The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1889.

THE GLOBE'S FOOLISHNESS.

The Toronto Globe ventures the assertion that in the statements made by the Imperial Crown law officers there is "no evidence that the Jesuits Estates Act was submitted to them." This shows to what length unscrupulous and blind partizanship will carry a journal that ought to occupy a leading position in Canada. Sir Richard E. Webster and Sir Edward Clark say "we are of opinion that the Act was clearly within the powers of the Provincial Legislature and that there is no ground for a reference to the judicial committee of the Privy Council," yet the Toronto Globe expects Canadians to be so stupid, so wholly devoid of intelligence, as to believe that these eminent lawyers would give it as their deliberate opinion that the Act is within the powers of the Provincial Legislature without having seen it and without carefully comparing it with the British North America Act, from which the provinces of the Dominion derive their authority. To ask lawyers of their standing to give an opinion without submitting the data on which to ground an opinion would be to insult them—to treat them as if they were either fools or mercenary pettifoggers who are prepared to give an opinion favorable to anyone who is ready to employ them and pay them the fee they ask.

It would be doing a lawyer who had a reputation either for professional skill or for integrity, the greatest injustice to assume that he would give an opinion on a subject of such importance, or indeed of any importance, without an exhaustive examination of all the documents and statutes necessary to enable him to come to an opinion which a client, relying upon his honesty, his skill and his learning, could depend upon. If a country cross-roads politician should inform the group that gathers in a backwoods grocery that the Law officers of the British Crown were so unprincipled, and so careless of their reputation, as to give an opinion regarding the constitutionality of a law without reading that law, and without enquiring into the constitution under which it was enacted, the stupid assertion would be at once set down to the presumptuous fellow's ignorance, his narrowness and his desire to maintain at all risks his reputation for political wisdom in the circle that looked upon him as an oracle. But when a journal which is supposed to be under the direction of men of intelligence and principle, makes the same assertion, the only conclusion that one can come to is that it insults the intelligence of its readers in the vain hope that it will be able by reckless assertions to prop up its tottering reputation for political sagacity and political consistency.

The Globe occupies a peculiar position on this Jesuit question. When the Anti-Jesuit movement began, it took the ground that the Act is constitutional, that it is within the Provincial jurisdiction, and that however bad it might be, the Dominion Government had no other course open to it than to allow it to go into operation. But when the excitement in Ontario became intense, and when it believed that a majority of the electors of Ontario disapproved of the stand it had taken, it changed its views respecting the constitutionality of the Act, and it suddenly flopped over to the other side. It then declared that as the Jesuits' Estate Act was unconstitutional, the Government was bound to disallow it. It was on the ground of its unconstitutionality alone that the Toronto Globe advocated disallowance. It is a provincial rights advocate, and holds that the Dominion Government is bound to allow all laws that it is within the competence of the provincial legislatures to pass. As long as it believed the Jesuits' Estates Act was constitutional, it contended it should be allowed—that the Dominion Government had no right to meddle with it. It is easy, therefore, to see the dilemma in which the Globe is placed when the Imperial Crown law officers pronounce the Act to be within the provincial jurisdiction, and the Governor-General's action with regard to it "right and constitutional." It had either to confess that its flop was a stupid blunder or that, for some reason or other, the opinion of the Crown law officers is unsound. It, with a stupidity that is almost inconceivable, chooses the latter course. And it bases its decision respecting the unsoundness of the opinion of Sir Richard Webster and Sir Edward Clark on the assumption that the law which they declared to be constitutional had not been submitted to them. And it is the once able and respectable Toronto Globe that is so unutterably foolish as to take such a stand as this!

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

What would Vancouver Island be without the Mainland, is frequently asked? So far, at least, as beef is concerned, it would be in a sad plight, for scarcely a week passes that several carloads are not sent over to feed the Capital's citizens.—Vancouver World.

What would the Mainland be without Vancouver Island? is frequently asked. So far, at least, as the consumption of its beef is concerned it would be in a sad plight, for scarcely a week passes that several car-loads are not brought over to feed the Capital's citizens.

