Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1885.

THE TIMES' BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

Our young friend of the Times is again indulging the naughty habit of fibbing. His last article on the Point Ellice bridge contains but one atom of truth to a whole mountain of falsehood. He cannot surely be so ignorant as not to know that what he styles the "camel's back" appearance of the flooring and railing is in accordance with the plans and specifications which were prepared, upon the most approved principles, to impart strength and stability to the whole structure, and that if the "hock" were absent the bridge would be a weak and unsafe concern instead of what it really is, most substantial and durable. Again, he must have known that his statement that the government had no superintendent on the work was untrue. They employed an old and experienced bridge builder to superintend the work of construction. That it was done to his satisfaction will be seen by reference to the following copy of his report to the commissioner of lands and works:

VICTORIA, Aug. 22nd, 1885.

To the Hon. Chief Com. Lands and Works:

SIR—I have the honor to report that the Point Ellice bridge is now finished, and as your superintendent over said work I have to report:

1st. That the iron throughout the whole structure is fully up to the requirements of the plans and specifications both in size and quality, and that the workmanship is fully up to the required standard.

2nd. That the timber used was all of the best quality and of full size, and that the work has all been done in a mechanical and workmanlike manner, and that the whole structure has been completed a little in excess of the requirements of the plans and specifications.

I would further beg to say that in my opinion the bridge is a safe and durable structure, and with the care usually given to such structures will last for many years, and is a credit to the government and also to the contractor.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

J. C. BLACKETT,
Gov. Superintendent.

Again, it is stated by our young friend that the "screws" have been driven home with a hammer, the use of the screwdriver having been dispensed with. When the reader is informed that throughout the length and breadth of the bridge not *a screw has been used* he will understand how worthless this and all other statements of the Times' on the subject are. It is precious time lost in grappling with an unprincipled opponent who has as great a horror of truth as a certain gentleman with a clubfoot is said to have of holy water. From first to last the government have acted in perfect good faith, and have succeeded in giving the public a substantial bridge at least $7,000 less than the opposition press would have had them pay for an inferior structure. Instead of being made the objects of opposition abuse this ministry are entitled to a public vote of thanks.

A DISCOMFITTED OPPOSITION JOURNAL.

Our esteemed morning contemporary's objections to the course of the government with respect to the Point Ellice bridge have resolved themselves into a querulous complaint because the government declined to publish all the bids at the time the contract was awarded. The public will call to mind that both of our highly esteemed opposition contemporaries clamored for the whole business as a fraud on the country and a demand that the local artisan and manufacturer. When they had worked themselves into a state of frenzy they were told that at the proper time the bids would be made public and they would then discover that their suspicions were groundless and their charges disgraceful. In due course the bridge was finished and accepted, and the bids were published. The publication showed that the government had acted throughout in good faith and that had the bids been published when our contemporaries had wished they would have failed in their duty. The Standard, which should have instituted an inquiry before it began to abuse—now tardily admits that if the bids had been printed when the contract was let there would have been no cause of complaint. It is no part of the duty of a government to supply ammunition to an opposition press. It is no part of the duty of the James Bay authorities to prevent the Standard and Times falling into a pit which they have dug for others. If these worthy journals had applied in the proper quarter for information, which we are bound to think they did not deem worth asking for, they would have been enlightened. They opened the phials of their wrath on the government for awarding the contract to the lowest bidders because they were not residents of the country. This is a novel objection, indeed, from the mouthpieces of a party that awarded the dredging contract to McNamee & Co. of Montreal and gave the contract for steam pumps and engines to an English firm without calling for a single tender from a British Columbia firm! Now that the Standard's yearning for the purse has been gratified and it has discovered that the government in awarding the contract to the lowest tenderers acted in entire good faith, would it be asking too much of that journal to apologize for its former strictures?

THE PHILIPINE ISLANDS.

This large and important group in the northern part of the Malay archipeligo constitutes the most valuable colonial possession of Spain. It comprises at least 1300 islands, great and small. The total area is estimated at 120,000 square miles, of which the Spanish claim 52,148 square miles. The products are varied and valuable. Gold, ironstone, copper, sulphur and coal are found. Magnesia and alum and fine timber are exported. Rice, nutmegs, cocoa, sugar, pepper, indigo, tobacco, tropical fruits, wheat and corn, grow spontaneously. The woods are full of game and the sea and rivers abound with fish. An extensive trade is carried on with Japan, China, America, India and Europe. Manila hemp is one of the most desirable and profitable articles of export and is largely used in the manufacture of rope and cordage by all civilized countries. The government of the islands is most wretched, revolutions are of frequent occurrence. Of late years the Chinese have occupied the islands in large numbers and now almost monopolize the labor market, as they do in British Columbia. The Philipines were discovered by Magellan in 1520, and after repeated expeditions were annexed to the Spanish empire and named after Philip II. In 1762 Manila was taken and held for a short time by a British fleet. The population of the group is estimated at 5,000,000. The German claims which Bismarck is about to enforce are not definitely stated, but the seizure of the group has caused an intense feeling of indignation throughout Spain, which is shared by France, which is anxious to secure as many allies as possible for her threatened campaign of revenge against Germany. It was stated in a recent dispatch that England had agreed to support Germany's pretensions. This is absurd. The most she would or could promise is to maintain a strict neutrality in the event of war.

