

# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1893.

## THE EXTRA SESSION.

The President of the United States has convened Congress at an earlier date than was expected. He had intimated a short time ago that Congress would be called to meet some day in September. He had, by assurance that the Government would meet its demands in gold, allayed the fears of the commercial men of the United States, and, no doubt, averted a panic. But he found that in spite of all his efforts, confidence was not re-established. Difficulties and embarrassments were becoming more numerous and more serious, so as a last resort he has called the representatives of the people together to take such measures as in their wisdom they may deem fit to restore confidence and avert disaster.

The wording of the proclamation sounds somewhat discordantly in British ears. It is not usual for the Head of the Executive, either in Great Britain or in a British dependency, to cast reflections on the laws or the executive acts of a previous administration. However much that administration may have been to blame, a dignified reticence as to its errors and shortcomings is observed in all the utterances of the sovereign or the sovereign's representative. But we find President Cleveland condemning, in the plainest terms, in a state document of the greatest importance, both the legislative and the executive acts of a previous administration. He says, in the preamble to the proclamation, that his reason for issuing it is because "the present perilous condition is largely the result of the financial policy which the executive branch of the Government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by Congress." It strikes us forcibly that it would be impossible to find in a British state document a statement having the most distant resemblance to the one we have quoted. In fact, reads more like an election card than a proclamation issued by the first magistrate of a powerful nation. The wording of the proclamation may be a matter of taste, but we must say that British reticence on such occasions seems to us in every way preferable to American outspokenness.

There can, we think, be no question as to the necessity of the proclamation. The situation in the United States is critical. There is evidently danger ahead, and not far ahead. The President has gone as far as his powers permit to prevent the disaster which almost every one sees imminent. It is his opinion, as well as the opinion of many of the most intelligent and far-seeing men in the United States, that Congress alone can find a remedy for the evils that are apprehended. He has therefore called a meeting of Congress at almost the earliest day possible.

The law which the President stigmatizes as "unwise" is no doubt the Sherman law. That law requires the Government to purchase every month a large quantity of silver bullion. This bullion is kept by the Government idle, and the paper issued against it must be paid in gold, or, it is believed, commercial disorder will ensue. What the American bankers and many others want is the repeal of this law. They say if the Government stops buying silver bullion, the Treasury will be restored, and there will be no danger of flooding the country with silver that is already greatly depreciated and is in danger of still further depreciation.

By convening Congress President Cleveland divests himself of all responsibility in the matter. It is the function of Congress to repeal laws. The President cannot do this, neither can he, without special power from Congress, suspend their operation. When Congress meets the whole responsibility of the continuation of the Sherman law will rest upon it.

It is just possible that a majority of that body will not see the matter in the same light as the President does. Those who compose it may believe that the bankers and capitalists and public creditors are needlessly alarmed, or that they clamor for the repeal of the Sherman law from selfish motives. They may be convinced that the apprehensions of these people are groundless, and that the good of the State requires that the Sherman law be continued in operation. If Congress comes to this conclusion, the President will, like the rest of the citizens of the United States, have to bow to its decision and to abide by the result, whatever it may be. The belief, however, is pretty general that Congress will repeal the silver law. The matter has been thoroughly discussed by the American press, and the members both of the House of Representatives and the Senate have been canvassed. Some members have freely declared their intention to vote one way or the other. Some have expressed themselves doubtful as to the course they shall take, while a majority have given no answer to the questions put to them.

The publication of the proclamation has been followed by good results. People are more hopeful, and confidence is to a certain degree restored.

## A TARIFF REFORM SCHEME.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, the well-known American publicist and statistician, has published a scheme of tariff reform, which will enable the American Legislature to lower the tariff materially in some directions, and at the same time raise revenue enough to carry on the business of the country. Mr. Atkinson's ideal is evidently free trade as it has been established in Great Britain. It will take some years for his reforms to make the United States tariff as short and as simple as that of Great Britain, but he hopes by paring and pruning pro-

cesses, applied in different directions, to arrive at that result in a comparatively short time—that is, if the American people will allow him.

