Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1885.

## "ON PRINCIPLE," OF COURSE.

Our esteemed morning contemporary asserts that he was asked to sign the Cumyow petition and declined—on principle, of course. Upon further inquiry it is ascertained that his assertion is correct. He was asked to sign and did refuse; but not "on principle." Cumyow, it would seem, is a merchant. He is head of the house of King Tye & Co., and as such is a very desirable tenant. Now, the editor and proprietor of the Standard is also a very heavy holder of Chinese tenement property. He owns 240 feet square on the S. W. corner of Cormorant and Government streets in the heart of Chinatown. The revenue he derives from the squalid shanties which cover his lot is so large that it has been stated over and over again that the Chinese who pay the rents are indirectly the real supporters of the Standard, in that the rents collected from them are applied to supply any deficiency in the cash receipts of that establishment. Well, the Standard man having taken it into his head to erect two buildings on his Chinese property, first drove his white tenants away and then proceeded to angle for Chinese tenants. Among those to whom he applied was Cumyow. The time and place of the application is not stated. Perhaps it was at the restaurant where Cumyow and the editor have many a time and oft cracked bottles of wine and jokes at the same table. Perhaps it was between the courses, when the inner men felt the need of relaxation and the outer men whiled away the moments by a mild discussion on the subject of church and state, the Pall Mall Gazette exposures or the Chinese evil. Be that as it may, it is nevertheless a fact, that the editor and proprietor of the Standard "drummed" Cumyow to lease one of his stores. Cumyow declined. This declination was *before* the Standard man refused to sign the Cumyow petition—"on *principle*." The question that now agitates the anti-Chinese mind is this, would the Standard man have signed the petition "on principle," if Cumyow had taken his store? The general impression is that the gentleman who lately drove his white tenants off his property to substitute Chinese, who turned his white union printers into the street to starve because they would not work at reduced rates, and who has publicly boasted that he has a cargo of Chinese "rats" on the way from Hongkong to set type for him, would have signed the petition with both hands had Cumyow consented to trade with him. Our esteemed contemporary is entitled, of course, to all the capital he can make out of his refusal to sign the memorial, but he should not base his refusal "on principle" when there is reason to believe that his opposition sprang from an entirely opposite sentiment.

## THE DISORGANIZED LIBERALS.

The party led by the Hon. Mr. Blake is in a sad state of disorganization. The liberals never took kindly to their leader, who is proud, imperious and unsympathetic. As an orator and lawyer he ranks with the ablest on the continent; but as a politician and a statesman he is a failure. He has scarcely tried to pass any of the great schemes which he forshadowed in his famous Aurora speech when he told British Columbia to "Go"; and when Mr. Mackenzie was in power he dreaded Mr. Blake more than the entire conservative representation on the floor of the house. He was erratic, wilful and unreliable; continually taking offence at trifles and always striving to build up in the house a third party which would hold the balance of power. Sometime after the defeat of the Mackenzie government Mr. Mackenzie was deposed as leader and Mr. Blake substituted. His career has been a succession of stupendous blunders which have at last—according to many influential grit journals—brought his party to the verge of disruption. Everywhere throughout Ontario the cry is for not only a new leader but a new party, composed of the best men from the ranks of tories and liberals. While party disaffection is rampant and private meetings are being held for the purpose of perfecting an organization the Globe remains strangely silent. It is believed that the Globe—which Mr. Blake once tried to kill—does not like a bone in the leader's body; but policy keeps its mouth closed for the present. This third party movement will not prove formidable or lasting. It is intended as a vigorous method of protesting against Mr. Blake's leadership and a foretaste of what may happen if he should refuse to retire. The principles on which it is proposed to rally men to the standard are stated as follows: Prohibition; abolition of the senate; reciprocity; and civil service reform. The bill of fare is a taking one, but contains nothing new. It has been before the country for many years, and has formed the political stock-in-trade of many of the staunchest adherents of both the present parties.

## THE CONGO STATE.

The New York Herald publishes under reservation a letter from a London correspondent in which accusations of a very serious character are made against Mr. Stanley and the new Congo state. The communication is based on information obtained from a friend of the correspondent new in the employ of the Congo association. It is stated that one of the first articles signed by any one going into the service of the association is one of secrecy regarding the management of affairs in the new state. All communication with people at home on this subject is prohibited. This, says the correspondent, is the key note all through. "Were the truth, or even half of it, known, the Congo Free State would be tenantless. The whole affair is managed from the Brussels puffing office, where men, or rather victims, are engaged, and where the association has in its employ skilful agents whose duty it is to give specious promises and flowery accounts of the climate and of the administration of the country. Everything appears through their eyes *coleur de rose*. Every engagement of employment is made for three years and so signed by the victims, who may wonder, perhaps, why the clause respecting any communication home on the state of the administration, etc., is so rigidly impressed upon them. Their natural inquiry is why such secrecy should be necessary if there were nothing to conceal. Then they remember all that the agents have told them as to its being a good thing, and finally they go out voluntarily gagged and blindfolded."

