

TOO IMPATIENT.

Mr. J. C. Brown, M.P.P., is getting nervous. He is not willing to leave the correction of any mistake that may have been made in taking the census of this province to the proper authorities in Ottawa. He evidently wishes to anticipate their decision and he undertakes to pre-empt their work. Why is he in such a violent hurry? Why does he not wait until he sees what the officials in Ottawa have done? When their figures are before him he can add and subtract to his heart's content and shift the Indian tribes about in such a way as will satisfy even the most nomadic souls. Until criticism is unnecessary and only betrays the critic's un-astuteness.

How does Mr. Brown know that the census officials will not confirm his theories and prove that the Mainland has a far greater white population than the Island? If he is sure that his theory is sound and his calculations accurate, he would have, it might be supposed, a very easy mind, for he would know that examination of the data on which the census calculations are based would bring out the truth, and he and his friends would be triumphant. Let him possess his soul in patience.

The course taken by the Government in this matter, every impartial man must see, is fair and reasonable. The conclusions to which their examination of the census led surprised them. They believed that there must be a mistake somewhere. They were bound by their promises to base the redistribution of the representation on the census of 1891; but they saw that if they did so they would do an injustice to part of the Province. What did they do? They did what reasonable and fair-minded men ought to do. They applied to the Census Department for explanations and information. These explanations, as they confirmed the conclusions arrived at, were not satisfactory. They then prevailed upon the Department to institute a fresh and more searching enquiry. They had the returns of the enumerators for British Columbia re-examined and re-arranged, so that it could be known with tolerable certainty what are the proportions of the different elements of the population. This work, it appears, is not yet completed. Yet Mr. J. C. Brown and the Times are so impatient that they will not wait until the results of the investigation are made public.

The Premier, when in Ottawa, as might naturally be expected, enquired what progress had been made in the investigation, and what were the results so far. He was told that nothing had been discovered to lead Deputy Minister Lowe, and Mr. Johnson, chief statistician, to alter the conclusions at which they had at first arrived. Mr. J. C. Brown, with that modesty for which he is so remarkable, declares that it is "impossible" that the census authorities could have done this, and, with characteristic fairness and sweet reasonableness, he asserts that when Mr. Davis simply repeated what he had heard in Ottawa, "his statement must be pronounced a deliberate attempt to mislead the people here."

Mr. Brown accuses the Government with being eager to show that "the Province is less populous and, therefore, less prosperous than we all supposed it to be." If this is their object, they have certainly gone to work in a very peculiar way, for they have required the Census Commissioner to make up from the original documents a statement of the population of the Province as fair and as accurate as it can be made. What they want in this matter, both for the purposes of redistribution and subsidy, is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Mr. J. C. Brown and his zealous ally, the Times of this city, may rest assured that when the relative population of the Island and Mainland is ascertained, the Government will not hesitate to give each section its full share of representation without waiting to consider what may be the consequences to any particular locality of such fair dealing.

A SMALL REBELLION.

Trouble has, we see, again broken out in Samoa. That island of the Pacific was, not long ago, the scene of civil strife. Malletta and Mataafa were fighting for the crown. Germany, Great Britain and the United States interfered in the interests of peace, good order and humanity. Malletta was restored to the throne and his security guaranteed by the three treaty powers. Mataafa, his rival, still continued to live on the Island in dignified retirement, holding a kind of court of his own. There was supposed to be no intercourse between the loyal subjects and friends of the reigning monarch and his deposed rival and retinue, but visitors to the Island, in a further way, managed to pay their respects to Mataafa. The jealousy of the King, it appears, was not without reason, for Mataafa has again taken the field and is giving trouble. It is not likely that he will be, to any serious extent, successful, and when he is defeated the probability is that he will be placed where he will not be able to raise another disturbance.

The famous novelist, Robert Louis Stevenson, lives in Samoa. He has complained of the way in which the laws are administered by the imported Chief Justice, who, if we are not mistaken, is a German. Enquiry has proved that there are good grounds for his complaint, and it is not unlikely that the present rebellion has been provoked by mis-government and injustice.