"VERY LIKE A WHALE."

The handsome and substantial bridge just erected across the harbor at Point Ellice continues to excite the ire of disappointed tenderers and of our juvenile evening contemporary. Yesterday through these columns it was shown that the Times had been guilty of falsehood; first, in having asserted that the bridge was built without a superintendent; second, that screws were used in the construction; third, that the bridge was unsubstantial; and, fourth, that the plan of the structure was faulty. Last evening our young friend returned to the subject and yet admitted that everything he had said about there having been no superintendent and the presence of screws was shipped up weird shapes. Old Polonius, as the following dialogue will show, was made to see not only a camel and a weasel, but a whale. If Hamlet had insisted it is not improbable that he would have accommodated him by seeing John Robinson's entire menagerie and circus walltzing through space:

Hamlet—Do you see that cloud, that's almost in shape like a camel?

Polonius—By the mass, and 'tis like a camel, indeed.

Hamlet—Methinks, it is like a weasel!

Polonius—It is backed like a weasel.

Hamlet—Or like a whale!

Polonius—Very like a whale.

Hamlet—" " " They fool me to the top of my bent.

The position our contemporary has assumed towards the Point Ellice bridge has been absurd and dishonest from the start. Nearly every statement he has made has been shown to be a camel-backed yarn or very like a whale untruth. The bridge is an admirable structure, being both ornamental and useful—in neither of which capacity can the Times hope to shine unless it mends its ways and ceases to act the part of Hamlet towards the Polonius public.

THE IRISH DEMANDS.

Parnell has let the Irish cat out of the bag and a very wicked looking animal it is. Home rule or self-government is to be the watchwords of the Irish members when they meet English constituencies are to be "worked" on that principle; and in large large cities and boroughs where the Irish vote is strong it is to be cast only in favor of such candidates as will pledge themselves, if elected, to accept the Parnell policy in the house. Irishmen of to-day are agitating for the repeal of the union as hotly as in the time of O'Connell, and will never rest satisfied until either all or a portion of their demands have been complied with. Public opinion in England is not prepared for so violent a change. The conservative and liberal organs unite in denouncing the Parnell scheme as too monstrous to be entertained and English electors are called on to vote dead against all candidates who may be infected with the home rule heresy. If by home rule is meant a relaxation of the ties which bind Ireland to England it needs no seer to predict that the movement will fail; but if the Irish people would be content with the existing municipal institutions, so as to allow of local government in each county, as was suggested by Mr. Gladstone, two years ago, parliament will probably make provision for its establishment; but if the agitation is for a revival of "Grattan's parliament," its advocates will meet with little favor in England and Scotland. We have never been able to understand why Ireland has no representative in the ministry. A bill was recently passed creating the office of secretary of state for Ireland. Now, if to a secretary for the colonies and a secretary for India is to be added a representative for Scotland, why not a secretary for Ireland? The Green Isle is entitled to be permanently and continuously represented in the cabinet. The lord lieutenant is not always a member of the cabinet, and when he is there he is usually regarded as a representative of the elements to which Irishmen are hostile.—Parnell himself may yet be invited to fill the position, and if he should accept he might be less a source of trouble in the cabinet than out of it.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS SEIZURE.

It was hoped that the explanation by Germany with regard to the occupation of three islands of the Caroline group, for commercial purposes, would have been considered a satisfactory explanation, and that Spain would enter into negotiations with Germany and have the matter adjusted in a friendly way. But no. Spanish pride has been aroused, and talk of war has freely indulged in as if no choice were open to the Irish—whether the exchequer were not empty, and if the navy were in a state of efficiency. It is rumored that on the meeting of the Cortes, Senor J. de Elduayen, minister of foreign affairs, will resign, and that he will endorse the grand cross recently offered him by Germany. It is also considered probable that the Spanish minister at Berlin will be recalled. A governor of the islands was appointed at the last meeting of the Cortes, and he started before news of the German seizure was received here. There is now talk in diplomatic circles of despatching two or three men-of-war to support his authority. The Spanish claim to the Caroline group was rejected in 1871 by a joint vote from England and Germany, but even supposing this country's assumption of authority could be supported, Germany has taken the islands into possession, and the idea of dislodging her by force is simply preposterous.

The Point Ellice Bridge.

