The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 10TH, 1889.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

In order that Mr. Ellis may be in a position to give the constantly increasing general business of the establishment the attention it requires, the entire editorial management of THE COLONIST has been placed in the hands of Mr. Henry Lawson. Persons having anything to do with the editorial department of this paper will please communicate with Mr. Lawson. Mr. Sargison will continue to attend to the business department as heretofore.

GREAT BRITAIN AND MOROCCO.

There has been a coolness of late between Great Britain and Morocco. The causes of the misunderstanding show the position which Morocco occupies towards civilized nations in a strong light. Some time ago a British company wished to lay a submarine telegraph cable between Gibraltar and Tangier. The Morocco Government and the inhabitants of Tangier were both opposed to the undertaking. They evidently did not want to be brought nearer to the civilization of the infidels of the north and west. The cable was, however, quietly and unostentatiously laid. The Government knew nothing about the matter until it was done. The Sultan, when he heard the news, was exceedingly angry, and ordered the cable to be cut forthwith. He went so far as to offer to pay a large sum for its removal. The natives accordingly went to work to cut the wires. But the Englishmen were too wide awake for the tawny Moors. They concealed the real wire, strung a number of false ones and allowed the natives to amuse themselves by cutting them. The British minister after a while induced the Sultan to withdraw his opposition and so the cable was left unmolested. A short time ago the cable needed repairing and the company foolishly asked leave of the Sultan to be allowed to mend it. He refused his permission unless the concurrence in writing of all the other European ministers at Tangier was at first obtained. As he very well knew, this was requiring an impossibility, for the representatives in Morocco of all the European nations were never yet known to agree upon anything. However, the British Government took very prompt and effective measures to obtain the Sultan's consent without procuring the document he required. Five large British men-of-war one fine morning made their appearance in the harbor of Tangier, and under their guns, the company commenced laying the repaired cable. As soon as it was seen that there would be no opposition on the part of the Moor the fleet sailed away and the work of laying the cable went on peaceably. There was also another little unpleasantness between Morocco and Great Britain. The North-West African Company had a factory at a place called Cape Juby, supposed to be outside the frontier of Morocco. This factory was attacked by the Sultan's soldiers, and one man was killed and the other British subjects it contained very badly treated. The Sultan admitted that Cape Juby was within his possessions, but declared that it was so far away that he could not be held responsible for what was done there. The British Government, however, did hold him responsible for the insult offered to its flag and for the injury done to its subjects. It demanded an indemnity of $250,000, and a further sum of $25,000 damages to be paid to the widow of the man who was murdered. Convinced by the five men-of-war that he could see from his palace windows, the Sultan agreed to pay the $25,000 demanded for the widow of the murdered man, and took into consideration the justice of paying the larger sum. It possibly may require the assistance of a few ironclads to enable him to arrive at a decision on this claim also. The only arguments that His Supreme Highness fully comprehends are solid and forcible ones like these and the Government of Great Britain is blamed for being so slow in having recourse to them. It is for those learned cranks who were lately so loud in declaring that Mahomedanism is superior to Christianity to explain how it is that the Moors who have been on the edge of civilization for more than a thousand years are still a barbarous and intolerant people. They seem, in fact, to be unimprovable.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

There are different accounts as to the exact condition in which the Panama Canal has been left by the Lesseps Company. Very little truth has been told about that great work. One set of men were interested in making matters appear a great deal better than they were, and another, to effect their purposes, did all they could to make them appear worse. Mr. Slaven, President of the American Dredging Company, who had a contract on the canal, professes to know all about its condition, and declares that he tells the truth about it without exaggeration in any direction. He says that there have been spent on the "great ditch" $250,000,000, and to show for this great expenditure are fifteen miles of completed work at the eastern end of the canal, and the uncompleted Culebra cut. There is, besides this, an enormous amount of "plant" of one kind and another which is worth, compared with its first cost, very little. The work has been badly managed from the first. The bureau system was the one selected, and under it, he says, there were about seven chiefs and sub-chiefs to every laborer. We fear that there is a slight exaggeration here, but there appears to be no doubt that a very large proportion of the stockholders' money was wasted in paying high salaries to useless officials. The plant, too, was not well taken care of. Acres of machinery, he says, much of which has never been used, is rusting away without an effort being made to save it. The Culebra cut is the hole in which millions upon millions of the stockholders' money were thrown without any adequate result. The cut is more than three hundred feet above the sea level. The French engineers, usually so skillful, made a mistake with respect to the slope to be given to this cut. The earth would not stand at the angle they allowed, and consequently, the excavations have been twice as great as they calculated. It will require, according to Mr. Slaven's calculation, $200,000,000 more to complete the canal. But where the money is to come from he does not know. The Panama Canal and the Copper Ring have drained France dry. There is, he believes, no more money left there to invest. Or as it is more likely, the French public have lost confidence in the Panama scheme, and those who possess means are not disposed to throw good money after bad. Mr. Slaven suggests that Americans take the Panama Canal in hand and complete it. There is not much prospect of that being done now for American capitalists have taken hold of the rival project, the Nicaragua Canal, and seem bound to carry it out. It would not be surprising to see the construction of the Panama Canal taken up by Englishmen and brought by them to a successful conclusion.