Several extracts are given from letters written by the informant of the correspondent, who is said to be a strong man, inured to hardships, and possessing previous experiences derived from travel in South Africa and remote parts of Australia. The letters denounce the whole affair as "one vast swindle. The king of the Belgians supplies lots of money, but the committee spend it. Only about one-fourth ever reaches the people for whom it is intended." In another letter he says that half his station has been blown away by a tornado, and that he is laid up with ulcers, which are a common complaint. He congratulates himself, however, on having been free from fever for a few days. The climate seems to be fatal to Europeans. In one letter it is said that men are dying like sheep. In the letter just quoted the following paragraph appears:

"A mail went down yesterday telling of another dead man and carrying down one dying, also two others so ill that they are obliged to leave the country for home. You can tell everybody that this is nothing but a graveyard and a swindle, and that I shall take the first chance to leave that offers."

In the last letter, which is dated March 26th, the writer says:

"My health is very bad. I am at present laid up with ulcers. Curse the country and its —! There is nothing but death, disease and discontent. The people who ought to supply us with food fail entirely. We are badly fed, badly looked after, there being but one doctor to 150 men living 600 miles apart."

"You are mistaken in thinking that a commission will mend matters. The first commissioners that come out to see the country will mostly die, and the few that survive will give such a report that the whole expedition will be knocked on the head, free state and all, and Europe will see how she has been humbugged."

The Herald expresses the hope that the account given by the writer is exaggerated and expresses the disconsent of one individual rather than a faithful picture of the actual facts. It is naturally loathe to believe that Stanley, whose fame is to a large extent reflected back upon the Herald which first brought him into public notice, would willingly be a party to such an unmitigated fraud. It says, however, that since his celebrated search for Livingstone it is quite possible that Stanley's head may have been slightly turned by his success; but "until some more palpable proofs than are afforded by our correspondent are forthcoming we shall be reluctant to believe that Stanley would have anything whatever to do with such a fraud as is described." There is no doubt, however, that there has been a certain mystery about much of what has been going on, which of itself invites suspicion; and, with such reports flying about, Mr. Stanley owes it to himself to throw the full light of publicity on the proceedings of the association and on all the circumstances attending life in the Congo.

## DEFRAUDING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

### Was the Woman Murdered?

PATERSON, New Jersey, August 11.—The coroner of Paterson, accompanied by the chief of police, the coroner of Hunter's Point, Long Island, and a couple of physicians, went to the Lutheran cemetery near the latter place to-day to exhume the body of a woman. On the way to the cemetery Chief of Police Grant told a representative of the Associated Press the following story:

"For two years past a family named Bauer, occupying a highly respectable position in society, have lived at Halidon, near Patterson. They had previously resided in New York city, and appeared to be people of wealth. Early in last June Mrs. Bauer was taken sick, and after ten days' illness died, as certified by the attending physician, of peritonitis. Mr. Bauer seemed to feel the loss of his wife deeply and had an extensive funeral. The memory of the late Mrs. Bauer had almost died out in Halidon, when some strange rumors got afloat which startled the community. It was learned that Mrs. Bauer's life had been heavily insured in several companies, and some peculiar circumstances surrounding her illness and death led to a suspicion that she had been murdered in order to obtain the amount of the insurance and defraud the companies. The total insurance on Mrs. Bauer's life was $53,000. It is understood that the Equitable Life Insurance company paid the amount of their policies before rumors of fraud got abroad. The officers of the Mutual Reserve company, learning of the supposed foul play, after consulting with other companies decided to refuse payment until a thorough investigation had been made. The theory advanced by them was that Mrs. Bauer had been poisoned or that she had been taken away and another body or a dummy buried in the cemetery."

On arriving at the cemetery the body was exhumed and the coffin opened. Upon being measured the body was found to be six inches shorter than Mrs. Bauer's height when she was alive. One of the physicians who had examined Mrs. Bauer when her application for insurance was put in, said that Mrs. Bauer had a pug nose and light hair, while the corpse had a Grecian nose and dark hair, but he would not be positive on all particulars. Drs. Satterthwaite and Cheeseman of New York then opened the body and took out the intestines, which they examined and sealed up. They refused to give the result of the examination until they shall have made a more careful investigation in New York, where the intestines have been sent. The body was again placed in the coffin and reinterred. Louis Bauer, the husband of the dead woman, to whom all the policies were payable, carries on a real estate agency at 180 Broadway, New York.

