

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1894.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Government party are working on the island and the mainland quietly and confidently. They have no doubts as to the result of the campaign. They know their strength and are not in the least discomfited or disconcerted at the brag and bluster of the Opposition. They are well aware that in almost every district it is put on for the double purpose of keeping their friends in heart and of imposing on the supporters of the Government. But in the latter object they fail utterly. Let them boast as loudly as they may they will not prevail upon a single supporter of the Government to join them. But it appears to us that they are wise in their generation when they keep on blowing their trumpets as lustily as their strength will allow. They know full well that it is only by putting on a triumphant air and talking as if they were all ready, sure of success, that they can retain their apparent hold of hundreds. On the other hand, there are large numbers of electors formerly inclined to favor the Opposition who, when they look around them and see the kind of men they are asked to support and the principles they are required to countenance and even advance, make up their minds to vote for the supporters of the Government. "We know," say they, "what they are and what to expect from them, but the Lord only knows what the motley crew that form the Opposition would take it into their heads to do if they had the chance. No one knows what their principles are or what their programme will be."

There are more who talk in this way than most people have any idea of. The distrust of the leaders of the Opposition is deep and it is widespread. Those who feel it do not say much, but they think a great deal. The respect for and the confidence in the Premier are growing daily. The people admire him for his ability and his courage. They see that he is always ready to meet his opponents and is able to give a good account of the acts of his administration. The mainly qualities that he has exhibited are in striking contrast to the contemptible way in which leading men of the Opposition conducted themselves while the Legislature was in session and since. Thinking electors notice these things and draw their own conclusions from them.

NOT TO BE DENIED.

We are glad to see that Col. Prior has been persevering in his advocacy of the cause of the permanent military force of the Dominion. It is a reproach to the country that it should avail itself of the services of good men during their prime, pay them insufficiently, and then, when they are worn out and unable to learn a new business, throw them headlong upon the world without the slightest provision for their support in their old age. We know that there are some narrow-minded, small-souled people in the Dominion who are horrified when they hear the word "pension" uttered. According to them, pensions are not justifiable under any circumstances. No matter how much a country may be indebted to men who have spent their best days insufficiently remunerated in its service, they must not get a dollar when they are unable to work any longer. The mere statement of the case of the soldiers of the regular force shows how unjust and ungrateful the country is that does not make a moderate provision for their support in their old age. Yet it seems that it is in deference to the prejudices of such men that the Government of the Dominion when it established a permanent corps did not provide pensions for those whom long service had given a claim on the country. We believe that it was a mistake to defer to the prejudices of this class of our countrymen. We are convinced that those who belong to it do not express the good sense and the good feeling of the great bulk of the people of Canada. We are certain that the vast majority of the Canadian people will cheerfully pay the very small addition to their taxes that the pensions will require. Col. Prior when he stood up for the old soldiers and the invalid soldiers did his duty both by the soldiers and the people. We believe that before long he will see the policy he advocates established on a reasonable basis.

ABOUT SAMOA.

So much has been said and written about Samoa of late years that it might be considered a large, rich and important country. We find that three great nations have entered into an agreement to preserve its neutrality and to protect the white people who have made the islands their home. When it is known that the native population all told is only 35,000, and that the foreigners living among them number less than four hundred—and in these are included fourteen Chinese—the reader may be well excused for wondering what all the fuss is about. The islands appear to be a kind of paradise without its innocence. Although their inhabitants have everything that mortals in their condition need wish for, they are not happy; they began fighting among themselves and Europeans interfered to keep the peace and to make the country safe for civilized people to live in. An agreement was made at the Berlin Conference under which the administration of the affairs of the islands was provided for and their neutrality guaranteed by England, Germany and the United States. But by all accounts the tripartite government has been "a failure so undisguised that some modification of existing arrangements is by common consent admitted to be essential if

European relations with the Islands are to be maintained."

