The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1893

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Complaints are made of the quality of the water supplied to the city. It is not clear, but retains in suspension matter of various kinds, and there are found in it living creatures, very visible to the naked eye, of many sorts and sizes. Is it not time that the city fathers set about improving the city's water supply in good earnest. There should be enough of it for all purposes and it should be so pure that no one could reasonably find fault with it. The comfort and the health of the citizens in a very great measure depend upon their having a plentiful supply of pure water. Such a supply is within reach of the corporation. Why do they not avail themselves of it? Instead of that they have very ingeniously contrived to make the water of Elk lake more impure and more unpalatable than it is naturally.

THE COURT OF REVISION.

We observe that at the Court of Revision many of those who appealed from the official assessment obtained reductions. When the Court took into consideration the cases of the appellants and found that their assessment was too high, did they lower the assessment on adjoining properties which are in precisely the same situation? If it is found that A's property has, for instance, been rated twenty per cent. too high, will they allow the lots of B and C immediately adjoining, and which are under precisely the same conditions in every respect, to remain, as they have virtually adjudged, overvalued? If a property owner is a lover of peace and not disposed to kick when he is sharply squeezed by the City Assessor, is that any reason why he should be unjustly treated? It must be admitted that allowing him to be assessed ten, twenty, thirty, or any per cent. over his neighbor, who is similarly situated and whose property is worth neither more nor less than his, is treating him unjustly.

If the Court of Revision decide that A's property shall be assessed at a rate lower than the official assessment because he has appealed, and leaves B's property, which they know is worth no more than A's, to be assessed at the Assessor's valuation, they not only allow an injustice to be committed, but they place a premium on kicking. It seems to us that if A's valuation is to be revised, common sense and common justice require B's to be revised as well. The Corporation professes to treat all ratepayers alike. They do not propose to make fish of one and flesh of another. All property of the same class and in the same, or nearly the same, situation should be assessed alike. To allow lot No. 1, for instance, to be valued at say $600, while they permit lot No. 2, which resembles it in every respect as much as one pea does another, to remain at $800, is certainly not doing justice. It may be said that the owner of lot No. 2 should have appealed. That is nothing to the purpose. He may have not known the value of his property, or he may have considered it worth a great deal more than its true value. The Corporation is surely not going to take advantage of his ignorance. They, we presume, desire to assess property at what it is really worth. But do they act on this principle when they assess a man's property at what their own officials decide is more than its fair value.

As it is the duty of the Court of Revision to revise the official assessment, they should surely make the revision thorough. There is neither sense nor justice in assessing it in spots, and that too at the dictation of discontented ratepayers. A partial revision must necessarily be an unjust revision. The request that all ratepayers be treated alike is a reasonable one.

THE AMERICAN WAY.

We see that lawyers in the United States are in the habit of abusing their professional privilege when they get an unhappy fellow-creature on the witness-stand. The Oregonian, when describing how witnesses are bullied and contemned in the courts of the Western States, uses very strong language, but it what it says of the treatment which witnesses receive in those courts is at all near the truth, not by any means too strong. The following is the concluding paragraph of its long and vigorous article on the subject:

The worst feature is the browbeating and abuse of witnesses. No respectable person can take the stand as a witness in an important criminal trial without being made to feel that he ought to be arrested and tried himself. Witnesses are badgered and bullied, asked questions, apparently innocent, but in such an insulting tone of voice and with such suggestive emphasis that they naturally become confused and hesitate to answer and wish themselves anywhere else than in court discharging their duty as citizens. From this sort of treatment there is no protection by the court. The court has difficulty in enforcing a semblance of respect for itself and is powerless to shield witnesses. It may be said that the judges are themselves responsible for this condition of affairs, but that is true only in part. Some judges of decisive character are able to subdue the riot of discourtesy and disrespect and make a criminal trial a little less like a Donnybrook fair, but the trouble is too deep for a single judge to remove it. This coarseness has become thoroughly ingrained, and it is not to be supposed that a man who has acted like a boor at the bar will become at once a Chesterfield on the bench. What the courts of the West need is an evolution in good manners, from the deputy sheriff to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, so that the next generation will wonder what we mean now when we say it is worse to see a crime than to commit it.

