THE DAILY TIMES

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, August 11, 1893.

THAT LEEDS REPORT.

Once more the Colonist has been drawing unduly on its much-abused imagination. Nobody else could have discovered that the Grits are "bewildered" or the Times "confused and confounded" by the report of the Leeds farmers on their New York state visit. There has not been a sign of confusion or bewilderment, unless it be among the Tory organs on account of the discovery that it is possible for other farmers to be as badly off as Canadian farmers. In connection with the report of the Leeds deputation the Times ventured to ask a number of questions, and from the Colonist's treatment of these we are strongly inclined to suspect that the confusion and bewilderment are all on our ueighber's side. Its case, in fact, in parallel with that of the lunatic who imagines that every one but himself is insane. The Times asked why the Dominion government still included reciprocity in its platform if it were true, as the Tory papers said, that the Leeds market to be of no use to Canadian farmers. To this the Colonist replies:

Our Victoria contemporary, not know ing what else to say, asks why, if the report is correct, the Conservative government still includes in its platform reciprocity with the United States in natural products? If the Times had been in a position to think, it would have seen that the Conservative government has not had time even to consider the information gained by the farmers of the county of Leeds. We have no doubt that that information will do much to change the opinion of very many Canadian Liberals as to the abso-Iute necessity of reciprocity to the peonle of Canada

There is a marked confusion of ideas here, for the Times did not refer to the Liberals, but to the government party. But since the Colonist thinks our question premature, we may be allowed to substitute another and ask: Will the government, in view of this report, be likely to drop reciprocity from its platform? neighbor has recovered from its bewil-

questions temporary asks a number of silly quesdo with the problem which the Leeds mentioned. We should regard Vancou-Which means, of course, that the Col- state of the case. onist found itself unable to answer these questions. Our neighbor when cornered finds great satisfaction in using an abusive epithet. Here are the two questions of which it fights shy:

If the Leeds farmers' report is so convincing a proof that the "sixty-live mil- abuses of the present system, The judge lions market" would do Canadian farm. receives from the state of Michigan a days they actually sold a large amount of a month as one who is "totally helpless" their products therein, and at a profit, and "requires the regular aid and at-

tion of reciprocity, we are content to can hardly be gratifying to Judge Long, leave our readers to judge. Their ver- though they may be edifying to the Amdict will probably be that the Colonist erican people at large. The history of did well to leave them alone. It may the case may be quoted as an illustrabe well to quote this statement from tion of our neighbors' pension system: the recently issued bluebook on "commercial relations" with reference to the first question: "The result of the adop- at \$50 per month. The result of the adop- the rate was increased to \$50, although tion from October, 1890, by the United this rate could not lawfully be granted States of what is generally known as except for helplessness or a degree of crease in the exports to that country ness that "the regular aid or attendance from Canada." And again, in referring to the exports that the regular the regular three exports to that country for another person" was required. It is a curious fact, however, that by the rec-

as apples, barley, beans, split peas, malt and potatoes, and there was also a falling off in the export of horses, poultry had been a heavy increase of duty under the McKinley tariff." Ordinary minds can at once appreciate the bearing of these quotations, but of course the Colonist's intellect is of an unusual order and far superior to mere facts.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

The people of Vancouver are at present considering a proposal that the corporation should acquire the stock and plant of the street railway and electric lighting company there at a cost of \$360,000, and afterwards keep the two services going as corporation concerns. Nocked in the council on technical grounds, but it will probably come before the people before very long. In view of this probability the Columbian offers the Vancouver people the following description of the advantages gained by New Westminster in having control of its own lighting system: "Put as briefly as possible, this city has now been doing its own public and private the capital outlay to date having been a little over \$100,000. Its street and public building lighting is the best in the province, and the citizens have electric light in their stores and houses at a price not greater than coal oil would cost them. At the same time the revenue from the private lighting pays all expenses of operating both the public and private lighting, as well as interest. sinking fund and depreciation on capital account, and, when the extension to the plant recently ordered, under authority of the by-law passed last May, has been put in place and fully loaded, the net earnings of the works, after giving street and public building lighting free, will be from \$10,000 to \$15,000 per annum. Such a record as this is, per se, the strongest kind of an argument in favor of municipal ownership and control of such services as electric light, water works, tramways, etc. Westminster is most fortunate in having secured control, at the start, of the two first mentioned services, and, therefore, has paid for their installing just what the plants and work were worth. Vancouver has already demonstrated, however, we believe, that her purchase last year of the water works at a large sum was a paying investment; and, if the sum proposed to be paid for the property of the allow the silver men to suffer loss, which street railway and lighting company is is rather a hard fate to lay before the There was something for the eye as well a fair, business valuation, the people of the twin city will hardly be making a of a rational double-standard system, in mistake in going in for the scheme. which all the prominent countries should farmers' report shows the United States | Money borrowed for such purposes, according to the experience of this city, United States would be courting disaster wale of the boat with their paddles, and results speedily and for all time in very by determining to bear the silver burden at the end of every verse or stanza they naterially reducing taxation instead

