The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1889.

AN UNSYMPATHETIC JOURNAL.

The San Francisco News-Letter is a little hard-hearted. It does not sympathize with the melancholy merchants of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce who have been made wretched by the prospect of the trade of China, Japan and Australia being taken from them by the wicked Canadians. It does not join them either in their doleful lament or in their pitiful prayer to the Government of the United States for help to save them from being ruined by Canadian competition. It is indeed so heartless as to chaff the groaning petitioners and to laugh at their fears. It says to them:

"Heretofore it has been our proud boast that this Queen City of the Pacific occupied an impregnable position in regard to the commerce of this ocean, which was bound to become all our own and constitute this a city of a million people by the end of the century. If this prospect is so changed that there is imminent danger of San Francisco, commercially speaking, being wiped out, our merchants are our natural leaders in regard to so startling a situation, and to them all eyes are properly turned."

But those who look to the merchants, who boasted so loudly when they had no rivals in the field, for counsel and encouragement, see nothing but melancholy faces and hear nothing but doleful sighs. The merchants, lately so hopeful, have lost heart and have ceased to have confidence in themselves. All that they have energy enough left to do is to pass resolutions asking for Government subsidies and Government protection against Canadian competition on land and sea. The News Letter has nothing but cold comfort to offer the disheartened commercial men. It says:

"With all due respect for each and all of the members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, we venture to tell them that if they have nothing further, other and better to propose than was suggested at their meeting they might as well throw up the sponge and retire from a contest to which they are quite unequal. . . . No subsidies that this country is ever likely to consent to pay will enable us to compete on the ocean with Great Britain. Our people in the east cannot do it, and it is very certain we cannot do better than they. We cannot build cheap steamers and operate them inexpensively, nor make them successful in the end under our present policy, no matter what the subsidies."

If what the News-Letter says is true—and it sounds very like common sense—what are the San Francisco merchants going to do? Government cannot help them, and they have evidently come to the conclusion that they cannot help themselves. Will they give up the struggle in despair? Will they sell out and leave San Francisco to dwindle into a mere village, to become the Tyre of the Pacific Coast, in which the traveller of the future will look in vain for evidences of its former greatness.

POLICY AND PRINCIPLE.

Is the man who acts upon the principle that honesty is the best policy really honest at all? Would not such a man be a rogue if he were convinced that roguery is the best policy? Is policy the proper rule of life or is principle? Does the Montreal Star make the highest and the most effective kind of an appeal to those who are tempted to be light-fingered when it says:

"What a fool a letter carrier must be to take the chances of being sent to the penitentiary for the sake of putting a letter in his pocket which he thinks may contain money. It may not contain money at all, or at the most a few dollars, as large amounts are either sent by postal order or registered letter. Yet every now and then some postal carrier is detected stealing letters and packed off to the penitentiary where he is obliged to spend three or four of the best years of his life."

Would any wise man place in a position of trust a person whom he knew to be capable of making calculations of this kind? Whether he should be faithful or not would in that case depend upon his ability to calculate probabilities. The elements of such a calculation are so numerous and so complicated that the calculator is very liable to make a mistake, and the chances are that the blunder would be on the side of a "treacherous inclination." We are very much afraid that the letter carrier or any one else who waits to consider whether he will be a "fool" or not to yield when he is tempted to do wrong, will be pretty sure to give his wishes the benefit of the doubt. For our part, we would not trust such a calculator as far as we could see him, if so far. If a man's moral sense is not delicate, if he does not almost instinctively shrink from doing what he believes to be wrong, he cannot be trusted very far. A man or woman has fallen pretty low in the moral scale when he or she stops to calculate the consequences of wrong-doing. It is said that the woman who hesitates is lost, and we have a notion that the man who calculates is almost if not altogether in the same unhappy position. When a man says to himself "shall I steal or shall I not steal," and begins to reckon up the chances of being found out and punished, he may depend upon it that he only wants the opportunity to be a thief.