TO THE EDITOR:—The depravity of the Times is only equalled by its ignorance. It condemns the Point Ellice bridge because the railing of the bridge follows, as it should, the natural camber of the span. The bridge is composed of a series of spans, each of which has a camber, being several inches higher in the centre than at the piers. The railing very properly follows this camber of the trusses. The Times wishes to destroy the harmony and symmetry of the structure by putting this rail on straight from end to end. On the same principle, I infer that the Times man would ignore the graceful lines of a ship and put her railing straight from box to stern. Its remark relative to the disproportion of the different members of the structure are, if possible, still more stupid and absurd. After this exhibition of its ignorance it proceeds to attest its malice and depravity by a naked, baldheaded lie, in asserting that the government had no superintendent on the work. From the time the contractor commenced the work to its final completion Mr. Blackett, the representative of the government, was constantly on the work; all the materials in the structure were subjected to his inspection and approval, and all the work executed under his immediate supervision. His written report, now on file in the office of the surveyor general, attests that the work was done in strict and absolute accordance with the plans and specifications. The Times man thinks if he throws lots of mud some small portion of it will surely stick. The lies of the opposition press are like Mexican thistles, when you annihilate one forty more immediately spring up. PRACTICAL.

How Uncle Sam is Swindled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The appraiser's office in this city, under its former administration will, it is said to-night, be made the subject of an official investigation. It has been discovered that large quantities of opium and other valuable merchandise have been systematically stolen from the stores by persons having the *entre* to them. Many of the charges are alleged to be of the most serious character and to include the under valuation of invoices. The charges all date prior to the appointment of the present incumbent, Mr. Thomas Beck. Mr. O. L. Spaulding, a special officer sent here from Washington to examine into the affairs of this office, has been for some days busily engaged in drumming up witnesses and preparing a report which he will lay before a special government agent who is expected to arrive here from Washington next week. It is also intended that the latter shall specially investigate the custom office, and the Chinese certificate business.

Chinese Regulation Act, 1884.

(CONCLUDED).

And again, "to determine whether there is a conflict or not," *i. e.*, of jurisdictions, "the power must be considered with reference to its consequences for its object when carried out is the only criterion by which a judgment can be formed."

In another place he says: "It would would be an empty sound to say that the several states cannot pass any law to prevent foreigners from coming here if they may pass laws which will compel such foreigners to depart as soon as they arrive."

"And again, "A tax imposed by the law on those persons for the mere right to reside here, is an appropriate and effective means to discourage the immigration of the Chinese into the state."

During the argument on the case before me, the attorney-general claimed that this was direct taxation, and a direct tax within the province, to raise revenue for provincial purposes, and, therefore, *infra vires*; but the question is not one of name but of fact. Does it interfere with trade or commerce? Can it be legally imposed on foreigners as foreigners, for even a legal tax in other respects becomes illegal when it goes beyond its proper limits, and interferes with powers exclusively given to the Dominion fore the benefit of all?

In another California case, In re Tibaricio Poviot, it is laid down that if the apparent object of a statute is under a pretense of the exercise of constitutional powers to drive Chinese away, the end sought to be obtained being unlawful, the statute is void.

In Russell vs. Reg. it is decided that the true nature and character of legislation must be determined before certain its legality.

In Canada Southern Company vs. Parsons we have to look at legislation.

If the legislation here be to drive people from the country, have the local legislature the power? Legislation as to aliens is reserved to the Dominion. And as to trade and commerce if the Chinese be driven out an annual loss to the revenue, it appears by the tables in the Chinese Commission Report, of $110,000 will take place; and more than $1,500,000 of property and business be lost to us, besides an injury to trade to an incalculable extent. The amount of business transacted by Chinamen in British Colombia, as revealed by the tables in that Chinese report, is something which a casual observer could have no idea of.

The treaties between Great Britain and China, which bind us, have been quoted. The treaty of 25th August, 1852, Hertslet, vol. 6, ratified 26th June, 1843, page 221, and Lord Elgin's treaty of October, 1860, authenticated copies of which were produced in court, secure to Chinese coming into the British dominions the same "full security for personal and property" as subjects of Her Majesty."

Vattell, cap. 8, referring to our obligations to foreigners, observes: "As soon as the lord of the territory admits strangers into it he engages to protect them as his own subjects, and to afford them perfect security as far as depends on him."

Reg. vs. Severn and R. vs. Russell are important authorities in guiding our enquiry as to the nature and effect of local legislation in determining whether and how far the act under review exceeds the limits within which the local legislature is supreme. And as to the equality of taxation, besides Cooley, who has been quoted freely on both sides, in Kent's commentaries, 8th ed., 2 vol., 388, it is insisted

"That every person is entitled to be protected in the enjoyment of his property, not only from the invasions of by individuals, but from all unequal and undue assessments on the part of the government. It is not sufficient that no tax or imposition can be imposed upon the citizens, but by their representatives in the legislature the citizens are entitled to require that the legislature shall cause all public taxation to be fair and equal in proportion to the value of property (and that is what Cooley means by apportionment of taxation.) So that no class of individuals, and no species of property shall be made to contribute beyond what I have quoted between Great Britain and China, binding on the Dominion, and on us in British Columbia, secure to the Chinese, just as the treaties between Great Britain and other foreign powers secure to other foreigners, the same rights in regard to the equality of taxation which I have described as being enjoyed by citizens of this country.