increasing it." The proposition that cities should have all public services in their own hands is generally accepted in these modern days. It is right that the profits to be made by serving the people should go into the public treasury or directly back to the people in the form of reduced charges. It is also right that the own streets in every way. The great argument on the other side is the strong probability of careless or corrupt management. The fact that such argument that the people are, as Carlyle said, "mostly fools," for there is no good reason why corporation business should not be conducted as carefully and honestly as any company's business. But apart from this phase of the question, it is We may be allowed to go further and quite possible that a city may pay too ask whether the Colonist would advise much for the franchise which a comthe government to do so. Does the Col- pany has to sell, and Vancouver's waonist think reciprocity would be of no ter works system seems to be a case in Federation League will shortly be benefit to Canada? Perhaps if our point. Cities are very apt to get "cinched" in such transactions. This derment it will deign to answer these would not appear to be the case in con- to report on future action, and it is nection with the Vancouver railway and The other questions asked by the lighting system, however, for the op-Times are disposed of in this character- ponents of the purchase scheme repre- be due to lack of funds, but because of istic fashion by the Colonist: "Our con- sent that the poor shareholders of the differences as to future policy." Whatcompany would be virtually robbed if ever the source of the trouble, the effect tions which have nothing whatever to the property were purchased at the price farmers gave themselves to solve." ver as exceptionally lucky if that is the

U. S. PENSION FRAUDS.

The case of Judge Long, of Michigan, supplies the pension reformers across the line with a vivid illustration of the tendance of another person. Judge Long's Would the factors of New York state pension was suspended, whereupon he be injured or benefited if they were and his friends raised a fuss, and the suddenly cut off from their "sixty-five Democratic administration was describmillions market" and limited to the same ed as a ruthless despoiler of those who markets as the farmers of Leeds county? had suffered for their country in "the Whether they are "silly" and whether late unpleasantness." All this caused a they have nothing to do with the ques- search of the record, with results that Judge Long was first examined in 1884, when the rate of his pension was fixed the McKinley tariff has been a large de- disability so nearly approaching helplessto the table of the exports, the same ord Judge Long's helplessness was not bluebook says: "It will be seen from so great in 1884 as it is in 1893, when the tomb of Confucius.

the above that by far the largest de he is able to earn a salary of \$7,000 per crease was in agricultural products, such year. In 1889 Corporal Tanner came into the pension office and Long was one The First Settlement of White Men on of his earliest beneficiaries. In May, 1889, the rate of his pension was made \$50 from 1874, instead of 1884, arrears and eggs, on all of which articles there for ten years thus being added. At the same time the rate was increased to \$72, not only for the future, but also for 11 years in the past, or from 1878. By this which Captain John Meares had to be action additional arrears were given to the pensioner. Having obtained the highest pension allowed by law, nothing more was within the reach of the judge but arrears. These he pursued with an energy remarkable for a person pensioned for entire helplessness. In June, 1889, Tanner allowed him \$10 a month for the six years ending 1872, and \$1.25 month more for 1873 and 1874 Here was an addition of about \$1,000 accumulations, and the entire sum taken by him in cash as the fruit of Tanner's increases and re-ratings was \$6,912.94. It is said that these changes of rate were made in defiance of the statutes and the rules of For the present a by-law providing that the bureau. There was no legal applicathe purchase may be made has been tion for the increases and re-ratings, nor was there a medical examination of the pensioner such as the law requires.

No wonder the pension list has grown to its present enormous proportions when such cases as this are possible.