Right-doing and wrong-doing are above and beyond all consideration of consequences. The mother who gives her days and her nights to the care of her child, who sacrifices her own pleasure and comfort for its sake, does not do it because she considers it best for herself and her baby that she should devote herself to its care. She does what is right because she can hardly help herself. It would be against her nature to do otherwise. So with the honest man who is trusted with the care of another man's money; he does not refrain from appropriating it to his own use because he calculates it would be dangerous for him to steal it, and that he would be a "fool" if he were not faithful to his trust. He is faithful because it is his duty to be faithful. He is honest because it has become his nature to be honest. He does right because it is right. It was Horace Greeley, we think, who said that a good man would do right even if it were possible to blot Deity out of existence. If there were no better rule for right doing and no stronger check to wrong doing than mere policy, the world would be in a very bad way. When keeping in the path of virtue and avoiding the broad way that leads to destruction become matters of mere calculation the distinction between virtue and vice, goodness and badness, will not, we fear, be very wide. The education of the moral sense is a difficult business, but it does not go very far nor will it accomplish very much if its highest aim is to show a man that he is a "fool" if he does wrong.

TWO PICTURES.

Some fool in the East, in a desperate attempt to be funny, declared that Victoria is the dullest city in America; that business men do not go to their offices until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and that crops mature in the thoroughfares. Other fools who believe that mendacity is wit, and who envy and admire a first-class liar, reproduced the stupid paragraph. Mr. Jas. T. Barnard, of Hamilton, Ont., who has spent some weeks in this city, seeing this stupid paragraph in an Eastern paper, thought it worth his while to contradict it in the Hamilton Spectator. His letter is a very moderate one, and he, as the reader sees, has kept well within the truth. He says:

"From one to four are not the business hours of Victoria. Neither grass nor crops grow in her streets. Her customs returns compare favorably with ports of entry much her superior in population, and I believe she has more electric lights and telephones in proportion than we have in Hamilton. With a population of not over 15,000, including 2,000 or 3,000 Chinamen, her assessed value is over $10,000,000. There are no paupers. Charity finds her easiest tasks here. Bricklayers are getting up to 50¢ cents per hour. White men disdain such common work as carrying the hod, and it is vain to search for an unemployed carpenter. While there are no crops on the streets, there are very good ones close by. Rye six feet six inches high on May 25th has been seen, and it is said that a six-footer lost himself in a field of oats eight feet six inches in height.

While the business men of Victoria have no need to grudge four minutes for lunch, as the people of Chicago do, they have as much push and real enterprise as those of any other city. They work hard while they are at it and do not despise pleasure when the time comes to enjoy it. In fact, there are "no flies" on Victoria and no place has a more assured future."

The "Smart Alec's" of the press who come to Victoria think that they will not be thought clever if they do not crack a joke or two about its dullness, and invent a few outrageous lies about its inhabitants. They have not sense enough to be either honest or original; they are mere imitators of the idiots and liars who preceded them. When a shrewd observer and a man of ability like Mr. Barnard visits this city he sees that its inhabitants do as much work as any fifteen thousand people in the Dominion of Canada, and he naturally concludes that the merchants of a city which pays into the treasury in the shape of Customs duties as much as eastern cities of twice its population cannot be idle. The difference between Mr. Barnard and the tribe of puny Munchausens is that he sees and thinks, and they do neither the one nor the other.

A PARTIZAN PRESIDENT.

President Harrison has not begun his career very brilliantly. He has done a great deal of work and he has endured much worry and annoyance, but it cannot be said that either his labors or his sufferings have been beneficial to the people of the United States as a whole. So far, it may be said, he has been the President of a party rather than the President of the people. Since his inauguration in March last he has been chiefly occupied in turning Democrats out of office and putting Republicans in their places. This work of turning out by wholesale, public servants who had some experience in doing the work of the nation, and replacing them by men who, as regards the kind of work to be done, had everything to learn, it cannot be said with any approach to truth that President Harrison was doing the Republic good service. There are some very respectable public men and patriotic American citizens who assert that he was engaged in a work detrimental to the public service, and demoralizing to the people at large. It is also said that in turning out public officials who were competent, and who had faithfully done their duty, he violated pledges which he had repeatedly made before he was elected. Harper's Weekly, which is perhaps as reliable a newspaper as is published in the United States, says that President Harrison publicly declared that only the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office. There is no one in the United States rash enough to say that the interests of the public service required that a thousand Democratic postmasters should be turned out every day and Republican postmasters put in their places. All the thousands of Democratic postmasters that were turned out could not possibly be bad public servants, and it is a good way beyond the bounds of probability that all the Republican postmasters who were appointed will turn out good public servants.