These treaties have the force of international law, and are continued most strongly against the party for whose benefit they are introduced.

In the case of the Chinese treaties, they were forced at the point of the bayonet on China, and in return for a similar permission full permission was given for the Chinese to trade and reside in the British dominion everywhere.

In the treaties of 1858 and 1860, made at the solicitation of Great Britain, the emperor of China was induced to give permission to his subjects to go and trade and reside "in British colonies" and to enter into "engagements with British subjects for that purpose."

These obligations are binding here and in other parts of the British dominions under section 132 of the British North America act, and no province or the dominion itself can lawfully pass laws interfering with that right without a previous revision of the treaties by the high contracting parties to them for that purpose. Treaties with foreign nations are above all ordinary municipal law, for obvious international reasons, for without such a provision there can be no permanent security, which is the life of all commercial intercourse. The same provisions that apply to Chinese may be made to apply also to Americans, Frenchmen, Germans, or any other foreigners. Such treaties are the especial care of the dominion, and where local legislation clashes with that especial province of the dominion the legislation of the province must give way, as laid down in Leprohon vs. the city of Ottawa, 2 Ont. App. R. 472; Reg. vs. Chandler, Hannay W. Brunswick's Reports, 54; Dow vs. Black, O. P. C. L. R., 272; Union of St. Jacques vs. Belisle, O. N. C. L., 95, and numerous other Canadian authorities, besides the British North America Act itself. Now applying the principles and tests I have described to the act before us what do we find? The act is found associated with item disallowed the express object of which is to prevent the Chinese altogether from coming to this country, and the principle "*noscitur a sociis*" is kept up by the preamble of the present act which describes the Chinese in terms which I venture to think have never before in any other country found a place in an act of parliament.

In the definition of the persons affected by the act no distinction is made of ambassadors, merchants, consuls, artists, professors or travelers, or tax, whether under disability or not, or at such a distance from a collector as to make it difficult to obtain. Every person of Chinese origin whether naturalized in Hong Kong or America or any other state with which we are at amity so long as they are of Chinese origin, 14 years of age," every one without distinction must take out a license. For the purpose of argument I have treated the license fee as a tax; but it is in fact a license—a license to remain in British Columbia unmolested for a year. When the legislature wanted to create a tax, they knew what words to use for the purpose, for in the sister act passed on the same day, which was disallowed, they called the impost there enacted a "tax," not a license. However difficult or impossible for any Chinese to find a district collector, if such Chinese is "found without a license he is liable to a fine of $40. At every turn he is confronted with an exceptional duty and an exceptional penalty and the loss of his goods and chattels.

It is impossible but that such an imposition so enforced, in addition to all the general taxes to which he is subject, should not make this country too hot for him to live in; and just in proportion as he is so persecuted out of the country, in that degree does this enactment interfere with trade and commerce and that control over our aliens exclusively vested in the Dominion. And not only is he thus attacked, but unheard of provisions are introduced. Every employe of Chinese labor, whether English, American or what not is made liable to severe and irresistant liability of a penal kind for what? Some act a default of his own. No, an act or default of a stranger, a man whose language he knows not, and for every infraction of the act by the Chinese under his employ. The palpable object of such a provision or set of provisions is to render the employment of Chinese so distasteful and annoying that he must cease to employ them. Now, to pass a law providing that employment shall not be given to a special class of men, except it be productive of so much danger, annoyance and loss, is just another way of saying that no intercourse shall be had with that class. With penalties and prosecutions always before you, far in excess of any advantage to be derived from that intercourse or trade, is equivalent to saying that such intercourse or trade or labor must cease altogether; what is that but interfering with aliens, trade and commerce.

If a man employ Chinese who should happen to be delinquent in his tax and he happens to occupy a cottage or room of his employer, with his master's goods in it, under section 10 they are liable to seizure and sale. In every prosecution under the act the legal presumption of innocence until conviction is reversed in every case the my *probandi*, though in a statute highly pliant, is shifted from the informant or to the shoulders of the accused, and he a foreigner not knowing one word of the law, or even the language of the schuser. In other words, every Chinese is guilty, until proved innocent, a provision which fills one conversant with subjects with alarm, for if such a thing can be tolerated be against Chinese, the precedent is set, and in time of any popular outcry can easily be acted on for putting any other foreigners or even special classes among ourselves, as colored people or Americans, or Germans, under equally the same law. That certainly is interfering with aliens.