## Heavy Customs Seizure at Nanaimo.

On Saturday morning Mr B. H. Smith, collector of customs, accompanied by Mr. T. E. Peck, deputy collector, proceeded to a house on Albert street, occupied by a Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, and there found in a valise and box a large amount of jewelry, at the marked retail prices aggregating nearly $1000 worth. The seized goods comprised: Fifty gentlemen's watch chains, nicely arranged on black cloth, and ten packages of brooches, earrings, lockets, sleeve studs, rings, watch charms, shirt buttons, etc., enough to stock a good sized jewelry shop. On the goods being found Davidson exclaimed, "You've got my jewelry at last." He then made a clean breast of it, and stated that they had brought the jewelry from Seattle and passed it through Victoria concealed about their persons, some of it being concealed in their stockings, and they thought they were all right when they successfully got clear of Victoria. It was their intention to sell the jewelry at the different places in the province, and Davidson said he had more jewelry coming, but that it would be entered in the custom house and the duty paid. The custom officers confiscated the smuggled goods, and the collector at once made the usual report to the minister of customs. We congratulate our customs officials on their clever capture. Davidson and his party are from Montana, and the invoices show that the articles were supplied by Lamont & Co., of Chicago.—*Free Press.*

## If He Dares.

TO THE EDITOR:—In reply to your reference to several circulars by the Victoria Typographical Union, No. 201, respecting its grievances against the Standard, that sheet, in its issue of yesterday, avoids the contents of the same by styling them "frivolous." Now, Mr. Editor, the circulars contain serious charges against DeCosmos & Smith, proprietors of the Standard, which they cannot deny, although they have stated, not through the columns of their paper, but to private individuals, that they could do so. I now challenge them to publicly deny any one charge which has been made against them by the union, and until they do so, and have sustained their denial by facts, they must remain convicted of being an opponent of labor organizations, to being unwilling to pay the standard rate of wages, and also as having insulted every labor organization in the city by conspiring to introduce Chinese printers.

E. A. COAT,
President, V. T. U., No 201.

## The Most Agreeable

As well as the most effective method of dispelling Headaches, Colds and Fevers or cleansing the System is by taking a few doses of the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. Sample bottles free, and 50c and $1 bottles for sale by Langley & Co., Victoria. 2

GOSPEL MEETINGS.—Both afternoon and evening services were well attended yesterday. There seems to be no lack of interest in these meetings, which are to be continued a few days longer. "The evidences of conversion," was the subject chosen by the evangelist for last evening's address. The speaker showed in a clear and decisive manner what these evidences were, stating nine distinct reasons by which a true Christian can be assured of a regenerate state. Dr. Graves preaches to-morrow evening on "Procrastination."

CURIOSITIES, ANCIENT OR MODERN, bought, sold or exchanged. Indian totem poles, figures, masks, bowls, tools, Indian dress, &c, in carved stone, wood, ivory, bone, &c. Mineral specimens, old coins, shells or Indian relics of any kind. Correspond with Nathan Joseph & Co., 641 Clay street, San Francisco, 6mdw*

## WEST OF THE ROCKIES.

### Grandeur of the Scenery Along the Canadian Pacific.

### Mountain Walls a Mile High.

### At the Foot of the Green-Carpeted Selkirk Range.

(Special Correspondence of the Globe.)

WEST SLOPE SELKIRKS, B.C., July 12.—At last the prairies and foothills have been left behind, and one suddenly enters the great range of the Rocky Mountains at the gap about a mile from Redmore. It is dusk, and one sees peak after peak towering above him, but it takes time to realize the height of these mountains. I have seen people ready to bet that the peaks along the track weren't more than 200 feet high, where they were 4,000 or 5,000.

From the gap to the summit, 60 miles, the C. P. R. runs up the broad

VALLEY OF THE BOW RIVER,

crossing and re-crossing again and again that beautiful stream. The hills are covered, or rather carpeted, with mountain spruce, which average about 30 feet in height. Above the tree line one either sees snow or, where it is too perpendicular to rest, the exquisitely colored stratification of the rocks, the most striking example of which is Castle Mountain, which is nearly 5,000 feet above the track, and appears like covered with towers, turrets, etc. It is, in fact, a piece of sublime architecture which could no more be copied than the tints of a sunset. Sunsets are never seen in the rockies; the reason is obvious, for, as we are,

SURROUNDED BY WALLS A MILE HIGH,

the sunsets are entirely excluded from our sight, as if it would not do to have too much beauty in any one locality. We reached Cawmore, seventy five miles from Calgary, at 10 o'clock p.m., and slept in our seats until 5 the next morning, when the human contents of five cars were squeezed into two. Preferring a death from freezing to one from oderiferous causes, I stood upon the platform of the car for five hours. However, before 10 o'clock we arrived at Laggan, seven miles east of the summit. Here we saw

THE MOST LOFTY MOUNTAIN

on the line of the C. P. R.—6,700 feet above the track, or 12,000 feet above the sea. On top of this is an immense glacier which never melts. Seven miles further we crossed the summit of the Rockies at an elevation of 5,300 feet.

Summit lake, a small, shallow pond, supplies both the Bow river and the Kicking-Horse, thus sending its waters to the Atlantic as well as the Pacific ocean. To fully enjoy the scenery of the Kicking-Horse valley, which we now began to descend, I got up on top of the caboose, the sun having warmed the atmosphere by this time.