He calculates that he can raise \$195,000,000 from taxes and duties on spirits, beer, wines and tobacco. He expects, in 1894, that he can obtain \$98,000,000 by an excise tax on spirits, \$35,000,000 on beer at the present rate, and \$35,000,000 on tobacco. Then on imported spirits, beer and wines, he will get \$12,000,000, and on imported tobacco \$15,000,000. These imposts on strong drink and tobacco, he shows, will be sufficient to pay the expense of the civil service, the army, the navy, and the Indian department, and have some twenty-six millions to the good. One may get a pretty fair idea of the quantity of beer consumed in the United States when he learns that, according to Mr. Atkinson's calculation, at the present rate of consumption, a tax of four-fifths of a cent on every half pint of beer drunk would "make it feasible to put about one half of all the articles named in the present tariff into the free list." But he does not contemplate this change; he just wants to show the world what a tax of less than half a cent on every tumbler of beer would produce.

Mr. Atkinson would place a large number of articles on the free list, among which are wool, ores, scrap-iron, coal, stone, lumber, paints, colors, oils. The duties he would thus cut off amount, under the present tariff, to \$29,812,601. After making this large reduction, according to Mr. Atkinson's scheme, "the revenue from dutiable articles will then suffice at the present rates to meet the maximum pension roll. The present rates of duty may then be reduced in order to increase the revenue, and this increase will constitute a surplus."

From this we see it is proposed that the present rates of duty be levied on the great bulk of the imports of the United States, and that increased duties on spirits, beer and tobacco will make up for what is taken of articles of food and the raw materials of manufacture.

Of course all this is theoretical. Mr. Atkinson's scheme of tariff reform may or may not foreshadow the changes which the Democrats will, to fulfil their election promise, make when Congress meets in regular session. But it shows the American people that tariff reform, even that proposed by an ardent free trader, is very far from being free trade.

## THE REASON WHY.

There are some who find it difficult to understand why so many Americans are eager for the repeal of the Sherman law. The United States Government, they say, is rich, if its gold is getting scarce it has tons upon tons of silver in its vaults. What objection can there be to redeeming the Treasury notes with silver? This is exactly where the difficulty lies. The people do not want the silver. The silver dollar is not worth one hundred cents, or anything like it, and the creditor who gets paid in silver dollars does not get nearly as much as he is due. If silver dollars worth seventy cents are allowed to take the place of gold dollars worth one hundred cents, no one will be foolish enough to pay his debts in gold unless he is specially bound by contract to do so, and, consequently, gold will disappear almost altogether from circulation. The only money left will be of silver and paper. This change, it is said, would be attended by wide-spread commercial disaster. Thousands would be ruined, and commerce in the United States would have to be built up anew on another basis. It is the fear of this change and its attendant consequences that is causing restlessness and distrust in the United States, and the apprehension that it may soon be brought about is what makes so many of our neighbors nervous when they see the Government's gold reserve diminishing. It is more than likely that the danger is greatly magnified by timid capitalists and business men, but timidity and distrust, when they become general, even when there are good grounds for them, create any amount of trouble in the commercial world.

## "NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS."

The Times seems to think it strange that any Canadian should be proud of being a British subject, or that he should hope to see the day when a native Canadian would consider that he owes the British Empire as loyal and as fervid an allegiance as a native of the State of Maine owes the United States. According to our contemporary the greater does not include the less. Scotchmen love Scotland and are proud of "the land of brown heath and haggis wood;" their love of country and pride of race are, in fact, proverbial, yet the Scotchman, intensely Scotch as he is, knows that the interests of the nation are paramount. He does not think and believe that Scotland must be first and the Empire afterwards; and if Lord Rosebery or the Duke of Argyll, or any Scotch statesman, expressed himself as Mr. Laurier did the other day, at the Ottawa convention, he would be scouted and ridiculed by every intelligent and patriotic Scotchman in the Three Kingdoms.

It is not possible that Canada may be something like the same relation to the Empire that Scotland does, and that the Canadian's loyalty shall be of the same nature and quality as the Scotchman's? The Scotchman's love of Scotland never stands in the way of his duty as a British subject, neither should a Canadian's love of Canada prevent his being as loyal to the British Crown as any native of England, Scotland, Wales or Ireland.