The Samoans appear to be a genial, well-disposed set of semi-barbarians, whose condition has not been materially improved by European interference. If they had been allowed to manage their own affairs in their

own way, it is more than likely that they would have done quite as well and would have been a good deal happier than they are in their state of semi-independence.

The United States Government feels kindly towards Mataafa, the malcontent chief, although it is bound to keep the reigning king on his throne—or his mat of state. When the American ships of war, the Trenton and the Vandalla, were wrecked in the harbor of Apia a few years ago, Mataafa treated the shipwrecked sailors not only humanely, but generously. Congress showed its appreciation of his noble conduct by authorizing a distribution of presents to him and others, and the gifts were, of course, duly made.

THE LIQUOR-DEALING STATE.

The South Carolina Liquor Law is not working very smoothly. It will be remembered that by that law the Government is made the great liquor dealer of the State. Governor Tillman is the head bar-keeper, and all other bar-keepers are his servants and subordinates. Both the wholesale and retail liquor trade are in his hands. But, so far, his success has not been at all remarkable.

The law has been nominally in operation for two weeks, and, as might be expected, the people do not take to it kindly. In the first place, Charleston, the largest city in the State, repudiates the law and refuses to come under its provisions. Its citizens, or rather a majority of them, are bound to buy their cocktails and mint juleps where they please, which is anywhere rather than at the State liquor dispensary. The liquor dealers have refused to close their places of business, and the thirsty citizens take their drinks in their pretty much as usual. The Governor has his detectives everywhere, but as yet there have been no prosecutions. The Governor will find that he has, in every sense of the word, a big contract on his hands. Nothing is more difficult than to compel a people to obey a law which they believe is not needed, and which they regard as tyrannical and vexatious.

It appears that the validity of the State Liquor Law is questioned. We find that one of the judges of the State has decided that the Government's dispensaries are illegal. This will have the effect of encouraging the liquor dealers to go to law, and a heavy crop of law suits may be expected. Then again, it is thought that some of them may evade the State law by taking out an internal revenue license and importing their stock from other States.

We have a notion that sound temperance men would be pleased to see the failure of the South Carolina Liquor Law. People who do not believe in the traffic in strong drink cannot approve of making the State the sole dealer in intoxicating drinks. Such a law makes every taxpayer in the State a partner in a big liquor-selling concern, and if profits are made, as Governor Tillman expects, each taxpayer will be entitled to a share of those profits. If, for instance, the State liquor monopoly yields a revenue of say half a million of dollars, as is expected by its advocates, then the taxpayers of the State will have half a million less taxes to pay. This is how the profits of the traffic are to be divided, if there are any profits. Conscientious temperance people would rather bear their present burdens than have them lightened in such a way. Then the State will have an interest in increasing the consumption of liquor, for the more that is used the larger will be the revenue and the lighter the taxes. This is not consistent with sound temperance principles. Then, if the law is a failure, the State will suffer all the evils which are caused by an illicit traffic largely carried on, and these are not a few.

BROWN'S BACKER.

The very ill's article in last night's Times on the census matter is hardly worth noticing. Without a particle of evidence to support its statement, it asserts that it is quite certain that "the Premier and his colleagues are far from making an honest search for the truth"—respecting the enfranchisement of the Mainland and Island. We would like the Times to show how a more honest search could be made than by setting the officials in Ottawa, who have the papers under their hands and who cannot possibly have the slightest interest in favoring one section of the Province or the other, to investigate the matter. It is times ought to know by this matter that it is not dishonest, but exceedingly stupid, without the slightest grounds, to attribute improper motives to those whom it opposes.