The trade of the country is, as might be supposed, not extensive. It deals more largely with New Zealand than with any other country. Its trade with that island amounts to about \$150,000 a year. The whole trade of the country in which the Powers most interested are concerned does not amount to half a million of dollars. It is, therefore, not to be expected that they will concern themselves very much about Samoa. There were in 1891 on the islands 235 British subjects, 67 Germans, 25 Norwegians, 14 French and 12 United States citizens. It is seen, therefore, that neither as regards trade nor population, or both together, has any civilized country a large interest in Samoa.

New Zealand appears desirous to assume control over Samoa, and as it is the country with which the Samoans have the largest dealings it is reasonable to conclude that some kind of union would be beneficial to both. But it does not appear that the Great Powers are prepared to place Samoa completely under British control, though what objections they can have to such an arrangement it is difficult to see. It might be supposed that all three Powers would be pleased to get rid of the responsibility of administering the affairs of a handful of semi-barbarians in whom they can have little or no interest, and see them safely sheltered under the wing of a civilized community who have a direct and a comparatively large interest in making and in keeping them peaceful and prosperous.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

The political education of the people of Japan is progressing. They are beginning to know what are their rights as free men and they are learning to exercise and assert them in the most approved fashion. It was only the other day, so to speak, that they were the submissive subjects of a despotic Mikado. They had no will of their own, no rights and no privileges but such as their heaven-sent rulers vouchsafed to them. All that the Mikado or other Highmightiness had to do when one of the people became obnoxious to him was by a special messenger to send him a sword, and he, taking the significant hint, forthwith used it to put an end to his own life. The process was called hara-kiri. It was not a pretty one, but it was very effective.

But this and other old customs have become obsolete in Japan. The Japanese are free now. They have a Constitution of their own and they enjoy representative institutions. They vote by ballot and they hold public meetings. It is at these meetings that they best show to the world how far their political education has advanced. They have learned how to cheer political orators. They have progressed so far as to be able to howl a speaker down. They seem to have reduced interruption to a fine art. And some of the village politicians who have gone through all the degrees have succeeded in breaking up a meeting in disorder. The following passage from a Japanese journal, were it not for the outlandish names, might have been cut out of the report of a Canadian country newspaper:

It was anticipated that the meeting would not pass off quietly, as it was known that some (heaters) attached to opposition parties had prepared for this eventually by engaging a number of those professional rowdies for their own protection. From the very opening of the meeting there were signs of trouble brewing, as the whole audience appeared very excited. Mr. Lizuka, the first speaker, was met by shouts of disapprobation from all sides directly he began to explain the purpose of the meeting, and the disorder increased upon the next speaker, Mr. Tsuruda, appearing on the platform. The shouting of the audience completely drowned Mr. Tsuruda's voice, and before he got far in his speech he sprang upon the platform and tried to push the speaker down among the audience. Mr. Tsuruda staggered against the table, upsetting the decanter of water provided to clear the speaker's throat with, a tumbler and a vase, which all rolled off among the seats below. Ready for ructions the audience all rose to their feet and shouted until they were hoarse.

The police were called in and after they had turned the rowdies out they had their own innings, and allowed only whom they favored to speak. This was not bad for a country which has had only a few years' experience of constitutional government. If the Japanese improve at their present rate it will not be long before they have their Corney and their General Kelley, and if a revolution does not intervene they may arrive at the point of development in which a Pennoyer and a Lewelling are possible.

The journalism of the Japanese appears to be quite as far advanced as the art of political agitation. The criticism of the newspapers on the policy of the Government is trenchant, and is spiced with personalities which are rather pungent. The Cabinet is spoken of as "a do-nothing Cabinet" and an "incapable Cabinet." One of the ministers is stigmatized as a "dinner minister"; this seems to be equivalent to the "figurehead" of Western countries. Charges of corruption are freely made, and ministers are accused of the most flagrant favoritism. So truculent did the Mainichi Shimburi become that it was suspended on the charge of disturbing the peace of the country. Japan does not yet appear to have produced a Junius, but there have evidently arisen in it a whole swarm of "ink-blingers" of the baser sort. We shall see by-and-by how its Parliaments do their work.