We readily admit that the British citizenship of the Canadian is not so complete as that of the Scotchman, but it should be the object of every intelligent and loyal Canadian to make it so. The difference is

not so great as some Canadians imagine. The people of Great Britain are as the free citizens of Canada as well as their kindred, and the difference between the British subject in Canada and the British subject in Great Britain is becoming less and less as time advances; we trust that the day in which their identity of citizenship will be complete, is not far off.

Our contemporary believes that we are in some way to blame for not sympathizing with the aspirations of those who sigh for Canadian independence. We believe that Canadian independence is not feasible and not desirable, if feasible. For our part we would far rather be a citizen of the Empire of Great Britain than a citizen of a puny Canadian Republic, which held its independence on the sufferance of the United States. The last person who has declared that independence for Canada is but another name for annexation, is Mr. Edward Fawcett, who, not long ago, was the oracle of the Liberal party in Canada. And he is doubtless right, and those Canadians who are trying to work up enthusiasm for Canadian independence, are either the dupes of schemers like Fawcett, or men who are much more ready to be carried away by sentiment than they are to be convinced by sound argument.

## MORE NEGLECT.

It is no wonder that Chief Deasy is urgent in his representation of the needs of the fire department. Yet his letter in which he says that the "eastern section of the city and James Bay depend upon Providence to save them from fire" has been in the hands of the Mayor for nearly a month without being as much as submitted to the Council. Such neglect and apathy are simply marvellous.

The Chief also informs the Mayor and Fire Warden that the water supply is most defective. A month ago the water gauge in the City hall showed a pressure of only twenty-two pounds, which is not sufficient to throw a one-inch stream direct from the hydrant into the upper window of a three story building. This is a very serious defect indeed. If it is not possible to get a greater pressure than this, the sooner the Corporation takes measures to increase and improve the water supply the better. But it seems hopeless to expect the present Council to do anything in the way of improvement. Its members are expert in the arts of delay and postponement, and appear to excel in nothing else, except, perhaps, wrangling and disputing about matters of little or no importance. The condition of the city's water supply, both as to quality and pressure, affects the citizens seriously. It is known to be bad as regards both, yet the City Council look on as indifferently as if its improvement was no concern of theirs. Such apathy may suit the authorities of a Turkish village, but it does not become the corporation of a Canadian city in the nineteenth century.

## A REASONABLE REQUEST.

It is not surprising that the Sewerage Commissioners considered it due to themselves and to the City Engineer to write a letter to the City Council asking them to cause the investigation asked for by Mr. Mohun to be made. They very naturally concluded that the reflections so profusely cast upon the City Engineer by some members of the Council "necessarily impute mismanagement, if nothing worse, to them. If they have allowed the City Engineer to neglect his duty and to slough his work, as was more than intimated by these Councilors over and over again, they cannot be clear of blame. It is surprising that the "certain aldermen" to whom they refer do not see that they are bound in honor either to cause an inquiry to be made into the manner in which the Sewerage Commissioners and the City Engineer performed their duties, or to publicly retract what they have said to their disparagement. Alderman Baker, when he said on Monday evening that "I never accused Mr. Mohun of doing anything wrong, nor did I ever attack his character," virtually took back all that he may have said against Mr. Mohun. Alderman Baker is surely able to distinguish between fair and legitimate criticism of an official's acts and remarks that are calculated to affect his private and professional character injuriously. The statements made by "certain aldermen" are considered by the Sewerage Commissioners "unwarrantable" and reflect upon the "integrity and professional skill of the engineer," and it is very singular, indeed, if the men who made them were so obtuse as not to be aware of their true nature. It may be that in the opinion of those "certain aldermen" they are privileged to say what they please about city officials, without anyone having a right to call them to account. They are his masters, he is their servant, and it may be that they consider that masters can say what they please to their servants and about their servants, and that it is their duty to listen in silence and to submit to all patiently and submissively.