The bad treatment of witnesses by counsel, besides being brutally discourteous, is exceedingly bad policy. The most successful cross-examiners are those who treat witnesses gently and with politeness. They speak to the men and women whom they examine and cross-examine in such a way as to interest them and to throw them off their guard. Consequently if a witness is not telling the truth, he is led unconsciously to betray himself. It is in doing this that the cross-examiner who is courteous and kind, and who possesses brains as well, shows his superiority. The lawyer who begins by bullying a witness and by speaking to him in a contemptuous way raises an antagonism at once. The witness is indignant. He looks upon the man who is questioning him as his enemy, who is determined to do him all the harm he can, so he speedily makes up his mind to give him as little satisfaction as possible. This does not help the examining counsel to discover the weak places in the witness's testimony, and does not lead him to make admissions damaging to the side he desires to help. Roughness and rudeness on the part of counsel are much more frequently a sign of want of ability and knowledge than of intelligent zeal in the cause of his client. The blunderer much more frequently gets angry on account of his own failure to get out of the witness the information he wants, than because he believes that the truth is purposely withheld or because he is convinced that the witness is giving false or one-sided testimony. The failure of the Courts in the Western States to protect the badgered and insulted witness is simply outrageous. If the witness is honest and truthful it is shameful to allow him to be abused. If he is disposed to suppress the truth, or to say what is false, scolding him and treating him with contumely is not by any means the best way to prevail upon him to speak the truth.

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS PARDONED

The pardoning of Fielden, Neebe and Schwab, the anarchists who had been sentenced to imprisonment for life, by Governor Altgeld has caused some excitement in the United States. It will be remembered that these men, with others, were tried for throwing a bomb into a brigade of policemen. Sixty-six men were wounded by the explosion, of whom seven died. This diabolical crime created a perfect furor in the United States against the anarchists, and the excitement had not by any means subsided when their trial took place. Seven of the anarchists were found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged. Neebe was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. Four of the men were executed, Lengg committed suicide in prison. The sentences of Schwab and Fielden were commuted to imprisonment for life.

It is now said that the men were not fairly tried, that the charges were not proved against them, and that there were many and serious irregularities in the proceedings of the Court. It is also said that the men have been punished sufficiently, that six years' imprisonment are sufficient to expiate the crime of which they had been guilty.

It seems that the reasoning of those who advocated the pardon of the men is singularly lame. If the men were guilty, if they had conspired to kill the officers of the law in the performance of their duty, in such a way as to run the risk of killing and mangling bystanders, they deserved the severest punishment that the law could inflict. Society cannot afford to temporize with persons capable of committing such a horrible outrage. The sentiment which would interfere to mitigate the sentence of the law against such offenders is a false sentiment, and is, besides, only a little less mischievous than the crime itself. If ever men deserved to be hanged, the men who were guilty of preparing the explosives and throwing the bombs did.

But it is said that the crime was not proved against them. If the men were pardoned because they were not guilty, then they are entitled to compensation as well as pardon. It is a dreadful thing to deprive men of their liberty for six years, and also to fasten on them the odium of having committed a heinous and an inhuman crime. But we do not see that the Governor of Illinois is prepared to continue his course of action to its logical results. He does not say anything about paying these men for their lost time or compensating them as far as money can compensate them for the injury done to their characters and prospects. If he believes that the Anarchists have been condemned unjustly, he should be prepared to advocate paying them the whole debt that society in that case honestly owes them. Pardoning them was only the beginning of the work of restitution. But the probability is that the court and jury who condemned these men, did righteously, and that they were treated better than they deserved.

A SILLY ACCUSATION.

The Westminster Columbian when denying that the petition sent to the Governor-General from British Columbia was for the separation of the Mainland and Vancouver Island, as erroneously stated by our Ottawa correspondent, attributes the statement to the Attorney-General of this Province. It says: "In the light of the fact that Premier Davie is now and has been for some days at Ottawa, the meaning seems obvious. The despatch has doubtless been sent by the chief Government organ's correspondent at the instigation of Mr. Davie." The editor of the Columbian on this mere surmise accuses Mr. Davie of misrepresentation. This shows what the Columbian's accusations are worth. It knows nothing whatever about Mr. Davie's movements in Ottawa. It does not know whether the COLONIST's correspondent saw or spoke to Mr. Davie. In fact it manufactures its accusation out of nothing. It is, besides, so intensely stupid as to assert that Mr. Davie would go to the trouble to instigate a newspaper correspondent to telegraph a misstatement to Victoria as to a matter of fact which is of no consequence at all, and which could be exposed by any one who had read the petition and remembered its purport. The probability is that our correspondent had not seen Mr. Davie, for if he had he would have corrected his misapprehension with regard to the nature of the petition forwarded to the Governor-General. The statement contained in our telegram was a natural one. So much had been said about secession some time ago by a few noisy British Columbia agitators that people in the East would conclude that the subject matter of the petition related to it and not to the disallowance of the Act providing for the erection of a public building in Victoria. Nothing could be more childish and silly than to magnify such a simple mistake into a misstatement manufactured for political effect. The only effect it has had is to expose the shallowness and malevolence of the Westminster Columbian.