Ayer's Pills are invaluable for the cure of Headache, Constipation, Stomach and Liver troubles, and all derangements of the digestive and assimilative organs. These pills are sugar-coated, safe and pleasant to take, always reliable, and retain their virtue in any climate.

No games of chance, wheels of fortune, or other gambling games will be permitted at the Gorge during the celebration, as Superintendent Eusey has determined to put down anything of the kind with a firm hand.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Nowhere in the British Empire is the birthday of Queen Victoria celebrated more heartily and with greater sincerity than in this city on the Pacific shore which is called by her name. The Queen's Birthday is in Victoria the fete of the year. All its citizens, old and young, rich and poor, gentle and simple, do what they can to honor the Queen of this great Empire and to show that they are glad that she has lived to see another birthday.

The celebration is a time of harmless enjoyment. The citizens and their visitors, of whom there is always a great number, many of them from the neighboring republic, participate in the sports, the amusements and the festivities with great zest, but in an orderly manner. The office of policeman during the three days' holiday is almost a sinecure. The host of pleasure-seekers are wonderfully good-humored, kindly and courteous. These have been the chief characteristics of former celebrations, and there is no reason to believe that this year's, which promises well, will be in any respect different.

A SOUND PRINCIPLE.

We regret that the discussion in the City Council respecting calling for tenders for the purchase of twelve miles of copper wire ended as it did. A principle was involved, which in our opinion, the City Council should carefully and rigidly carry out. It can easily be seen that it is best for the councilors and best for the taxpayers that all purchases made by the city exceeding a certain amount, which should not be large, should be by tender. Such a way of procuring material of different kinds leaves no door open for corruption. In these days public bodies should so conduct their business that there cannot be room for even a suspicion of wrong-doing. Too much care cannot be taken in regulating the way in which money is to be spent. It is far better to err on the side of too great carelessness than on the side of carelessness and looseness. People complain of "red tape," but red tape is a capital thing in its place, and one of its places is the details of the expenditure of public money. No Alderman should take it as a reflection on himself that the Council should insist that a good principle such as calling for tenders for material should be carried out rigidly. If exception can be made in one case, for an apparently good reason, an exception can be made in another for a reason that can be represented as being quite as good. In fact, it should not be in the discretion of the Council to make exceptions in such a matter as this. Committees should be required by law to call for tenders when the sum to be expended exceeds a very small amount.

The plant for the new electric works will cost a large sum of money. It is in the interest of the city that it shall be obtained of as good a quality as is manufactured and at as low a price as it can be sold for. The expert whom the city has employed will see that the material is all the best of its kind, and open competition will ensure the plant being procured at the lowest figure. It is the duty of all the members of the Council to see that a good system is established and no member of any committee should take offence at being required to carry out that system with the utmost stringency.

MR. BROWN OF WESTMINSTER.

The citizens of Victoria, at least those of them who take an interest in the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, are surprised to hear that Mr. Brown of New Westminster has been made the recipient of a flaming address in which his services as a representative of the people are spoken of in very high terms, and the part he took in the legislation of the Province during the past four years magnified to an immense extent. They are not surprised, however, to find that Mr. Brown took all the extravagant laudation as if it were his due, and made a tremendously long speech to show that it was all well deserved. No one in Victoria, that we know of, saw anything that was at all wonderful in Mr. Brown's performances, oratorical and other. He appeared to be a gentleman who was very fond of hearing the sound of his own voice, and who gave every indication of having a very high opinion of himself. Beyond that the frequenting of the gallery of the Legislative Chamber saw nothing that was at all remarkable in Mr. Brown or his performances. He has some remembrance of an amusing episode in one of the debates in which a member of what was once the Independent party described Mr. Brown as being pretty nearly the whole party—in his own estimation. To see this talkative, self-satisfied gentleman described as having done anything notably beneficial to New Westminster or to this Province must be a surprise to Victorians. In the general estimation there were some better men than he on his own side of the House, and some a little worse. Certainly no one ever mistook him for a great man in ease or in power. To use a rural simile he was "among the middlings, like small potatoes."