THE SESSION.

The session of the Dominion Parliament which closed on Thursday will not be considered remarkable for its legislation. Many useful laws were enacted, but none of them are of transcendent importance. The Government very properly refrained from making alterations in the tariff. This gives stability to the commerce of the Dominion. Many who asked for changes giving greater protection to particular industries were disappointed, but the Government consulted the general good when it declined to grant their requests. The application from this Province to place mining machinery on the free list did not come under this category. No one is taxed to protect the miner and all that was asked for him was to take from his shoulders a burden grievous to be borne. This could be done without disturbing commerce in the slightest degree and without doing injustice to a single Canadian industry. We regret that the Minister of Finance did not see his way to give a measure of encouragement to a leading and a clear struggling British Columbian industry.

The subsidies voted for the lines of steamers on the Pacific and the Atlantic are calculated to do a great deal of good. Every measure which tends to increase and to make more profitable the commercial intercourse of the Dominion with foreign nations, remote as well as near, cannot fail to be beneficial to the whole population of the country. We are disappointed to learn that the good intentions of the Government with respect to the establishment of a fast line of steamships between the Atlantic ports and Great Britain are likely to be frustrated on account of the difficulty of finding, on the other side of the ocean, men of capital enterprising enough to embark in such an enterprise. It is to be hoped that the check is only temporary, and that before long, the steamships sailing out of Canadian ports will be second to none that cross the ocean.

The most important matter that was before the Parliament that has just been prorogued was the resolution requesting the Government to reconsider its decision with respect to the disallowance of the Jesuits' Estates Act. On the decision arrived at by Parliament depended the future peace, and perhaps the very existence of the Confederation. On no subject are men's susceptibilities so tender as on that of their religion. Any invasion of men's religious rights, any encroachment on what they regard as their religious liberties, is quickly and deeply resented. The question of provincial rights was included in this matter of the Jesuits' Estates. Every reflecting man must see that it was one that should be dealt with in the most judicious manner. The Government had taken the ground that it had nothing to do with the merits of the question itself. Whether it was wise or unwise for the Legislature of Quebec to effect a settlement of the long-standing dispute with the Jesuits by a compromise which required the payment to them of a large sum of money was, the Ministry believed, a question for the Legislature and the people of Quebec to decide; all that was left for them to consider was, was the act within the competence of the Quebec Legislature or not? Was it or was it not constitutional? They decided that it was constitutional and that whether it was politic or not was not for them to consider. Parliament, when the matter was submitted to the judgment of its members, by a very great majority decided that the view taken by the Government was the correct one. We believe that by deciding as it did it has done the people of the whole Dominion a service of incalculable value. It has averted a long and bitter contest between Protesants and Catholics, and has, perhaps, saved the confederation from disruption. To realize this the reader has only to imagine the condition that the country would be in if Col. O'Brien's resolution had been carried. The Government being defeated no other course would have been left for it but to resign. An appeal to the people would have followed, and the constituencies from one end of the Dominion to the other would to-day be preparing for a politico-religious contest. No one who has not been engaged in one can have any idea of the bitterness of such a struggle. And what practical good could any party or any religious denomination gain by such a contest. The victory would be a barren one whichever side gained the day. Its "sweets" would be dust and ashes in the mouths of the victors. If those who still desire to precipitate such a contest would calmly and quietly ask themselves what is to be gained by such a fight, admitting that they should be the conquerors, they would, if their vision were cleared of passion and prejudice, see that they would not possess a right that they do not now enjoy, and their liberties and their privileges would not be more secure than they are to-day. But dissension and ill-feeling would prevail in the land, and the strife engendered would not be allayed for many a long day. We believe that the people of the Dominion are to be heartily congratulated upon the conclusion at which Parliament with almost unprecedented unanimity arrived. The men who now believe that both Government and Opposition have done wrong, have acted the part of trucklers and time-servers, will, we have not the slightest doubt, feel surprised when the present agitation—in Ontario principally—cools down, to find matters going on in the usual way, and that none of the dangers they feared have come upon either them or their neighbors. Some of them will no doubt be candid enough to admit that, after all, it was best that Quebec in 1889 was allowed to manage her own affairs in her own way.

EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION.

The correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle who stated that a number of gentlemen in this city who are interested in the sealing industry, had decided to address Admiral Heneage requesting him to use his efforts to have a man-of-war sent to Behring's Sea to protect British sealers, manufactured the news that he sent over the wires. There are no business men in Victoria so thoughtless or so unintelligent as to do such a foolish thing. They know very well that Admiral Heneage has no authority to send a ship of war to Behring's Sea for such a purpose. He comes to the Pacific Station with his orders, and a British naval officer knows his duty too well to go beyond them in any particular. It is his business to carry out the decisions of the Imperial Government and not to act on his own responsibility in any matter in dispute between Great Britain and the United States. It is just possible that persons interested in the sealing business may have asked the Admiral if he had instructions to send a cruiser to that sea, but it is not probable that any one would even go so far as that. Admirals are known not to be very communicative and they do not often take civilians into their confidence with respect to their official duties. Victoria merchants are quite sure that if the Imperial Government had decided to protect British vessels sealing in Behring's Sea they would be notified of the fact in due time. Since they have received no such notification they may conclude that the Government does not intend, during the present season, to make any display of force in Behring's Sea. The Chronicle's homily is therefore altogether unnecessary. Negotiations are going on with respect to the claim by the United States to exclusive jurisdiction over the waters of that sea, and while they are pending recourse to force on the part of Great Britain is altogether improbable. It is to be hoped that a decision will be arrived at soon and that an end will be put to the uncertainty which paralyzes enterprise both in British Columbia and the Pacific States. For it must be remembered that American citizens on this side of the continent, consider the claim to treat Behring's Sea as territorial waters of the United States quite as preposterous as do British Columbians.

The Chronicle of the 29th ult. contains very peculiar article on the Behring's Sea question. It admits that the doctrine held by the United States for many years past is that no nation can claim jurisdiction over unenclosed waters beyond three nautical miles from low water mark. "Such," it says, "was the contention of President Madison when he denied the sovereignty of the Dey of Algiers on the Mediterranean, and such the position of John Quincey Adams when Russia claimed exclusive jurisdiction over this very Behring's Sea, a claim which Mr. Adams denounced as a 'vain and extravagant pretension.'" But Mr. Blaine adopts this 'vain and extravagant pretension," according to the Chronicle, as a sort of a set-off to the claim made by Great Britain known as the "headland question." This is, that the three-mile limit be measured from a line drawn from headland to headland, and that it shall not follow the sinuosities of the coast. That is, the United States make a confessedly groundless claim on this side of the continent because Great Britain makes one that the United States believe to be equally groundless on the other side. This is certainly a queer way of doing business. But the Chronicle is evidently not well informed on this headland question. It is quite true that Great Britain holds the theory that the three-mile limit should be measured from a line drawn from headland to headland. But it has made important concessions to the United States with regard to the distance that these headlands shall be from each other. According to the British interpretation the Americans would be excluded from the Bay of Fundy, but Great Britain, to accommodate the American fishermen, gave up its claim to jurisdiction over that large expanse of salt water. An arrangement was afterwards made that the headlands should not be more than six miles apart. This regulation permitted the Americans to enter many valuable fishing grounds, from which, under a rigid interpretation of the British rule, they would have been excluded. This arrangement suited the Americans because they claimed on the East side of the continent exclusive jurisdiction over bays, the headlands at each side of which are much more than six miles apart. Chesapeake Bay, for instance, according to the American contention in fishery disputes with Great Britain, is not included in the teritorial waters of the United States. But we have noticed in all these fishery disputes that, in the opinion of American disputants, what is sauce for the British goose is not sauce for the United States gander. When the Chronicle is better informed it will find that the British Government has been very far from being unyielding on this headland question—that it has from time to time made concessions that have satisfied even the most exacting of Americans. The arrangement made in the treaty which the Senate refused to sanction showed that Canada was ready to yield a great deal in order to effect an amicable settlement. A little examination will convince our contemporary that no reasonable man can say with the slightest approach to accuracy that the claim made by great Britain for Canada respecting the line from which the three mile limit is to be measured is "a vain and extravagant pretension." The British on the Atlantic coast admit the three mile limit but the Americans in Behring's Sea repudiate it altogether. The British concede to Americans all they claim for themselves but the Americans in this fishery business make one rule for British territorial jurisdiction and another, and a very different rule, for United States territorial jurisdiction.