It is surprising to see what lofty ideas some men have of their power when they are elevated to positions of authority. But if the "certain aldermen" had inquired, they would have found that civic and other servants have rights, and one of those rights is to be treated with courtesy. Justice, too, is their due. No one, not even an alderman, has the right to blame them when they have committed no fault, or to impute, directly or indirectly, dishonest motives to them without being in a position to prove the truth of their accusations. The Sewerage Commissioners, therefore, when they requested that the investigation asked for by Mr. Mohun be made, pointed out to those "certain aldermen" their plain duty, and when they refused to institute such an investigation, they in effect confessed that there were no grounds for the

imputations which they had cast upon Mr. Mohun directly and upon the Sewerage Commissioners indirectly, and consequently. The position of these aldermen is not an enviable one from any point of view. It is to be hoped that they have learned a lesson that will be of benefit in the future, and that they will not again prefer accusations against a public servant or any one else, which, when proof is demanded by the party aggrieved, they cannot venture even to attempt to make good.

## PROMPTLY EXPOSED.

Mr. J. Israel Tarte, M.P., who spouted at the Liberal Convention on the Manitoba school question, has caught a Tartar. In his speech he gave his version of the connection of the Government with that question, putting the Dominion Ministers, as he considered, in the wrong and doing them all the harm in his power. He made free use of the name of Archbishop Tache. His statements, as it turns out, were lacking in the essential element, and His Grace lost no time in exposing Mr. Tarte's untruthfulness. In a letter to the Winnipeg Free Press he denies the sharp Frenchman's statements categorically as follows:

If I rightly understand the preceding question, I am bound to answer as follows: 1. That on the occasion of the election of 1891, the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, in the name of the Federal Government, entered into negotiations with me in Montreal.

That it was agreed that the Government would not disallow the Manitoba School Act, because it might injure Sir John with the Tory element.

3. That in return for such a concession on the part of the Government, Sir John, the Government itself would take in its own hands the case of the Catholic schools, should the decision of the courts be adverse to the interests of the minority.

4. That this agreement between the Government and myself was put into writing; that the report of Sir John Thompson was drawn in conformity with such agreements; that the Government promised to give public and formal guarantees which would be the solemn confirmation of the agreement then concluded.

Well, sir, if that is what you have said or intended to say in the speech and writing mentioned above, I regret to say that there is not a word of truth therein. I regret to contradict you, I regret to repeat by contract and after all, why have you stated, why do you repeat statements so untrue and so unfounded?

1. Neither Mr. Chapleau, nor anybody else ever entered into negotiations with me, in the name of the Federal Government, with regard to the Manitoba schools. Please remark my affirmation, it is explicit. No one, directly or indirectly, by word or writing, by telegraph or by telephone, ever entered into negotiations with me, in the name of the Government, on the school question. I am sure, sir, that you yourself will be so much the more zealous in defending our rights, that against your knowledge, I am sure, false assertions fell from your lips and you put them into circulation. The forward part of the ship was grounded and the stern awash, but it is not thought the damage would be extensive.

A dispatch from Hankow to the Japan Advertiser states that the United States warship, *Monaghan*, which arrived at Sunday Island, between Ichang and Hankow, last night, was held up by a gale, and the forward part of the ship was grounded and the stern awash, but it is not thought the damage would be extensive.

A United States dispatch of June 21 states that an outbreak of smallpox has occurred there, ten cases having been reported. Captain Parr, of H.M.S. Porpoise, has received the consent of Admiral Sir Edmond Lyons, who is in command here, to a handsome piece of plate, presented by the P. & O. Company as a token of their appreciation of services rendered by the passenger ship *Monaghan*, which was lost on Sunday Island, Pecosado, October 10, 1892.

The financial depression which now seems to overtake the world, is severely felt in Japan. The bankers there are alleged to have plenty of money lying idle, but they are conservative and will not let it go. All the bankers have reduced the rate of interest to depositions, and the Bank of Japan has decided to pay no interest on money above the amount of \$100,000, deposited by one person. Those who have money want to hoard it in the banks, and the banks are unwilling to pay the interest on the deposits for the cash which they have it are unwilling to avail themselves of.