HE HAD KILLED HIS MEN.

Kennedy, the Reed Island Murderer, Boasts That O'Connor Was His Fourth Victim.

His Contradictory Versions of the Shooting — Prospect of His Immediate Capture.

It is expected that word will be received to-day from the posse, under Constable Anderson, who started Wednesday morning in pursuit of the Reed Island murderer. It is presumed that they have the steamer Stella at their command and as Reed Island, which lies close to Valdes, its big neighbor, is only 45 miles from Comox, the chase should not be a long one.

J. Burns and A. Cameron, loggers of White Rock Bay, Deer Passage, on Reed Island, in a letter received yesterday, give the following story of the crime:

"On Saturday afternoon, the 24th inst., a sloop came into camp and anchored with one man and dog on board. The man gave his name as Kennedy. He came on shore, bringing a bottle of whiskey and a bottle of champagne with him, and stayed that night. We went out hunting and returned Sunday night, going to bed without knowing of any trouble. When in bed a logger named Henchly called to us that 'O'Connor has been shot by Kennedy.' We got up and looked at the dying man and put him in Burns' bed.

"He did not die till daylight. The deceased was a native of Ontario, Rideau River or Templeton. We are going to bury him this (Tuesday) afternoon, getting assistance from Taylor's camp.

"The man Kennedy is well armed, having four revolvers and three shot guns. He is 5 feet 8 or 10 inches tall, dark complexion, with moustache and side whiskers, dressed in long boots, black pants, grey shirt and black soft hat. His is a small sloop, about 19 feet long.

"O'Connor was shot in the right breast. The cause of the quarrel was of trifling value. Kennedy put a $5 bill in his vest pocket and put his dog on the vest, telling O'Connor if he could get the $5 from his vest without hurting the dog he could have it. O'Connor frightened the dog away and took the $5, but it cost him his life. Kennedy became very angry, and one word led to another until Kennedy fired the fatal shot."

The following particulars of the case were received by Superintendent Hussey by wire yesterday:

"A man going by the name of Ben Kennedy came to a logging camp on Reed Island on Saturday night, the 24th, in an open boat painted white with a broad black stripe. He had a cargo of whiskey, two Winchesters, three shotguns and two revolvers, apparently new.

"There were five men in the cabin on Sunday, all the worse for liquor, apparently. Kennedy and the murdered man had a dispute over a dog belonging to the former, which resulted in the shooting of O'Connor about 1 o'clock Monday morning.

"Kennedy remained on the island until 8 o'clock Tuesday night, when he attended an inquiry made by Mr. Manson, J.P., of Cortes Island, and stated that O'Connor shot himself, and that no one saw the fatal shot fired. Hinckley, another of the loggers, saw Kennedy fire one shot which went through the floor. There is no doubt of its being a murder.

"Mr Manson left a man to watch Kennedy, and I think he will be captured on the island. Kennedy admitted to the other men that he had killed O'Connor, and said he was the fourth man he had killed and no man could take him alive. Mr. Manson brought the body to Comox and notified Government Agent Creach at 5 o'clock. Dr. Young made an autopsy, and the body was buried the same afternoon, and at 6 o'clock the same evening Constable Anderson and party started for Reed Island."

NANAIMO, June 29. — (Special) — Dr. Walkem has gone up to Comox to hold an inquest into the death of John O'Connor, who was murdered at Reid island by B. Kennedy.

EPWORTH LEAGUES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20.—The first international convention of the Epworth League opened at Music Hall to-day. It is composed of representatives from the Methodist Episcopal church throughout the world, the Methodist Church of Canada, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Wesleyan Methodist Church of England. Among those of national reputation taking part in the deliberations are Bishop W. Wilson, of the Church South, President Bradford P. Raymond, of the Wesleyan University; Hugh Price Hughes, of London; Bishop James Thoburn, of Indiana; Mrs. James Bancroft Robinson, of Tennessee; ex Governor Will Cumback; Chaplain C. C. McCabe; Bishop Henry W. Warren; Bishop Charles H. Fowler, and Hon. L. H. Murray, of Clearfield, Pa. At the opening exercises the address of welcome was delivered by Gov. McKinley on behalf of the state. Fully 10,000 delegates are in the city and more are arriving on every train.