As the Times cannot read the hearts of the gentlemen who form the Government of the Province, the only way it has of judging whether they are honest or dishonest in their endeavors to effect any object is to examine the means they use. If they resort to such means as honest men would use, and are calculated to effect the object aimed at, every one of those who hear the whistling. There is a tremor in it that betrays the whistler's discouragement and want of faith. It is indeed no wonder if Mr. Miller should be discouraged. The late disturbances in Nicaragua have done more to darken the prospects of the enterprise which he has at heart than a much greater commercial depression than that which now exists would have done. People will not invest their money in a canal through a country likely to be disturbed by periodical civil commotions. Where the government is unstable and where the works constructed at great expense, may any day be at the mercy of lawless and not too well civilized revolutionists, no one can be certain that the canal can be operated or that it will not, during some outbreak, be irreparably injured. The first thing that the projectors of the Nicaragua enterprise should do is to take measures to make the canal safe, both while it is under construction

THE SCHOOL-HOUSE PLANS.

Objection is made to the action of the City School Trustees in choosing plan No. 9, which was third on the list of the advising architect, in preference to 5 B, which was second. It will be seen, by reference to the architect's report, that he considered the plans "fairly level in merit," and also, that he pointed out defects in both 5 B and No. 9 plans. With regard to 5 B he said, "I would urge that provision be made for a second stair to the assembly room in the attic."

With regard to No. 9, he said: "The plan is a good one, but the elevations are weak and poorly drawn."

When the Trustees came to consider the plans they regarded No. 9 as the less faulty. The defect was not in the arrangement of the building, but simply in its outside appearance. It had the assembly room on the ground floor, which, when both safety and convenience are considered, is a great merit.

In plan 5 B the defect was the want of a second stair to the assembly room. This is a matter that concerns the safety of an audience in case of fire. A large hall in the attic capable of accommodating over five hundred persons with only one outlet to the ground floor cannot be called safe. The Trustees, then, when considering the merits of plans fairly level in merit, gave preference to the one which was in their opinion, most commodious as well as safest.

With regard to alterations, the reader sees that the architect suggested alterations in 5 B plan only, so in this respect they were not both on an equality. We believe that when the full particulars are known the majority of those interested will decide that the Trustees have made a wise choice.

HOW LONG?

Our readers will have noticed in the columns of this paper, for many months past, constant appeals from the Sewerage Commissioners and the Engineer to the Council to provide the fish tanks, upon which, it is stated, the efficiency of the sewers depends. The danger of neglect has been fully shown, but the Council seem to consider the health of the city as a second consideration. We trust the Aldermen will, for a while, leave their paltry squabbles in abeyance, and endeavor to perform at least some of the duties for which they were elected, of which guarding the physical well-being of the citizens is not one of the least.

THE GAG IN PARLIAMENT.

The Conservative minority in the British House of Commons are not resigned to be gagged summarily. They lose no opportunity of showing that they resent the extraordinary use which Mr. Gladstone is making of his small majority, which majority, in these stormy times, is becoming smaller by degrees and beautifully less. There are some who may deplore the scenes of contention and disorder that have been witnessed of late, but what is most to be deplored is that quietly disposed men and lovers of order should be, by tyranny and injustice, goaded into expressing their feelings in what may appear, to those who have only a superficial knowledge of the provocation, an unseemly manner. This is what an impartial spectator, an American citizen, says of the course which Mr. Gladstone is now pursuing in the House of Commons:

What we see in the present is an invasion of the liberties of Parliament, totally without precedent or excuse, due entirely to Mr. Gladstone's conclusions that Home Rule cannot be passed, or cannot be passed by him otherwise than by violence. This violence, perpetrated with the help of a small but sufficient and, for the most part, servile majority, he now calls "moral force." We are told that there are Liberals who do not quietly acquiesce in this unscrupulous dragging of the minority in the House of Commons. Many of the Premier's friends and supporters protest, but without avail. "There are members of his Cabinet who stand out against him, but they have been overruled and overborne and they had not the courage to resign." Even some of the Home Rulers themselves see the people's representatives bullied and silenced with many compunctions. One of their newspaper organs in London said that the indiscriminate extinction of all amendments, good, bad and indifferent, would, "under certain circumstances," be intolerable. It continues: "This clouring could not be justified if it were not certain that the bill would come up again before the House of Commons." This is a very poor excuse, but the fact of its being made shows that the Government are doing what many of their own followers know to be wrong in principle and dangerous as a precedent.