In the event of necessity arising, says the Bangkok Times, it is understood that H.B.M. gunboat *Swift* would afford protection to German as well as British residents here, as the German government do not consider the occasion so serious as to warrant the dispatch of a vessel to Bangkok.

A note from the Yokohama report a serious conflict between some piratical craft and gunboats at a place midway between Shaochow and Canton. It appears that on the 30th ult., while three gunboats belonging to the British navy were escorting two boats laden with rice, a schooner of \$40,000 belonging to the Hoihow Linkin Customs on their way to Canton, they were attacked by a numerous fleet of pirates numbering in all about one hundred men, and after a desperate fight, during which the Governor's gunboat was nearly killed and sunk, the pirates made away with their booty. The reason given for the inability of the gunboats to protect their convoy was that they were all aground at the point where they had anchored for the night, and the pirates being in shallow-bottomed boats manoeuvred effectively around the gunboats, which being completely raked fore and aft, were compelled at last to strike their colors, and there was a general cry of *savez-vous*, leaving the pirates on the spot.

Complaint is made that there are not more connections with the sewers than there are. As the flush tanks are not constructed, it is a mercy that the connections are so few. The flush tanks should have been made in working order as soon as the first house was connected with the sewers. The Sewerage Commissioners very properly say that "neglect of these essential conditions to success will inevitably result in the accumulation of sewer gas which, sooner or later, will find its way into dwellings and cause an outbreak of typhoid, diphtheria or other disease, for which the public will be justified in holding you responsible."

Will the City Council disregard this earnest and timely warning? Are they so dead to all sense of duty as to expose the citizens, old and young, to such a frightful risk, when the means of avoiding it are pointed out to them? Why this necessary work has been neglected so long must be beyond the comprehension of all prudent and intelligent men. There can be no doubt that the necessity of constructing the flush tanks has been represented to them long ago. Why have they paid no attention to the advice and warnings of the men who were alive to their importance? It seems that there is a faction in the Council who are nothing for either the health or the convenience of the citizens.

## CANADIAN CHEESE.

Canadian cheese bears the palm at the Chicago Exhibition, both for size and quality. The mammoth cheese from Ontario has no competitor worth mentioning, and the Canadian exhibit, as a whole, has won 126 of the 135 medals awarded. This is encouraging, for cheese has become one of the staple exports of Canada. It has risen rapidly into importance, and has found favor with the best judges of cheese in the world. Canadian cheese is largely consumed in England, and what the English do not know about cheese, is hardly worth knowing.

## ENCOURAGING.

The latest statement of Canada's foreign trade policy is exceedingly encouraging: The imports for the 11 months of the fiscal year 1892-3 amount to \$109,462,587, a gain of \$10,161,682 over the same period in the previous year. The exports for the 11 months amount to \$101,815,370, an increase of \$5,208,959 over last year. This great expansion in exports is most gratifying. It marks the operations of recent months of the month because May's exports amount to \$3,277,788, an increase of \$1,107,150 over May, 1892. This fine statement bears out exactly the encouraging addresses of leading Canadian bankers.

An Important Proposition Now Being Considered—Japanese Quarantine Methods.

U.S.S. Monocacy Ashore on Sunday Island—Presentation to Captain Parr of H.M.S. Porpoise.

About the most important news brought across the Pacific for a long time came yesterday on the C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Japan*, but unfortunately there is a lack of detail which makes it unsatisfactory. This much is known, however, that the Chinese government is negotiating a treaty with Brazil, by which large numbers of Chinese are to be sent to that South American state on terms which provide for some state aid. This means that Chinese coming to British Columbia and the United States will, should the treaty be completed, be fewer. So far had negotiations gone that the Brazilian Government had sent an embassy to Peking to complete the document, and by next steamer more definite news may be expected.

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## THE CITY.

From the DAILY COLONIST, July 4.

THE members of the local society of True Believers enjoyed a Dominion Day picnic at Foul Bay.

THE examinations for teachers' certificates begin this morning at the High School building. There will be a large number of candidates writing here.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH has not yet been re-opened. The organ was addressed to subscribers in the matter having been given too late to allow of the subject being dealt with at the recent meeting of the Synod.