THOSE JAIL BREAKERS.

SACRAMENTO, June 29.—A special to the Evening News from Folsom says: Convict Schell, who was shot through the lungs while at work near the spot where Sontag's gang was entrenched in the granite quarry at Folsom, is sinking very rapidly and will be dead by sundown. Warden Ault says he is doubtful about the termination of Sontag's case. The convict is badly wounded and his condition is such that his recovery does not seem as probable as yesterday. Abbott and Duffer, the other prisoners wounded in the fight, are all right.

From the DAILY COLONIST, June 30.

THE CITY.

W. H. KEARY, of Westminster, has been elected councillor for Ward 4, Coquitlam municipality.

POLICE MAGISTRATE FARQUHAR MACRAE has been gazetted Stipendiary Magistrate for the County of Victoria.

AN unusually large number of Siwashes are heading for the Fraser river, to take part in the salmon fishing. About twenty canoes passed down on Wednesday, and about the same number yesterday.

THE remains of Mrs. McKeon, wife of the late Patrick McKeon, arrived down from New Westminster on the R. P. Rithet yesterday afternoon, and were interred in the family vault at Ross Bay cemetery last evening.

APPLICATIONS for the position of resident physician for the lower part of the Cariboo district will be received at the Provincial Secretary's office until July 15. The Government stipend is $600 per annum.

THE Thompson River Hydraulic Mining Co., Ltd., has been incorporated, with John Hendry, J. W. Vaughn and Robert Jardine as first trustees. The capital stock is $100,000, which may be increased to five times that amount.

LITTLE dependence is placed on the story that Day, the escaped prisoner, was seen in Seattle on Tuesday. The police still think he is somewhere in Victoria in hiding, but whether this theory is correct or not remains to be seen.

THE programme for Commandant Booth's visit to Victoria is made up as follows: Welcome meeting and banquet, the former at The Victoria, on July 3; grand battle for souls, afternoon and evening, July 9, and lecture by the Commandant on the "Darkest England" scheme, July 10, when Senator McInnes will occupy the chair.

THE residents of Esquimalt were well represented at the funeral of the late Charles P. Fisher yesterday afternoon. The funeral left the family residence, Globe hotel, at 2 o'clock and the First Presbyterion church an hour later, where the Rev. Mr. Reed had officiated. Those who acted as pallbearers were J. Day, J. Oliver, H. Hutber, F. Carr, J. Ferguson, W. C. Shaw and J. D. Campbell.

AT their meeting, yesterday, the members of the local W.C.T.U. decided to celebrate their tenth anniversary on the 10 h instead of the 4th proximo, when a synopsis of the work done during the decade will be presented and business of both interest and importance transacted. At next Thursday's meeting officers for the year will be elected.

THE Provincial Police naptha launch "Eileen," while out cruising in the Straits on Wednesday in search of some trace of the escaped prisoner Fred Day, who was supposed to have taken a row boat for the other side, touched an unknown rock and broke her rudder bar, so that she is now laid up for repairs. The injuries are fortunately very slight indeed, and the Eileen will be ready to go out again this morning.

WHILE the Provincial police officers were searching for the escaped prisoner Fred. Day, they visited Trial Island, the home of the hermit whose strange life was told of in the COLONIST some months ago. The hermit was gone, and his house, with its wonderful contrivances and ingenious apparatus, was deserted. Even the sign over the door where the dangerous bullet was fixed, "Beware of the dog," was gone. The searching party, however, picked up two or three curios. One of these was a painting on a piece of floor oilcloth of a yacht under full sail, which was at once recognized as the famous Volunteer. Another rude painting of a girl's head was also picked up. Where the hermit has gone no one knows, but it is surmised he has just moved over to another island, where he will be safer from intrusion.

THE annual gathering of the St. Andrews and Caledonian Society will be held at Caledonia Park on Tuesday, 4th July next, and promises to be the most attractive and pleasing event of the kind for a long time. The programme has been added to and has many events which have never been exhibited in Victoria. By kind permission of Rear-Admiral H. F. Stephenson, C.B., and officers of H. M. S. Royal Arthur, the splendid band of the flagship will play the following programme during the progress of the sports in the afternoon. This being the first time the citizens will have an opportunity of hearing the band, unusual pains have been taken to have the finest selections on the programme: March, Scotch Songs; Overture, Light Cavalry; Valse, Un Premier Bouquet; Reminescences of Scotland; Gavotte, Le Charme; Selection, Maritana; Lancers, Lord of Lorne; Polka, Fly Away.