The Kicking Horse river flows down between two hills which rise almost perpendicularly from the water's edge, thus compelling the C. P. R. to take a slice out of their sides. It might be remarked that

THE SUMMIT OF THE ROCKIES

marks the boundary line between the Northwest territory and British Columbia, so soon as a man has spent twenty-four hours west of the boundary line the British Columbia sheriffs pounce on him for a three dollars poll tax. One would think that the navvies and other employés on the C. P. R., which is being built through here were to conciliate the British Columbia government, should be exempted from such an exorbitant poll tax.

Following the Kicking Horse river the scenery gradually becomes grander, until the climax is reached at the foot of the pass where one suddenly sees

THE SELKIRK RANGE

rising up before him and, as it were, standing in the middle of summer, everything being green and beautiful, and looking up to midwinter, the Selkirks being covered with snow.

On reaching the mouth of the Kicking Horse where it flows into the Columbia River, forty five miles from the summit, we have arrived at the western toe of the Rocky Mountains—proper—and after following the Columbia river between the two ranges for twenty miles the track crosses the river and commences to ascend the Selkirks. The first crossing of the Columbia being the headquarters of the C. P. R. Construction Department, for the summer, is the most populous town met since leaving Calgary. Here it was that half a dozen charming ladies put in the winter preferring to rough it in order that they might be with their husbands. Their chief amusement was tobogganing, and, I believe, the only trouble was to find

A HILL LOW ENOUGH,

as many of them are five miles on the slope. The Columbia Valley is about two miles wide. The trees are taller (sixty feet) and of a greater variety than seen in the Rockies, being chiefly mountain spruce, hemlocks, cedars, poplars, and pines. Grand and sublime as the scenery of the Kicking Horse is when one suddenly emerges from that pass into the Valley of the Columbia he feels as it were out of a beautiful house into the glorious sunshine.

At the present passenger coaches do not go west of the first crossing so one has to ride on a flat car to the end of the track now at Stoney Creek, thirty miles up the east slope of the Selkirks, where a large bridge 250 feet above the stream and 400 feet long is being erected. The track will be delayed at this place for about four weeks. T. K. T.

## The Egyptian Policy and Lobby

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Henry Labouchere, radical, in the house of commons this afternoon moved, and Sir Wilfred Lawson, radical, and Sir George Campbell, liberal, seconded the motion, that the house reject the appropriation bill until the present government explain their Egyptian policy. The terms upon which the government had issued the Egyptian loan, said Mr. Labouchere, was a public scandal. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, said:

The government had sent Sir Henry Drummond Wolff as special envoy to the sultan. The last five years had greatly increased England's obligations toward Egypt. While the government must refuse to state at present what instructions Sir Henry Drummond Wolff had carried with him or what the object of his mission was, the speaker could state in general terms that "the government's policy is to put Egypt on a solid footing with regard to external defense, financially and internal administration. Our policy is to gradually give security and freedom to Egypt's independent action in the future." He could at present make no statement regarding the question of evacuating Egypt, but concerning the defenses of the country and the position of affairs at Suakim, he could say both were in a most unsatisfactory condition.

Mr. Labouchere's motion was rejected.

## A Fatal Phenomenon.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 5.—Robert Thompson, while on his way to the Union Pacific shops this morning, was killed by lightning, which struck him on the top of the head, making a hole the size of a bullet hole and coming out between the second and third toes of the right foot, leaving a small hole at its exit. Outside of these two small wounds there is not a bruise of any kind on the body nor even a discoloration. His clothing was torn into shreds and scattered. A number of physicians and scientific men inspected the body and pronounced the case remarkable, owing to its slight disfiguration and complete destruction of clothing, showing that the current must have passed through the clothing without destroying the body.

## Parnell Pleased, Finally.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Mr. Parnell, speaking in the house of commons last night, said:

"He was glad the landlords' opposition to the land purchase bill had not been pressed, and that there seemed to be a chance of the bill passing. The present attitude of the house argued well for the shaping in the future a legislation for Ireland. He objected to the use of the church surplus, because he considered the government possessed ample security without that fund. He congratulated the conservatives upon attempting to deal in a satisfactory way with the land question.

OBIT.—Mr. John Carney, well-known in Victoria as a steamer purser and latterly as ticket agent in Portland, died in the latter city on Sunday last. He leaves a wife, son and daughter to mourn a good and generous husband and father.

## Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

QUEBEC, Aug. 4.—The latest Labrador news is very encouraging. The straits fishing is fair from Red bay to Domino. From Domino northward the fishing has been very good, and in some places plentiful. Most of the sailing craft are loaded.

REGINA, Aug. 5.—Phillip Garnet, Moise Ouillette, and Labomsarde were arraigned this afternoon and pleaded guilty to a charge of treason-felony, according to arrangement entered into by counsel on both sides. The two former frequently refused to sanction the views of counsel, and it was only threatened by the crown with being indicted for high treason that they agreed to throw themselves on the mercy of the court. Garnet, who acted as Riel's secretary, declared that he was held as a prisoner by Riel. Judgment in the half-breed cases will likely be given on the 14th inst. Riel is quite happy, but has abandoned all hopes of escaping the gallows.