A LARGE run of oolich salmon took place in Plummer Pass on Saturday and Sunday, and local fishermen were on hand making big hauls. The High School, Mr. Henry Georgeson, made a catch of seventeen fish in an hour, with only the use of a spoon bait.

ON and after yesterday the postage rate to Newfoundland is reduced to three cents per ounce. Newspapers from the offices of publication in Newfoundland will enjoy the same exemption from postage as if addressed to subscribers in Canada.

THE Sons of Erin picnic on the Caledonia grounds on Saturday was not the financial success anticipated, and it became a question as to whether the receipts would be sufficient to pay all expenses. However, satisfactory arrangements in this respect have been made and there will be no loss.

SERGEANT WALKER, of the city police, on Sunday last arrested a bandman named William Maxwell, of H.M.S. Royal Arthur, who was wanted for desertion, and handed him over to the naval authorities. Maxwell's defence is that he had obtained permission to play the Dominion Day engagement with the City band, and had taken off his uniform for this purpose only.

AT St. Barnabas church last evening Mr. Herbert Stanton, registrar of Nanaimo District, was married to Miss Agnes Jamieson, daughter of Mr. Jamieson, of Victoria, by Rev. G. W. Taylor. The wedding was a quiet one, only a very few intimate friends being present. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton leave for the coast tomorrow for Nanaimo, followed by the best wishes of many friends.

THESE will be no formal vacation at the Conservatory of Music this summer, as Miss Adams has decided to continue the course of studies, both vocal and instrumental, throughout the season. In the former branch, Mrs. Laird's contract having expired, her position will be filled by a thoroughly qualified teacher, capable of teaching sight singing and giving piano lessons.

IN the Provincial court yesterday afternoon, before Farquhar Macrae, S.M., Joseph Baptiste, of Sooke, was charged with assault, and the complainant asked that he be bound over to keep the peace. The assault charge was not proceeded with, the prisoner being bound over in two sureties of \$125 each and himself in \$250. S.erry Mills prosecuted; Lindley Cress for the defence.

NO. 4 BATTERY attended, last night, their regular weekly drill, under the command of Capt. W. B. Smallfield. After dismissing, Corporal Thomas, on behalf of the battery, read a presentation address to Sergeant-Major P. H. Babbs, Sergeant F. E. Smith, and a beautiful engraved gold badge each, after which the Sergeant-Major gave a rousing speech, the boys taking him on their shoulders round the city market and singing "For He's a Jolly Good fellow."

A JOINT committee meeting of Far West and Sunset lodges and the U. R. Knights of Pythias, was held last night, when arrangements were made for an excursion to Seattle by the Islander on Saturday, July 15. Invitations to participate will be sent by mail to the members of the committee, who were appointed as follows: Printing—Ed. Leason, A. Hall and H. Hobbs. Transportation—H. Behnen, F. Gouge and E. Ketter. Music—J. P. Smith and W. Bewick.

IN anticipation of an important statement from Rev. P. McLeod, publicly announced to be given at the evening service, there was a large attendance at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. The reverend gentleman then stated that what he had to say would be deferred till the evening. At that service, which also attracted a large congregation, Mr. Macleod announced that those who had gathered to listen to disclosures would not be gratified, and that his statement would be printed and sent to the members of the congregation.

THE steamer *Queen* arrived down from Japan this morning, and remaining in port a few hours proceeded to the Sound. Several of the excursionists left the vessel here, among whom were H. H. the Nawab of Rampour, with his party, including three leading Indian nobles. The distinguished visitors put up at the Priory yesterday, and after taking in the sights of this city, left on the steamer *Premier* for Vancouver this morning.

THE party propose staying over at least a few days before going to the World's Fair. The Prince is a young man about twenty years of age, but a close observer and indelible traveller.

From the DAILY COLONIST, July 5.

MR. J. B. HUGO, by advertisement in another column, invites tenders for all labor necessary in the erection of a new hospital at Wellington. Material will be supplied to the contractor.