A LOSING GAME.

The San Francisco Examiner exposes the folly of Senator Lodge's scheme to compel Great Britain to accept bi-metallicism as it is understood by the silver men of the United States. There are journalists in San Francisco who approve of Lodge's proposition and would even make it more sweeping. The Examiner, by showing them the extent of the trade between Great Britain and the United States and leaving them to imagine the condition that the Americans would be in if that trade were cut off, shows them what fools they have made of themselves. This is the concluding paragraph of the Examiner's article:

But how would it be if the tariff was ex-

tended to the whole British Empire, as our contemporary desires it to be? Last year Great Britain and her colonies bought from us goods to the amount of \$500,725,785, and sold to us goods to the amount of \$280,320,651. All the rest of the world bought from us products valued at \$346,939,409, or about two-thirds as much as we sold to the British; and sold to us \$588,080,971 worth, or more than twice as much as the British did. If our British commerce had been cut off we should have had what protectionists call a "balance of trade against us" of \$239,140,862, while that at present existing against England would have been reduced to reasonable proportions. Moreover, we should have cut off nearly five-eighths of our entire export trade, while the British would have lost not more than one-seventh of theirs. We can imagine a malignant British politician trying to bring about such results, but it takes an irresponsible scatter-brain like Lodge to think of such a scheme in America.

We reproduce the above paragraph not so much to show how greatly the United States is dependent on Great Britain for a market for its products as to remind our readers of the immense superiority of Great Britain as a trading country over all the nations of the world. It shows that the British bought from the people of the United States \$184,000,000 worth of products more than they sold to all the rest of the world. Yet the Americans are insolent—in a commercial sense—to this splendid customer who is worth much more to them than all the world besides, while they extend favors to unimportant countries whose dealings with them sink into insignificance when compared with their trade with Great Britain.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

The Wise Man said a long time ago that there is nothing new under the sun. There are some bold spirits who have the hardihood to question the truth of this saying, but the longer one lives and the more he knows, the more ready he will be to acknowledge that in the questions that go to make up the problems of life, individual and national, the saying we have quoted is emphatically true.

The British Labor Commissioners, while inquiring into the condition of the working classes in Italy, were struck with the resemblance that the questions which came before them bear to the problems which the rulers of Italy in ancient times were required to consider. They say at the beginning of their report on Italy:

The Italian labor question has a twofold aspect. From one point of view it appears as a survival from a former state of society; from another it seems a sign of the beginning of a new social order. Italy is at the same time one of the most ancient and one of the most modern of European countries, and in this contrast lies the peculiar interest of her history. The political and economic problems of the present day are closely connected with a feudal and even with a classic past. The agrarian difficulties of the times of the Gracchi though complicated by the slave question were not unlike those of the nineteenth century. Then, as now, complaints were heard of the evil influence of capitalists and the ruin of the small farmers by the growth of vast landed properties. The *Mazzarini* and the *Vitelli* are now fighting against poverty and debt in the country districts as but a few generations removed from the Roman freehold and agricultural life, in the first century B. C. were crushed by the competition with "transmarine slave grown corn," and the late *Fijandi* or large estates of the Northern and Southern Provinces trace their descent through the medieval manor back to the late *Tifundia* of the empire. The struggle that once took the lead in the struggle for municipal liberty, Milan, Bologna, Florence, stand forth as the champions of industrial freedom against the "Two Sicilies," which centuries ago bowed before a Franco-Spanish despotism, still linger in the wake of the movement of progressive civilization.

A CHANGE OF VIEW.