OTTAWA, Aug 4.—A telegram has been received from Sir Leonard Tilley, stating that he has arrived safely at his destination in New Brunswick, and that his health is already much improved from the complete rest from the worry of office and the cool, invigorating sea air.

BELLEVILLE, Aug. 5.—The Salvation army was mobbed last night by a crowd composed chiefly of boys. The army holds meetings every night on the Market square from 7:30 until eight o'clock. Some patent medicine men have rented the square for the purpose of giving entertainments, and when they drove on the square last night they found the army in possession. They waited until eight o'clock, expecting the army to retire, but they did not, and at ten minutes past eight the manager announced that he would give no entertainment on account of the interruption. The crowd set upon the army, who were forced to retire under a shower of bad eggs. The army was followed to the barracks, where stones were thrown and some windows broken.

HALIFAX, Aug. 5.—The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia cotton company (limited) was held this afternoon. The report shows a deficit of $12,500.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 3.—A despatch from Battleford announces the arrival there on Saturday night of the Winnipeg Light Infantry from Fort Pitt. This is the last battalion of the volunteer militia ordered home. They have 23 Indian prisoners, including Wandering Spirit and other Frog Lake murderers. Major Crozier with a posse of police, leaves Regina for the north to-morrow to look after the Indians and prevent further disturbances.

CHATHAM, Aug. 2.—A very destructive fire occurred about one o'clock this morning in a building on King street, and owned by Henry Smyth, M. P., and the Federal hall, and occupied by Tilt & Hall, painters and paper-hangers; H. Reid, barber, and J. W. McLellan, tailor. The building was completely gutted. McLellan had little or no stock in store, as he is just recovering from a former fire, and contemplated opening out in a few days. Loss and insurance on building unknown. Tilt & Hall's loss on stock, etc., is $8,580, insured in the British American for $450, and Royal Canadian, $560. H. Reid, barber, loss about $300, insured in the Caledonia for $200. The cause of the fire is a mystery, but is supposed to be incendiary.

## The Story of a Bracelet.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—An action brought by a West End jeweler against Colonel Pilkington Blake, commanding the Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry and master of the Surrey hounds, for the price of a padlock bracelet. A few weeks ago the gallant colonel went to the Comedy theatre, and admits among the bevy of beauties disporting their charms beneath the lime light, Miss Florence Clifford made an impression upon his susceptible heart. He sought the stage entrance, was admitted, obtained an introduction, and was so charmed by the Comedy chorister that he bought her a padlock bracelet. Unfortunately the bracelet did not exactly fit Miss Clifford's shapely arm, and the gallant colonel took it back to the West End jeweller to have it altered. Subsequently Miss Clifford called for the bracelet and the jeweller affirms between Col. Blake and the beauty did not prosper has not been divulged, but when the jeweller presented his bill, the officer declined settling up for the trinket, denying his liability on the ground that it had been delivered to the lady without his authority. The magistrate, however, decided against him, and Miss Clifford rejoices in the possession of the bracelet without the encumbrance of the colonel.

## England Powerless to Complain.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Prime Minister Salisbury to-day gave his answer to the deputation of sugar manufacturers who recently called upon him to urge retaliatory measures upon the United States government for the bounty afforded, through means of its customs laws, to American manufacturers of sugar. Lord Salisbury said:

The difficulty encountered by the government consists in its inability to impose counter-vailing duties. The country was committed to a policy which forbade this. The government could not give the desired help unless the country changed its free trade policy. If this country should so will it, no shred of reciprocity would be adopted by the government. As for himself, he saw no remedy. It would be useless to complain to a foreign country unless England was positively in a position to retaliate. If, in negotiations for a change in foreign tariff laws which discriminate against British trade, the English government were empowered to threaten reprisals, evils like the one complained of could soon be cured. He hoped, however, that foreign countries would ultimately see their way to abolish duties altogether, and the British foreign office would do all in its power to induce them to do so.

## Errington Called to Account.

William O'Brien, home rule, called the attention of the house to the mission of George Errington, liberal member for county Langford, at Rome. Mr. O'Brien said:

"He had in his possession documents in Mr. Errington's handwriting, which showed that he had been authorized by the late liberal government to offer certain considerations to the Vatican for the appointment of a prelate acceptable to that government to be archbishop of Dublin as successor to the late Cardinal McCabe. The promises, it was evident, were never meant to be performed, and the whole thing was a miserable, unworthy intrigue. The Irish people regarded the affair as an insult to the papacy."

Mr. Errington, who was in his seat, replied that the document alluded to was either a forgery or had been obtained by some gross breach of honor, and that in either case it was not his duty to answer it and thereby further Mr. O'Brien's purposes, and he would prefer to leave the weapon which Mr. O'Brien claimed to possess, such as it was, in his hands.