R. H. MATSON, general manager of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, who has been in Victoria a fortnight on business, left for Toronto this morning. Mr. Matson is delighted with his stay here, as well he might, for he was the guest of Dr. Milne, M.P.P., at his beautiful residence on Dallas road, and what is more practical has transacted a large amount of business for his company while here. This, he says, is a natural consequence of the excellent system of insurance his company grants. Mr. Matson was here four years ago and is surprised with the advancement Victoria has made in that time. While people here are grumbling at the dulness of trade, he says that residents of a town of the same, or double the size, of Victoria in the East would think they were having a "boom" if they were doing as much. While Mr. Matson regrets he cannot make his permanent residence in Victoria, he thinks he is well represented by his son, S. H. Matson, and all who know that young gentleman will heartily agree with him.

A COSTLY THREAT.

The most interesting, as well as the only important, case before Police Magistrate Macrae in the city court yesterday was that of A. C. McEacheran, charged by Mrs. Anne Terry with intimidating by threats. The defendant was adjudged guilty and fined $20 and costs or, in default, one month.

Mrs. Terry, the prosecutrix, was the first and most material witness. She deposed that she is proprietress of a boarding house at 170 Johnson street, and that McEacheran had been boarding with her since October last. On Friday, the 23rd inst., she had a dispute with him in the kitchen when he came down to supper. He said that he was going to leave that night, and went out and ordered an express wagon to come for his trunk. When he returned Mrs. Terry told him he could not take the trunk unless he cashed up for one week's board.

At this he became very indignant, according to the landlady's evidence, and exclaimed: "By the God that made me I'll have my trunk or I'll burn this house down over you." There was no one else in the kitchen, and he repeated the threat several times, speaking so loud that Jessie Terry, Mrs. Terry's daughter, who was in another room, called out to know what the trouble was.

"Ed's kicking up a great row because I won't let him have his trunk," her mother explained, and Miss Jessie then advised her to "give the trunk to him."

"Yes, if she don't, I'll burn the house down," was McEacheran's comment.

"With that there was a ring at the door," continues Mrs. Terry's evidence; "it was the expressman come for the trunk. He (defendant) told him to wait awhile, and again said that if he didn't get the trunk he'd burn the house down. The defendant had his supper with the other boarders and afterwards asked what I thought was due me. I said one week's board."

Questioned by the Court, Mrs. Terry added: "I was very much afraid and didn't go to bed for three nights."

Miss Jessie Terry gave corroborative testimony and Ole Jepson, the expressman, told his part of the story. When he went for the trunk, Mrs. Terry told him that the defendant had threatened to burn the house down if he didn't get the trunk, and McEacheran, who was present also, had said, "Now be careful and speak the truth. I didn't say anything about burning your house; I said I was going to have my trunk if I had to take it by force."

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Naval and Military Record publishes the following from its correspondent at Rio Janeiro, and dated from that port May 18:

"The Warspite, cruiser, is well on her way home, and may be expected to arrive in England about the middle of June. Before she left Valparaiso a banquet was given to the admiral and officers by the President of Chili, Admiral Montt. The president, in the course of a highly eulogistic speech, referred to the great services rendered by the English fleet during the revolution of 1891, and said that the name Warspite would be blazoned in letters of gold in the annals of Chili, because of the humane interference of the ship during the bombardment of Iquiqui. A few days later another banquet was given to the officers of the foreign ships of war then present, by the Circulo Naval—the Chilian Naval club—and similar speeches were given.

"The French flagship Dubordieu left Valparaiso on the 22nd of April for Montevideo, en route for France, and the next day the Warspite left for Coquimbo to take in stores before proceeding to Sandy Point in the Magellan Straits, to meet the new flagship Royal Arthur.

"While at Coquimbo, the Warspite Dramatic company gave a representation of the 'Area Belle' at the theatre, in aid of San Pablo Hospital. There was a large attendance, and several hundred dollars were realized.

"The eclipse of the sun being about to come off, the Melpomene was dispatched to Carrisal Bajo to witness it, and as this was the last time she would see the flagship, on leaving the harbor her crew manned the rigging and gave three farewell cheers, which were heartily returned.