The proposition that it is a provincial tax for revenue purposes supposing it to be so intended under the provisions of the act are so manifestly calculated to defeat that object the diminution in the numbers of the members of the persons to be affected by it, that it is difficult to regard it in that light, or in any other light than an indirect mode of getting rid of persons whom it affects out of the country. The whole act teems with special provisions which affect not only Chinese, but their employers, with obligations and liabilities as to the conduct of the Chinese in their employ that no reasonable man would run the risk of penal consequences which the act hangs over him.

For instance, by sec. 19 any pecuniary penalty imposed may be summarily recovered and in default of immediate payment the same may be recovered by distress of the goods and chattels of the offender, and in fairly sufficient distress by a liability to imprisonment for three calendar months, and the employe would temporarily be white man.

In fact the act so bristles with these arbitrary, exceptional and penal consequences that it is invidious to single out particular ones for comment. It is enough to add that "any person," no matter whether white or Chinese, imprisoned in respect of any retraction against the provisions of the act, may be at the will of the executive, subjected even to hard labor.

The act is so full of provisions that interfere directly with aliens, with trade and with commerce, that I have to hesitation in pronouncing all such provisions, and among them those under which the appellant in this case has been convicted to be *ultra vires* the local legislature and consequently illegal and void.

So far I have dealt with the act on its own merits; but if we consider it in juxtaposition to the Dominion act recently passed restricting the Chinese throughout all Canada, its illegality becomes transparent, for in passing that act against the Chinese the Dominion has spoken by the highest authority which it is competent to its own parliament. By the constitutional act the subject of aliens, we have seen, is specially reserved to the Dominion, and it is now an axiom, in the interpretation of that act, that when that authority deals with a subject reserved included in its jurisdiction by the 9th section, it has possession of that subject exclusively and the province has to give way. It is a great assumption of power on the part of the province to pass laws, the effect of which must practically to expel a particular class of aliens from the province, to say in effect that it will by its legislation impede or prevent that class from being employed in another province—say the Northwest territory or Manitoba, where railway works may be languishing for want of that class of laborers, and being the only seaboard of Canada on the Pacific through which (in face of the restrictive laws of the United States) that class of laborers can enter—that they would pass through; that is, in fact, legislating for other provincial ingot; in other words, that legislation is *ultra vires*, and so I pronounce it and adjudge accordingly, and quash the conviction, with costs.

HENRY P. PELLEW CRUMPE, J.

20th August, 1885.

A Bad Man.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—The Journal's Salem special reports a terrible case of drunken madness. Fred Barkey, Jr., son pf one of the leading citizens of the place, while intoxicated appeared on the streets and began an indiscriminate fusilade. He fired nine shots, aiming at whoever happened to be in range. Laura Kerner received two balls, one in the wrist and one in the shoulder; Wm. Moclanahan was shot through the hand; W. S. Percise sustained a flesh wound in the thigh; Jordan Payne received a ball through the body just below the heart and will probably die; Payne, when shot, was in a buggy with a companion. Dragging Payne from the buggy, Barkey compelled the other man to drive, and attempted to escape. Finding this impossible, he placed the pistol to his head and fired. The ball took effect and the young man died in fifteen minutes. No cause is known for the bloody work, except that Barkey was completely maddened by liquor.

An Astounding Bank Robbery.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Sun's London special says: An astounding bank robbery has just been reported from St. Petersburg. The plundered institution is the State Bank of Russia, and the amount of the robbery was 143,000 roubles. This amount was taken bodily out of the vaults of the bank between two days. The vaults were found securely locked on the morning of the discovery, and there was no evidence of violence or of burglary. The robbery was committed by a party of the minor employes of the bank who had no right of access to the vault, but who had become thoroughly familiar with the routine of the institution and were thus enabled to concoct a plan by which one of their number was locked in the vault at the close of business hours, and released during the night by his confederates. Before they were able to penetrate to the treasure vaults the conspirators had to forge the signatures of the high officials of the bank. The chief criminal has fled, and there is no probability of the recovery of much of the stolen money.

POLICE COURT.—Donald Gillies, fined $5 for drunkenness. A vagrant named Barry was sentenced to three months' hard labor for stealing a hat. Ah Sue, charged with stealing a clock, was admitted to bail.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—The manufacturers and merchants are taking precautions not to allow their employes to come to work if disease is in their families. Several are insisting upon all employes being vaccinated, under pain of dismissal. Fifty practitioners were supplied with vacine yesterday.

A milkman whose house is placarded for smallpox, having lost his customers, now takes his milk to the wharves and sells it to ocean steamers. A woman whose face was covered with fresh smallpox pits emptied a street car of other passengers yesterday by getting into it.

TORONTO, Aug. 19.—E. E. Knott, real estate agent, has cleared out to the States, leaving debts behind estimated at $10,000. Before decamping he sold his house and furniture for about seven thousand cash. His partner, Campbell, has also decamped.