## AN OREGON TRAGEDY.

### A Young Man Shot for No Cause—His Murderer Suicides.

SALEM, Aug. 10.—Coroner Warriner was notified this morning of a double tragedy at Silverton, and having returned, furnishes the following particulars: F. O. Libby and Arthur Patty were partners in the sash and door business at that place where they have been located for several months past, the latter, a young man, having boarded with the former, who is a man of family. At 7 o'clock a. m., while young Patty was washing out at the back of the house, Libby took a double-barreled shot-gun, heavily loaded with bullets and shot, and remarking to his wife that he was going to kill a rat, slipped into the back yard, and without a word of warning placed the muzzle against Patty's left side and emptied the contents into his body, the charge ranging upwards and coming out near the left shoulder. The young man staggered a few steps, exclaiming "What did you do that for!" and fell forward on his face and expired.

TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

Libby walked into the house, and meeting his wife, who, attracted by the shot, was coming out, remarked, "I did not mean to do it," and passing into a bedroom, closed the door. A moment afterward another shot was heard, and, rushing in, the family found Libby lying on the floor with the gun lying across his breast, the charge, fired by his own hand, having entered his body on the right side and passing directly through his heart, causing instant death.

No one ever heard of any unpleasantness between them. The young man reached his majority to-day, and was to have an increased interest in the business. Both men were respected in the community. Libbey, who was over 60 years of age, leaves a wife and large family, and Patty a widowed mother and one sister.

The testimony showed that the act was premeditated by Libby, who had been trying to purchase a revolver for several days. It is generally supposed, however, that the old man was weak-minded, as no cause can be assigned for the rash act.

## The Dairy.

When a cow has a caked bag she should have no meal. Too high feeding causes it. Nothing but hay should be given until the udder is recovered. Give two pounds of epsom salts, bathe the udder with hot water, wipe it dry, and apply camphorated soap liniment.

To remedy a split teat the openings will have to be cut and the skin removed, the edges then brought together and stitched or bound with rubber plaster. Had this been done when the teat was cut it would have prevented the present trouble.

A cow rather thin in flesh, if healthy, says Hoard's Dairyman, is almost always sure to drop a vigorous calf, while a fat cow will generally have a lean calf and one that is quite apt to be weak on its legs. A fleshy cow is also more apt to have puerperal fever or milk fever, and as a rule is apt to be slow in coming to her milk after calving, which is not the case with a lean cow.

If the udder of a cow is hard and full it should be milked before she calves. Many good cows are lost by milk fever occasioned by neglect of this. After calving a cow should not have meal until the udder is quite soft and in good condition, and then not until a week has elapsed and only in small quantity. No meal should be given for a month before calving.

The habit of feeding cows bran, meal or cut feed in permanent mangers, with sharp angles to catch and retain the leavings until it sours, mildews and in many cases becomes infested with maggots, is slovenly and pernicious. In the first place each animal should have a box separate from the manger, 10 inches deep, 12 inches square on the bottom and flaring to 16 inches at top. If these are frequently rinsed with brine they will keep sweet, and the cattle will lick the box clean at every feed.—Jersey Bulletin.

When a cow chews her food and then drops it, and at the same time has difficulty in drinking, it indicates spinal meningitis, or disease of the covering membranes at the base of the brain and the adjoining spinal cord. This may be caused by bad condition of the blood from several causes—poor food, bad lodging, damp, unventilated stable among others. The common remedy is to give a quart of linseed oil, if it can be swallowed; if not, by injection; to give bromide of potassium, and to apply camphorated liniment to the neck and the spine. It is wholly a nervous disorder.

## Madly in Love.

LONDON, July 24.—Mr. Edward Rowdon is a youth of a good family, and is a justice of the peace in Oxford shire, and he fell madly, desperately and uncontrollably in love with the Honorable Violet Lane-Fox, an heiress, beautiful and rich, and a "catch" desired by all match-making mammas of Mayfair. The infatuation of Rodon led him to make a fool of himself. Without the slightest encouragement he followed her everywhere. He pursued her from London to Hamburg, from Hamburg to Paris, from Paris to Italy, writing effusive letters containing offers of marriage, which the young lady never deigned to answer. But he consummated his folly a few days ago when in the park, and in the presence of hundreds of members of ultra-fashionable London society, he threw himself on his knees in front of Lady Conyers and Miss Lane-Fox, and offered to the latter his hand and his heart. The ladies put up their parasols and fled, and Mr. Rowdon the following morning figured at the Westminister Police station, charged with conducting himself in a disorderly manner and molesting ladies. Mr. George Lewis, the solicitor for the prosecution, produced over three hundred love letters, which were very "soft," and the magistrate having heard some of them read declared Rowdon was guilty of a cruel persecution, and remanded him for a week. He was taken to the cells, mute with astonishment, but was subsequently bailed.