"The Warspite left Coquimbo on the 24th, and arrived three days later at Coronel. A football match was played here, resulting in a hollow victory for the navy, and then the ship moved on to Talcahuano to await the mail steamer, which arrived the same day, so in the evening she left for Sandy Point. All went well for three days, but on the fourth a heavy gale was encountered, the wind blowing at a force estimated at '11.' The ship weathered it capitally, however, though the seas washed her fore and aft, and their size compelled her to lay to them instead of heading for the Straits, where there was absolute calm. After four days a chance occurred of turning her round, and the following day she arrived at Sandy Point, where the Royal Arthur was already anchored, being three or four days ahead of her time.

"During the time taken in transferring the command, the men of both ships were entertained until the 4th May, when the Royal Arthur left for Coronel, en route for Esquimalt. The Warspite took in coal and left next day for Rio, where she arrived on the 16th. In the evening a very successful entertainment, called a comedy opera, was given by the gun-room officers, and was much enjoyed by all. All hands being busy coaling ship no leave has been given, and the present intention is to leave for St. Vincent on the 20th instant."

THE PRUNING KNIFE APPLIED.

His Worship Mayor Beaven with Ald. Baker, Styles and Belyea, sat again yesterday as a Court of Revision and Appeal, hearing and disposing of several applications for reductions in assessments before adjourning until Monday next, when the court resumes at 10 o'clock.

Messrs. Bodwell & Irving, on behalf of the Johnson estate—Government, Yates and Broad streets—complained that this property had been over-valued. Lot 164, block 13, was ordered to stand as assessed, at $61,600; the improvements on lots 164 and 165 were reduced to $2,000 and $1,500 respectively. Lot 164 A was reduced to $500 per foot for 22 feet and $300 per foot for 44 feet; and lot 165 A stands as originally assessed.

Alexander McDonald applied for a reduction of the assessment on the property at the corner of Government and Courtney streets, of which he is the lessee. The Assessor's valuation was $19,000, at the rate of $400 per foot for 20 feet, and $500 for 22 feet. This was reduced to $400 per foot for the entire frontage.

Mrs. Eliza Richter asked that the assessment of her home, lot 4, sub-division A, block 66, Fernwood, be reduced, not because she thought the valuation excessive, but because she could not at present pay the taxes at the figure set. The assessment stands—$300 for lot and $150 for house.

Hon. Wymond Hamley entered a general complaint that his property had been overassessed, stating to the court that each and every piece had been purchased for a much less sum than that now fixed as its value.

The Mayor remarked that he could quite believe this. Property values did not always remain the same, and the Johnson Estate, which at one time could very possibly have been purchased for $100, was now worth a good deal more than that sum. He considered Mr. Hamley's argument unsound.

Lots 15 and 16 of 121 A, block 24, were ordered to stand as assessed—$7,875, and lot 1,135 at $1,000. Lot 1,186 was reduced from $900 to $800; lot 24, Christ Church trust, from $800 to $700; lot 25 from $700 to $600, and lots 26, 27 and 28 from $600 to $550 each.

Monday will be principally devoted to the hearing of appeals by Messrs. Lowenberg, Harris & Co. and Mr. E. M. Johnson on behalf of clients; each firm have in the neighborhood of seventy appeals listed. There are a few others still remaining to be dealt with.

LONDON, June 29.—Two Anarchists have been arrested for posting placards calling a meeting to denounce the lavish expenditures for the coming wedding of the Duke of York and Princess May, "while thousands are starving in London," and characterizing the wedding couple as "Royal vermin."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE OFFICIAL ENTHRONEMENT.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Perrin Formally Installed in Charge of the Diocese—His Address.

Meeting of the Synod—Election of Officers for the Current Year and Other Business.

The official enthronement of Rt. Rev. William Wilcox Perrin, D.D., as Bishop of the Diocese of Columbia, took place yesterday morning, as a preliminary to the meeting of the Synod. The ceremony was at Christ church cathedral at 8 o'clock, the Bishop being met at the door by the church choir and a procession of the clergy, by whom he was escorted to the altar. The opening services were conducted by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, after which Bishop Perrin made the customary declaration.

The Bishop was then accompanied to his chair by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, by whom he was formally enthroned.

After the services, the members of the Synod adjourned to the school room, where the session was opened and the Bishop delivered the following address:

"*My Reverend Brethren, and Brethren of the Laity:*

My first words to you must be to express my most sincere thanks for the way in which I have been received in this Diocese. The act of thanksgiving and prayer in the Cathedral upon the evening of my arrival in Victoria, was a fitting prelude to the hearty welcome which I have experienced on all sides during the present month. In addition to the official reception in the Odd Fellows hall, I have had the advantage of being personally introduced to a large proportion of the members of the Church at receptions, which have been arranged in the several parishes. This has been a decided help to me in the difficult position in which I find myself called to follow one who was so true a friend to you all as my reverend predecessor.