Our American neighbors are very fond of telling us on this side of the line that reciprocity in natural products would be favorable to Canada but most unfavorable to the United States, that in fact Canada would gain all the benefit which such an arrangement was capable of yielding, and the United States would suffer all the loss. Canadians believed that this was a false as well as a narrow view of reciprocity in natural products, for they knew that the reciprocity treaty of the fifties was even more favorable in its operation to the United States than it was to Canada. We find that at least one of our neighbors on this Coast is allowing a little light to enter its mind on this subject. The Seattle Telegraph has been making inquiries, and has found that if reciprocity in farm produce, most of which is raw, were now in operation between Canada and the United States, the State of Washington would be very considerably the gainer. It finds that higher prices can be had in Victoria, British Columbia, for oats, potatoes, hay, onions, eggs, butter, cheese, beef, mutton, chickens, turkeys and fresh pork than can be obtained in Seattle. "Things," says the Telegraph, "are higher there than here. If there was free trade between the two countries, Washington would sell British Columbia three dollars' worth for every dollar's worth that British Columbia would sell here."

British Columbia producers are pretty well satisfied with things as they are, and British Columbia consumers are not greatly grieved to see that Americans are finding out that in this matter of reciprocity they are cutting off their noses to spite their faces. With respect to timber reciprocity, at which Washington lumbermen stand aghast and raise a dreadful howl, the competition of British Columbia would make very little difference. Both the State and the Province are exporters of lumber, and its price is therefore fixed in the foreign markets, to which they have both access. There is no fear of the British Columbian underselling the State of Washington lumber in his own market, when the former can get a better price for what he has to sell in the open market of countries foreign to both. The effect of the American duty on coal may give the Washington coal-miner owner a somewhat wider

Reindeer Brand



Condensed Milk

For Infants; for Hotels and for Household Use, is the most economical and most satisfactory milk in the market.

See that you get the "Reindeer" Brand.

Agents for British Columbia, MARTIN & ROBERTSON, Victoria and Vancouver.

ONLY A LITTLE TALK

To the ladies about the Nice Oxford Shoes we are selling this season in Tan and Black. Comfort-giving Shoes are the only kind you want to buy. They are the only kind we want to sell. We want to sell you a pair now; Can we do it?

A. B. ERSKINE,

Cor. Government and Johnson Streets.

During the summer months our store will close at 7 p.m.

THE "LIBBIE'S" SAILORS.

Graphic Description of the Drowning of the Two Men Given by the Only Survivor.

A much more graphic and pathetic description of the drowning of the two sailors, Henry Jorgensen and J. T. Bodine, than was contained in the letter to Miss Collinson referred to in yesterday's *Colonist*, has been furnished Capt. Hackett by his brother, who commands the Libbie, the vessel to which the lost men belonged. The information, too, comes more directly from the captain of the Libbie, who accompanied Jorgensen and Bodine in their adventure with the whale. Captain Hackett says in his letter that on the 23rd of last month, the doomed boat was lowered with other boats from the schooner, early in the day. With the exception of this boat, they all returned by five o'clock. On account, however, of their being generally late in returning they had caused no particular uneasiness until darkness came on. By that time there was a stiff breeze blowing and the captain, fearing that his men had been carried to leeward, shaped his course in that direction. As his ship was steering his letter it was probably more by good luck than good seamanship that he espied Collinson late in the evening of the same day. A more pitiable sight or a more helpless looking object could hardly be imagined. Collinson was extremely exhausted and his rescue was extremely timely. His story to Captain Libbie in short was that about 5 o'clock on the day he and his companions were heading for the schooner, being aided by a sail. On the way the man in the prow called the attention of the others to the immediate proximity of a whale. The others, however, did not realize the danger until they were tossed by the whale and he was further troubled by the monster and in reaching their boat, which was capsized and badly broken. The whale was then made to patch up the holes with canvas, but this was of no avail, for as often as the boat was righted it would turn over. Finally all three scrambled on the bottom of the boat, but it was a difficult task for them to hold on, and Jorgensen got wet and fell off the boat. Collinson was too weak to swim to his rescue, but threw him an oar. This he grasped and clung to, but being unable through exhaustion to support himself, he sank, still holding to the oar. His companions saw him gradually disappear, the water being very clear to a great depth. Bodine, seeing very clear to a great depth, while Collinson almost prayed for the same fate, though with great strength of mind and body he stuck to the boat until he was picked up. Fortunately the boat kept buoyant, being supplied with air tight compartments.