## Clara Louise Kellogg.

This noted American songstress, with a company of high merit, is about to pay a professional visit to Victoria. Philharmonic Hall has been secured for one concert only. The programme will comprise gems from Liszt, Flotow, Dessauer, David, Gounod, Balfe, Verdi, Gottschalk and De Beriot. Miss Kellogg's reputation as an *artiste* is world-renowned; and when she is supported by such voices as those of Mr. Adolph Glose, Miss L. L. Groves; Miss G. Torbett and Messrs. Morawski and Mockridge, the public have a guarantee of a rare musical treat. Mr. Carl Strakosch, who is in town, has made arrangements for the appearance of the company here.

THE corner-stone of the new Methodist Church, on the Gorge road, will be laid at four o'clock this afternoon by Rev. Dr. Sutherland.

POSTPONED.—The missionary meeting, advertised for this evening at the Methodist Church, has been postponed for a few days.

## USE OF ABSINTHE.

### GROWING POPULARITY OF THE DEADLY BEVERAGE.

### The Kind of People Who Call for It—Observations of a Physician—How the Seductive Liquor Is Prepared.

[Wheeling Register.]

A well dressed stranger of middle age, wearing a haggard, care-worn look on his rather handsome countenance, walked into a popular Market street sample-room. He bore the indescribable air of a man who had "put in the night," and exhibited a restless impatience in waiting on the pleasure of the bar-tender. His order when given was almost whispered, accompanied by a significant nod. The bar-tender took an ordinary sized flask from the shelf behind him and picking up a tiny spiral glass, holding about a dram, carefully filled it. This glass was in turn emptied into an ordinary wine-glass filled with water. On the top of the compound a greenish sediment accumulated, which was carefully removed with a spoon. The beverage was then handed to the customer, who eagerly gulped it down, and paying the charges left the room. In answer to a question from a reporter, the bar-tender said the drink was absinthe, a French liquor, which is rapidly growing into popularity in this country.

In answer to a query, as to the amount drank in Wheeling, the bar-tender answered that the calls for either that particular beverage, or any other fancy drink of a kindred nature, were comparatively few; straight drinks having a tenacious grip on the appetites of the greater portion of our Wheeling people. "We get an occasional order for absinthe for theatrical people and fast women, the exalting quality of the strong stimulant making it excessively popular among all reckless classes of society. I know of a number of ladies in Wheeling who daily make use of the stimulant, and who, in order to deceive outsiders, drink alternately at several sample-rooms. There is a strong fascination about the drink, and when a person gets into the habit of drinking it daily he rarely breaks off. The gentleman who just left the room is a dewy drummer from New York, and for the past five days has paid me two or three visits a day, always drinking the same beverage. He told me he had first begun to use the drug eighteen months ago, having it prescribed by a physician for dyspepsia, but, forming the habit from daily use of the stimulant, he had gradually increased the amount till he had become a slave to the practice. He said he had attempted on several occasions to break off from the habit, but had been forced back by excessive nervousness, giddiness, loss of appetite and sleep. He added that he knew the drug would cause his death in time, but that he could not refrain from its use.

Later in the day the reporter met a prominent young physician, who finding him at leisure secured the following information in reference to the origin of the liquor: Absinthe is prepared by pounding the leaves and flowering tops of various species of wormwood along with angelica root, sweet flag-root and star-anise fruit, and macerating therein alcohol. After soaking for eight days the compound is distilled, yielding an emerald color liquor, to which a quantity of anise oil is added. The liquor thus formed constitutes the genuine French absinthe.

An inferior quality of absinthe is made with other herbs and essential oils, while the adulterations practiced are numerous and deleterious. In the adulterated liquor the green color is usually produced by tumeric and indigo, but blue vitriol is often commonly used. The varieties especially noted in commerce are divided into two classes, the common and the Swiss, the latter being prepared in the canton Neufchatel in Switzerland. The liquor is chiefly consumed in France, but there is also large quantities exported to this country. In addition to the large quantities manufactured in France for home consumption, the amount imported from Switzerland averages 2,000,000 gallons yearly.

The drinking of absinthe was introduced into France during the Algerian war, 1844-47. The soldiers were advised to mix absinthe with their wine as a febrifuge. On their return they brought with them the habit of drinking it, which is now so widely disseminated in French society, and with such disastrous consequences that the custom is justly considered a great national evil. The appetite is first formed by prescriptions given by physicians, as the drug is often given as a tonic for flatulent dyspepsia; but in my opinion there is as little danger of a man forming the habit, if he is possessed of ordinary self control, as that if a prescription of brandy should cause him to become an habitual drunkard. The powerful nature of the stimulant is such that excessive drinking will prove far more deleterious than the use of brandy or strong whiskies.

### Roast Horse in England.

[Liverpool Courier.]