The St. Johns News, a Conservative paper, gives an indication of the state of political feeling in Quebec province

when it speaks in this fashion: "Of course we don't profess to be lighting for about two years and a half, the secrets of the Dominion ministry, but we venture to assert that they have as much intention of dissolving parliament at present as they have of resigning rowed (paddled) around the ship with their seats in the cabinet. There is no earthly reason why they should dissolve and every reason why they should not. They will do so, it is said, because, they see that the sense of the country is turning against them, and think they had better attempt to obtain a renewal of their lease of power before matters have gone too far. Well, that is all nonsense. It is undoubtedly true that there is a general feeling that the tariff has to be not merely reformed but lowered, and that there are symptoms of a bolt if something in this direction is not done, but that in itself shows that it would be the height of folly for the ministers to appeal to the country in its present temper on the strength of promes, when it will be in their power in short time to appeal on the strength of performance; to say we have altered the tariff to suit the present needs and conditions, rather than to say we are going to alter it. It is not at a time when the country is uneasy and suspicious that it is advisable to cut off a parliament in

its youthful days. The silver men in convention declared that they would not consent to the re peal of the Sherman silver purchase law unless a free coinage law is substituted. on the road to financial ruin rather than nation. Whatever may be said in favor as the ear, and the action which accompanied their voices added very much to join, there can be no doubt that the understating regularity against the gunalone. That would not be bi-metallism but mono-metallism of the most injurious kind. The alternative before Congress is not quite as the silver convention would put it; for Congress must repeal the Sherman law or ruin the country.

If the financial stringency in the United States had no worse result than the collapse of the Chicago pork corner corporation should keep control over its the public would not be entirely displeased. No sympathy will be wasted on such men as Cudahy, Wright and Fairbank when they lose money through trying to squeeze others by the "cornering" should have weight is strong evidence process. The great majority will take satisfaction out of the thought that of all the "corners" tried in recent years only a very few have met with any degree of success. May it continue so.

> This different version of the Imperial 'ederation League's troubles is given in a London dispatch to the Empire: "It is said that the affairs of the Imperial wound up. A committee has now been sitting for some time with instructions stated that should the decision be favorable to suspending operations it will not will apparently be dissolution.

Formerly a Canadian "honorable" ceased to be an "honorable" when he went out of Canada. When he visited Great Britain, for instance, he was put down as plain Mr., and his dignity suffered beyond measure. Now it has been ordained by the Queen that this state of affairs should cease, and that the Dominion privy councillor should be allowed to keep the "Hon." before his ers no good, what is to be made of the salary of \$7,000 a year, yet he draws from name when in Britain as well as in well-known fact that in ante-McKinley the national treasury a pension of \$72 | Canada. Thus doth the march of time bring with it great reforms.

The Oregonian mournfully observes: 'With 450,000' cases of 'sockeyes' for the Fraser and but 125,000 'Chinooks' for the Columbia, the salmon business does not appear quite as it did ten years ago. More 'Chinooks' is what is wanted and Oregon must supply them."

In speaking of the proposed banquet to Sir Hector Langevin, Le Monde says that several discontented Conservatives have formed a union, and Sir Hector is asked to be its chief. Perhaps Sir Hector will have some fun with the Conservative party yet.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—The labor secretary of the midwinter exposition now has the names of over 4,000 men who desire employment either in grading the erect in the park an exact counterpart of EARLY DAYS.

Vancouver Island in 1788. To the Editor: The remarks made by the Hon. Senator Macdonald at the Mackenzie centenary meeting, on the 20th of July, relative to the just claim included in the early history of British Columbia along with other navigators and explorers, viz; Captain Cook, Vancouver and Sir Alexander Mackenzie, has induced me to offer the following to your readers. It certainly places Captain Meares before them in a very favorable light.

