The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1894.

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THE DEMOCRATIC FUTURE.

(From St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

It is easy to understand that the breacher which have occurred in the Democrat party since it was restored to power are not such as can be expected to disappear. They are of a nature that is calculated to breed further trouble rather than to pass away by mutual kindness and conciliation. There are not only vital differences of opinion and purpose to be seen, but there is also a condi-tion of pronounced and bitter personal The difficulty began in the first month of the new administration Cleveland started out with characteristic prejudice against the Senators and other prominent Democrats who had opposed or failed to promote his nomination at Chicago, and with an evident determination to disregard their wishes and frustrate their enterprises. He might have placated them and made them his friends if he had cared to cultivate amicable relations with them; but he preferred to snub and defy them, and the result was that they formed a compact to resist and humiliate him. They have not at any time been made willing to carry out any of his desires if they could help it, and he has not sought on his part to gain their assistance in any other than an intimidating and coercive way.

by the triumph of either side in any trial of strength. Cleveland came out ahead in the silver matter, but that did not cause the the fight; and now that the Senators have ed in the tariff matter, it is not to be supposed that Cleveland will sue for peace and become smiable instead of arrogant. The probability is that the struggle will be renewed whenever a pretext arises, and that harmony is not to be anticipated during the rest of Cleveland's term. I unfortunate state of things, not only for the Democratic party, but also for the country. Legislation of an important character will have to wait upon the adjustment of intervening quarrels, and the interests of commerce and industry will be constantly at the mercy of disturbing and detrimental forces. This is what it means to have Democratic rule. There is not be done. The policy of the administra-tion does not command the support necessary to give it practical effect; and those mprove every opportunity to obstruct and disparage it are equally powerless to h any affirmative result. It is a situation that gives no promise of substantial improvement, and the people may as well make up their minds that so long as the Democrats retain control of the govern-ment, it is useless to look for the sensible and satisfactory transaction of the public

The House of Hapsburg. Rudolph von Hapsburg, riding to his Swiss home from hunting, came upon a priest carrying the sacrament to a sick man. The priest on foot was stopped by a river. Rudolph immediately dismounted, set the priest and sacrament on horseback and led the steed by rein to the sick man's house. He declined to take the horse again to daily He declined to take the horse again to daily use, but gave it to the priest for the service of the church. Remembering this deed, Werner, Archbishop of Mentz, in 1273, procured the election of Rudolph as King of the Romans and Kaiser. Hence we have the source and fount of the proud imperial house of Hapsburg. Schiller enhances the house of Hapsburg. Schiller enhances the legend in one of the best of his ballade,

The greatest cities of ancient times were Babylon and Rome. The former is said to have an area of 100 to 200 square miles; its houses were three or four stories high, but palaces and gardens occupied much of the palaces and gardens occupied much on the palaces and gardens occupied much on the palaces and gardens occupied much on the palaces and gardens occupied much of the palaces and gardens occupied much of the palaces and gardens occupied much palaces and gardens occupied much of the vast area, so that the population was not what these figures would seem to indicate. In fact, it is said by one historian that ninetenths of this area was taken up by gardenths. tenths of this area was taken up by goodens and orohards. The total population of the city under Nebuchadnezzur and his son, Evil Merodach, is estimated at upwards of Evil Merodach, is estimated at upwards of the greatent size. 2,000,000. Rome reached its gre during the fourth century of our era and its population was then about 2,600,000.

If you would be prepared for cholera take the best possible care of your general health, if your tongue is coated use Eseljay's Liver

rt Disease Eclieved in 36 Minutes... 1868 of organic or sympathetic hear 5 relieved in 30 minutes and quickly by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart 1868 convinces. Sold in Victoria by D. E.

Mere than one fortnight and not mere than more than a year ago of a prize competition, with the object of producing a suitable text-book on the lines indicated. Five years later he took the degree of LLD, in

bers, two jointly representing Quebec, and one each of the other provinces.