It is not likely that Mr. Harrison or any one else believes that it is good for the United States that the offices in the public service should be held out as prizes to be won by the men who do the most and the best party work. This is simply bribery on a very big scale—using the public service and the public treasury to demoralize the electors and lower the tone of political life from one end of the United States to the other. This is not the kind of work that the Head of the State should be engaged in. It is to be feared that as President Harrison has commenced his term as a partizan President so he will continue. There have indeed been no indications that he is much, if at all, above the work that has been given him to do. But a nation like the United States needs something higher and better than a partisan President.

Help Wanted

BY all who suffer from dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, liver complaint, rheumatism, dropsy, etc. Lose no time in procuring Burdock Blood Bitters, nature's regulator and tonic. It is a prompt and permanent cure for all diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys, bowels and stomach. s-w-f

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The death of the Hon. A. E. B. Davie, the late Premier, made the formation of a new Government necessary. The Lieut.-Governor accordingly, on Thursday sent for the Hon. John Robson, whom he requested to form an administration. Mr. Robson asked for a delay in order to consult his colleagues and his friends. On Friday Mr. Robson again waited upon His Honor and submitted the names of the following gentlemen as members of the new Provincial Cabinet:

Hon. John Robson, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines.

Hon. Forbes George Vernon, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Hon. J. H. Turner, Minister of Finance and Agriculture.

Hon. Theodore Davie, Attorney-General.

Hon. Charles E. Pooley, President of the Council, without a portfolio.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor was pleased to signify his approval of the gentlemen recommended as his advisers and the Hons. Messrs. Robson, Vernon and Turner immediately took the oath of office.

Hons. Messrs. Pooley and Davie were sworn in yesterday evening. The new Cabinet will, we think, meet with the approval of the people of this province. Its members are all tried men. They have been in public life for some time, and have shown that they, both as to character and ability, are well fitted to perform the duties of the positions to which they have been appointed.

The Hon. Mr. Robson, who now undertakes the duties of Premier for the first time, is a veteran in the public service. He is a British Columbian pioneer, and has been for a great many years in public life in various positions. There is no man in the Province who knows it more thoroughly or who better understands the needs of its inhabitants. He is, too, a man of the people, and is in sympathy with the men who are trying by the work of hand and brain to build up the country. He is a native Canadian, born in the town of Perth, Ontario. He came to this Province in 1859, when it was little known in the East, and while it was a Crown colony. In 1861 he established the British Columbian in New Westminster then the capital of the province. He conducted that journal for many years with marked ability. He was from the first a fearless advocate of popular rights. He was impatient of the officialism that was then all-powerful in the colony, and strove hard to have it governed by the people themselves. To show that his labors were appreciated by those whose cause he had espoused, he was elected member of the Legislative Council for Westminster in 1866 and again in 1868. Previous to that he had been elected mayor of the city. In 1869 he removed to Victoria which had been made the capital of the united colonies. In that year he took editorial charge of THE COLONIST which position he occupied until 1875. Mr. Robson took an active part in the agitation in favor of Confederation, and both in his place in the Legislative Council and in the columns of THE COLONIST worked hard to obtain favorable terms for the province. While doing this he represented Nanaimo in the Legislative Assembly for a term of four years between 1871 and 1875. Throughout all this time he, with tongue and pen, was ceaseless in his advocacy of responsible government. In those days when it required no small degree of courage, physical as well as moral, to stand up for the rights of the people, Mr. Robson was unceasing in his demands to have British Columbia, as far as extension of power to the people was concerned, placed upon the same footing as the other provinces of British America.