He had been a lieutenant in the Brit-

to in his narrative, 20th July, 1786, plac-

ed in charge of a trading expedition, con-

sisting of the Nootka, a vessel of 200 tons, and the Sea Otter, of 100 tons. former vessel was commanded by himself, the other by Captain William Tipping, who also had been a lieutenant in the British navy. Captain Meares reached Nootka on the 13th of May, 1788, and anchored abreast of the village, in Friendly Cove, in four fathoms water, after a passage of three months and 23 days from China. He was received with much kindness by the natives. The principal chiefs, Maquilla and Callicum, were absent on a visit to Wican-an-ish, a powerful prince of tribe to the southward. That locality s now known as Clayoquot Sound. On the 16th of May," Capt. Meares states, 'Maquilla and Callicum returned, and entered the cove accompanied by a number of war canoes. They moved or great parade, singing at the same time a song of a pleasing though sonorous melodv. Maquilla's fleet consisted of 12 war canoes, each of which contained about 18 men; the greater part of whom were clothed in the most beautiful skins of the sea otter, which covered them from their neck to their ankles. Their hair was powdered with the white down of birds and their faces bedaubed with ed and black ochre, in the form of a shark's jaw, and a kind of spiral line, which rendered their appearance extremely savage. In most of these boats there were eight rowers (paddlers) on a side and a single man sat at the bow. chief occupied a place in the middle, and was distinguished by a high cap, pointed at the crown and ornamented at the top with a small tuft of feathers.

'We listened to their song," continues Mr. Meares, "with an equal degree of surprise and pleasure. It was, indeed, impossible for any ear susceptible of delight from musical sounds, or any mind that was not insensible to the power of melody, to remain unmoved by this solemn unexpected concert. The chorus was in unison, and strictly correct as to time and tone; nor did a dissonant note scape them. Sometimes they would make a sudden transition from the high the low notes, with such melancholy urns in their variations, that we could not reconcile to ourselves the manner in which they acquired or contrived this more than untaught melody of nature. the impression which the chanting made upon us all. Everyone beat time with VILL extended arms to the north and to the south, gradually sinking their voices in such a solemn manner as to. produce an effect not often attained by the orchestras in our quarter of the

"They paddled around our ship twice in this manner, uniformly rising up when they came to the stern and calling out the word 'wacush, wacush,' or friends. They then brought their canoes alongside, when Maquilla and Callicum came on board. The former appeared to be about 30 years, of a middle size, but extremely well made and possessing a counenance that was formed to interest all who saw him. The latter seemed to be ten years older, of an athletic make, and a fine open arrangement of features, that united regard and confidence. The inferior people were very proper and personable men. A sealskin filled with oil was immediately handed on board, of which the chiefs took a small quantity, and they ordered it to be returned to the people in the canoes, who soon emptied. the vessel of this luxurious liquor.

"A present, consisting of copper, iron and other gratifying articles was made to Maquilla and Callicum, who on receiving it took off their sea otter garments, threw them in the most graceful nanner at our feet, and remained in the inattired garb of nature on the deck. They were each of them in turn presented with a blanket, when with every mark of the highest satisfaction, they descended into their canoes, which were paddled hastily to the shore.

'Maquilla not only readily consent ed to grant us a spot of ground in his territory, whereon an house might be built for the accommodation of the people we intended to leave there, but had promised us also his assistance in forwarding our works and his protection of the party who were destined to remain at Nootka during our absence. In return for this kindness, and to insure continuance of it, the chief was presented with a pair of pistols, which he had regarded with an eye of solicitation ever since our arrival. Callicum, who seemto have formed a most affectionate attachment to us, was also gratified, as well as the ladies of his families, with suitable presents; indeed it became our more immediate attention to confirm his regard, as he had been appointed by Maquilla to be our particular guardian and protector, and had the most peremptory injunctions to prevent the natives from

naking any depredations on us. "Great advances was made in building the house, which on the 28th was completely finished. In the very expeditious accomplishment of this important work, the natives afforded us all the assistance in their power, not only by bringing the timber from the woods, but by readily engaging in any and every service that was required of them. When the bell rung for our people to leave off work in the evening, the native laborers were always assembled to receive their daily pay, which was distributed in certain proportions of beads and iron. Such a proceeding on our part won so much upon their regard and confidence, that we could not find employment for the numbers that continually solicited to engage in our service. The house was sufficiently spacious to contain all the party intended to be left on the Sound (Nootka). On the ground floor their was ample room for the coopers, sailmakers and other artizans to work in bad weather; a large room was set apart

for the stores and provisions. The armorer's shop was attached to one end of the building and communicated with it. The upper story was divided into an eating room and chambers for the party. On the whole, our house, though it was not built to satisfy a lover of architectural beauty, was admirably well calculated for the purpose to which it

was destined, and appeared to be a struc-

ture of uncommon magnificance to the natives of King George's Sound. A strong breastwork was thrown up round the house, enclosing a considerable area of ground, which with one piece of cannon, placed in such a manner as to command the cove and village of Nootka, formed a fortification sufficient to secure the party from intrusion

