# The Colonist

man Sovereign say that they do not approve

of those outrages, that they have been com

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1894.

THE GOVERNMENT'S MAJORITY.

The majority of eight gained by the Govelection campaign from the very first on the It is from this point we see the fearful r side of the Government was fairly and moderately conducted. The people were asked They have wilfuly and with their eyes wide to judge the Government by its works and to reward it according to its merits. No vertiser in commending General Kinchant material in the midst of a great city. When to the electors of Cariboo appeared in any in the natural course of things the fire which Sovereign. The effect of these protests, it is Government newspaper. In that article, as our readers may remember, the electors are asked to vote for the Major-General because than foolish for them to disclaim responsitions.

Sovereign. The effect of these protests, it is they have so thoughtlessly and wickedly apparent, has been to strengthen his determination to put down lawlessness of all kinds and to enforce the laws of the Republication. his influence with British capitalists is such bility. They knew or should have known lic against all who violate them. that if he were their representative they from the very first what would have been might be able to command any amount of
British capital, and that the intention of the half to corrupt the constituency. But we peot that when the boycott was declared they would behave in a quiet and orderly He either did not read the News-Advertiser's article, or he was not so highminded as not to take advantage of he had the power to punish severely any of the corrupt offers that had been made them who disobeyed his orders, he might by his newspaper advocate. The Govern- have been justified in declaring a boycott. ment party on looking back have nothing For everyone admits the right of men to to reproach themselves with. Their oppon-ents used all sorts of weapons and were just please. But he had no such assurance, as ready to strike below the belt as above it. and his power over the members Government men defended themselves as of the organization is infinites-best they could and when they were the imally small. He must have seen assailants they did not use an unlawful that disorder wouldjensue and that outrages weapon or strike an unfair blow. In fact would be committed, and he knew perfectly they were both in the newspapers and on the platform remarkably moderate. In to enforce obedience to his orders, thair treatment of opponents they were Quakers when compared with the howlers, the heelers and the spouters of the other side.

WHO WERE THE SECTIONALISTS?

The Times says that we have nothing to " crow" about. We rather think that if it were in our place it would crow frequently and lustily. If it had gained a majority of eight and had beaten its opponents in the city so badly that every one of their candidates had lost his deposit it would not soon cease expatiating on its glorious victory.

Our contemporary says that we "saw a and inconvenience? Are they not acting victory achieved as the result of a debasing sectionalism." We saw no such have the power to inflict loss on the commubasing sectionalism." We saw no such thing. The "sectionalism" was all on the other side, and the Times saw it and was silent. It knew that the canvass with a great part of the Opposition was from the very first sectional, and it did not utter a limit to the contrary to reason and to justice that millions of American limits. single word, even of remonstrance. It did citizens should be at the mercy, so to speak, not attempt to check the intensely sectional of an organization composed of a few thounot attempt to one of the clerical demagogue Max-sands? well and other Opposition orators. The true nature of the Opposition canvass in sevthis gigantic boycott can be surveyed. It eral parts of the Province until a few days
before the election. But now after the elecof laborers in different industries who are incollusion with the Maxwell tribe all along, reproaches the Government and its supporters with "sectionalism." As long as sectionalism promised to benefit the Opposition their Victoria organ said nothing about it, but after the rampant sectionalists that the workers are to-day both in numbers are badly beaten, it turns round and accuses the victors of "debasing sectionalism. Let it look at home. The sectionalists are tures of the rule of the minority obtrude all in its own camp as it well knows.

## AN IRRESPONSIBLE MINORITY.

The disorders in Chicago and other parts of the United States are the effects of an attempt to rule by a minority. The Pullman employes and the members of the American Railway Union and other labor organizations carrying on the boycott are but a very small minority of the inhabitants of the ten States or so affected by the strike. Yet this minority takes upon itself to do what no government, however arbitrary or tyrannical, would venture to attempt. What would be thought of a government which by an arbitrary decree would put a stop to traffic and travel over a large extent of country? The Government that would put obstacle in the way of the transmission of the mails, and thereby subject millions of citizens to great loss and inconvenience, would be condemned by the great mass of the people, Such an agitation would be raised against it that it would have to show that its action was caused by a regard for the public safety, or it would be driven from power as soon as the forms of the constitution would permit, or very likely much sooner. Nine men out

or very likely much sooner. Nine men out of ten would consider themselves justified in taking up arms against a Government that acted in this tyrannical manner.