WAS IT WORTH WHILE?

No one can read the account of Lord Lonsdale's journeyings in the arctic regions without admiring the pluck and the fortitude of the man who could face such dangers so coolly and resolutely, and endure such hardships from exposure, fatigue and hunger so patiently and uncomplainingly. But as one reads of these feats of arctic travel he cannot help asking himself what is it all for? What good end was to be gained by this great risk and this prodigal expenditure of vital force? Is the world any the better for Lord Lonsdale's performances and sufferings? Will his discoveries add anything to science worth mentioning? It is not necessary at this time of day to prove to the world that men of the Anglo Saxon race, when they make up their minds to do a thing, will go through fire and water and over ice and snow to accomplish their purpose. The world knows that there is in the average Englishman the stuff to make adventurers, explorers, discoverers and pioneers of. For centuries he has taken the lead in the pioneer work of the world. Even the dude, for whom almost every one except his fellow dude feels such a contempt, when he is put to it, shows that he has the blood of hardy and heroic ancestors in his veins. He, too, can fight and work and endure. So it did not need Lord Lonsdale to spend months in the polar regions to convince the world that the race of the Vikings is not extinct. The adventurous lord may have collected a few specimens of Arctic plants and animals, and may have cleared up some obscure point in the geography of the extreme northern regions—though it is doubtful if he has done even this much—but were his specimens, known or unknown, and the knowledge that he has obtained of a region that never will be travelled by civilized men, worth risking his life to gain? Had he made his wife a widow, deprived society of a useful member, and the state of a serviceable citizen while in search of adventures in Northern America, could he have been held blameless by men who appraise life and health and strength and opportunities of usefulness at their true value? How often Lord Lonsdale was near losing his life during the expedition will never be known. We see that it was at the mercy of capricious savages more than once. A sudden change in the weather, a little more fatigue or exposure or hunger, might, and probably would, have sealed the fate of the adventurous lord and his companions. Nothing might have been known of them until their bleached bones were discovered by some future explorer; or some trinket or utensil that belonged to him was found in the possession of an unappreciative native. Are these Arctic explorations to be placed in the same category as attempts to shoot Niagara or other foolhardy feats, where life and limb are placed in peril for no adequate result. Why does not some great moralist give the world something about the ethics of adventure? When is a man justified in risking his life, and what perilous undertakings are nothing better than forms of self-murder?

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

WE are glad to learn—though sorry for the cause of it—that our strictures yesterday on Senator Macdonald were undeserved. He was not in the Senate when the subsidy to the Japan steamers was considered, because he had been called away to attend the sick bed of his son who is now ill in London. We very greatly regret that we were not informed of the cause of his absence earlier. Senator Macdonald attends closely and conscientiously to his legislative duties, and knowing this, we were the more disappointed and annoyed at his apparent neglect on the occasion referred to. As our Ottawa correspondent had not advised us of his leaving the capital we naturally concluded that he was still there.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

Arbor Day was quietly observed at Winnipeg on Friday.

The remains of the man found in Fort Rouge wood, Winnipeg, have not yet been identified.

Two thousand block coal miners in Brazil, Ind., have struck owing to the new scale of prices.

The noted Kentucky trotting mare, Fugue, record 2:19¼, has died of pneumonia. She was valued at $15,000.

The Catholic congress, after adopting the various resolutions before them, adjourned amid cheers for the Pope and the Emperor.

The funeral of President Barnard, of Columbia college, was attended by a large number of prominent educators and people in other walks of life.

Sir Leonard Tilley, lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, will shortly leave Frederickton on a two months' trip to the Pacific coast.

Jacob Blessing, a German blacksmith, jumped from Goat Island bridge on Thursday and was carried over Niagara Falls. He had been jilted by his sweetheart, hence the suicide.

Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, D. D., bishop-elect of Hamilton, Ont., was consecrated yesterday at that place in the presence of the leading Catholic dignitaries.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Blair, La., Thursday afternoon. A merchant named Melwick shot his wife and two children, set fire to his residence, and burned them within, and then shot himself.