ONTARIO'S REPRESENTATIVE

The gentleman who is to represent the great province of Ontario in this impor-tant undertaking is W. J. Robertson,

general proficiency scholarship, a scholarship as scholarship in metaphysics, ethics and logic as well as a prize in history. His third well as a prize in history. His third well as a prize in history and a visitor to the college proved couply fruitful and the first schools, under the Protestant Hall by electing him president of the great or as beneficial an influence on the schools as Mr. Goggin, and certainly no of that corps, appointed to perform the university and a visitor to the college. This chief educational which with the Hon-like the control of the schools as Mr. Goggin, and certainly no of that corps, appointed to perform the members of the schools as Mr. Goggin, and certainly no of that corps, appointed to perform the members of the corps are all the corps and subsequently he was a schools as Mr. Goggin, and certainly no of that corps, appointed to perform the members of the corps are control of the members of the corps are control of year at college proved equally fruitful and orable the Superintendent of Public Inthe next year he graduated with first-class honors in mathematics, history and civil polity, winning the gold medal for metaphysics, the silver medal for mathe-matics and the Prince of Wales' prize for highest general standing. Heavilesting highest general standing. Upon leaving highest importance and responsibility ollege Mr. Robertson spent a year as assistant to Prof. Kingston at the meteor- rank as one of the first educationists in ological observatory and the same year received the appointment of university examiner in metaphysics, ethics and civil of their present usefulness and reputa-polity, which position he filled with distinction for the usual term of three years. St. Catharines Collegiate institute next obtained his services as a teacher of mathematics and history. About this time the institute, one of the oldest in living authority on the history of this by Mr. Seath, now of the Education department, with the greatest success, for t soon attracted students from all over Ontario and won the highest distinction at all the university and educational examinations. Some of the ablest mathematicians of the province were educated there. In 1886 Mr. Robertson, in conjunction with Dr. Berchard, of Toronto, wrote a High School Algebra, which is now generally used in high schools of the province, and during the same year, ing hours to reading, and his readings in conjunction with G. Mercer Adam, he prepared the Public School History of history had the preference. At first he England and Canada. He and his colwas a clerk in a dry goods establishment, sued a Higher Algebra, which is much used in Untario, and has received high recommendations in Germany. In 1891 recommendations in Germany. In 1891
Mr. Robertson prepared the High School
History of England and Canada; the
English portion being an adaptation of
Miss Buckley's History of England, but the Canadian history being entirely original work. The work has been very videly used outside of Ontario. In connection with his other studies

"Der Graf von Hapsburg." It may be men.

Mr. Robertson has pursued that of politioned that the late heir to the throne of Austria was named after his illustrious an
On "Banking and Currency," which was published at the request of leading bankers, business men and heads of public institutions. "The Teacher's Rela tion to the State," "A Comparison of the Political Institutions of Canada with those of Great Britain and Ireland and with those of the United States," are among his works in this line. He is a frequen contributor to magazines, newspapers and periodicals.

He has also devoted considerable atention to church work, having been a

WRITING CANADA'S HISTORY.

A Committee of Educationalists Act as Judges-A National Stand.

Doints

Text Book on Bistory Acceptable—

To All Chases.

The Willow as a to Have a Text Book on Bistory Acceptable—

To All Chases.

As is well known, a movement has been on for for some, years to have a soon belief to the first and make of the second in list overally of the guille.