IN MUSIC'S REALM.

Delightful Concert by the Faculty and Pupils of the Conservatory.—Repeated Attractions.

A very creditable performance was given in Institute hall, View street, Tuesday evening, by the faculty and pupils of the Conservatory of Music, though with a discouragingly small audience. The programme consisted of 8:45 with an admirable rendering of Gottschalk's "Fasquigade" for two pianos by Misses Sharpe and Walker. The following items were then well given, and were all received with enthusiastic applause, most of which called for repetition: Piano solo—"The Mill".....Jensen. Piano solo—"The Kiss".....Cowan. Piano solo—"Widmung".....Schumann-Liszt. Song—"Cavatina from Barber of Seville".....Rossini. Song—"The Starry Cup".....Arditi. Song—"The Gipsy".....White. Song—"The Garden of Sleep".....Lidore de Lara. Song—"Hannah at the Window".....Hutchinson. Piano solo—Rondo Capriccioso, Op. 14.....Mendelssohn. Grand march from "Faust".....Wagner. (Quartet for two pianos) Misses Walker, Russell, Davis and Adey.

The chief feature of the evening was the masterful violin playing of Herr Anton Zilm, who had lately arrived in the city. His rendering of Brahms's Op. 10 No. 2 Beriot, (which was very rightly encored) and the Concerto (M.S.) was all that could be desired. Public report has by no means over-rated his ability, and his first appearance on the Victoria platform will not soon be forgotten. The programme closed with the National Anthem. The faculty of the Conservatory of Music are to be congratulated on the performance of the pupils, who exhibited evidence of careful training, and in some cases extraordinary finish, the outcome of experienced tuition.

The repetition of Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer," together with selections from the "Creation," given Tuesday night at the Metropolitan church under the direction of Mr. W. Edgar Buck, was quite up to the work of the first concert given last week. An additional attraction was the delightful singing of Madame Laird, whose voice was heard to great advantage, and other soloists were Miss Nellie Devereux, Miss Wey, Miss Jameson, Mr. J. G. Brown, Mr. Buck, while Mrs. Drury and Mr. Alderman, presided at the organ and piano. The choruses were very well sustained, and the audience showed hearty appreciation of the various numbers. The proceeds of the musicals are to be devoted to the funds of the B. C. Benevolent Society.

"Aladdin, or the Wonderful Soap." Victoria's latest amateur dramatic success, was repeated Tuesday evening, again under Mr. Stevenson's direction, to an appreciative audience. The cast was as before:

The Sultan.....James Peters
The Vizier.....Paul Higgins
Fakir.....Philip Austin
Mandarin.....Paul Higgins
Aladdin.....E. Dewdney
Abanazar.....Cecil Berkley
Slave of the Lamp.....Sydney Powell
The Widow Twankey.....Hornet Ward
Princess Badroulboudour.....Robert Powell

Many who missed the first performance took advantage of the repetition; many others thought the affair sufficiently good and attractive to attend a second time—the result was a large audience. The play is replete with wit and mirth-provoking situations, and the members of the cast entered with zest into the spirit of their several parts. The so-called dance, introduced by the fourth and fifth acts, was also duly appreciated, and Mrs. W. T. Marvin's artistic presentation of the feature of the evening's programme. The entire entertainment was of an unusually high order of merit, and might be given a third time with entire success.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,

BEACON HILL PARK,
(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.)

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Seaside.

First-class Teaching Faculty.—British University Graduates. University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc.

PRINCIPAL J. W. SHOOD, M.A.

WANTED.—Pushing canvasser of good address, liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. my18-d&w-10v

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

The regular COURSE OF LECTURES will begin Friday, June 1st, at 9 a.m., at the College Building, Stockton street, near Chestnut, San Francisco.