Henry E. Jeffrey and Robert Little, of Midland, Ont., a young man named Meredith, of Barrie; and Jas. A. Anderson, of Oldport, left Midland on Tuesday in a yacht. The craft has been found wrecked and the men are given up as lost.

The body of John H. Kelly, of Chicago, a victim of the Grand Trunk railway disaster, has been identified. B. Oriatt, student of the college of physicians, N. Y., was among the killed. John A. Murray, of Oshawa, Ont., and Adam Forepaugh's agent are also among the missing.

George McKenzie, a railroad man of long experience, states that neglect cruelly augmented the horror of the recent wreck on the Grand Trunk Railway. He also believes that many more people were killed than was reported. The company's shops are only a few hundred feet away, and plenty of men might have been had to aid in pulling the wrecked cars apart and extinguishing the flames, but no such action was taken and the company did not even call out the Hamilton fire department. McKenzie says the Grand Trunk heated the cars in the wrecked train with the old-fashioned iron stoves, which had no protection, and this, he thinks, accounts for the speedy burning of the train.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A RICH PRINCE.

Duke Adolphus, of Nassau, who has become Duke of Luxemburg, is one of the richest royal personages in Europe. He lost his throne in 1866 and became reconciled to the German government two years ago.

TWINS.

"Speakin' of twins," said the old man Chumpkins, "there was two boys raised in our neighborhood that looked just alike till their dyin' day. Lem didn't have any teeth, and his brother Dave did, but they looked preecisely alike all the same. The only way you could tell 'em apart was to put your finger in Lem's mouth, and if he bit yor 'twas Dave."—Lewiston Journal.

SENSIBLE.

"Did I tell you, mamma, that Mons. X—— has asked me to be his wife, and that I have accepted him."

"You must be out of your senses, child; he has not a cent, and will not have anything till after the death of his father and grandfather."

"But, mamma, dear, it's the grandfather I have accepted."

"Oh! you darling girl!"—Paris Figaro.

NO MORE TREATING.

Kate Field explained to a Boston audience the other evening how she could stop drinking. "Abolish the idiotic custom of treating," she said. "When people treat they take more than they want. How men made in the image of their Creator can stand that custom, I cannot conceive. Make treating and perpetual drinking an offence." Kate would probably like to see the old Roman custom of horizontal drinking revived.

AN ARBITRARY ACT.

In ordering that the bridal trousseau for his sister, Princess Sophia of Prussia, shall be entirely of German manufacture, the Emperor of Germany is stepping out of his sphere, and dictating to a woman how she shall dress. The consequence of this rash step with the young ruler may be serious, for it will involve him in trouble with the whole female sex who have a despotism of their own to protect, and who can be quite as imperious in maintaining their prerogatives as the highest Hohenzollern of them all. The use of French goods is especially ruled out, and the bride will have the consolation of her sex.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Ex-President Cleveland, while travelling in the South recently, conversed with a Democratic editor whose report of the conversation has led to a partial denial of its accuracy. He was charged with saying that he had retired from politics to devote himself to practice of law, and would decline another nomination by his party even should one be tendered him. This declaration caused some surprise, and Mr. Cleveland's explanation since is not an explicit denial of its correctness. It will be remembered that the ex-President once said something about the wickedness of second terms of the Presidential office, but when a unanimous renomination called at the White House Mr. Cleveland was at home.

THE LATE KING JOHN.

King John of Abyssinia was first known as Prince Dejach Kassai, and was appointed governor of Tigre by the King of Amhara, who had thrown off the yoke of King Theodore, the Abyssinian tyrant in 1867. He himself rebelled against his master, and having rendered valuable assistance to the British expedition against Theodore, led by Lord Napier, of Magdala, became a leading candidate for the Abyssinian throne after the overthrow and suicide of Theodore. He was crowned king under the title of Johannes II. in 1877, and has since been an able ruler. He was for a long time a thorn in the side of the Khedives of Egypt, and was called upon more than once to oppose an armed force. In 1875 he routed his opponents utterly, but in 1877 he was defeated, and Gen. Gordon, who was then Governor of the Soudan, succeeded in negotiating a peace. In 1879, when a new treaty was proposed, he treated Gordon with great indignity, but the latter brought him to terms in the end. During the recent troubles in the Soudan he preserved a position of expectant neutrality, but made little of the effort to relieve the besieged Egyptian garrison at Kassala. Recently his name has been constantly before the public in connection with the disasters to the Italian forces invading his territory, especially the crowning catastrophe at Dogali, when a large body of Italians was cut to pieces by the warriors of the famous native general, Ras Alula. This defeat has been unavenged as yet, and the greater part of the Italian expedition was withdrawn last autumn, but camps are still maintained at Massowah, Dogali and Sahati, and about five thousand Italian troops remain there as garrisons. Modern fortifications of considerable strength have been erected at these points, against which any savage attack would be quite powerless. When the Italian government intends to begin a new campaign is uncertain, but the work of road making and railroad laying is constantly going on.—N.Y. Evening Post.