As is well known, a movement has been on foot for some, years to have a soon of the last of the second in list overally in the first and make of the first and make of the grammar shool. In his sixteenty year he commenced teaching which is distinctly Canadian in sentiment and and in the first and make of the second in list overally of the first and the first and make of the second in list overally of the first and make of the second in list overally of the first and make of the second in list overally of the first and make of the second in list overally of the first and make of the second in list overally of the first and make of the second in list overally of the first and make of the second in list overally of the first and make of the second in list overally of the first and make of the second in list overally of the first and make of the second in list overally of the second in list overal graduate, and graduated B.A. in 1863. documents, have been put in circulation. Five years later he took the degree of In 1885 he contributed his one hundredth M.A., and the degree of LLD., in article to La Revue Canadienne, on which he was elected a member some years ago.

he also has the honor to be their repre-sentative on the Protestant committee of daughter of Etienne Parent, underthe Council of Public instruction. His secretary of state. greatest pride is in the confidence which his fellow-laborers have reposed in him. and his highest ambition is to serve them faithfully and to diligently advance their

the province of Quebec, and is entitled the Dominion. The Protestant schools of the city of Montreal owe a large part

SULTE, CANADA'S HISTORIAN. Mr. Benjamin Sulte, Dr. Robins' conprovince. He was born at Three Rivers, on September 17, 1841, and is the only living son of Benjamin Sulte and Marie was the first French settler at Baie du Febvre in 1683. Young Sulte left the English. He always devoted his evenhe was purser on one of the vessels plying between Montreal and Three Rivers, then a merchant selling clothing in con-nection with the building of the Three Rivers and Arthabaska railway, and again, in 1864, as book-keeper at Gouin's. In 1863 Mr. Sulte had joined one of the two companies of infantry that were orcolor-sergeant of it, returning in July, when he went to the military school at Quebec. Having a taste for literature, which he had already evinced in verse and prose, he, as an editor, followed the city editor of LeCanada, Ottawa, and in ed to the Prince of Wales college,

More than one week and not more than one to the lines indicated able text-book on the lines indicated. The usual royalty of ten per cent, on all beautification inserted for less than \$3.50, and accepted only its revery day issection.

The atrical advertisements, 10 cents per line such insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specification instructions insorted till ordered out. Advertisements unaccompanied by specification instructions insorted till ordered out. Advertisements discontinued before expirations the contributions are at work and are to submit their works on January 1, 1895, to the examining committee. The subdividence of the submit their works on January 2, and the submit their works on January 1, 1895, to the examining committee. The submoderation of the first contributed in the "Dominion History Committee on Manuscripts." In all probability it will hold its first meeting next January. Because of the submit the general body of Processant she cook in the public have an interest in knowing the composition of the examining committee. The subjoined sketches of its members are intended to worksement inserted for less than \$1.50.

WHERKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a the solid Nomparell, each inserted or less than \$1.50.

WHERKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents at the solid Nomparell, each inserted the position of the examining committee. The subjoined sketches of its members are intended to satisfy that interest. It will be observed for less than \$1.50.

The tone price as the first civill interest to work and are to submit their works on January 1, 1895, to the examining committee. The submit their works on January 1, 1895, to the examining committee. The submit their works on January 1, 1895, to the examining committee. The submit their works on January 1, 1895, to the examining committee. The submittee of the first contribution of the five years later he took the degree of LLLD, in course, was received, also from McGill, in 1870 he decided on McJanuary 1, 1890, in 1870 he became a superiment school of the satisfy that interest. It will be observed that the committee consists of nine mem-

NOVA SCOTIA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

in the township of Westmeath, on the learner for upwards of forty years. He is lat of September, 1846. His father, who had been a teacher, died when he and his his religious labors, as in his educational, after a preparatory course, received prinhad been a teacher, died when he and his of educational, after a preparatory course, received principally at the teacher's desk, he entered an education in the public schools of Lanark county, and at the age of 20 quitted the farm and began in earnest the pursuit of more advanced studies, attending the Perth high school for a year and a half under the tuition of Rev.

Thomas Hart, now professor in Manitoba and who is thoroughly grounding in classics, and in 1869 he marticulated with honors in classics, and in 1869 he marticulated with honors in classics, and in 1869 he marticulated with honors in classics, and in Toronto

The pursuit of more advanced studies, attending the Perth high school for a year and a half under the tuition of Rev.