In 1875 Mr Robson was appointed paymaster and commissary to the Canadian Pacific Railway surveys in British Columbia, which position he held until the office was abolished in 1879. As soon as he was free from the cares of office he resumed the publication of the British Columbian in Westminster. He continued to publish and edit that paper until 1883. He was elected member of the Legislative Assembly for New Westminster in 1882, and became a member of the Smithe Administration in 1883 as provincial secretary. That office he has held since then, there being united with it for a considerable time that of minister of finance. The Hon. Mr. Robson's qualities as a minister are well known to the people of this province. His most bitter enemies cannot deny that he is painstaking and industrious. With him duty is always the first consideration. He has never spared himself in the service of the people. Work has been his dissipation. Those who have been connected with him know how solicitous he has always been for the public welfare, and how earnest he has been in promoting any cause which in his opinion seemed likely to advance the general good. We believe that his past career gives good grounds for concluding that in the wider sphere of usefulness that has now been opened to him he will use his increased powers and new opportunities to advance the best interests of the whole of British Columbia. This province may congratulate itself on having at the head of its Government a man of wide experience, of great ability, of tried integrity, and whose past career shows that he may be depended upon to serve them faithfully and effectively. As there are now many persons in this province who know little of the new Premier's antecedents, we consider it only right to inform them who he is and what he has done.

The Hon. F. G. Vernon remains in the office which he has since the death of the late Mr. Smithe filled so acceptably. He has had considerable legislative and administrative experience. He was a member of the Elliott administration in 1876, and he has since proved himself to be a judicious and efficient Minister. His knowledge of the country is extensive and his views are liberal. He is what is known as a safe man, and will make a very valuable member of the new Government.

Everyone knows that the Hon. Mr. Turner is a man to be depended upon. He is a modest, unpretentious gentleman. He does his work well without making any fuss about it. He has proved himself to be an excellent head of department. No one will, we think, find fault with Mr. Robson for retaining him as Finance Minister.

There are few men in the province, if any, more highly esteemed than Mr. Pooley. He is known everywhere to be not only a man of ability, but a man of the strictest honor. He has been for some years Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and he has performed the difficult and delicate duties of that office admirably. His decisions have been conscientious and impartial. He has won the confidence of opponents as well as friends. Every one knows, no matter to what party he belongs, that his interests are safe in Mr. Pooley's hands, and that he will do his duty without fear, favor or affection. A gentleman of his high character and fine abilities is a most valuable acquisition to the Government.

Mr. Theodore Davie was for some time a member of the administration of which his late lamented brother was the head. He performed his duties effectively, and gave a considerable portion of his time to the service of the people gratuitously. He is a lawyer in high standing, and his industry and perseverance are almost proverbial in this Province. What Mr. Theodore Davie undertakes to do will be done thoroughly. He will, no doubt, make an excellent Attorney-General.

When the personnel of the new Cabinet is considered, we are satisfied that most fair-minded men in the Province will come to the conclusion that the Government is composed of excellent material, and that good work may be expected of it. The old-timer will recognize in every member of the new administration a pioneer. It should be given a fair trial. There will, of course, be some who will condemn it before it has performed a single administrative act. But such men would condemn a government not composed of the men of their party if every member of it were a Salisbury or a Gladstone. Reasonable men will suspend their judgment until they see what the new Government does. They will judge it by its acts. This is the only fair way, and this, we believe, will be what the great majority of the people of the Province will be disposed to do.

CHURCH AND STATE.

A great deal has been said of late about the connection between church and state in the Province of Quebec. There has been much noise and not a little misrepresentation about this matter. The inhabitants of the other provinces of the Dominion have been led to believe that they are in some way concerned with the relations which exist between the Roman Catholic Church and the Government of Quebec. As very little is known respecting the nature and extent of those relations we reproduce from the Montreal Gazette an editorial paragraph on the subject which was written in reply to a question asked by a subscriber. The reader will see that the information is given without note or comment. The Gazette says:

"The church establishes a tithe of one twenty-sixth on all grain grown by the parishioners, which it may collect by process of law in case of failure to pay. If a Catholic becomes a Protestant, by making a declaration to that effect, he is relieved from all ecclesiastical charges. The law also provides for the erection or repair of Roman Catholic churches, chapels, parsonages and cemeteries on order or decree of the ecclesiastical authorities, approved by a duly called meeting of the inhabitants, being freeholders of the interested parish, who elect commissioners of trust to levy and administer the assessments necessary for the work, which assessments, if necessary, are collected by process of law.