TORONTO, Aug. 19.—Louis Blum, butcher, struck John Rubinski over the head with a cleaver yesterday, inflicting a terrible and probably fatal wound. Blum was arrested and remanded to await the result of Rubinski's injuries.

A case of smallpox, on Gifford street, brought here from Montreal, is creating considerble excitement among residents in that locality, who assert that no precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 18.—On the 8th of last July a young man named Beveridge, whose parents reside at 193 William street, was accidently drowned at Keewatin. Three other sons were left to the unfortunate parents, one of whom was out at the front with E Company of the 90th Battalion, and two were working on the construction in the Rocky Mountains, one named James being employed at Matheson's cut, on McDermott and Ross' contract. On July the 10th James Beveridge went out as usual from the camp to his work, and was sent to thaw out a quantity of dynamite in readiness for blasting, about eight o'clock in the morning. Suddenly a terrific explosion was heard by those working in the cut, and on their running to see what was the matter the body of the unfortunate young fellow was found lying high up the side of the bank, where it had been blown by the explosion. The news was a terrible shock to Mr. Beveridge, senior, and the mother was driven almost distracted and now lies seriously ill, the loss of two of her boys within such a short time of each other completely prostrating her.

BRAMPTON, Aug. 17.—Willie, eldest son of Judge Scott, was drowned at Fort Severn.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—Hon. Mr. Carron, Minister of Militia, has been knighted by the Queen.

TORONTO, Aug. 26.—Conkling, who so cleverly duped four of the most prominent banks in Rochester, N. Y., is now supposed to be James Robinson, a notorious forger of Canada. There is no clue to his whereabouts.

BARRIE, Aug. 17.—On Wednesday last Mr. Sydney W. Sanford, county treasurer of the county of Simcoe, died at Mackinac Island, Mich., where he had been for a trip. His son, who was on the way there at the time, has returned, bringing with him his father's corpse. Deceased was in office only about a year. He was one of the first settlers of the town, having opened the first store in Barrie in 1833, and was Barrie's first postmaster, having been appointed the following year.

FORT DALHOUSIE, Aug. 19.—Mr. Wesley Clark, aged 18, son of the late collector at this port, and Miss Gertrude Beverley, of Toronto, were drowned near Lock 3 of the new Welland canal, about nine o'clock last evening. Miss Kennedy and her mother were visiting here. Mr. Clark and Miss Kennedy drove into St. Catherines early in the morning, and were returning by the road running along the canal bank. The night was dark and the road narrow, and in turning out to pass another rig Mr. Clark's horse and buggy went over the edge of the road and into the canal. The buggy was a covered one with the top up, and the young people were held fast and drowned. The bodies were recovered in a very short time, but too late. Miss Kennedy was a daughter of Mr. David Kennedy, of Bloor street, near High Park.

TORONTO, Aug. 21.—Mr. Geo. Dickson, M. A., principal of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, has accepted the principalship of Upper Canada College.

James R. Spackman, well known in theatrical circles throughout the continent, died here last night.

A private letter from Sir David Mcpherson, who is at present in Germany, conveys the intelligence that he is much improved in health.

Mrs. Hilton, fruiterer, Yonge street, was garroted at 8 o'clock yesterday morning on Victoria street and relieved of her satchel containing $200.

KINGSTON, Aug. 15.—A case of wholesale smuggling has just come to light. About three weeks ago Solomon Vermilyea and his wife, of Bellville, landed an alleged corset factory in Watertown, N. Y., and she supplied about 200 ladies. A few days ago the customs authorities at Cape Vincent were informed that smuggling of corsets was going on, and going to Watertown found the corsets bore the marks of the Bellaville factory. Four thousand dollars' worth were seized. The method of smuggling adopted by Mrs. Vermilyea was simple. She and her two lady assistants would make frequent trips to Bellleville and purchase a large number, ranging from $60 to $400 worth. The steels would be removed and the ladies would roll up the cloth portion and make them into bustles, working the steels in a large number of dress skirts, which they always carried in their trunks while going and coming between the Cape and Kingston. Several of these stealthy corsets would also be tightly rolled and placed inside a dirty corset, which at a careless glance would not appear worth picking up that way. $2,000 worth of corsets have been smuggled.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—The death of Sir Francis Hincks is widely regretted. He was buried at five o'clock this morning, and only the immediate friends of his family were present. It is, however, proposed by the citizens to hold a grand memorial service in his memory, and also a public meeting to express the sentiments of the people at the loss of one of Canada's ablest statesmen.

DUNNVILLE, Aug. 20.—The residence of James Cassel was struck by lightning last night during a severe thunderstorm. The bed in which Mrs. Cassel and child were sleeping was smashed into slivers. The former was rendered unconscious for several hours, but the child was unhurt.

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—A cablegram from Hon. Mr. Chapleau says a successful operation has been performed on him, and hope of a speedy return to perfect health is entertained.