A CHERRYPUP SHOWING.

The statement of revenue and expenditure for the Dominion, contained in our yesterday's special telegrams from Ottawa, is cheering. It is pleasant to know that when the accounts for the year ending June 30, 1893, are closed the receipts at the Dominion treasury will exceed the expenditure by about a million and a half of dollars. There is reason to believe that the surplus will be an actual one, that it will not be more than offset by debt contracted on capital account. The reader no doubt knows that it is possible to have a surplus and a considerable surplus, when the ordinary receipts and expenditures are considered, and yet be considerably behind in the year's transactions, because the money expended on capital account exceeds in amount the surplus. The present Government has, we are glad to see, entered upon a course which will make the money received in the year balance the expenditure on all accounts. The Finance Minister is very careful with respect to the money he spends and it is still more careful as to the debts he contracts. The financial position of the Dominion is an excellent one and he is evidently determined to keep it so. The crack in Australia and the suffering which it has caused will no doubt be a warning to Canadian statesmen.

NOT THE TRUE REASON.

Senator Miller's assurance about the vitality of the Nicaragua canal scheme has the sound of a whistle intended to keep up the courage of the whistler as well as that of those who hear the whistling. There is a tremor in it that betrays the whistler's discouragement and want of faith. It is indeed no wonder if Mr. Miller should be discouraged. The late disturbances in Nicaragua have done more to darken the prospects of the enterprise which he has at heart than a much greater commercial depression than that which now exists would have done. People will not invest their money in a canal through a country likely to be disturbed by periodical civil commotions. Where the government is unstable and where the works constructed at great expense, may any day be at the mercy of lawless and not too well civilized revolutionists, no one can be certain that the canal can be operated or that it will not, during some outbreak, be irreparably injured. The first thing that the projectors of the Nicaragua enterprise should do is to take measures to make the canal safe, both while it is under construction

MONTEREAL, July 15.—A large number of saloon keepers who kept their bars open on St. Jean Baptiste day in defiance of the Sunday closing act have been each fined \$75 and costs or three months' imprisonment.

SPARKLING, LIMPID WATER.

Preparations Made by the Equimatt Waterworks Company to Supply Plenty of It. An Aldermanic Jant Out to Goldstream Lake, at the Invitation of Mr. T. Lubbe. For a long time there have been constant complaints of Victoria's water supply, until it has become a question which agitates almost every one, it having been realized that in the near future an answer must be found to the problem—how shall the people obtain an ample water supply, pure, drinkable and serviceable, and this, too, with sufficient pressure at all times to render it available for the purposes of the fire department.

The Mayor and aldermen yesterday had the pleasure of seeing for themselves a vast reservoir where the art of man and the enterprising expenditure of private money had produced a result the means for giving to each and every inhabitant of a great city of three or four hundred thousand souls, all the water that would be needed of a quality equal to the best—all available at moderate expense for the city of Victoria and its growing requirements. Needless to say, the civic fathers were surprised, and they were also delighted, for while at the first the means for providing a pure, limpid, sparkling, refreshing "Adam's Ale" was to be had under such peculiarly easy circumstances.