The good harmony and friendly interish navy, but was at the time referred course which subsisted between us and the natives, will, we trust, be considered as a proof that our conduct was regulated by the principles of humane policy; while the generous and hospital demeanor of our faithful allies will convey a favorable idea of their character, when treated with that kindness which unenlightened nature demands, and is the true object of commercial policy to em-

The various offices of personal attachment which we received from many individuals of these people were sufficient to convince us that gratitude is a virtue well known on this distant shore, and that a noble sensibility to offices of kindness was to be found among the woods of Nootka. Callicum possessed a delieacy of mind and conduct which would have done honor to the most improved state of our civilization. A thousand instances of regard and affection towards us might be related of this amiable man, who is now no more, and the only return that we can make for his friendship is to record it, and with every expression of horror and destation of that nhuman and wanton spirit of murder which deprived his country of its brightest ornament, the future navigator of a protecting friend, and drove an unofending and useful people from their native home to find a new habitation in the distant desert.'

Captain Meares in his narrative adds the following explanatory note: "This amiable chief was shot through the body in the month of June, 1789, by an officer on board one of the ships of Don Martinez. The following particulars were received from the master of the North West America, a young gentleman of the most correct veracity, who was himself a witness of the inhuman act:

Callicum, his wife and child, came in small canoe alongside the Prince ssa, the commodore's ship, and the fish being taken from him in a rough and unwelcome manner before he could present it to the commodore, the chief was so incensed at this behavior that he immediately left the ship, exclaiming as he departed, 'peshae, peshae,' the meaning of which is 'bad, bad.' . This conduct was considered so offensive that he was immediately shot through the heart by a ball from the quarter deck. The body on receiving the ball sprung over the side of the canoe and immediately sunk. The wife was taken with her child, in a state of stupifaction to the shore by some of her friends, who were witnesses of this humane catastrophe. Shortly afterwards the father of Callicum ventured on board the Spanish ship to beg permission to creep for the body beneath the water, when this sad request of parental sorrow was refused till the poor afflicted vage had collected a sufficient number f skins among his neighbors to purchase of Christians the privilege of giving sepulture to a son whom they had murdered. The body was soon found and followed its place of interment by the lamenting vidow, attended by all the inhabitants of the Sound, who expressed the keenest sorrows for a chief whom they loved, and to whose virtues it becomes our duty to give the grateful testimony of merited affection.'

The narrative contains many interesting descriptions connected with Captain Meares's proceedings and dealings with the natives; his difficulties with the Spaniards and his memorial to the British Government, which furnished evience of the extravagant and unworthy laims of Spain to the whole of the west coast of America as far as the 60th decree of north latitude, and resulted in ecuring Nootka and the adjacent unexplored country (now British Columbia) o the crown of Great Britain

ALEX. (C.) BEGG. Aug. 3, 1893.

SNOBS EVERYWHERE.

To the Editor:-You will find some un in this week's Canadian Gazette. It seems that the aristocrats of Ottawa are sorely exercised about Lord Aberdeen's fruit ranch!. These noveaux riches would do well to remember that the heir apparent to the throne of England is proud o be reckoned, as he is justly reckoned, me of the best farmers in the country, nd that his son, having lately married, going to start farming on his own acount. In England a farmer ranks bove a shopkeeper; in Canada he would eem to be rated below a shopkeeper. The one view is English snobbery; the ther is Canadian snobbery. You can ave your choice. My own preference s very decided, and I have always calll myself a farmer.

Had His Excellency owned a whiskey op in British Columbia the objection would have been more intelligible, but I uppose none would have been made. A. MAITLAND STENHOUSE. University Club, Edinburgh, Scotland,

uly 22nd, 1893.