"It would be impertinent of me, comparatively a stranger, to attempt any analysis of the worth and character of Bishop Hills, but I cannot refrain from saying that to my mind he was an ideal pioneer Bishop. It is impossible to exaggerate the advantage which this Diocese has had in the guidance of his firm hand during the past 33 years. He has, indeed, borne the burden and heat of the day, and cleared the way for his successor. 'One soweth and another reapeth.' May he be spared to see here on earth the development and growth of all that was so dear to his heart in this Diocese, in which his name will never be forgotten.

"During the interregnum of six months, you know better than I can tell you, the admirable way in which the Venerable Archdeacon Scriven has administered the affairs of the Diocese, and I shall leave it to one of you to propose that a recognition of his services shall be enrolled upon the minutes of the Synod. I shall never forget the great personal kindness which he has already shown to me, and I am profoundly thankful to have such a fellow worker in the ministry.

"May I also add a single word of my appreciation of the able and careful way in which the Lay Secretary, Mr. Baynes Reed, has put me in possession of the details of the work of the Diocese.

"You are aware that one of the last official acts of Bishop Hills was to appoint Canon Beanlands as Rector of Christ Church Cathedral, which gives me the distinct advantage of being set free for a larger amount of general diocesian work than otherwise I could possibly have hoped to undertake—the parishioners are to be complimented up on the appointment of one whom they have known for so many years and whom they can trust.

"I have to ask your indulgence for being unable to present to you the usual statistics with regard to the spiritual work of the Diocese during the past year. On the other hand I have been able to grasp with tolerable clearness the financial condition of affairs.

"The endowments stand as a monument of the work of the late Bishop, but there is a pressing need of increased subscriptions to the Mission fund of the Diocese, and I have to ask your most careful attention to the report that will be presented to-day. The amount collected and subscribed cannot really represent the interest taken in the general work of the Church, and I earnestly trust that a special effort may be made to clear off the present liabilities and considerably to augment the amount annually collected. The basis and principle of my work will, I hope, be that of hearty co-operation with this Synod and its several committees. With the ever-increasing population new spheres of work must constantly offer themselves, but for the present we must be content to strengthen the existing organization with increased support, or may be able to secure the help of one or more itinerating clergymen, who may visit the scattered settlements in the island itself and in the smaller islands with which we are surrounded.

"I have been advised that the present would, unfortunately, not be a good time to make a special appeal for funds for the new cathedral. With the beautiful site, and with the other buildings erected, or soon to be erected in Victoria, it is quite, impossible, however, to think that it will be very long before something definite is done.

"A very important resolution is to be laid before you with regard to the meeting which will be held (D. V.) in Toronto, in September, to consider the question of the consolidation of the Anglican Church in Canada. I hope that the subject will be fully and carefully debated, and I need hardly say that I shall cheerfully accept whatever decision is adopted by this Synod.

"I have no special schemes to-day to set before you for enlarging the border of the Church, for deepening the spiritual life of the people, for delivering the message of the gospel to the Chinese and Indians in the Diocese. We must all feel that "there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed" (Joshua xiii. 1), and I assure you that it is in my heart, and that I realize to the full the great responsibility of being called to have a share in such a work.

"Need I add that I hope to be the Bishop of no one particular party in the Church, but to strive to enlist the sympathy and support of all.

"May the Holy Spirit of God guide us in our deliberations in this Synod, and help us to a truer devotion of ourselves, body, soul and spirit, to the work which has been committed to us, and may we all "grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

The following officers were then elected:

Clerical Secretary — Ven. Archdeacon Scriven (re-elected).

Lay Secretary—Mr. E. Baynes Reed (re-elected).

Treasurer—Mr. W. C. Ward (re-elected).

Auditors—Messrs. W. Bridgman and John Coltart.

Clerical Members of the Executive—Revs. Canon Beanlands, Canon Paddon, W. D. Barber, George Taylor, G. H. Tovey, J. E. Cooper, E. P. Lipscombe and J. B. Hewetson.

Chancellor (appointed by the Bishop)—Mr. Justice Drake.

Registrar—Mr. Lindley Crease.