The Roman Catholic bishops may also, on petition of a majority of the freeholders interested, alter or divide any existing parish; or create new ones, where necessary, which divisions, after certain formalities, may be civilly recognized by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council, and become also parishes (or townships) for school and municipal purposes. The Roman Catholic church is also recognized in the educational system of the province, the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops being ex officio members of the Catholic committee of the Council of Public Instruction, which exercises large authority in the administration of (Catholic) public schools and educational institutions."

THE RECAPTURE.

The return of the Black Diamond yesterday evening was a surprise to every one. Her recapture complicates the Behring's Sea question considerably. What will the American Government do now that its prize has slipped through its fingers? Will it claim her from the British Government as its lawful prey? Not likely. There are those who say that the man Hawkins who left in charge should be was arrested and tried for piracy. Such a proceeding would, it is contended, bring the question of the right of exclusive jurisdiction over the waters of that sea claimed by the United States to a head. If there are no grounds for that claim the act of the cruiser Rush in seizing a British ship was certainly piracy, and her commander and all of her crew are liable to be tried for their crime. We are glad to see that no one in Victoria is at all disposed to treat the "prize crew" of the Black Diamond badly. The boys seem rather disposed to make a sort of hero of him, and to treat him perhaps a little too well. There seems no danger of his being in want of either whiskey or cigars while he remains in Victoria. Twenty-four hours ago no one dreamed that the capture of the Black Diamond would come to such a conclusion, if conclusion it is. There is at present a very large element of the ludicrous in the situation. We await with interest further developments. What next?

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE harvest prospects in Washington Territory are cheering. At one time they appeared rather gloomy, but there was a timely change in the weather, and the growing crop improved amazingly. This is what the Orgonian says on the subject:

"The bulletin for last week shows crops to be in much better condition than hitherto reported. In consequence of an unusually dry season, crops in many localities are not, indeed, up to the usual yield, but there is no widespread failure. From nearly all parts of the country east of the Cascade mountains the report comes that the wheat yield is much better than has hitherto been expected. From Umatilla county the statement comes that the wheat output will be greater than for several years past. A similar report comes from Morrow county. In Union and Baker counties the wheat yield is good. Sherman, Gilliam, and Wasco counties appear to have suffered more from drouth than the other parts of Eastern Oregon. Throughout Western Oregon the harvest is generally satisfactory.

It is probable that the wheat crop of the state, owing to increased acreage, will be as large as that of any former year. Had the conditions been favourable it would be much the largest the state ever produced.

IT is time that the organ of the Opposition fired its "Very Reliable Authority." He is continually fooling its readers. What he says always turns out to be the very reverse of reliable. He blundered ridiculously about the County Court Judges, and he is still further astray in what he said yesterday about the new government. Such a "Reliable Authority" is not worth his salt. No enterprising newspaper proprietor would have him about his office. He is not half so good as a smart guesser, and does the paper as much harm as the "Notorious Liar," to whom he bears a very strong resemblance. The "Reliable Authority" will kill the Times if its editor does not take care. He should sit on him heavily before it is too late.

THE SAANICH FERRY.

TO THE EDITOR:—One wonders, after reading Mr. De Cosmos' long letter, what sort of business men he has been in communication with. Who could tell him that there was nothing difficult in constructing a railway ferry to carry cars across from Saanich to the mainland at 21 knots per hour? If they said so, assuredly they never set to work to get out a design for a steamer to do it. It took men of the experience of John Scott Russell, John Fowler, Mr. Abernethy, and W. Wilson many days to get out such a plan for a ferry across the Straits of Dover, and when it was finished it involved such an expenditure that they could never yet induce a capitalist to undertake the work, and that is a place where the traffic—both passenger and freight—is millions more than by the wildest stretch of imagination could ever be conceived to require the Saanich ferry. If he could be content with 11 or 12 knots, then we might talk business. But 20 knots, or anything like it, will never be a commercial success, and without that it is a White Elephant. J. A. T.