There is no Government in the world, we venture to say, that does attempt to enforce its decrees and carry out its policy by the means resorted to by this insignificant minority of the people of the United States. What would be thought of a government of feading people by wholesale, that in order to compel men to obey its behests would burn immense stores of the necessaries of life and other commodities. A Government that committed such outrages, even if it were placed in power by the majority of the people, would be attacked from a thousand destroy. This is precisely what has been done in the complete and common ruin.

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This is precisely what has been done in the compl

mitted contrary to their express orders.
Why then, it may very properly be asked,
do they not punish the offenders and regulate matters in such a way that they will

be impossible in the future! The answer is that they have no such power? Precisely. THE PRESIDENTS PROCLAMA. TION.

That it was time that he should interpose manner and permit the railway companies to

tion. The power to do harm belongs to every man. The more complicated our so-cial organization becomes, the greater the opportunity for a small number of people to throw it into disorder. In the simplest of savage communities every man may become an assassin. But it is only in a complex system of society in which the interchang of services is constant and essential that well that he had no means at his command to enforce obedience to his orders.

Besides, there is this important matter to be considered: What right had he or the members of his organization to attempt to impose their will on the great body of the people, to punish millions of innocent persons for the alleged offences of a very few?

Those who have already now farely supported that he commands a means of extorting by threats advantages or profits of any kind, as the basest of crimes. The brigand for the alleged offences of a very few?

Those who have already now farely supported that he commands a means of extorting by threats advantages or profits of any kind, as the basest of crimes. The brigand offences of a very few?

Those who have already now farely supported that he commands the proposed in some minor but indispensable employment, can by a sudden desertion of their post, bring annoyance and even disaster to multitudes. But the common sense of mankind recognizes the use of this South African matter. It says:

There are many who have looked to the establishment of a Zollverein as the only previous few to have all aspire, but to which we never seem to get any nearer. The difficulty in the way of a Zollverein—apart from theoretical objections of the economists—has always been, and still is, that we have a many series view of this South African matter. It says:

There are many who have looked to the establishment of a Zollverein as the only previous means of extorting by threats advantages or profits of any kind, as the basest of crimes. The brigand method of reaching that Imperation to which we all aspire, but to which we never seems to support the profits of the conomists—has always been, and support the profits of the conomists—has always been, and support the profits of the conomists—has always been. embers of his organization to attempt to appear the will on the great body of the kind, as the uncomposition of the alleged offences of a very few; Those who have already suffered in consection of the Pullman boycot count up now to millions, the vast unjointy of whom had no more connection with the policy of the Pullmans than if they lived in another planet. By what fished no more connection with the policy of the Pullmans than if they lived in another planet. By what fished no more connection with the policy of the Pullmans than if they lived in another planet. By what fished no more connection with the policy of the Pullmans than if they lived in another planet. By what fished no more connection with the policy of the Pullmans than if they lived in another planet. By what fished no more connection with the policy of the Pullmans than if they lived in another planet. By what fished no more connection with the policy of the Pullmans than if they lived in another planet. By what fished no more connection with the policy of the Pullmans than if they lived in another planet. By what fished no more connection with the policy of the Pullmans than if they lived in another planet. By what fished no more possed the policy of the Pullmans than if they lived in another planet. By what fished no more possed the policy of the Pullmans than if they lived in another planet. By what fished no more possed the policy of the Pullmans than if they lived in another planet. By what fished no more possed the policy of the policy of the Pullmans than if they lived in another planet. By what fished no more possed the policy of the polic

The question now is simply wheth of laborers in different industries who are injuriously affected by it, many of them innocent creatures who have no idea of the cause of their suffering, and who have had no voice, director indirect, in the councils of those who organized and who are keeping up the movement. Is this fair to Labor? We venture to say railroads in the custody of the United states courts is not interrupted.

Is this fair to Labor? We venture to say

and intensity, the greatest sufferers from the

Pullman boycott. Here again the ugly fea-

of these poor people may be only beginning.