The aldermanic jant was undertaken at the invitation of Mr. Theodore Lubbe, managing director of the Equimatt Waterworks company, which, under its extensive charter privileges, has constructed a work of great magnitude. A special train left the E. & N. station at 8:30 a.m., having on board "the hosts" Messrs. T. Lubbe, Thomas, M.P., W. P. Sayward and Col. Pierce, of the Equimatt company; His Worship, the Mayor, A. B. Blythe, M.D., McKillop, Bagg, Henderson, Miller and Styles, City Treasurer, Kent, City Auditor, Mayor, City Engineer, Wilmot, Assessor, Northcote, Dr. George Duncan, Municipal Health Officer, E. E. Prior, general freight and passenger agent of the E. & N., Mr. Gavin H. Burns, manager of the Bank of B.N.A., Messrs. Wm. Templeman and H. S. Potts, of the Times, and A. S. Potts, of the Colonist. The train pulled out of the depot sharp on time, and made no stop until Thetis lake was reached or rather the road leading to the lake. Here the entire party alighted and nearly three-quarters of a mile until they reached the lake which is 173 feet about the sea level. A close inspection of this reservoir was made. It is from there that the supply of water for Victoria West and the naval station at Esquimalt. "Liquid" is clear and pure, and the very appearance of the place is suggestive of cleanliness. The shores are, in places, steep, and in other places more gradual, and around there runs a fence, for the company, which owns the whole of the property surrounding, is determined to protect the water, and even cattle are not permitted to run on the banks. The greatest depth of the lake is about fifty feet, and it is a good supply of water, and the caretaker, has a neat cottage on the property between the lake and the railway, devoting his spare time to looking after a very attractive farm.

Having spent about an hour in the inspection of Thetis lake and its surroundings, the train which was in waiting was again boarded and another quarter of an hour's ride brought the party to the railway journey, the junction of the E. & N. and the Nanaimo road. Here there were in waiting covered carriages for the entire party, but the day being bright and clear no one could resist the temptation to get out and the tops were folded down. The drive to Goldstream lake, eight miles distant, was over a fairly good, though hilly road, which the Mayor and aldermen, and the party generally, gradually ascending, skirted the many high hills so that on one side there was grandeur above and on the other side the inviting though dense thickness of deep valleys as the hot sun shone on the water, and occasionally a catch glimpse of a little mountain stream winding its way through the woods like a silver thread, bubbling over the rapids and tumbling joyously over the falls. As in many other parts of the British Columbia scenery along the road is incomparably grand and the tall trees of Douglas fir, cedar and white pine almost meeting at the top form a canopy which shut out the hot sun rays. So pleasing and inviting was the route that many of the guests walked a good portion of the way, stopping at times to note the luxuriant growth, the thick patches of alder bushes with their white berries, the delicate maiden hair fern, and last, but not least, the raspberry and thimble-berry bushes, with their delicious fruit. About 11 o'clock the Mayor and aldermen, and the party generally, being unhitched and carried for the distance of about a mile to the station, where they were met by a party of about a dozen, and were taken to the North and there stretched a magnificent expanse of water, on the East and West were high mountains, with wood water's edge, on the South was the newly constructed dam, which holds the water back, and with what nature had already provided, completes a reservoir of immense proportions.

It took the best part of two summers to build the dam, and all whose pleasure it was to see it joined in the opinion that it is a work of which the company may well be proud. Running from east to west in semi-circular shape, the structure extends over not less than 993 feet of ground. At the water level its thickness is thirty-five feet, and from this it gradually tapers off to fifteen feet at the levelled top, ten or twelve feet above. In building it the first thing was to get down to bed rock. Then a "piled wall" was laid with gravel embankment, and the dam as completed is a solid as the foundation rock itself, and so close and compact that it does not leak an ounce in a month. About the middle of the dam is the sluice way, through which the water is let over nine million in Imperial gallons every 24 hours. When the sluice is completely open the amount discharged would be about 44,000,000 Imperial gallons, or more than enough to abundantly supply the wants of a city of 300,000 people.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Kennedy Will Be Arraigned for the Murder of John O'Connor at the Fall Assizes. In the Meantime He Will Await His Doom in Westminster Penitentiary. NANAIMO, July 14.—(Special)—Ben Kennedy, the now notorious slayer of John O'Connor at Reed Island, arrived here about 10 o'clock last night on the steamer Estelle. Superintendent Hussey and those of the force of constables who live in this neighborhood, came down on the same steamer, and the male population of the city, almost to a man, were down at the wharf to see Kennedy brought ashore.

This reputed blood-thirsty ruffian is by no means an imposing man to look upon. He is of medium stature, about five feet nine and a-half inches in height, slightly round shouldered and has the appearance of having undergone considerable hard usage. Not a bad looking fellow, he has keen grey eyes, dark brown hair, clean shaven face, and first glance he does not impress one as being a very evilly disposed individual. Slight though his build is, he is a remarkably muscular man, and a powerful set of his wonderful activity and agility in the bush and on the mountain side.