MEMENTOES OF VICTORIA.

TO THE EDITOR:—Considering the large number of agates, cornelians and other pretty pebbles to be found on the shores, it seems surprising that a lapidary does not exist in the city to utilize them. The jewelers may be asleep. Tourists are fond of taking mementoes from places they visit, but in Victoria there is nothing to be had but Indian, so-called, curios. How is this?

TOURIST.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

Sir Wm. Ewart, conservative member of parliament for the north division of Belfast, is dead.

The fast pacing stallion Sir Thoraton was found dead at the race track at Joliet, Ill., on Wednesday. The horse was worth $15,000.

The Empire declares that the petitioning by the Equal Rights Association has been a farce and points to the small number of signers as proof.

At Winnipeg on Thursday a young Indian girl named Emma Sampson hanged herself to a tree because her mother married again to a man whom the girl did not like.

A combination embracing Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Birmingham and Brunswick has been formed, with a view of controlling the manufacture of ice in the entire South.

The general congress of the Catholic laity of the United States will be held in Baltimore, Md., November 11th and 12th to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy.

The mail steamer Algernon, plying between Montreal and Toronto, ran into the canal bank on Thursday and sank in fifteen feet of water. The passengers were taken off safely.

It is said that a measure will be introduced next session of the legislature to abolish the jury system in civil cases in Manitoba; also that the government will submit a measure abolishing dual languages, that is the use of the French language in Manitoba, government documents only to be printed in one language.

It is rumored at Winnipeg that a serious misunderstanding exists between Lieut.-Governor Schultz and the ministers of the crown. It is rumored that the chief cause of the trouble is that the governor orders supplies for government house down town on his own responsibility and has bills sent to the government for payment. This the government object to on the ground that the statute requires his honor to make out a requisition for what he wants and submit it to the ministers for approval before anything is ordered.

It is stated in well-informed circles at Ottawa that the law officers of the crown have for some time been considering the legality, under the British North America Act, of the Jesuits' Estate bill and the petition to the Governor-General praying for its disallowance. Further, that in the opinion of the distinguished legal experts, the measure was strictly within the power of the Legislature of Quebec, being of a domestic nature and dealing altogether with a question appertaining to and affecting that Province. It is stated that their opinion will be conveyed through the Secretary for the Colonies to the advisers of His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

More a Matter of Good Taste Than Pique.

Ex-Mayor Hendry of New Westminster is at the Driard. Speaking to a COLONIST reporter last night he said: "My reasons for resigning my position as mayor of Westminster are very simple. I am greatly interested with the New Westminster Southern Railroad, and several questions and motions in connection with that company kept cropping up in the council. This being the case, and not wishing to give people an opportunity of talking, I decided to resign my civic position, and Mr. Scoular, one of the aldermen, resigned with me. To tell the truth, I think that our connection with the railroad would, instead of harming matters, have done a good deal of good. Both Mr. Scoular and myself are large property holders in Westminster, and our interests are the interests of the whole of the citizens. However, imagining that some people might think differently, I reckoned it best to resign and do away with any talk at all on the subject. Mr. Scoular was actuated by the same ideas as myself."

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P.O. address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. sen7-w-1y

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

A TRAIN WRECKED

By a Half-Drunken Trio—The Remarkable Story of Three Men.

ALBANY, Or., July 31.—A remarkable confession was made in this city today, which reveals beyond question the identity of three men who wrecked the overland train at Lebanon Junction switch on Sunday night, and has led to the arrest of all three on a charge of murder.

On Monday morning after the accident William Hill, who had been working in the harvest field for Thomas Froman, four miles from this city, at Froman's station, on the Lebanon branch, called at the office of Dr. W. H. Davis to have a dislocated arm set. While under the influence of chloroform he talked about the wreck, and said he did not open the switch, but knew who did, and would die rather than give them away.

Hiss mutterings were at the time supposed to be only ravings resulting from chloroform, but on returning to the doctor to-day he appeared uneasy, and asked the doctor if he had heard anything about who broke open the switch.