Lay representatives on the Executive committee—Hon. Col. Baker, Messrs P. Wollaston, Tom Kains, P. H. Marshall, Lt.-Col. Wolfenden, J. H. Innes, Beaumont Boggs, and Major C. T. Dupont.

The following standing committees were named by the Bishop:

Clergy, Widows and Orphans' Fund—Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. G. W. Taylor, Mr. E. Baynes Reed, and Mr. A. J. W. Bridgman.

Diocesan Library—Rev. Canon Beanlands, Rev. G. W. Taylor, Rev. W. G. H. Allison, Mr. Justice Crease, Messrs. Lindley Crease, and Coultart.

Revision of Canons—Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. G. W. Taylor, Rev. W. G. H. Allison, Rev. W. D. Barber, Mr. Justice Drake, Lt.-Col. Wolfenden, and Mr. E. Baynes Reed.

Domestic and Foreign Missions (combined with committee on Chinese missions)—Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. G. W. Taylor, Rev. Canon Paddon, Mr. Lindley Crease, Mr. E. Baynes Reed, Major C. T. Dupont, and Mr. Beaumont Boggs.

After the adjournment for luncheon general business was taken up, reports being received from the various committees. There was quite a long debate on the question of the arrangement of mission funds, the result being a satisfactory allotment.

In the evening there was a long and interesting debate on the motion of Rev. G. W. Taylor, seconded by Rev. W. D. Barber, that delegates be sent to the convention to be held at Toronto in September to arrange a general Synod of all the Anglican churches in Canada. A number of the speeches were especially brilliant, and when a vote was taken the motion was adopted.

The Synod then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning, when there will be service at the Cathedral, after which the Synod will proceed to business.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Further News From the Sealing Fleet —The Macdonald is Topliner— A Corpse in the Boat.

The present scarcity of seals in the North Pacific occasioned the return of a third sealing schooner yesterday afternoon, this one the Favorite, in command of Capt. McLean. She brings upwards of 3,400 skins, of which 1,304 are her own, 900 odd being from the E. B. Marvin, and between eleven and twelve hundred from the Ocean Belle, which she took on board off Kodiak Island on June 12. Since parting with these vessels the Favorite spoke no other schooners. A keen lookout for seals, however, was kept on the way home, but with no results. At Clayoquot the schooner stopped to land her Indian hunters. During the cruise some of the Favorite's crew heard indefinitely that a schooner with Indian hunters had been seized. The Black Diamond was reported to have picked up a boat from a whaling vessel which contained a dead body.

RETURN OF THE QUADRA.

The Government steamer Quadra, freshly painted, arrived in port last evening, having been engaged for the past three weeks in the Gulf of Georgia and on the Fraser river. Probably the most important work done was that of locating the rock in Portier Pass upon which the collier Romulus foundered some time ago. At this job two days were spent, and the little steam launch, the Quadra's latest addition, proved most useful. The water is very rough at the place, and had it not been for the little craft's service it is doubtful if the rock would have been located. As has been previously stated, the exact bearings of the rock were reported to the Admiralty by Capt. Walbran. While away the Quadra attended to the buoys on the Sand Heads of the Fraser, and found three of those which were missing from there, two being located in Howe Sound. After conveying the machinery for the new fog alarm station, on Entrance Island, from Vancouver to the proper place, the steamer proceeded to Departure Bay to coal, and from there went to Active Pass, where Chief Engineer Grant supervised the erection of some machinery.

UP TO DATE.

Captain William Cox, in a letter just received, gives the following as the catches of schooners with which he had fallen in up to the date of writing, June 15: Ocean Belle, 1,100; Dora Sieward, 1,360; Ainoka, 1,300; Mascot, 750; Henry Dennis, 1,520; Walter A. Earle, 1,500; Oscar and Hattie, 1,200; Pioneer, 1,020; Rosie Olsen, 600; Favorite, 1,000; Sea Lion, 700; Victoria, 500; Beatrice, 500; San Jose, 200; Borealis, 1,300; Otto, 150; Brenda, 600; Mary Taylor, 600; and Mischief 200.

IN GREAT LUCK.

A cablegram to Messrs Brown Bros., the owners, announces the arrival at Hakodate, Japan, yesterday of their sealing schooner Agnes Macdonald with a catch of 2,500 skins, which are to be shipped home by one of the Empresses.

DENVER, June 29.—A large number of mining and smelting men of the State met here this afternoon and decided to completely close down all the smelters and mines in Colorado. This will throw 30,000 men out of employment.