Thomas Hart, now professor in Manitoba and who is thoroughly conversant with grounding in classics, and in 1869 he marticulated with honors in classics, and in 1869 he marticulated with honors in classics, and in 1869 he marticulated with honors in classics, and in Toronto Montreal as professor of mathematics in English history and French in Toronto

The discontinuation of the variation of the same year the convergence of M.A. In 1874 Mr. The last discharge of M.A. In 1874 Mr. The pursuit of more advanced studies, and who is regard who is a summer of the University of Acadia college and Winnipe Daily Tribune said of him: in the work that after six years labor the University of Acadia college and Winnipe Daily Tribune said of him: "Perhaps no one in the province is more widely or more favoring readulated as B.A. in 1873. Three years later he received the degree of M.A. From his Alma Mater. In 1874 Mr. Porthaps no one in the University of Acadia college and Winnipe Daily Tribune said of him: "Perhaps no one in the University of Acadia college and Winnipe Daily Tribune said of him: "Perhaps no one in the University of Acadia college and Winnipe Daily Tribune said of him: "Perhaps no one in the University of a particular the University of Acadia college and Winnipe Daily Tribune s English history and French in Toronto university. At the end of his first college year he won the general proficiency scholarship in classics, mathematics, English and French, also carrying off high honors in his second was a university and a visitor to the college. His chief educational work, however, has been done in connection with the common schools of his native province. He was actively engaged as secretary of the Kinter of their educational system, believing friends of the bard, from remote parts, followed in mountain array with arms reversed. The principal part of the inhabitants of the neighborhood, with a number of particular friends of the bard, from remote parts, followed in mountain array with arms reversed. The principal part of the inhabitants of the neighborhood, with a number of particular friends of the bard, from remote parts, followed in mountain array with arms reversed. university and a visitor to the college. His chief educational work, however, has Kindergarten system into Nova Scotia and that his varied and successful experience in fostering its interests during its first trying years. In connection with others, he territorial press warmly commended the assisted in the formation of the Normal action of the executive, while the Manischool alumni association, which, in turn, founded the Summer School of Science of the Maritime provinces. He was at one time secretary and president of this institution, and he is now instructor in physiology. In 1883 he spent three months in Europe, visiting the schools in many of the leading cities, and six years later he spent twelve months in study and observation of educational work in the schools and universities of Germany. Besides visiting many schools, he studied under Paulsen and Lazarus, of Berlin university, and Lefebvre, the latter of whose ancestor under Prof. Rein at Jena. On his return from Europe he published a pamphlet, entitled "Notes on the German Schools," Friars' school at the age of ten, and since in which he outlined the result of his time without a salary. Even at that early age he could read, write and calculate well and had a good knowledge of the constant of the const Friars' school at the age of ten, and since in which he outlined the result of his in which considerable attention was de-

teaching for the province of Nova Scotia. FROM THE GARDEN ISLE. Dr. Anderson, who will represent Prince Edward Island, has for the last thirty-one years devoted himself to the work of education in that province, and by his broad views, deep insight into educational problems and long and successful experience he has been the most powerful factor in the moulding and the diffusing of education in that province He was born in Aberdeen in 1836, and two companies of infantry that were organized at Three Rivers, and two years later his company (No. 1) was sent to the Niagara frontier, and he was made a color expense of its c two years, being, at the end of his course, appointed one of the masters in the practising department of that institution, which position he held until 1859. His university course, taken at Edinburgh between 1858 and 1862, was a brilliant autumn session of parliament and in Feb-ruary, 1866, again joined his company at the Missisquoi frontier. When the com-pany returned home in July he became tenures the discontinuous course, taken at admourgn between 1858 and 1862, was a brilliant one, especially in pure mathematics and natural philosophy, in which he won the pany returned home in July he became highest honors. In 1862 he was appoint-November of the following year he en-lottetown, where his chief work was tered the service of the House of Com-mathematics and natural philosophy till tention to church work, having been a member of the general conference of the Methodist Church of Canada since 1886, the is a member of the senate of Victoria, the college and the Normal school in 1879, he ollege and the Normal school in 1879, he ollege and the Normal school in 1879, he ollege and the Normal school in 1879, he was a prointed principal of the joint in the final the intention of the college schowed their appreciation. In 1887 the committee, Mr. Robertson has in hand, for use in high schools, a history of Greece and Rome.