THE very peculiar performances of the United States cruiser Rush are, we see, sharply criticised in the United States newspapers. Going through the form of seizing ships sailing under the British flag, and, after taking all they contained that was valuable, sending them with a single able seaman as a prize crew to a United States port to be confiscated, is a performance that is not likely to raise the United States Government or the United States navy in the estimation of the people of foreign nations, or even of the citizens of the Great Republic. The New York Sun feels this degradation keenly, for it says:

"The proceedings of the Rush are rendering the United States ridiculous in the eyes of the world. They are about the only manifestations we have had of Mr. Blaine's 'vigorous foreign policy,' and besides their humiliating absurdity they smell of something much worse. This Behring's Sea business is manifestly a job. The term of the sealing monopoly—which ought never to have been granted—is about to expire, and a company of schemers, including certain very active and liberal contributors to Harrison's election who have not yet been 'rewarded,' are planning to get the renewal for twenty years to come. The exploits of the Rush serve to create the impression of the need of a monopoly and at the same time to add value, by indirect means, to the monopoly when these gentlemen get it. For these ends of jobbery the nation is made ridiculous and subjected to some danger of serious complications."

"NOT EX-PARTE."

Col. O'Brien, the mover of the Anti-Jesuit resolution in the House of Commons, has written a letter to the Ontario newspapers commenting on the opinion of the Imperial Crown Law officers respecting the constitutionality of the Jesuits' Estates Act. The letter is not written in the best temper. It reflects on the personal honor of the leaders of the Conservative party. The writer indeed questions the right of the party led by Sir John Macdonald to be called the Conservative party at all. He says that it is called Conservative "by courtesy" only. But allowance must be made for a man who finds that the weight of legal authority is against him and the movement of which he is one of the leaders.

Col. O'Brien tries to detract from the force of the opinion given by the Crown Law officers by endeavoring to create the impression that it is based upon "an ex parte statement of the case." Now, we think that a little reflection will convince thinking men that the questions submitted to the law officers of the Crown could not be "ex parte." It was not possible to make a one-sided statement of such a case. They were asked whether a law which was on the statute book of Quebec is or is not constitutional? There are not two versions of that law. The copy which Col. O'Brien has is, word for word, the same as that to be found in the office of Mr. Mercier. Then the British North America Act, which it was the business of the law officers to examine in order to see whether the Legislature of the Province of Quebec had power to pass the Jesuit Estates Act, is the same on the other side of the Atlantic as it is on this. Sir John Macdonald's Government could not alter one single word of that law. The British laws, whether in force or obsolete, respecting the Order of Jesus that are in the hands of the English lawyers are in every respect the same as those which Mr. Dalton McCarthy consulted. There were no counsel sent to England to make the worse appear the better reason. What the British Attorney-General and Solicitor-General had to decide was a question of pure law. The data upon which they were to ground their opinion were in the silent books on the shelves of their libraries. Is this law constitutional? Is it within the Provincial jurisdiction? Was the decision arrived at by the Governor-General not to interfere with its operation right and constitutional? These were the questions asked. No elaborate statement of the case was required, and it is not at all likely that any was made. It is impossible to imagine any statement that could influence the judgment of the Crown Law Officers in deciding whether the Jesuit Estates' Act is constitutional or not. More than that, it is impossible to conceive of a statement that would not be impertinent and dictatorial. And Sir John Thompson is the last man in the world to commit an impertinence or to endeavor to influence men whose unbiassed judgment he asked for. It will, therefore, on reflection, be found that the questions submitted to the Crown Law Officers were of such a nature as to make an ex parte statement not only unnecessary, but impossible.

THE RELIEVER RELIEVED.

If a recent telegram from Zanzibar is to be believed—and we admit that telegrams from that quarter are not always to be relied upon—Stanley is on his way home without being accompanied by Emin Pasha. He left England to relieve the plucky German doctor with a Turkish title. Stanley was to rescue him from the perilous position in which he was placed and escort him and his little colony to the sea. But it does not appear that Emin's position was so very perilous after all. He contrived to keep the hostile blacks at a respectful distance, and he found time to explore the country and to make scientific observations of many kinds. The truth seems to be that when Stanley arrived at Emin's headquarters he needed relief a good deal more than the man he came to relieve. No doubt Stanley's visit was a great consolation to Emin. It brought him into touch with civilization once more, and it must have been a great pleasure to have an intelligent civilized man who was filled to the brim of what was to him news, to talk to. And Stanley most likely brought to Emin many things that he badly needed; for there are no shops in Central Africa that a man can call at to renew his supply of little comforts and conveniences as soon as they run out. The man who has for a long time been compelled to do without the many little things which civilization makes necessaries must feel a keen pleasure when he is once more supplied with them. And this pleasure Emin must have felt after Stanley had distributed his stores. But what is ordinarily considered relief to a beleagured force Stanley was not in a position to give when he arrived at the shores of Lake Nyanza with his exhausted, starving little army which had been decimated by the sufferings of the march into the interior. What the two leaders did while they were together is not known, and word now comes that Stanley is on his way to the coast having left Emin Pasha where he found him not altogether unrelieved perhaps, but very little relieved. It is quite likely that Stanley and Emin have devised some scheme by which a way can be opened up and kept permanently open to Central Africa. Emin can be depended upon to hold his own until he is effectually relieved.