R. A. McLEAN, M.D., Dean,
303 Kearny St., cor. Bush, San Francisco,
my17-3w-d&w

NEWS OF THE P.

Government Candidate
Richmond Biding—S
Reductions in Va

The Lazaretto Grant
Parks—The Pythia
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VANCOUVER, May 22.—C.

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The license board met ye
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hotel license was transferred
building on Richard street to
block on Columbia avenue.

The City Council will be rec
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reduced from 63 to 50, the sa
increased from 12 to 16 and
created from 6 to 4. The r
has thus increased about \$800, a
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W. J. Dowling, city clerk at
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toria.

A number of ladies have pe
city to purchase land for public
they are able to get it at reason
A by-law will be submitted
for the purchase of the Tram an
by the city for \$410,000.

Harvey Haddon, an Englishm
ing a handsome block on the
Hastings and Cambie streets.
18 feet wide, will run throug
There will be four lanes
either side, while four more
front on the two streets.

The British barque Gainsbor
towed into port yesterday to lo
all being swimmers they succ
and badly broken. The whale
made to patch up the holes with
but this was of no avail, for as
the boat was righted it would
turn over.

Finally all three scrambled on the bottom of the boat, but it was a difficult task for them to hold on, and Jorgensen got wet and fell off the boat. Collinson was too weak to swim to his rescue, but threw him an oar. This he grasped and clung to, but being unable through exhaustion to support himself, he sank, still holding to the oar. His companions saw him gradually disappear, the water being very clear to a great depth. Bodine, seeing very clear to a great depth, while Collinson almost prayed for the same fate, though with great strength of mind and body he stuck to the boat until he was picked up. Fortunately the boat kept buoyant, being supplied with air tight compartments.

The Board of Trade will assist Council in settling on the bridge yesterday at Yale. The freshest down with a rush.

WESTMINSTER, May 22
Foster, accountant of the depart
ment at Ottawa, surprised people
in last night to take charge of
biary pending an investigation i
fairs by Mr. Justice Drake. W
Bride and Deputy Fitzsimmons
temporarily relieved from duty.

Mrs. Mary Hargreaves is a
Tramway Co. for \$10,000 damag
juries caused her in a train co
July. The case is proceeding in
the court.

William Carroll's little boy fell
embankment on the street a few
miles was badly injured. He now
\$2,000 damages from the city.

The Board of Trade will assist Council in settling on the bridge yesterday at Yale. The freshest down with a rush.

NANAIMO, May 22.—Mayor Qu
rived home this evening.

Sewerage matters are being agi
now through the prospects of any
trial has been done to improve the
drainage. Mr. Eira are small.

Decorations day will be observ
The final meeting of the celebra
mittes was held last evening, wh
ments were completed for the Quee
day festivities. Probably the most
ing feature of the day's events wa
house-reef contests, which teams fr
conquer, New Westminster, Vict
Nanaimo will compete.

Wynne Johnston returned this m
the steamer Esperanza from his tr
in search of the missing farmer Ge
lanchan. At the south end of
island Macdonald's slop was fou
ing but half full of water. On be
two sacks of potatoes, a roll of bla
tee, but everything else w
There were no signs of the owner
but little doubt that Macdonal
drowned, though there is some p
of his having been picked up by
bound steamer.

ANTI-SEMITIC ASSAULT

Two Men Waylay and Horsewhip
of the Austrian Reichsrath.

VIENNA, May 23.—Two men
Deputy Kaiser, a notorious Anti-S
the streets yesterday and lashed him
leather whip. One of them was a
The affair made a great stir am
newspapers and was discussed to
Reichsrath. The Minister of Jus
answered the questions of the Kaiser
Semite colleagues by saying that
the pling had nothing whatever to do with
or's denunciation of the Hebrews.

saliant was an employee of an insur
city whose method the deputy h
nounced to be dishonest.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS CANADIAN

LONDON, May 23.—George John R.
F.R.S., LL.D., died suddenly at Ox
day. He was born in Kingston, O
May 20, 1848, his father being the lat