Dr. S. P. Robins, one of the two representatives of Quebec, is among the conditions of the variety of the college schowed their appreciation, the leaders in Chatham Collegate institute, having no school education, and with the exception of a few months in the following societies: Cercle Litteraire, driving the college of the variety of the college was a corresponding member in 1866;

such as large indices to series of historical Brunswick, he has been able to take an he was made librarian and secretary of he was elected a member some years ago. recently created by act of Parliament MR. GOGGIN, OF THE N. W. T.

ably known in educational circles, Mr.
D. J. Goggin, M.A., superintendent of
education for the Northwest Territories, He was born at Durham, Ont., in 1849, and after receiving a good public school education and obtaining a first-class cer-tificate, he fer a time followed the vocation of a teacher in village schools. He was prepared for the university in the Whitby High school, then under the direction of Mr. Kirkland, the present principal of the Terrote N. principal of the Toronto Normal school. Later, Mr. Goggin was assistant in the Whitby High school, then he became principal of the Milbrook schools, and subsequently principal of the Port Hope schools. When the Ontario Model school schools. When the Ontario Model school schools. When the Ontario Model school schools are satablished. Port Hope was, as a result of the excellent work done ness, the celebrated Robert Burns. there by Mr. Goggin, selected as a centre. Dr. Hall who possesses a wide range of knowledge, will represent Nova Scotia. He comes of Loyalist stock, and was born toba were looking for a good Normal Indeed, his ability to train teachers was tant undertaking is W. J. Robertson, faithfully and to diligently advance their B.A., LL.B., one of the provinces foremost scholars. The county of Renfrew Dr. Robins is a member of the Methodist at Laurencetown, Annapolis valley, Nova is his native place, he having been born Church of Canada, and has been an office his early education in the workshop and his education in the workshop at Laurencetown, Annapolis valley, Nova Scotia, over forty years ago. He received his early education in the workshop and schools of his native village, and in 1869, after a preparatory course, received principally at the teacher's desk, he entered cipally at the teacher's desk, he entered the invitation, and so well did he succeed in the work that after six years labor the Winnipeg Daily Tribune said of him:

| Acadia college and | School principal they invited min to go west to mould their training system and make it not only acceptable to the people, but popular as well. He accepted the invitation, and so well did he succeed in the work that after six years labor the Winnipeg Daily Tribune said of him:

specially gifted him for the work.

toba press joined the school and college authorities there in regretting his departure. The work he has accomplished toba, Mr. Goggin was a member of the council of the University of Manitoba, a member of the Advisory Roand of Ed. shows the wisdom of the choice. tion, a member of the council of St. John's college, and an examiner for the university and the Department of Education. He has also been president of the Provincial Teachers' Association and provincial manager of the National Educational Association of the United States.

N.B., where he was born in 1852. He voted to the pedagogics of Herbart. In was educated in Dalhousie public and 1891 Dr. Hall was appointed examiner in grammar schools, Fredericton Normal school, Dalhousie college, and at Halifax. He is a graduate of the University of Manitoba. He taught for several years in Portland, N.B., and was superintendent of the schools of that town for two years. At one time he was attorney of the supreme court of New Brunswick. Subsequently he removed to Winnipeg, where he taught for two years, but for the past nine years he has been superintendent of public schools at that place. In 1893 he was appointed recitive. In 1893 he was appointed registrar of the University of Manitoba, but resigned the office at the close of the year, on account of the pressure of school duties.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S REPRESENTATIVE. The representative for British Columbia will be Mr. R. E. Gosnell, who is well known throughout the Pacific pro-vince. He has born in 1860 at Lake Beauport, seignory of St. Francis, Que-bec, where he received an elementary education, his first teacher being Mr. J. text-book on arithmatic, and accountant mathematics and natural philosophy till County Grey, Ont., and subsequently to college. On the amalgamation of the college and the Normal school in 1879, he was appointed principal of the college of the college of the college and the Normal school in 1879, he was appointed principal of the college.