THE BABY MILLIONAIRES.

New York Sun: While Jay Gould and his son George are out west, young Mrs. George Gould remains the luxurious mistress of the son's house. A magnificent butler of British breeding guards her vestibule, and to all strangers and undesirable acquaintances she is as inaccessible as the new mistress of the White House. She has two sons, Kingdom and Jay, aged 18 and 7 months, respectively, each under the care of a separate nurse, individually trained for her place. When either child is sick somebody is brought from the training school for nurses, not only to care for the boy, but also to secure requisite rest for the nurse. Father and Grandfather Gould are unanimous in their desire to make perfect animals of the coming generation, and nothing is spared conducive to that issue. They take their airing seven days in the week, rain or shine, in the family carriage drawn by a span of horses, with the men on the box emphatically impressed with the responsibility of their charge. The boys are magnificently dressed in silk cape coats, padded and lace lined, and the elder wears a broad-brimmed hat with fluffy white plumes. Aside from their laundry bill, these youngsters contribute a pile of slips, dresses, robes, Barrie coats and cover coats to the cleaners, for the textures are far too delicate and costly to be trusted to the laundry vandals. Nearly all the garments in their trousseaux are cloister made, and all the lace used is real thread and hand wrought. Kingdom's outfit cost $1,000 in Paris, and $700 more was spent in replenishing it for Mr. Jay Gould, Jr. From the first Gould the elder was the friend of his daughter-in-law, and each of the baby baskets he lined with government bonds. From him she received gifts of magnificence for herself and the little ones, and the merest expression of a wish was its fulfillment.

THE NEW SOUTH.

The progress of the "New South" continues unabated; in fact, it has been greater this year than ever before. The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record gives the following picture of what is going on:

"Southern furnaces are multiplying—new ones built from profits of existing 'plants.' Southern cotton mills are increasing, faith in their dividend earning power being strong—based on past experience—as to draw heavy investments of capital for building new mills. Mining and railroad building, too, go on at a rapid pace. Some of the richest portions of the South are now being opened to the approach of capital and commerce. New towns and cities are springing up, and even the most 'finished' of the older municipalities are bidding farewell to the spirit of old fogyism and welcoming the genius of enterprise."

During the past three months nearly thirteen hundred new enterprises, representing $58,000,000 in capital and capital stock, were organized or projected, this being an increase of two hundred in number and $20,000,000 in amount of capital over the corresponding period last year.

BURGOYNE BAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

The weather for the past week has been most delightful, and, naturally, we have not even one who does not appreciate such humidity. All nature looks gay. The fields and orchards present a superb appearance and fully indicate a plenteous harvest. The people are busy, though nearly all have finished their spring work.

Real estate is not depreciating. Mr. Robinson, of Ganges Harbor, last week sold his farm to Messrs. Tolson Bros. for $3,000. These gentlemen have lately come from England.

Mr. Brooks, one of Victoria's photographers, has been among us for the past three weeks, and leaves for Comox tomorrow, where we trust he will find success. There are few here who have not had either family groups or their residences taken.

Logging is still successfully carried on by Messrs. Sheppard Bros. I understand, too, that operations have begun anew on Brethour Bros'. quartz claim and trust it may turn out well, as it would greatly enhance the whole island.

Messrs. Levinge (teacher) and Richard Maxwell are again home after spending the Easter holidays in the city.

SALMAGUNDI.

Little Ripples of Fun for the Breakfast Table.

He—Dear me, you haven't heard of it? Why, it's in all the girl's mouths. She (enviously)—What? He—Gum.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Teacher (to class in geography)—If I should dig a hole through the earth where would I come out? Small boy—Out of the hole.

At midnight—Stranger to man on corner—I beg your pardon, but can you direct me to police headquarters? Man on corner (unsteadily)—No; but if you wait (hic) 'round here a few min'ts (hic) 'll see pleeceman dreck me there.—Washington Critic.

Mr. Blobson—Well, the season for muffs is here.