The doctor said: "Nothing except what you told me while under the influence of chloroform."

This frightened him, and he made a clean confession. He said himself and two brothers, Fred and Herbert Rolf, left Albany partially intoxicated for Froman's. On passing the Lebanon switch, the younger Rolf brother stopped and tried to break the lock on the switch. Failing to do this, he unscrewed the bolt and removed the switch bar.

Hill said he and the older Rolf endeavored to dissuade him, and went off and left him at work. He afterwards overtook them, and showed the bolt taken out.

The three men, Hill said, then went on to Froman's, leaving the switch open.

A constable went into the country this afternoon and arrested the Rolf brothers, where they were at work, at a place indicated by Hill. These two were brought to this city this evening, on a charge of murder. They tell conflicting stories, the oldest denying the story, and the younger saying that they stopped at the switch and were cracking hazlenuts with rocks.

Hill says his parents live at Astoria, and the Rolf boys live at Sweet Home. Hill looks like a tramp.

The examination will be held in Justice Humphrey's court at 2 o'clock tomorrow. It is expected that the Southern Pacific company will send an attorney from Portland to assist in the prosecution of the men.

Much excitement prevails over the arrests, and railroad employes and others talk openly of lynching the men.

YOUNG WOMEN, COME WEST.

A Joke Played Upon the Mayor of Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Mayor Hart has received a letter signed by W. A. Wheelwright, mayor of Tacoma, Wash., in which the writer states there are about ten men to one woman in the territory, and he announces that the mayor and common council of Tacoma appeal to the people of Massachusetts to send all women of marriageable age that can be spared to the territory and that city with a view to make pleasant the homes of thousands of young able-bodied and industrious men who would be glad to marry. Another petition is to the effect that the proclamation be forwarded to the mayor of Boston with the urgent request that it be published broadcast throughout the state, and that all the newspapers of the commonwealth print it once a week for at least three weeks. Mayor Hart thinks the letter must be a joke of some jolly Westerner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test short-weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 107 Wall Street, New York. au15-1y

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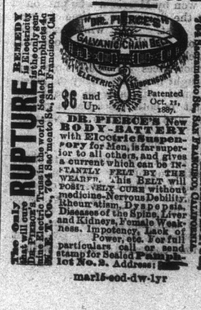
REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood, CURES Constipation, Billiousness all Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.

WATFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. MRS. HOPPERON. tts

LIFE RENEWER!



mar15-eod-dw-1yr

REAL ESTATE.

E. M. JOHNSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

Notary Public and Conveyancer.

(ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS.)

The following Properties, Town, Suburban and Country are good investments:

1 acre	Gorge Road, water front.
2 1-2 acres	Cadboro Bay Road.
3 acres and House	Saanich Road.
5 acres	Cedar Hill.
14 acres and House, etc.	Gordon Head.
17 acres	Cadboro Bay Road.
25 acres	Gorge and Burnside Roads.
40 acres and House, etc	Gordon Head.
100 acres do.	East Saanich Road.
103 acres	South Saanich.
200 acres	Head of Saanich Peninsula.
200 acres	Shawnigan District.
300 acres	Prospect Lake.
373 acres	North Arm, Burrard Inlet.
400 acres	James's Island.
485 acres	Shawnigan District.
670 acres	Sooke—Timber.
900 acres	Lake District.
970 acres	Osoyoos District, with 15,000 acres Grazing.
1000 acres	Metchosin District.
1100 acres	Happy Valley.
4350 acres	Fraser River.

Building Lots in town, from $200 to $35,000.
2 Corners on Government Street.
4 Corners on Douglas Street.

RENTS AND INTEREST.

Special attention given to collection of Rents and interest, and prompt returns made. Highest references if required.

CONVEYANCING

in all its branches cheaply and expeditiously carried out.

MONEY

To be lent on freehold mortgage and investments found for capitalists on first-class securities.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

We can offer choice of two of the leading enterprises of the Province, long established and running profitably. Capital required in each case about $250,000 00.

Maps, detail plans, and all information at

Office, Cor. Government and Bastion Streets,

VICTORIA.