No Blushing Brides Now. The phrase "a blushing bride" has come to be a mere figurative expression totally inapplicable to the serenly self-possessed young woman who forms the centre of attraction at the modern fashionable wedding. Her grandmother, in order to behave becomingly, cultivated the utmost possible shyness of demeanor, but a couple of generations. snyhess of demeanor, but a couple of generations have changed all that, and the modern bride exhibits a placid composure that would have been frowned upon unmercifully a half century ago. At a recent wedding in Washington the bride showed more than the usual lack of trepidition. The church was filled with a brilliant company, and from the moment of her entrance she knew herself to be the cynosure of every eye, but she went through the ceremony as if being married were an everyday occurrence, to be regarded with indifference, if not with positive disdain. The climax was reached when leaning on her husband's arm she passed through the doorway leading to the vestibule. Just inside the door stood a group of friends—young women who had arrived too late to be accomodated with seats beyond the ribbon. Pausing on the threshold, knowing full well that every eye in the church was bent upon her, the bride deliberately leaned toward her friends and whispered loud enough to be heard by the bystanders, "I'll chaperon you girls next season."—Kate have changed all that, and the

Father Donckle, of the Kuper island In dian school, is back from a trip to the World's Fair.

LEADS TO NOWHERE.

How the People's Money is Spent Useless Roads. Alberni, Aug. 2.—Splendid weather; the hay harvest is well in hand; there are excellent crops on the high lands. Wild hay is also a good crop, and well gathered.

Mr. McPherson, the contractor for the Alberni-Cowichan trail, has finished his work, and the government agent from Cowichan berni-Cowichan trail, has finished his work, and the government agent from Cowichan has inspected it. A more useless piece of work has never been done, or public money more wantonly wasted; it is the road leading unto nowhere and could only have been made to open out the railway company's land. The contractor says there is not room for ten settlers on the whole length and some places the trail is impassable for a load, and perfectly useless for settlers. It is only wide enough for a horse.

The statements in last week's Weekly

The statements in last week's W Colonist respecting Alberni and the g must be taken with about a ton of they are the most utter rubbish; 35 ounces of gold would astonish not a The facts are, not any too trustworthy. The facts are, not any foo trustworthy, it has not yet been got to carry more to 10 to 15 dollars per ton of gold in quitty. The other statements about the rible are also misleading and no doubt anate from a would-be prospector, who generally be found not far from the tinct quick-silver mine. He has not been able to produce a block of his called marble above a foot square, cannot do so, the stratum is so produce. called marble above a foot square, an cannot do so, the stratum is so broken upon to doubt there is prenty, but a good sea of coal is wanted close by; if prospector would turn their attention to this the

would do good. Two shocks of earthquake visited Alberni on Sunday last at 3:30 p.m. The first was accompanied by a loud report. The second followed three seconds after; the vibration appeared to be from north to south, but the second seconds are the second appeared to be from north to south, but the second se slight; some people did not notice

The Mascotte arrived with a full cargo The Mascotte arrived with a full cargo for the paper mill, machinery, etc., and sailed again on Tuesday. Things are booming at the mill, the whistle of the saw and the hum of the mill make music that has often been talked about, but is now a fact. Building has begun on the company's townsite, Milltown, and a busy time is expected now until winter sets in. Property will take another leap up. ke another leap up.
No magistrate in Alberni; a prisoner en in the gaoi, but has been released

promising to leave the district; drunk and disorderly his crime. If something is not done soon we will have to organize a vigil ance committee. Magistrates in name are no use, and things here want looking after better than they are.

Chinese Deportation. Portland, Aug. 4.-Measures to deport remaining Chinamen on the Haytian Republic have commenced. Orders from the Treasury department at Washington City have been received and will be carried out as far as possible. Collector Black went before the United States commissioners and had warrants sworn out for the deserted. warrants sworn out for the deports of the Chinamen still on the Haytia Republic unless they can sho remaining or being allowed remaining or being allowed to land. If they cannot give satisfactory proof of their right to remain before these commissioners, they will be placed by the collector in charge of the United States marshal to de-