Mrs. Blobson—Why, ignoramus, it is almost gone!

Mr. Blobson—My fancy was lightly turning to thoughts of baseball, dear.—Burlington Free Press.

Edwin—I wish, Annabel, that you could have been in Paris with me. Such lovely parks!

Annabel—Yes, I know I should have enjoyed the parks most of all. I have always heard so much about the Paris green.—[Boston Herald.

—"Oh, of course she marries him," said the young lady, opening a new novel.

"What makes you think so," queried the young man.

"Why, right on top of the first page it says 'Chap. Won.'"

And yet some persons say a woman can't pun.—[Norristown Herald.

Freshleigh—Don't you feel chill, Miss Beaconhill?

Miss Beaconhill—Yes, I am rather cold, Mr. Freshleigh.

Freshleigh (meaningly)—Feel as though you'd like a little something around you?

Miss Beaconhill (crushingly)—Not a little something, Mr. Freshleigh.—[Harvard Lampoon.

Dangers of the Gum Habit.—Miss De Sweet—I'll never touch another chew of gum as long as I live. Proud Mother—I'm glad to hear you say so, my dear; but what has reformed you so suddenly? "Last evening Mr. Richfellow proposed me just at the moment when my jaws got stuck so as I couldn't say anything, and he went off."—New York Weekly.

Mr. Soodle had called in, and during the conversation which ensued he mentioned that Neighbor Bulgen had been obliged to shoot his dog because it had grown old and cross. After Mr. Soodle had gone, little Edith, who had been very quiet and evidently in deep thought since the dog was spoken of, surprised her mamma by asking: "Mamma, when do you think papa will shoot aunt Sarah?"—Boston Transcript.

Took Himself Away, Likely.—There was a young photographer who lived—I use the term advisedly—at our boarding-house—but he is not there now. One morning he helped himself to fish with the uncalled-for remark, "Secure the shad roe ere the substance fade," and since then he has been missing. There is no clue to the mystery of his disappearance, but a hard, cold look has been the landlady's favorite wear ever since he went away.

"Mr. Barker, do you think we will go to the sea-side or mountains next summer?" asked the "power behind the throne," as the family sat about the evening lamp.

"Mrs. B.," answered her husband, "I have not paid the bill for the Christmas present you gave me yet," and a dull silence reigned.—Epoch.

Young Lady Teacher—"Tommy, you had better go out and wash your face."

The room two minutes and a half later: Young Lady Teacher—"Tommy, you've washed your face well, but you've not wiped it nicely; your forehead is all wet."

Tommy (loudly, being aggrieved at unappreciated efforts)—"Wiped it as high as my shirt 'ud reach!"

Young lady teacher's attention is suddenly demanded elsewhere.

A PLUCKY LADY.

Everybody in Constantinople is talking about the heroism of Lady White, wife of the British Ambassador. She has been suffering from an internal tumor, for the removal of which Dr. Sarrell declared a dangerous operation to be necessary. Without consulting her husband or any one else, Lady White determined to undergo the operation; but in order not to disturb the Carnival festivities, in which the English Ambassador has this year taken a leading part, she said nothing of her intention, even to her husband, and quietly put all her affairs in order, made her will, and appeared cheerful and hospitable as usual as the presiding spirit at the Embassy ball, which took place on the last night of the Carnival. The next day Pera society was startled by the announcement that Lady White was lying dangerously ill. This is all that was allowed to be made known; but the operation had been performed; whether successfully or not was still a subject of doubt to the doctors attending her ladyship. For three days she lay between life and death. On the fourth day she was declared to be out of danger, and then the truth leaked out. The admiration excited by Lady White's stoical courage is unbounded among people of all classes and nationalities in the Turkish capital.

Japanese Consulate.

Advices have been received at Vancouver, by the Abyssinia, that the Imperial Government of Japan has decided on establishing a consulate in that city. Mr. Azuda has been appointed as the first consul, and he is expected to arrive and assume the duties of his office about August 16th next. This is the first consulate established by Japan in the Dominion.

NOT A PIMPLE ON HIM NOW.

Bad with Eczema. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Thought his hair would never grow. Cured by Cuticura Remedies. Hair splendid and not a pimple on him.

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctors said was scall head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and, I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.

MRS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

A Fever Sore Eight Years Cured.

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. CASON, merchant of this place.

JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist.
Gainsboro, Tenn.

Severe Scalp Disease Cured.