AN AMBRICAN VIEW.

The Portland Oregonian has often a force

ible way of stating a case and its reasoning

is generally sound. It has, too, the cour

age of its convictions. When it feel

the reverse. It speaks out clearly and in-

side. In an article on the position occupied

regard to the injury wrought to innocent persons or interests; may, indeed, decree general suspension of business, trade and in-dustry all over the country to dragoon pub-lic opinion into the war upon the offending employer by threatening to involve all in complete and common ruin.

Pullman boycott, it says :

It may fairly be inferred from the utternaces of these two able and independent organs of public opinion in the United States that themselves on the attention. The sufferings the President has behind him in the measures he takes to maintain the supremacy of the law the great body of intelligent and well disposed citizens of all classes and con-

## A SINGULAR REFUSAL.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the South African statesman, lately made a proposition to the British Government which that Governstrongly on a subject it does not wait to consider whether its views are popular or ment, on what grounds it is difficult to undependently and it is generally on the right derstand, has seen fit to reject. In a speech which he made not long ago in the Legislaby the American Railway Union in the tive Assembly of Cape Colony, he said that if the House agreed that some return was Pullman boycott, it says:

The essence of this position is that, whenever any body of workmen in any part of the country are dissatisfied with the conditions under which they work, and their employers refuse to satisfy their demands, an irresponsible centrals power, assuming to control all the labor of the country, may order work to be abandoned wherever such abandonment will work injury, directly or indirectly, to the recalcitrant employer, without regard to the injury wrought to innocent persons or interests; may, indeed, decree due to the English people for all their supoffered the privilege that south of the Zambesi their goods should be admitted forever on a fair basis their rulers absolutely refuse We know full well that the States south of the Zambesi will join in one system, and their charter possessing a clause that British goods shall never have a tariff higher than our present one, means that South ever to British goods. And yet they have refused it ! "

It will be observed that no stipulation is mentioned. This offer is made in acknowledgnent of tavors already received. United South Africa freely offers to permit English goods to enter her ports on terms more favorable than are extended to the commodities of had nothing to do with them." any other nation. She asks nothing in return except what she has received and is turn except what she has received and is receiving. It is as if the people of South and must soon subside. Unfo Africa said. "We are so impressed with the sense of the obligations we are under to the Mother Country that we are willing to bind should be laid where it belongs and not upwere placed in power by the majority of the people, would be attacked from a thousand quarters and would be forced to resign the trust it had so shamefully and so wickedly abused.

This is not to be endured. All the instincts of order, all the sentiments of civilization, all the impulses of organized social life, rebel against it. The issue no longer is between Pullman and his men. The country that we are willing to bind ourselves to admit British manufactured goods from this day forward at a certain and remain ready to move the people. The issue no longer is between Pullman and his men. The country that we are willing to bind ourselves to admit British manufactured and remain ready to move the railroads, which are remained to the sense of the obligations we are under to the ourselves to admit British manufactured on the railroads, which have always been goods from this day forward at a certain and remain ready to move all trains in the

y has nearly forgotten the existence of ullman. It is no longer between the railad companies and the strikers. It is beveen the American Railway Union and all
e rest of the country; between industrial
clety and mob depotism; between govnment and anarchy.

condition of trade be what it may."

The attitude of the Africanders in such
a case is easily understood. They
know that the Mother Country has
been so liberal to them in matters of trade that she has exhausted her favors and left herself with nothing to give; they are, therefore, willing to make some acknowledgment of the benefits they have received. The proclamation of the President of the and do not sak for any additional favor in United States, issued on the 9th inst., shows that he is fully alive to the necessities of the favor of the Mother Country takes the shape of the payment of a debt. It is not to any constituency. No article at all reresembling that of the Vancouver News Adthe torch to a pile of highly combustible
the torch to a pile of highly ently slight acknowledgment for benefits