Kennedy has already been committed for trial on a charge of the murder of John O'Connor at Reed Island on June 26, last. He was given a preliminary hearing at Comox, Magistrate Drabble presiding, and his case will be taken over to New Westminster, there to await trial.

Very little that has not already been published in the COLONIST'S columns was to be obtained from any of the force. The tale of the final surrender, after the hot pursuit on the mountain side, as appeared in Thursday's issue, cannot be added to, though told by Superintendent Hussey himself. After his arrest, Kennedy told Superintendent Hussey that he had only five rounds of ammunition left. Had he a hundred, he would never have given himself up. When he surrendered, his armory consisted of a Winchester rifle only, the revolver he was known to have had earlier on he must have thrown away.

The police have brought down various exhibits, including Kennedy's sloop, seven cases of his camp, discovered concealed near the site of King's burned cabin, also the firearms taken by Chief Stewart on the morning of his arrival at Ramsay Arm. The force under Superintendent Hussey's command numbered seventeen altogether, fifteen whites and two Indians. The regular constables were: W. Stewart, A. McKinnon, A. McLeod, Nanaimo; W. B. Anderson, Comox; Maitland, Douglas, Gowan, Specials: P. Houlston, J. Gardner, Barnes, G. Hanna, F. Cronin, J. J. Haggarty, W. McMillan, Wylie, Smith, and Green, the cook.

Superintendent Hussey reached home again last evening. He is a little worn with his trip, but satisfied that the majesty of the law has been vindicated. The behaviour of Kennedy, under his command he pronounced all that could be desired, and in regard to Constable Anderson, who it will be remembered was accused of cowardice, he has only to say that the charge was entirely unfounded.

Kennedy, had he wished to embark in a career of wholesale murder, might have done so, for at all times he was concealed while the police were looking for him, and he could thus have picked them out with his rifle—for he is a splendid shot—while affording them no opportunity to return his fire effectively. Superintendent Hussey realizes this and planned his movements accordingly. He had Kennedy corralled and when the desperado saw that he was cornered, he took out his revolver, and concluded to surrender. He himself expressed it, he preferred to be a live coward than a dead hero.

In all his difficult expeditions against Kennedy, Superintendent Hussey evinced cool determination, regard for the safety of his men and great personal courage. His plans were carefully laid and admirably carried out, and the people of British Columbia can only endorse the opinion of those constables who have just returned from "active service" with him, that the Province has just the right man at the head of its police department.

OBJECTIONS TO THE SITE.

The following petition, signed by residents and land-holders on Superior, Michigan and Park streets, has been placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Public School Board by Mr. Alan S. Dumbleton, representing the petitioners. The petition of the undersigned residents and land-owners on Superior, Michigan and Park streets, James Bay, in the City of Victoria, B.C. To the Board of School Trustees: We, the undersigned, residents and land-holders on Superior, Michigan and Park streets, James Bay, Victoria, B.C., do hereby respectfully petition you to discontinue the site for the erection of a school on the corner of Park and Michigan streets, for the following reasons, amongst others, for disapproval of the site selected being: 1. There are few or no children in the neighborhood who would benefit by a ward school at this place. 2. The site selected is not a good one, there not being sufficient grounds for recreation and other purposes. 3. The neighborhood is already well populated and there are people living almost round the proposed site, whose children go to other places of education and instruction. 4. A school of this description should not be put in a densely populated neighborhood and amongst people whose children do not use the same.

The residents and land holders in this neighborhood would be glad to see the school part thereof withdrawn from the site, and the site would be materially depreciated, and the value of the property in the neighborhood and the decrease the revenue to the city.