BELLEVILLE, Aug. 20.—The news has reached here of a shooting affray near the village of Clifton, county of Addington, in which Wm. Bradley was shot through the lungs by a man named Wood. Bradley had been too intimate with Mrs. Wood, who is the mother of twelve children.

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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. J. LANGLEY & Co. ddw

THE MAID OF THE MIST.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW CRAFT'S INITIAL TRIP.

A Water Trip Which Can Not Be Duplicated Elsewhere in the World—

The New Boat More Dazing Than Its Namesake.

(Buffalo Express.)

About a year ago two enterprising citizens of Clifton, Ont., decided that it would be a paying investment to hazard about $10,000 in a new Maid of the Mist. So they went ahead and built the boat at the foot of the steep roadway which leads down to the water's edge from the Clifton house. The keel was laid Aug. 3 last. The plans, which have been followed, called for a boat seventy feet long, sixteen feet beam and seven feet hold. The hull is all of white oak, and is not unlike a large tug, except that the lines are straighter. The hold is divided into three water-tight compartments. The cabin, pilot house, and everything above the deck are built like the upper works of a gentleman's yacht, and are painted in white and green, with trimmings of vermillion, and a pilot-house roof of blue, with a smokestack of shining black and gleaming red, with brass stair rails and gay railings, and goodness knows what, the very apotheosis of the rainbow made up into a jolly little excursion boat.

And this is the Maid of the Mist. Very pretty she looked, as she lay under the green Canadian bank. The Maid was a-flutter with flags. The British colors floated at the stern. From the bow the American flag was raised, and a red and white pennant on the wheel-house bore the name of the boat. To test her buoyancy a few days ago the new Maid stole out from her dock at 4 o'clock in the morning, and ran a little way up stream. But on her first trip over this strange route was attempted until a day or two later. At 2:30 she blew her whistle and cast off.

It took just two and a half minutes for her to reach the new dock on the American side at the foot of the inclined railway. Then she swung out into the stream and started on the course which Capt. Webb surveyed. Many people watched her from the cliffs. Carriages and pedestrians halted on the upper suspension bridge and cheered the gay little boat as it glided down stream, 140 feet beneath them. About half a mile below the bridge, and some distance above the old Maid of the Mist landing, the boat was brought about and started up stream.

The passenger is likely to experience a singular sensation at this turning point. Not many hundred feet distant, almost under the cantilever bridge, the water breaks into a gentle swell, and the river falls away as at the crest of a cascade. The great descent of the water at this point cannot be seen or realized from above, on bridge or land. One realizes that he has ventured in probably the narrow tension of appalling possibilities. What an excursion route it is! At one end a fall into something obvious; at the other end a mighty—but we won't describe it until we get there.

The Maid turned as if in stillest water, though the fast-passing cliffs showed that she went down with the current swiftly realized. No one could think of danger with so steady, stanch a little craft under him. Up stream she went, easily defying the swirls. The green or rocky walls of Niagara, from the river, presented many views of surpassing beauty. From the steamer's deck the familiar falls, framed in unusually setting, took on new beauty. Beauty, however, is not thought of with the passengers. The condition of the drowned rat is not conducive to the rapturous observation of beauty. There was a strong wind down the river and the exhaustless mists of Niagara were blown down stream in endless clouds and sheets of spray. The passengers were wrapped in oilcloth and rubber. But as the boat steamed up to the foot of the falls the spray half mists by the measureless gallon fell on them, wrapped them about and soaked into them. Even in this Turkish-bath condition the passengers felt a new beauty and grandeur in the view before them. From the deck of a little steamer, under the American fall, the cataract seems to come from the clouds.

The Maid ran straight up into the Horseshoe fall, up past Terrapin rock, up into the foaming caldron where forty thousand die, and passengers values for a glorious creation—falls on the car, while the shifting mists now hide and now reveal the looming crest of the mighty fall, appalling in its volume.

This is as far as the old Maid of the Mist ever ran," said Capt. La Blond, the gray, dignified man from the bow, "and I met the boats 100 yards or so above Terrapin rock. On the distant banks many earnest faces seem to have stopped. There were people in every point of view. The whistle gave three long blasts of exultation. The engineer looked at his steam gauge, and registered eighty-five pounds, the wheel was started in the water and the boat was just holding her own against the currents which boiled around her. The man at the wheel wiped the water from his eyes and rang the bell "Go ahead." The Maid swung into the caldron. A crest of water, more like the spent force of a "boiler" than a wave, fell over the bow, and there was a retreat amidships. The boat quivered. The heavy banks were lost to sight. The buildings on the Canadian shore, the great precipice of Terrapin rock, faded from sight in the oblivion of spray. The world—boiling under the boat was the color of brilliant green, a river of milky foam, without surface currents, but telling of terrible force far below. All around was the dense opaque atmosphere of mist, and before and above where the variable wind parted the veil, loomed Niagara, awful in its immensity; while almost straight above the deck of the little boat the crest of the mighty flood, now foaming white and now emerald green, seemed to roll from the very heavens. "We are further up than boat ever ran before," said an old river guide. The little craft, gave three saucy toots. Niagara roared one undaunted.