The Times says : 44 The Imperial Government has refused to assent to this arrangement, on the ground that foreign imports must not, according to the doctrines of free trade, be subjected to any heavier burdens than home products, and that on the same British capital, and that the intention of the Opposition is, if they are placed in power, to give Cariboo the railway it as greatly needs. When we afterwards heard that General Kinchant had retired from the contest we at once attributed his giving up the fight to the had retired from the contest we at once attributed his giving up the fight to the Advertiser's seductive article. He has the name of being an honorable man, and we hastily concluded that he indignantly refused to continue the contest after such a fused to be dealt with by the timid and in many cases sympathetic State authorities, there is no telling to what lengths orities, there is no telling to be dealt with by the timid. possessed of the idea that they were irresistible. The condition of things had become alarming. Harper's Weekly, which is generally extremely moderate in its comments on public questions and events, spoke of the boycott more than a week ago in this strain:

It is not necessary to discuss such a position. The power to do harm belongs to the proposes to keep duties on British commodities low held at the conclusion of a business meeting of the Companions of the Forest last evening the following officers were installed by E. J. Salmon, D.D.C.C.; Past Chief Companion, J. W. Speed; chief companion, Mrs. P. J. Davies; sub-chief, Miss J. Salmon; treasurer, J. Trace; financial secretary, L. Wilson; Teace; the power to do harm belongs to the proposes to keep duties on British commodities low held at the conclusion of a business meeting of the Companions of t possessed of the idea that they were irre-sistible. The condition of things had beobjection. But she is asked to do nothing I. G., H. A. Levin; O. G., J. J. Mundorf but simply accept what is cheerfully and and surgeon, Dr. E. Hall. to gratefully extended to her. What earthly

ated. In these days, when every civilized the great reformer's life being sketched in towards Great Britain more or less antagonistic, some sort of family trade arrange ment between the Mother Country and her dependencies will be a necessity.

## "A BACK NUMBER."

The organ of the Opposition was yester day evening more than ordinarily impertinent and offensive. We are surprised that it has not abandoned the Estanswill style of journalism. It has continued it long enough now to know that it is not profitable from any point of view. Incivility has not helped to give it influence among those who take an interest in politics, and we are quite sure it. has not added to its reputation as a newspaper. What we said yesterday respecting the way in which the campaign was conducted by the Government we believed then and we believe still to be strictly true. We fear that it was its truth that has aroused the ire of our contemporary. If we were in error, our mistake could easily and effectively have been pointed out in the terms that are used by decent people in their intercourse with each other. Our contemporary ought to know by this time that Mrs. Story came to Victoria when the gold such language as it used with respect to the colonist, when uncalled for does a great identified with the city ever since. Mrs. port and help and for the protection that the English navy furnished, he himself deal more harm to the journal that uses it than the one which it is intended to discretick, Ireland, and was the daughter of the late Dr. Sweeney, of Brough, Ireland. She was in at a fair rate. "Yet," very strongest terms allowable in literature, basis in at a fair rate. "Yet," thing is that when the English people are ingly mild article was not one of those

## NOT AFFECTED.

A fear has been expressed that the Canadian Pacific Railway will be injured by the Pullman boycott. But this fear is groundless. The C.P.R. does not use the Pullman palace cars. It owns its own sleepers of all grades and consequently the boycotters have no pretext to injure its property or to interiere with its operation. Mr. F. H. T. terries and the canada of the property of the marriage to Miss Airoe Mary Porter, of Sunnyside, Chemanus, and this happy affair was the occasion of a very pleasant day to numerous friends of the bride and bridegroom. On the arrival of the morning the canada of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the canada of dian Pacific Railway will be injured by the Africa when united will grant this right for- grades and consequently the boycotters have with its operation. Mr. E. H. Huntington informed an interviewer in San Francisco that "the Canadian Pacific never used Pullman cars. It has always owned and operated the sleepers of its own line. They are made at Dayton, Ohio, and Pullman has

This eminent railway man also said :

From THE DAILY COLONIST, July 10. AMERO CHAMY

THE anniversary services of the Center nial Methodist church have been postpone till Sunday, July 22, and the anniversar tea-meeting till Tuesday, July 24. THE Natural History Society held a very

THE annual general meeting of the Building Association of the A.O.U.W. was held last evening, when directors N. Shakespeare, Gus Leiser, R. T. Williams, T. Haughton and W. Turpel were re-elected for the ensuing year. After the meeting, the directors met and elected Noah Shakespeare president; G. Leiser, vice-president; Beaumont Boggs, secretary; and Captain J. D. Warren, treasurer.