Signed: W. J. QUINN, W. W. MITCHELL, F. DUMBLETON, JAMES MITCHELL, E. L. LUTYEN, J. W. MITCHELL, H. M. DUMBLETON, S. FOSBORN, H. CRIBBER, G. W. FRISBY, C. C. GREEN, G. B. KILBERRY, ALEX. MUNRO, Wm. WILSON, F. SCHWENGER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The new tariff of the Sunset route, to take effect July 17, and that of the Canadian Pacific, to take effect on the 20th, will be in force in this city to-day. A comparison of the rates of the Canadian Pacific tariffs confirms the prediction that the right to a differential has been forced by the Canadian Pacific on the Sunset, and that the right is recognized. It is now said that on the 20th the rates of the North American Navigation company will be advanced, and that the Sunset and Canadian Pacific will then further advance rates.

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IN FUNERAL WHITE.

Mrs. Wing Kee was buried yesterday with all the pomp and peculiar ceremonies which, in this country, might be expected to attend the funeral of a Chinese of her age and rank. Mrs. Wing Kee was the wife of Wing Kee, who is one of the wealthiest and most influential Chinese merchants in this section. She died Thursday.

A plinth was erected in front of one of Wing Kee's stores. Chinese were assembled with choice viands dear to the Chinese palate and confections in great variety. The piece of resistance consisted of two hogs roasted whole. Surrounding these delicacies and placed at the sides of the platform were burning candles and punks, the odor from which was so nauseating as to cause the departure of a large number of those assembled to witness the ceremonies, which filled the streets to witness the ceremonies.

For half an hour or more a Chinese band produced ear-splitting sounds on gongs, fiddles and cymbals, while a priest chanted to the accompaniment. When this was ended the corpse was borne to the hearse and conveyed to the cemetery for interment, an express wagon bearing the viaticals bringing up the rear of the long line of carriages. On each side of the hearse walked a number of pall-bearers dressed in white, following which came the relatives and other mourners attired in the same dress. A Chinese band proceeded the hearse to drive away any evil spirits that might have been hovering around, while a Chinese friend seated with the driver threw slips of paper to the winds, on which were printed the prayers for the repose of the dead.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHAMBERS. (Before Mr. Justice Walkem.) JULY 14, 1893. Solbos & Co. v. Braden.—For a commission. Order made contingent on security for costs to be given by Braden. E. Irving for plaintiff; Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C. for defendant. Re Copeland, deceased.—To appoint personal and conveyance by consent of Bishop v. Irving.—To strike out part 2, statement defence; adjourned. Solbos & Co. v. Braden & Stamford.—For security for costs. Order given for \$150 security to be given by Braden & Stamford within fifteen days after the security is given. Bodwell & Irving for plaintiffs; Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C. for defendants.

NICARAGUA.

President Warren as to the W and Good O. NEW YORK, July 14.—The Nicaragua Construction Company on the Nicaragua of funds, was officiating, by ex-Senator of the company, pending work until "although, of course, the amount of work of a-a-half inches in height, slightly round shouldered and has the appearance of having undergone considerable hard usage. Not a bad looking fellow, he has keen grey eyes, dark brown hair, clean shaven face, and first glance he does not impress one as being a very evilly disposed individual. Slight though his build is, he is a remarkably muscular man, and a powerful set of his wonderful activity and agility in the bush and on the mountain side.

Kennedy has already been committed for trial on a charge of the murder of John O'Connor at Reed Island on June 26, last. He was given a preliminary hearing at Comox, Magistrate Drabble presiding, and his case will be taken over to New Westminster, there to await trial.

Very little that has not already been published in the COLONIST'S columns was to be obtained from any of the force. The tale of the final surrender, after the hot pursuit on the mountain side, as appeared in Thursday's issue, cannot be added to, though told by Superintendent Hussey himself. After his arrest, Kennedy told Superintendent Hussey that he had only five rounds of ammunition left. Had he a hundred, he would never have given himself up. When he surrendered, his armory consisted of a Winchester rifle only, the revolver he was known to have had earlier on he must have thrown away.