MR. GOGGIN, OF THE N. W. T.

The Northwest Territories will be represented by a gentleman widely and favorably known in educational circles, Mr.

The Northwest Territories will be represented by act of Parliament. For the last three years he has acted as associate editor of the Winnipeg Commercial, and has written somewhat extensively on the material and historical magazines. He is a Conservative in politics, and is a member of the council of the Imperial Federation League of Canada, with which cause he is prominently identified in British Columbia. In 1887 vocalist.

ROBERT. BURNS' DEATH.

poetical compositions, distinguished equally by the force of his native humor, by the warmth and tenderness of passion, and by the glowing touches of a descriptive pencil, will remain a lasting monument of the vigor and versatility of a mind guided only by the

lowed in procession; the great bells of the churches tolling at intervals. Arrived at the churchyard gate, the funeral party, according to the rules of that exercise, formed two lines and leaned their heads on their fire-looks, pointed to the ground. Through this space the corpse was carried. The party drew up alongside the grave, and after the interment fired three volleys over it.

Cinnamen a Microbe Killer. No living germ of disease can resist the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon for more than a few hours is the conclusion an-nounced by M. Chamberland as the result of prolonged research and experiment in M. Pasteur's laboratory. It is said to destroy microbes as effectively if not as rapidly as

THE CZAR AN INVALID.

BERLIN, Aug. 24 -An additional reason given here for the countermanding by the Czar of the order for the Russian army man œuvres at Smolensk, is that the Czar's physicians have expressed a very strong wish that His Majesty should subject him self to as little fatigue as possible because of the unsatisfactory condition of his health.

A THOUSAND LIVES.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 25.-A terribly disastrous cyclone swept along the shore of the sea of Azov te-day, working immense damage. In some instances entire villages were swept into the sea. Many steam were sunk or driven ashore and wrecked and it is believed that at least one thousand

persons perished. QUEBEC CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

MONTREAL, Aug. 27.—(Special)—It is re-ported here that Hon. Mr. Taillon will shortly retire from the premiership to accept the Chief Justiceship of the Superior

THIRTY-SIXTH YEA

FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

King Malietoa Remains on Board a War Ship During the Action.

Modern Gunnery Brings the Rebels to Terms and They Finally Surrender.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30 .- The United 1 Press correspondent at Apia Samos, writing under date of August 15, per S. S. Mariposs, which arrived to-day, says: On Monday last a fortunate observer might have witnessed the edifying spectacle of mutilated Samoans bodies dashed hither and thither in bloody confusion as an effect of modern gunnery. To what extent this has occurred I am as yet quable to inform you, but a reliable authority gives the death returns of one shell alone at four killed and nine wounded, most of the latter desper-

Oa Saturday, the 4 h, about midday, rumors of heads on poles coming into town from the direction of the fighting were received, and on inquiry it was found that there was a fair proportion of truth in the the report. In a short time a small party of or natives appeared, headed by a herald who announced the fact that six of the rebels had been killed in an engagement at Falealili on the previous day. Unfortunately for this party they had met the Chief Justice on the road near where he resides and the the road near where he resides and the trophies of war, in the shape of six human ears tied on a string at the end of a stick, net His Honor's judicial view.

The judge was anxious for the arrest of

the whole party, but I am told that the court marshal did not share the judicial view of the matter. Later intelligence discovered the fact that a party leaving Apia for Falcalli caught the tail end of a looting party and quietly murdered six of the crew of the last boat about to leave the district for a rebel position further down the coast. Incidents such as these have been a prevailing feature in the present campaign until H. M. S. Curacoa and H. I M. S. Buzz and took such an active part in the Samoan civil war. One day early last week Malietoa wrote a letter to the consular representatives and commanders of ships of war in Apia stating a melanchaly story of his incapacity to preserve law and order in Samoa, any longer, and hogging for a practical illustration of the love and affection which Germany and England, not to mention America, have always professed for His Majeaty. The commanders, after a consultation with the consula, agreed to take matters into their ewn hands and declare in effect martial law to the natives.