THE St. Andrew's (R. C.) cathedral choir rendered a splendid musical programme or Sunday evening. O. Salutaris, (Millard) with chorus was given, F. H. Lang rendering the solo. The Ave Maria, an especially pleasing number, was given by Algernon Aspland, who sang in excellent voice. Miss Sophie McNiff showed powers of a very high order in the Tantum Ergo. Next Sunday evening the entire programme will be repeated.

gratefully extended to her. What earthly reason can she have for refusing the graceful offer?

The Pall Mall Gazette takes a common sense view of this South African matter. It says:

There are many who have looked to the establishment of a Zollverein as the only practical method of reaching that Imperial Federation to which we all sense but, to which we naver seem to A VERY pleasant social was held last even

The mortal remains of the late Mrs.

Edgar Crow Baker were borne to the grave
Sunday afternoon followed by a very large
number of sympathising friends. The services were conducted in St. James' church by Rt. Rev. Bishop Perrin and Rev. Canon
Beanlands, and the attendance was so great that the church was too small to admit all.

The flowers sent were more than usually
The flowers sent were more than usually

on Luther and the Protestant Reformation, interesting outline. The Orangemen of Victoria will this year celebrate the 12th of July in Sidney. They have made arrange at all. Tenders should be call ments with the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company to run a special train on that day, leaving here at 10 o'clock in the morning. In connection with the celebration an ing. In connection with the celebration an attractive programme of sports is being pre-

Two bright looking little girls, one sever Two bright looking little girls, one seven years of age, the other nine, were brought to the Mayor's office yesterday by a Mrs. Shade. Her story in effect was that a man named Sullivan, formerly a polisher employed in a furniture manufactory in this city, had separated from his wife and was now supposed to be mining in the Yukon. Before leaving he had given the children into Mrs. Shade's charge, promising to pay for their maintenance. His wife was in the meantime somewhere on the American side trying to get a diverce, and the children meantime somewhere on the American side trying to get a diverce, and the children were thrown on Mrs. Shade's care, the man neglecting to send money to provide for them. The children have been temporarily sent to the orphans' home and steps will be taken to make the father provide for then if he can be found.

daughters, one son and many friends are lelt to mourn the departure of one who bore her lingering illness with a patience that could not but increase the affection and steem of all who knew her. On the 29th ult., at Kuper island, Mr. S.

coats and sailing craft of the neighborhood boats and sailing craft of the neighborhood were engaged to convey them across the Stuart channel to Kuper island mission, and there in the little church, most tastefully decorated by Mrs. Burchell and others, the corremony was performed by Rev. R. J. Roberts, B.A. The groomswen were Mr. H. S. Porter, of Duncan, and Mr. Harold Holton, of Somenos. The bride, in a charming wedding dress and looking very happy, was attended by three pretty maidens—Miss Palmer, Miss Ella Porter and Miss Mary E. Roberts. When the important Mary E. Roberts. When the important function at the church was completed, the whole party sat down to an excellent luncheon beneath an awning erected in the lovely garden fronting Mr. Roberts' house, and then the fleet of boats conveyed all back to Chemainus. The weather, which was all that could be desired, the beautiful natural scenery of the place, and the ever new and interesting event which attracted them to Kuper island, made this a most enjoyable day, and a day to be remembered by all who were there. It was a most delightful "marriage plonic"—" wish there were more of them."

The Natural History Society held a very interesting meeting in the museum building last night. This society is doing excellent work, and the papers read from time to time show very careful research on the part of the members.

The spacious auditorium of the Metropolican church, Pandora street, was crowded to Sunday evening, the special attraction being the presence of Rev. Dr. Wm. Briggs, of Toronto. The audiences both morning and evening were delighted with the eloquence of this eminent divine. Few minis-THE spacious auditorium of the Metro. SECRETARY B. Williams, of the public school board, invites applications for the positions of second and third assistants in the Victoria Collegiste Institute, until 3 p.m. on the 20th instant. The salaries attached are \$1,320 and \$1,200 per annum specific properties of the guestian as has Dr. Briggs, who is justly known as "the silver-toned orator of Toronto," and the appreciation evinced here on Sunday, shows that the Doctor is as popular here as in his Eastern home. As a lacturer Dr. Briggs is said to be without a second and there is not a shadow of doubt peer, and there is not a shadow of doubt but that the church which was crowded on Sunday will be filled to-night to listen to the Doctor's favorite lecture, "Labor Lost." It is a strange subject, but the treatment of it is a strange subject, but the treatment of it is still stranger. The most fastidious cannot help being pleased and all should hear it. The evening will be varied by organ solos by Mrs. Drury, and the singing of "Nearer My God to Thee," by Mrs. Leind The hear heaven years papular as a Laird, who has become very popular as a soprano soloist in this city. Laird, who has