FRANK A. LUNDEN and John A. Lundens yesterday began suit in the U. S. court, Seattle, against Charles L. Helms, one of the best known horse breeders of the Pacific Coast. The plaintiffs, who reside at Seattle, seek to recover \$10,000 damages. The suit is the result of a horse deal in which the Lundens claim they got the worst of it.

REV. A. R. REAMS, whose residence in Canada was to have terminated Friday according to the order made by Mr. Justice Drake, yesterday made an application through his lawyers under the habeas corpus act, and secured an order nisi returnable on the 12th inst. The affidavit presented to the court states that further material evidence is expected, although the general impression is that Mr. Reams' suit is to postpone as long as possible his departure for Mexico.

ALTHOUGH the Estimates by-law has passed its third reading, etc., there are several of the aldermen who are not by any means satisfied with the way things have been going, and at the next meeting of the Council a resolution will be introduced to have all the money required for school purposes raised by a special school tax as provided for in the Municipal Act. Since the estimates were first introduced, it has been shown that there will not be by any means the amount of money to be disposed of that some people thought there would be; and moreover, there are a large number of items for which money is urgently needed, passed

WISCONSIN, July 4.—The doors of the Commercial Bank were thrown open again to-day, but not for the purpose of paying or redeeming business on the old basis. The liquidators have taken hold and the business of winding up has commenced. The work is that of a receiver, and the liquidators are in the process of paying out the money to the creditors, and the getting of accounts into shape so that they can be realized upon as soon as possible. Things are in a bad state.

## NEWS OF THE CITY.

From the DAILY COLONIST, July 4.

Vancouver Suffragists Water-Committee Opened.

Re-Survey by Land and Waterway Interfered.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, July 4.—The suffragists, yet, and considerably in this city in consequence of a large contingent from Victoria, West, convened here yesterday for exercises were held. House. Command immense assembly. Very impressive. Vancouver, July 4.

Ole Johnson was planning this morning in the belt and machinery.

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At exactly ten minutes past 8 yesterday morning orders were given the men at the gangplank leading to the steamship *Islander's* deck from the wharf not to allow any more people on board, as the vessel had already as many passengers as the law allowed her to carry. It was fifteen minutes to 10 when the *Islander* reached Port Angeles, where the Victorians were met on the wharf by a large and hospitable crowd and escorted up the street by a fine band. The thriving little city was well decorated, while the music could be heard on nearly every street. Various games were supplied during the day, and it is safe to say that the fourth of July was never better kept in the city. When the *Islander* returned to Victoria at 11 a.m. quite a large number of Port Angeles people came over on her, some remaining here during the day and others, including the band, going back to Seattle at 1:30 o'clock. The *Islander's* second trip was so well patronized as the first, but each and every voyage was a great success.

BACK FROM VANCOUVER.

The three companies of artillery returned home from Vancouver by the steamer *Queen* Sunday evening and marched to the Market hall, where Lt. Col. Ward, A.D.C., addressed a few words to the companies, and then they returned to their quarters. The companies were there for their exemplary conduct during their two days' stay at the Terminal City.

As has already been mentioned the parade of the Victoria militia, which was the great feature of Saturday morning's proceedings at Vancouver, and the outbursts of spontaneous applause, which frequently burst from the crowds of spectators who lined the streets, the music which was heard as straight as a wall, went past in column, is proof that the boys reflected great credit on Victoria. The muster was the largest recorded, No. 1. Capt. Smallfield parading 43, rank and file; No. 2. Lt. Ward parading 37, rank and file; No. 3. Capt. Quinlan had 30.

Sunday evening the officers entertained a few guests at dinner at the Hotel Vancouver, among those present being Mayor Cope, G. E. Corbould, M.P., H. Abbott, Ex-Mayor Oppenheimer, C. D. Rand, J. May, of the Bank of B.C., J. Keith, F. Oppenheimer, C. D. Rand, J. May, of the Bank of B.C., J. Keith, F. Oppenheimer, C. D. Rand, J. May, of the Bank of B.C., J. Keith, F. Oppenheimer, C. D. Rand, J. May, of the Bank of B.C., J. Keith, F. Oppenheimer, C. D. Rand, J. May, of the Bank of B.C.,