On the 10th, notice was sent to the rebels occupying Lustrature fort that on the following sterning at the clock, it would be abelled and device and by the Curacoa and Buzzard. These two vessels got up a same

Buzzard. These two vessels got up so an and left Apia at 2 p.m. and proceeded to Vallele, where the German gunboat Falke was stationed. The latter was sent down to protect Apia. The Buzzard remained to protect Vailele and the Curacoa proceeded to Lauliia, about 1200 yards further to eastwards, both ships being within gun shot of Lulatuanuu. Before the Curacoa's another was dropped, she was boarded by two of the chiefs under a white flag, who wished to know whether terms could be arranged. Captain Gibson declined to listen to them, Captain Gibson declined to listen to them, but reiterated the proclamation in referen

but reiterated the proclamation in reference to the intention of destroying the fort on the morrow. The delegates retired in confusion, and the evening passed by peacefully.

A 6 o'clock the following morning the rebels set fire to all their houses and fortifications and evacuated their position, going in the direction of Saluafala. Precisely at 9 a.m. the bombardment of a barren and forlorn looking ridge commenced. For fully one hour the expenditure of ammunition continued and then the men-of-war got up anchor and slowly proceeded up the coast in anchor and slowly proceeded up the coast in the direction of the retreating rebels, while the royal army tramped along the beach abreast of them. On reach-ing Solosolo no enemy appeared to give battle to the eager troops of the King. Again not a soul could be seen. This became somewhat alarming, as a fear of an ambash with its possibly deadly ef-fects began to have its influence on the soldiers. On went the ships, and on tramped the army, until Salulafala came in sight. The men of war, being in a good harbor, new dropped their anchors and waited until the enemy's position could be discovered.
At dawn reports of riffes were distinctly heard. Inspection revealed the fact that the rebels and royalists were engaged in a

noisy and apparently desperate encounter, which mightfairly be designated as a pitched battle.
At intervals of two hours, or during the At intervals of two hours, or during the whole of the day (Suoday), the engagement was renewed, the government troops losing two killed and one wounded, the latter being sent on board the Curacos and the trunks of the fermer reaching Apia in due course. On Monday at S. a. m. a man of war opened fire on the rebel positions, which were centured about in the bush and on the heach. I have able more discounted. were scattered about in the bush and on the beach. Live shells were flying about in all directions and exploding with astouoding reports. Still the rebels declined to submit. As one position would become untenable, the rebels would retreat and the royal troops take possession not without loss, however. Until late in the afternoon the ships of war

Until late in the afternoon the ships of war continued their fire. At about 7p m. a letter reached the ships from the robets asking for a cessation of hostilities and offering to surrender. Malietoa, who desing the last two days had been located at Curacoa, waiting the effect of modern gunnery on his rebellious subjects, was duly consulted and agreed to meet the rebel delegates at 10 o'clock on the following day if they would come on board.

At the time appointed four rebel chiefs presented themselves, and, in two hours or so, His Majesty told Captain Gibson that terms had been arranged. The rebels were to humble themselves to him, surrender 100 riftes and promise to be good for the future. All things thus having terminated happily, the Curacoa, with His Majesty on board, returned to Apia at 6 p.m., and the Buzzard remained the collect the forfeited arms. During this engagement the government lost six killed and eight wounded, as far as I can discover, but of the rebel losses I am unable to obtain particulars. Doubtless many were killed and wounded by shells. Later, Wednesday morning at 9 a.m., news had just reached me that the rebels and royal troops again came in contact last might. The Aana rebels, headed by Toma-