The police have brought down various exhibits, including Kennedy's sloop, seven cases of his camp, discovered concealed near the site of King's burned cabin, also the firearms taken by Chief Stewart on the morning of his arrival at Ramsay Arm. The force under Superintendent Hussey's command numbered seventeen altogether, fifteen whites and two Indians. The regular constables were: W. Stewart, A. McKinnon, A. McLeod, Nanaimo; W. B. Anderson, Comox; Maitland, Douglas, Gowan, Specials: P. Houlston, J. Gardner, Barnes, G. Hanna, F. Cronin, J. J. Haggarty, W. McMillan, Wylie, Smith, and Green, the cook.

Superintendent Hussey reached home again last evening. He is a little worn with his trip, but satisfied that the majesty of the law has been vindicated. The behaviour of Kennedy, under his command he pronounced all that could be desired, and in regard to Constable Anderson, who it will be remembered was accused of cowardice, he has only to say that the charge was entirely unfounded.

Kennedy, had he wished to embark in a career of wholesale murder, might have done so, for at all times he was concealed while the police were looking for him, and he could thus have picked them out with his rifle—for he is a splendid shot—while affording them no opportunity to return his fire effectively. Superintendent Hussey realizes this and planned his movements accordingly. He had Kennedy corralled and when the desperado saw that he was cornered, he took out his revolver, and concluded to surrender. He himself expressed it, he preferred to be a live coward than a dead hero.

In all his difficult expeditions against Kennedy, Superintendent Hussey evinced cool determination, regard for the safety of his men and great personal courage. His plans were carefully laid and admirably carried out, and the people of British Columbia can only endorse the opinion of those constables who have just returned from "active service" with him, that the Province has just the right man at the head of its police department.

The following petition, signed by residents and land-holders on Superior, Michigan and Park streets, has been placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Public School Board by Mr. Alan S. Dumbleton, representing the petitioners. The petition of the undersigned residents and land-owners on Superior, Michigan and Park streets, James Bay, in the City of Victoria, B.C. To the Board of School Trustees: We, the undersigned, residents and land-holders on Superior, Michigan and Park streets, James Bay, Victoria, B.C., do hereby respectfully petition you to discontinue the site for the erection of a school on the corner of Park and Michigan streets, for the following reasons, amongst others, for disapproval of the site selected being: 1. There are few or no children in the neighborhood who would benefit by a ward school at this place. 2. The site selected is not a good one, there not being sufficient grounds for recreation and other purposes. 3. The neighborhood is already well populated and there are people living almost round the proposed site, whose children go to other places of education and instruction. 4. A school of this description should not be put in a densely populated neighborhood and amongst people whose children do not use the same.

OBJECTIONS TO THE SITE.

The following petition, signed by residents and land-holders on Superior, Michigan and Park streets, has been placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Public School Board by Mr. Alan S. Dumbleton, representing the petitioners. The petition of the undersigned residents and land-owners on Superior, Michigan and Park streets, James Bay, in the City of Victoria, B.C. To the Board of School Trustees: We, the undersigned, residents and land-holders on Superior, Michigan and Park streets, James Bay, Victoria, B.C., do hereby respectfully petition you to discontinue the site for the erection of a school on the corner of Park and Michigan streets, for the following reasons, amongst others, for disapproval of the site selected being: 1. There are few or no children in the neighborhood who would benefit by a ward school at this place. 2. The site selected is not a good one, there not being sufficient grounds for recreation and other purposes. 3. The neighborhood is already well populated and there are people living almost round the proposed site, whose children go to other places of education and instruction. 4. A school of this description should not be put in a densely populated neighborhood and amongst people whose children do not use the same.

The residents and land holders in this neighborhood would be glad to see the school part thereof withdrawn from the site, and the site would be materially depreciated, and the value of the property in the neighborhood and the decrease the revenue to the city.

Signed: W. J. QUINN, W. W. MITCHELL, F. DUMBLETON, JAMES MITCHELL, E. L. LUTYEN, J. W. MITCHELL, H. M. DUMBLETON, S. FOSBORN, H. CRIBBER, G. W. FRISBY, C. C. GREEN, G. B. KILBERRY, ALEX. MUNRO, Wm. WILSON