### CITY COUNCIL.

Those Holding Market Stalls May Paint Signs on the Water Carts.

Fire Hall No. 1 Will Receive Some Much Needed Repairs At Once.

The regular meeting of the city council last night called out seven of the aldermanic board with His Worship Mayor Teague in the chair.

A communication was read from J. H. Gray, chief engineer of the V. & S. Railway, asking permission to change the line of the road through section 4. Referred to the street committee. J. P. Walls asked for immediate atten-

tion to the Minckler claim; otherwise legal proceedings would be taken. ALD. BAKER-A copy of this should be sent to the tramway company and the city barristers. It was so ordered.

In the master of Owen Graham, who applied for admission to the Old Men's Home, the communication was referred to the comthe communication was referred to the com-mittee of the Home.

The secretary of the board of sewerage commissioners reported that the supply of sewer pipe on hand is sufficient for the

to the commissioners for further investigation and report.

The secretary of the sewerage commissioners forwarded a letter from J. H. Todd declining to accept a position on the board of commissioners. Received and accepted.

D. Cartmel reported that he had interviewed Mr. Stickels re the matter of the burning of city refuse under the boilers of the new electric light plant. Mr. Stickels thought it should be burned under a separate boiler.

ALD. HUMPHREY—The thing has not yet been proved a success. Laid on the table was in a bad condition and needed repairs.

And Rappell a private individual had such a place he would be in the police court inside of twenty-four hours. I am surprised that the firemen will stay in the building ALD. MUNN-Before tenders are called

tenders for the work.

James Foley called attention to the

twenty-second annual session of the National Association of Fire Engineers on August 14, 1894, at Montreal, and asked that the Chief attend. Received and filed. It was then moved by Ald. Ledingham that those holding stalls in the city market be allowed to paint signs on the street

ALD KEITH-WILSON was opposed to the idea, as it was a bonus to those who are paying a low rent already.

ALD. DWYER—There are millions in ad-

vestising. This may encourage others to advertise more in the papers.

On motion the privilege was granted.

The report of the finance committee was read, asking for \$5,775 86, to pay bills and expenses in the various departments. Amounts ordered paid. The same course was taken with bills to the amount of \$3,199.50 from the same committee for sur \$3,199.50 from the same committee for surface drains. The street committee recommended sundry repairs, which were ordered. The school trustees asked for \$800 for special educational purposes. Ordered paid.

The sewerage committee recommended that some work be done on the drains in Michigan street. Carried. Applications for the position of police clerk were laid over, and the council ad-

## MARINE MOVEMENTS.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the barkentine Wrestler, which has been on White rock for several months past, was success. fully launched, and beached in Esquimals harbor shortly afterwards. She was pulled off the rocks by the tug Sadie, having first been buoyed up by means of scows and a pair of skid ways. Diver John McCarthy superintended the work of getting the vessel off, having been at the undertaking a very short time. The vessel is now perfectly safe where she lies and as soon as the Rithet comes off the marine railroad she will be placed on the blocks for general repairs, which, from the length of time her bottom has been in contact with the rocks, will na-turally be quite extensive. The Wrestler came to grief on February 7, since which date many efforts have been made to release her—hitherto wi hout success.

The Australian steamer Monowal has ar-

The Australian steamer Monowai has arrived in San Francisco with a large amount of mail for Canadian and European ports. Acting under instructions from the British postal department the Monowai will land this mail in Victoria, from which point it will proceed overland by the Canadian Pacific. This move was rendered necessary by the strike now in progress in the States. The Monowai should arrive to-day.