The getting back was a momentous question. Nobody wanted to see the boat turn in the whirlpool; neither did the man at the wheel want to try the experiment. The engines were stopped a few seconds, and the modest Maid stepped out of the sanctuary of Niagara, into which she had been the first to penetrate. In clearer water the turn was successfully made, and in less time than it takes to tell a long story all were landed at the docks safe and sound.

There is no other water trip in the world like this.

Lighting Ovens with Electricity.

(Chicago Herald.)

Bakers are said to have always experienced great difficulty in observing the progress of baking. This has been surmounted recently in London by lighting ovens with electricity and providing them with plate glass doors.

GOOD THOUGHTS.

[Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Good Cheer.]

I hold it true that thoughts are things
Endowed with being, breath and wings;
And that we send them forth to fill
The world with good results or ill.

That which we call our secret thought
Speeds to the earth's remotest spot,
And lives as blessings or its woes
Like tracks behind it, as it goes.

It is God's law; remember it
In your still chamber as you sit
With thoughts you would not dare have known,
And yet make comrades when alone.

These thoughts have life, and they will fly
And leave their impress, by-and-by,
Like some marsh breeze, whose poisoned breath
Breathes into homes its fevered death.

And, after you have quite forgot
Up all outgrown some vanished thought,
Back to your mind to make its home,
A dove or raven, it will come.

Then let your secret thoughts be fair;
They have a vital part and share
In shaping worlds and moulding fate—
God's system is so intricate!

Jews in France.

(Exchange.)

According to statistics published by The Judische Press, there were in France in 1789 barely 500 Jews. In 1806 the number had mounted to 3,000, in 1842 to 12,000, in 1872 to 40,000, and at the present day the Jewish population is believed to exceed 50,000. In 1831 the French army had in its ranks one Jewish general, Baron Wolff, one chief of battalion and three captains. In 1855 there served under the French flag five Jewish generals, five colonels, nine majors, twenty-five heads of battalions, ninety captains, eighty-nine lieutenants and 134 sub-lieutenants.

Merchant Traveler: Fortune feeds soup to most men with a fork.

Bridges—Point Ellice versus Quesnelle.

TO THE EDITOR:—After having over various *nom de plumes* aired his disappointment and jealousy in the columns of the opposition organs, and after having croaked into the ears of all who would listen to him on the street corners, his personal grievance against the government for not having awarded him the contract to build the Point Ellice bridge at a comparatively exorbitant price, Mr. S. F. Adams at length comes out in the Standard over his own name to show up the alleged crookedness of the government in connection with the matter, and to "enlighten the public" on the Quesnelle river bridge scandal. I am afraid, however, that the light thrown on the matter by him is no more than that of a "farthing dip" in the face of the sunshine of facts which he might have given, but which he has either omitted or distorted until they are not recognizable as facts at all. Mr. Adams makes two statements which may be allowed to pass as correct. They are, that the length of the Quesnelle river bridge was 600 feet, and that the contract price for building it was $37,500. His other statements are either distortions, exaggerations or downright—well—fictions. It is all well enough to say that the contract price was $37,500; but if he really wished to "enlighten the public" he would have added that the cost to the government was within a trifle of $60,000. He should have said that the work was barely out of his hands under the contract when it fell down, and cost over $20,000 to build up again. The statement that he put twice as much weight of iron in the Quesnelle bridge as there has been in the bridge at Point Ellice is simply and absurd fiction. The Quesnelle bridge was an ordinary wooden Howe truss, and nobody who expected to be believed would say that a Howe truss bridge of 600 feet had as much iron in it, much less twice as much as a combination bridge of the same length would take, such as that at Point Ellice. If such a statement as Mr. Adams makes about the iron in the Quesnelle Howe truss were correct it would only show the utter incompetence of those in authority at the time, inasmuch as it would be an outrageous waste of expensive material which the taxpayers had unnecessarily to pay for; but I will venture to say that if the facts were really ascertained the proportion would be nearly correct if it were put at half as much for Quesnelle as for Point Ellice. Mr. Adams' comparison of prices of iron is an exaggeration. The statement that he had to pay 25 cents per lb. for the plain iron rods with screws and nuts, and the shoes which, in addition to the cylinders covering the piers constituted the iron used at Quesnelle is well enough to make to the editor of the Standard; but to men "who know the ropes," as he puts it, it will not do. On the other hand the price he puts on the material put in Point Ellice is an exaggeration in the opposite direction. It is absurd to put a price like 3 or 5 cents for wrought iron such as a good deal put in Point Ellice is; considerable of which, too, was required to be of such accurate proportions that if found to be a sixty-fourth of an inch too long or too short it was rej