A few weeks ago my wife suffered very much from a cutaneous disease of the scalp, and received no relief from the various remedies she used until she tried CUTICURA. The disease promptly yielded to this treatment, and in a short while she was entirely well. There has been no return of the disease, and CUTICURA ranks No. 1 in our estimation for diseases of the skin.

REV. J. PRESSLEY BARRETT, D.D.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Cuticura Remedies

Are a positive cure for every form of skin, scalp, and blood disease, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula, except possibly ichthyosis.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pp., 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

EVERY MUSCLE ACHES.

Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains and Weaknesses *relieved in one minute* by the *Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.* The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 30 cents. w-s

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday the 17th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, once a week in summer and once a fortnight in winter, each way between

ALKALI LAKE AND CLINTON,

from the 1st July next, as described in the notices issued from this office on the 5th instant.

Separate tenders will also be received on the same date for the conveyance of the mails ONCE A WEEK all the year round between these places, as described in the notices issued on the 10th instant.

Conveyance to be made on horseback or in a vehicle at the option of the contractor.

Copies of both the above notices may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Alkali Lake, Big Bar Creek, Dog Creek, Clinton; at the office of the Indian Agent, Lesser Dog Creek, and at this office.

E. H. FLETCHER,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Victoria, B. C., 10th April, 1889.
ap12-3in-wkly

Estate of Thos. Macaulay Hamilton and Henry Ogden, in Liquidation.

ASSIGNMENT FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

To the Creditors of Thomas Macaulay Hamilton and Henry Ogden, formerly carrying on business at Bridge Creek.

The trustees of the estate of the said Thomas Macaulay Hamilton and Henry Ogden hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the said Thomas Macaulay Hamilton and Henry Ogden, or either of them, that they are hereby required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the first day of May, 1889, after which day the trustees will proceed to pay those claims of which they then have notice, ratably or proportionally or in full, if the assets shall thereto extend, and will pay the balance, if any, to the said Thomas Macaulay Hamilton and Henry Ogden; and they further give notice that they will not be liable for the proceeds of the estate or any part thereof to any creditor or person of whose claims they had no notice on the said 1st day of May.

CHAS. WILSON,
Solicitor for Trustees.

Dated at Victoria, this
16th day of February, 1889. febl7-td-w

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, pursuant to the powers vested in me as Mortgagee in that behalf, I shall, on

Monday, the 13th day of May, '89,

At twelve o'clock, noon,

AT JOSEPH CHRISTIAN'S house Mission Valley, Okanagan, B. C., proceed to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

The following lands, namely:

Lots One (1), Thirty-two (32), One hundred and twenty-eight (128), One hundred and thirty (130), One hundred and forty-six (146), and One hundred and forty-seven (147), in Group One (1), all situate in the Osoyoos Division of Yale District.

FRANK RICHTER.
Dated 3rd April, 1889. ap6-wy-1m

RAGS WANTED.

FIVE CENTS per pound will be paid for clean cotton rags delivered in press room of COLONIST office.

NEW TOMATOES

Our Illustrated Annual of *Tested SEEDS, BULBS, etc.*, enlarged and improved, a handsome book of 112 pages, beautiful colored plate, mailed *FREE* to all buyers. Tells all about

SEEDS AND GARDENING RARE NOVELTIES

Our Art Collection of Flowers in large Chrome Lithographed Packets is superb. 16 varieties $1.40. Free by mail. Write now.

The STEELE BROS. CO., Toronto

THE STEELE BROS. CO. LTD. TORONTO ONTARIO

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OVER 6,000,000 people believe that it pays best to buy Seeds of the largest and most reliable seed firm, and they use

Ferry's Seeds

D. M. FERRY & CO. are acknowledged to be the *Largest Seedsmen* in the world. D. M. Ferry & Co's Illustrated Descriptive and Priced

SEED ANNUAL For 1889

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last year's customers without ordering it. Invaluable to all. Every person using Garden, Field or Flower Seeds should send for it. Address

Earliest Cauliflower in existence.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

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CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."—H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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THOMAS ALLSOP,
HENRY S. MASON,
CUYLER A. HOLLAND } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates.

Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. e24-tf-dw

MOWERS, REAPERS

Sulky Rakes, Self-binding Harvesters,

STEAM AND HORSE POWER THRESHERS,

And a full line of Hand and Horse Implements for the farm and garden,

FROM THE BEST MAKERS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

BAR AND SHEET IRON,
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
WAGONS, BUGGIES AND CARTS.

Write for Catalogues and Prices to

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febl-dw-1y Victoria and Kamloops, B