 83. This large majority seems to have been wholly unexpected by both the friends of the Government and its opponents. A measure which has been so well received by the House and so strongly supported, must be carried through the Legislature.

The Opposition say that as a measure of self-government for Ireland, Mr. Balfour's Bill is a delusion, and that the points of difference between it and the County Councils Bill for England and Scotland, which the Government contemplate treating Ireland. If the Gladstonians can get the nation to believe that the Salisbury Government is treating Ireland badly, that it is making fun of one part of the country and fish of

another, they will have an advantage in the election campaign which they will not fail to make the most of. "British fair play" is by no means an unmeaning phrase, and if the Liberals can prove to the British people that the Irish are not getting fair play, the effect at the polls will be sure to be injurious to the Government.

Matters are getting pretty badly mixed in Great Britain just now. Mr. Gladstone's unsatisfactory reply to the non-conformist ministers, and his refusal to receive a deputation of workmen to bear what they had to say on the eight-hour question, must have the effect of lessening his popularity with two classes, the non-conformists and the workmen, on whom the Liberals depend for success; and Lord Salisbury's justification of resistance to authority, and his pronouncements against free trade cannot but lessen the confidence of the Tories and the Liberal Unionists in him and any Government which he may lead. The Tories have the highest respect for authority, and the Liberals with whom they are allied in their opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Policy of Home Rule for Ireland, to a man, bigotted free traders. Lord Salisbury has, therefore, shocked and offended the men of both sections of the party which he leads. He has been lectured by both the Standard and the Times. What effect his speeches will have on the coming election is hard to say. It seems so as that he has done a great deal to damage his party's prospects. The only consolation that the Government supporters can have is that Gladstone has, if possible, made greater mistakes.

## THE WRECK OF THE QUADRA.

The wreck of the Quadra is an unlooked for misfortune. It was only the other day that the Government steamer entered our harbor, spick-and-span new. We expected that there were many years of usefulness before her—that she would be engaged in services beneficial to the Province and to the Dominion. We indulged the hope that she would some day take part in a hydrographic survey of the coast. Instead of that hope being realized, we have to lament that it has been her fate to be a striking example of the bad effects which the neglect of such a survey is certain to bring about. If Captain Gaudin's chart had been a good one, the Quadra would, in all human probability, be to-day on her voyage to Behring Sea. We have the best evidence that Captain Gaudin was most prudent and careful, and that while the vessel was in the very act of running on the hidden rock he was using the lead. If the chart was one that could be depended upon, the steamer would have passed over the reef, on which she now lies stranded, in perfect safety.

We were, some time ago, informed by a very intelligent shipmaster that the charts of the northern coast of the province were not to be depended upon, and that if he had navigated the ship under his command according to his chart he would, on entering one of the harbors of that part of the coast, have most certainly wrecked his vessel. We trust that the Government will take warning by the disaster to the Quadra and have the coast and the waters of the province surveyed with the least possible delay. The trade along the north coast is already considerable, and it is certain to expand greatly in the next few years. Ships should not be forced to run unnecessary risks. It can easily be seen that the want of a thorough hydrographic survey will materially retard the development of the trade of this province, as well as be the cause of such wrecks as that of the Government steamer.

## THE AMERICAN APPOINTMENTS.

The United States Government has evidently determined that it shall lose nothing in the Behring Sea arbitration case for want of able representatives and skillful counsel. This is what the San Francisco Examiner of the 21st, says on the subject:—

"The selection of the representatives of the United States on the Board of Behring Arbitration, announced from Washington, has been judicious. Justice John M. Harlan, of the Supreme Court, and Senator John W. Morgan, of Alabama, will be the two American members, and, with ex-Minister Foster, will have charge of the case of the United States.

"The counsel for the United States is to be ex-Minister Phelps, J. C. Carter, of the New York bar, and Judge H. W. Blodgett, of the Federal District Court for the Chicago district. This should enable the United States to make the most of the technicalities of the case. The duties of Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan will be judicial more than those of advocate, as they will have a vote in the arbitration court, but they will have charge of the preparation of the case before the court meets.

"The President has properly ignored partisanship in selecting the men for this important task. Senator Morgan is one of the recognized authorities on law in the country.

"The United States will not suffer from want of legal acumen in the representative body. There appears to be some apprehension that it is not prepared with the evidence in matters of fact."

It is to be hoped that the British Government will be equally careful in the choice of arbitrators and in the selection of counsel.

## SUCCESSFUL AGAIN.

Victoria is justly famed for the skill and good taste with which it manages its celebrations. The visitor who attends a fête in Victoria is sure to see a great deal to give him pleasure with very little to annoy or disappoint him. The citizens are civil, attentive and obliging. Wherever the pleasure-seeker goes good humor prevails, and he is well treated.

The good order that was observed in the streets and on the grounds where the sports were carried on was indeed remarkable.

The absence of drunkenness must strike the stranger as surprising. The saloons were all open, and, no doubt, a good deal of liquor was drunk, but there were very few indeed who showed that they were in the slightest degree under its influence. The good behavior of the crowd who assembled to see the illuminations and the fireworks on Beacon Hill was particularly remarkable. The utmost decorum was observed everywhere. No one took advantage of the darkness to make noisy or unpleasant demonstrations. There are evidently no hoodlums in Victoria, or if there are, they are happily on all festive occasions under a restraint which is as effective as it is wholesome.

The different managing committees deserve the greatest credit for the very effective way in which they performed their duties and are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts. Mayor Beaven, of the honors of the city with a cordiality and a heartiness which showed that he is a truly representative Victorian. He as Mayor of the city has good reason to be proud of the unqualified success of the Queen's Birthday Celebration of 1892.