There are many people who prefer horse to beef, but, as it is a point in dispute, a practical step for solving the doubt was taking taken in Manchester. A hundred horses are slaughtered in that city every week, and cut up and sold as "butchers meat." The trade is carried on in poor districts, where the steaks find ready purchasers at prices ranging from 5 pence to 8 pence per pound. There can be no pretense for saying that the flesh of a healthy horse is not fit for human food. There are epicures who prefer it to the choicest beef, but it has been their rare good fortune to get "a dainty dish" which does not ordinarily come into the market.

### An Honest Criticism.

[Springfield Republican.]

They were discussing the probable position of the arms of the Venus de Milo at a house on State street the other evening, when the 7 year-old girl, who had been thoughtfully gazing at the statuette which had given rise to the discussion, eagerly presented her theory: "I don't think that she was giving an apple or pulling a bow. I think she was taking a bath."

### Rembrandt's Pet Ape.

[Chicago Herald.]

Next to money the dearest thing to Rembrandt was a monkey. He was once engaged in painting a picture of a noble family when news was brought of the death of his pet ape. Sobbing and crying, he forthwith began delineating the form of the ape upon the family picture. They remonstrated with him and protested that an ape was quite out of place in the company of such distinguished personages. The family were most indignant, and ordered him to efface the traces of the animal. But he continued to weep, and went on painting the ape. The head of the family demanded to know whether it was his portrait or that of a monkey which Rembrandt was pretending to delineate. "It is the portrait of a monkey," said Rembrandt. "Then you may keep the picture." "I think so," said the painter. And the picture still survives.

### Queer Currency.

[Chicago Herald.]

In the early days of the war of rebellion Nathaniel Kimball, of York county, Pennsylvania, a brick manufacturer, contracted a debt of 80 cents. To pay it he produced from his pocket a varnished brick, inscribed "Good for 75 cents—Nathaniel Kimball," and a pumpkin seed, marked "Good for 5 cents—N. Kimball." This currency was accepted. The brick is still in existence and Kimball is ready to redeem it, but the present owner, who paid $1.35 for it, will not sell it.

### Millions in Timber Culture.

[Exchange.]

As long as land-owners look at the question of forest preservation or tree-planting as one of charity for posterity, the great majority of them will go on cutting down their trees indiscriminately and refusing to plant. Discussion on this subject is now, writes a correspondent, taking a new direction. The scientist is able to show that larger returns may be secured by judicious timber culture than by gold mining or even wheat growing, save in exceptional localities.

### Novel Case of Assault.

[Boston Gazette.]

We have heard of a man being assaulted with almost every conceivable weapon, from a lighted lamp to a brickbat, and we even recall an old song in which the singer was wont to threaten to strike his audience with a feather or to stab them with a rose; but it remained for a Cambridge young man to be fined for assaulting a lady with a sunbeam reflected from a mirror held in his hands.

## Supreme Court.

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice Gray.)

THURSDAY, Aug. 13.

J. McB. Smith vs. Tait and Tanner—This case was resumed at 11 a. m.

Mr. Davie said that he wished two other things answered by counsel for plaintiff—why they allowed the contractor to go on knowing he was insolvent and furnishing him goods and also keeping the matter from the knowledge of the sureties.

Mr. Thompson, foreman of the jury, asked his lordship if it was necessary for them to remain while the points were being argued.

His lordship said it was, and he had no doubt that they would be deeply interested in the argument, as it was one that greatly concerned the public.

Mr. Yates in answer to the first point that the agreement was not annexed to the bonds, cited Hurlstone p. 31 on bonds. It had been proved that the bond and agreement had never been annexed, but they were both signed by the bondsmen; and had the same effect as though annexed. The second point was involved in the first. The third point was that time was not the essence of the contract; with regard to this he took it that the whole contract must be taken together. Although the time for completion was stated underneath the clause it was perfectly understood that the building was to be completed at a certain date, the 30th September. The fourth point was that plaintiff had not proved statement of claim. The plaintiff by Mr. Leslie proved that the contractor had given up the job. They had proof that other tenders had been [illegible] for and the lowest accepted, and [illegible] also the extra amount paid by Mr. Smith to finish the work; the whole evidence submitted bore out their statement of claim. The next point was that there was no contract at time the bond was signed; he contended that they were simultaneous in so far as their effect though signed at different periods and that the defendants having signed the bond which recited the existence of a contract were estopped from denying its existence and the evidence clearly prove that the agreement produced was the one referred to. The sixth point was that material was bought for the contractor after knowing his insolvency, and not informing the sureties of the same.

His lordship here said that any alteration of a contract which injuriously affected the sureties, made without their consent, discharged the sureties from their agreement.

Mr. Yates, continuing, said supposing such goods were supplied the contractor, it was enabling him to carry out the contract and if he had carried it out entire the sureties would not have been called on; it helped the sureties, and the sureties received benefit if material was supplied and the work thus hurried. If the sureties were injured they were only to the extent of the goods supplied by Mr. Smith.

His lordship here stated that no matter how good the principle between Mr.