JUBILEE HO

The New Directorate

Consultation Between presentatives an

The five newly elected

the city on the Jubilee Messrs, Hayward, Crimp, and Pemberton-had a c the city council yesterday regard to the finances of th pointed out that at the there would be a deficiency sand dollars unless it were a about a cutting down of expe discussion took place as to be effected. There was als debate as to how the institute made more popular with the fession. It was generally aglatter might be brought a change in the arrangement of staff, and a suggestion was a Munn recommending the dirinto consideration some play visiting staff of say twelve a subdivided into three conshould visit for a certain fixe tation. It was merely a reand not intended to bind the any fixed method or pure any fixed method or numl aconomies were also discus-thing the council had in view to ask their representatives to could to keep the hospital or and efficient basis and, if po the expenditure within the re

The new board of directors hospital, appointed under the to the hospital act, held their last night in Messrs. Yates & There were present Messrs. Chas. Hayward, F. B. Pemb verman, A. Wilson, J. L. Cr. Ellis, G. H. Brown, Wm. M.

Sberts. Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken temporary chairman, the electi was proceeded with. The President, Joshua Davies; vi F. B. Pemberton; treasurer, ley; secretary, H. M. Yates. In the absence of the preside president, Mr. Pemberton, too and the regular business proces Dr. Richardson, the reside officer, reported that the actual

patient per day during the patwas \$1 47, and the cost per palast five months averaged \$1.2 During June the cost of food per day. The hospital has be during the last month and it we to refuse several patients adm ceived and filed.

The Doctor asked for three

days, his place to be temporal Dr. Redmond. Granted. The Matron's report acknow tions of flowers from Mrs. C. A. Mrs. Gillespie ; magazines, and The Steward's report acknown tions from Mr. Elford, rhubard & Co., wheat for chickens; Helmcken, plants.

The Treasurer reported the retents in hospital June 1, 44; ing June, 36; total indoor par 80; discharged during June, died, 3; in hospital, July 1, 50 stay, 1,387 days; daily ave June, \$1,087 21, was author Mr. Chudley recommended er precautions should be t dmission of patients so as to

stitution being imposed upon.
Mr. Brown stated that he had made to him that a doctor wa use of the ambulance. The comrefused to give the doctor's (Mr. Brown) did not know could be paid to the complaint. mentioned it however.

Mr. Hayward thought that

should be allowed to order the out for conveyance of patients, it was not a case of emergency.

Mr. Wilson thought it proper
that to the consulting staff of the
Mr. Yates sided with Mr. Wi the patient was to be sent to hospital. After some further d hospital. After some nurmer du Mr. Brown moved that ever physician should have authority the ambulance for the conveyance to the Jubilee hospital provided give a certificate to the Transf that the patient is not suffering contagious disease, and upon pay proper fee for the ambul company. This was carried.

The visiting committees for the decided upon as follows: July-A. Wilson, G. H. Bi Thomas Shotbolt.

December, April and Augus Eberts, A. W. Jones, C. Haywa Helmcken, and I. Braverman. January, May and Septemb Davies, J. L. Crimp, and F. B. I October, February and June Chudley, W. H. Ellis, John Bra Mr. Hayward moved, seconde

Shotbolt, that "in the opinion board it is desirable that the busi hospital should be, as far as managed by a small committee, apecial committee be named for to of drafting a by-law to that effect The mover thought this would than the present system of chan mittee every month and woul siness like Mr. Yates disagreed with Mr.

as the present method, he hel well enough.

Mr. Helmeken pointed out that the by laws notice of motion must and the Chairman ruling to that Hayward gave notice of

Mr. Hayward moved that the be requested at next meeting i estimate of the probable expen celpts for the coming year, an Secretary assist him. Carried. The Secretary was instructed to for tenders for supplies for the ensity tenders to be in by July 20. The adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Under the new arrangement

board consists of the following tlemen:
Representing the city: Messr
Crimp, W. H. Ellis, Charles Hay
Dallas Helmcken and F. B. Pembe Representing subscribers: M. Wilson, J. Davies, J. S. Yates an

Chudley, French hospital: I. Bravern Brown and Thomas Shotbolt.

Government appointees: Mess
Jones, D. M. Eberts, Q.C., a
Braden