## OPPOSED TO PERSECUTION.

The enemies of the Emperor of Germany are never tired of attacking him. They say all sorts of ill-natured things about him, they would like the world to believe that he is in a most precarious state of health, and that he is on the verge of insanity. Yet in spite of the reports and stories that are put in circulation we find that when the time for action comes the Emperor is sure to do the right thing.

There is a party in Germany who hate the Jews with a bitter hatred. The members of this party, if they had their way, would drive every man of Hebrew extraction out of the country. They would enact anti-Semitic laws and they would ordain anti-Semitic social rules and regulations. They would make those Jews whom they could not drive out of the country social outcasts. The Emperor is opposed to the ill-treatment of the Jews no matter what shape it may take. At Berlin, the other day speaking of an inflammatory anti-Semitic publication he said to General Von Kallenberg:

"The time has come for disciplining these men who are dividing my people into hostile camps. They are enemies of the Empire. As a united people we are unconquerable, but we are threatened by the Social Democrats and the Anti-Semitic party. I do not recognize Jews and Gentiles among Germans, and my subjects must also ignore the distinction. The Jews have been good friends of former rulers of Germany, and they give us their money in peace and their blood in war. They are, moreover, loyal to me. What more can I ask? The present opportunity to crush their defamers should not be neglected. I intend to have the guilty ones receive their deserts."

The Emperor's strong disapproval of all anti-Semitic agitation and expressions of opinion in the army has been communicated to officers of the Berlin garrison and members of the Reichstag. The ruler who talks in this way, and who carries out the views he expresses, deserves the respect and the affection of his subjects. It will be very singular if his expression of determination to use his authority and his influence to keep his people really united, does not gain for him many warm friends, not only in Europe, but all over the world. This disposition to persecute the Jews is a legacy left to Christian nations from a dark and a barbarous age. Though professedly in the interests of Christianity, it is in diametrical opposition to the fundamental principles of Christianity. The Emperor, who the Emperor William sets his face against it, he shows that he possesses not only a liberal mind, but is, in his way of treating the Jews, imbued with the spirit of true Christianity.

## BIRTH.

CHURCH.—In this city, on May 18th, the wife of J. E. Church, of a son.

ISLACK.—On the 21st inst., at 60 Menzies street, the wife of J. Isaacs, of a daughter.

## MARRIED.

CLARK-GILMORE.—On the 23rd inst., at the Goldenrod House, by Rev. J. D. MacLellan, Mr. Robert Clark, merchant, Vancouver, to Miss Frances Gilmore.

## DIED.

WOOD.—At the Royal Jubilee Hospital in this city, on the 19th inst., Frederick Wood, a native of St. Leonard, Province of Quebec, aged 75 years.

KELLY.—In this city, on May 18th, Joseph Kelly, a native of Wexford county, Ireland, aged 72 years.

NEWMAN.—In this city, on the 25th inst., of pneumonia, Anne, the beloved wife of Mr. John Newman, a native of Somersetshire, England, aged 38 years.

# The Cure For

Scrofula was once supposed to be the touch of royalty. To-day, many grateful people know that the "sovereign remedy" is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This powerful alternative extricates "the evil" by thoroughly eliminating all the morbid humors from the blood. Consumption, catarrh, and various other physical as well as mental maladies, have their origin in

## SCROFULA

When hereditary, this disease manifests itself in childhood by glandular swellings, running sores, swollen joints, and general feebleness of body. Administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla on appearance of the first symptoms. My little girl was troubled with a painful scrofulous swelling under one of her arms. The physician being unable to effect a cure, I gave her one bottle of

# Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and the swelling disappeared."—W. F. Kennedy, McFarland's, Va.

"I was cured of scrofula by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—J. C. Berry, Deerfield, Ill.

"I was so afflicted with a sore hand for over two years. Being assured the case was scrofula, I took six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was cured."—H. Hinkins, Riverton, Neb.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Cures others, will cure you

## THAT

The Belle of St. Quebec—St. Hil

Monsignor O'Rel Methodist M of U

QUEBEC, May 27.—The Belle of St. Anne, which arrived here the night before last, is a fine vessel, yet except Cardinal's yacht, she is the only one of her kind in the harbor. She is a fine vessel, yet except Cardinal's yacht, she is the only one of her kind in the harbor. She is a fine vessel, yet except Cardinal's yacht, she is the only one of her kind in the harbor.

## OPPOSED TO PERSECUTION.

The enemies of the Emperor of Germany are never tired of attacking him. They say all sorts of ill-natured things about him, they would like the world to believe that he is in a most precarious state of health, and that he is on the verge of insanity. Yet in spite of the reports and stories that are put in circulation we find that when the time for action comes the Emperor is sure to do the right thing.

There is a party in Germany who hate the Jews with a bitter hatred. The members of this party, if they had their way, would drive every man of Hebrew extraction out of the country. They would enact anti-Semitic laws and they would ordain anti-Semitic social rules and regulations. They would make those Jews whom they could not drive out of the country social outcasts. The Emperor is opposed to the ill-treatment of the Jews no matter what shape it may take. At Berlin, the other day speaking of an inflammatory anti-Semitic publication he said to General Von Kallenberg:

"The time has come for disciplining these men who are dividing my people into hostile camps. They are enemies of the Empire. As a united people we are unconquerable, but we are threatened by the Social Democrats and the Anti-Semitic party. I do not recognize Jews and Gentiles among Germans, and my subjects must also ignore the distinction. The Jews have been good friends of former rulers of Germany, and they give us their money in peace and their blood in war. They are, moreover, loyal to me. What more can I ask? The present opportunity to crush their defamers should not be neglected. I intend to have the guilty ones receive their deserts."

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