This is a reversal of present method and make the government prove that cannot, if it would, keep them on boar Hereafter the government will demand them proof that they should not be ported or a bona fide certificate. This cement has created much nouncement has created much exciteme in Chinatown. There are about 35 Mo golians left on the Haytian Republic, at this step means that they cannot rema here unless they have regular certificat as provided by the Geary act. Heretofo all landings have been permitted und former laws without the enforcement of the law As poone of the Chicago. law. As none of the Chinamen on bothave certificates, none can well escape

in whatever way he thinks the

Socialists in Siberia. A number of socialist exiles have been ocated at Chita, Siberia. Though not all lowed to leave the city, they move about freely enough within it, and, in various kinds of skilled handicraft, are earnin their own livelihood. They are in this was quite an acquisition to the neighborhood. If you have a scientific instrument to be repaired or any work to be deep in which epaired, or any work to be done in which elicate manipulations and special ingencharacter, and the superintendant of police in Chita says: "If all the people in this province were socialists there would be nothing for us to do." Alas, for this province, a large portion of its people are of a very different type. What Van Dieman's Land and Botany Bay were to England half a century ago, the Trans-Balkal is to Russia now—a cesspool for its crime. Canital punishment is comparatively rare in Russia, and villains, who would without doubt receive the death sentence in England, or be lynched without judge or jury in some parts of the United States, are in Russia, condemned to life banishment is character, and th condemned to life banishment Trans-Baikal.

Drury Lane no More. The doom of Drury Lane theatre is sed. At a meeting of the company of priefors a letter was read from Duke Bedford's agent saying that he is unable grant them a fresh lease of the theatre, the site is required for other purposes, clear out the adjoining slum property at o extend the Covent Garden Fruit as very the market by to extend the Covent Garden Fruit vegetable market. It seems that the Dand his predecessors have made very la sacrifices to assist the company, which been losing heavily. This sacrifice amout over #30,000. One cannot but regret approaching end of a playhouse which so many historic associations as Dr Lane. Nell Gwynn, Dryden, Johnson, Grick and Sheridan are only some of names that have been connected with theatre during the last two and a centuries. On the other hand, it must remembered, that the house is renovation and that in some parts of imply death traps in case of fire or partact, a committee a short time ago

in fact, a committee a short time ago sa in their report that they thought the th acre unsafe. Drexel's Good Heart. Many pleasing stories are being told the late Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphi since his death, among them this: Son ce his death, among them this: Sars ago he lent money to a business Philadelphia. who was unfortunate ally falled. The man took to the bally falled. in insurance policy on his life, sayi was all be had. Mr. Drexel afterward was all he had. Mr. Drexel afterware the premium until the man died, le an only daughter. One day Mr. I asked a friend to take the policy t daughter and give it to her, but account to let her know whence it or the circumstances of the payments. daughter had not known that her fa life was insured, and to-day she is on the money, which is all she poss The story has become known since on the money, which is all she possesser The story has become known since M Drexel's death because the friend reveal



Patrolman Julius Zeidler Of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Police Force, gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla His wife takes it for dizziness and indigestion and it works charmingly. "The children also take it with great benefit. It is without doubt a most excellent thing for That Tired Feeling. I cheerfully recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills to every one who wishes to have health and comfort." Get HOOD'S. HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation,

sness, faundice, and sick headache,

Samoa's Defea Hemmed

WITH EIGHT HUN

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Prospects of a Wi -An Army of New York-The cinnati and th _World's Fair

San Francisco,

Honolulu by th

which arrived th

portant. The co

government has prosecution for Charles Creighton ter Blount's name to Claus Spreckel was unauthorized apology is made ter by Creighton. The Monowai gagement which forces of King I taafa briefly me vices of July 13th on the 8th and t On Mataafa's sie wounded, while and 11 wound the battle that bringing in and ceremony to Ma brought in, mak the killed was headed while def hand. On his Mataafa, who his own town ground. At la to Upolo, where had no chance forces number

the rebel chief a

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Cincinnati, A cinnati distillers ment \$3,000,000 ernment has fa gest for an exte rate per gallon cents. The C pay on 8,800,00 Columbia, S. of Sumter are a deal of worr McCatty and search and seizu went to the p David Morris Attorney-Gener them. They found nothing had been seale the dispensary ris kicked one crowd was wit and hooted. beaten. Con lowed through who pelted him

Several arrest The l Topeka, K session of the Hughes, was jections of the giving inform prosecution be publican mem way through down barred were the "en war had been objections an promptly over preliminary evidence will witness being

had to seek pro

Con Washington Holman of ington to-day situation the metals as a tem. Any pression sho He said he colleagues steps would had been that body m do so hastil; former year maintained any industr Holman tho session unti tion of the its work, in completed.

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