On the Surface.

SKIN diseases appear on the surface and are often humiliating to the sufferer from them. From two to three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters will cure salt rheum, erysipelas, shingles, tetter, nettle rash, eczema, boils, pimples, or blotches, at the same time restoring the general health. B-W-f

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Distressing Accounts of the Outrages in Armenia.

Russia Closely Watching the Turn of Events in Turkey.

Political Gossip in the World's Metropolis—Continued Popularity of Cheap Excursion Trains to Paris.

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LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Constantinople correspondents of English and German Liberal papers continue to send distressing accounts of the Mahomedan outrages in Armenia. They all agree that little good may be expected from the commission appointed by the Porte to inquire into the horrible crimes which Gladstone recently enumerated in a letter to the London Daily News. It is an unwritten Turkish law that no Musulman shall be punished for an outrage on a Christian, and no better proof of this can be given than in the case of Moussa Bey, the most noted murderer and thief among the Kurdish chiefs. When the order of the Sultan was communicated to him to go to Constantinople, that worthy replied that when he (the messenger) had given him back the $5,000 he had taken from him in bribes, he would obey the orders. It happened just at that time that an inspector of justice named Ibrahim Bey was in the district, and in an interview which he had with Moussa Bey he plainly informed him that if he did not obey the Sultan's command orders would probably be given to have him shot. Moussa Bey has more than one enemy among the Kurdish Beys, so he took the hint and went to Constantinople without delay. Since his arrival there he has turned informer, and Vali, the chief of police, and the head of the officers of Zapities at Beaties, have been summarily removed from their posts for complicity with

THE NOTORIOUS KURDISH CHIEFTAIN.

So far, this was well enough; but the Porte has not yet found any honest men to take their places, owing to the belief that the government is not sincere in its proposed reforms. Moussa Bey is still unpunished, and is treated with marked distinction by the palace officials. Twenty Armenians who came to Constantinople in answer to a circular from the Porte to give testimony against Moussa Bey, have either been transported or lodged in prison, so that they have since been unable to communicate with their friends. This has so alarmed the Armenians that very few, if any of them, will dare to go before the commission.

The massing of Russian troops on the Armenian frontier, and the activity displayed by correspondents in publishing their papers with detailed accounts of murders and outrages, have alarmed the Porte. In Constantinople they are beginning to understand that this Armenian business may become very serious indeed; but in the wilds functionaries act as though the end were near, and are profiting by the opportunity to plunder and gratify their passions at the expense of the Christians, without regard to the consequences to their government. The Porte undoubtedly remembers that the details furnished by the correspondents of the horrors of the Tartar Bazarjik in Bulgaria instigated Russia to intervene in behalf of the Bulgarians. Lord Salisbury has also become uneasy at the fact that

RUSSIA IS CLOSELY WATCHING EVENTS

and may be tempted to interpose in a manner prejudicial to peace, and the English premier has made a representation of a strong character to the Porte. For eight hundred years the Armenians have lived under a dark shadow of Turkish dominion. From the beginning of history their kinsmen, the wild-named Kurds, have lived among them. Armenians have been Christians from a very early period, their's being the oldest of the national churches. The Kurds have long been Mahomedans of the Lhute sect, and as such are hateers of the orthodox Turks in Armenia. The Christians and Kurds form the population. The Turks are a handful mainly of rulers and officials. But the basis of Turkish law, the foundation of the Turkish state, is the doctrine that a believer alone possesses the full right of humanity, and is alone eligible for the duties and functions of citizenship. The Christian is an unbeliever and a dog, whose existence may be tolerated, but who can have no rights, still less any authority. The history of Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria before their liberation, and of Macedonia and Crete to-day, illustrates precisely those same conditions; but the Armenians are worse off than their European fellows, for they have not only the Turks but the Kurds. During the winter the Kurds from the mountains are quartered on the Armenian villages of the plains.

THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION

must provide them with everything and receive no payment in return. Some of the Kurdish clans are addicted to burning, robbery and murder. There are Turkish soldiers stationed in the country to keep order, but the Armenians do not appeal to them, for they add to the practices of Kurds others still more repulsive. The Armenians wish to be governed by England, but that is hardly practicable. Next to that they would like to be governed by Russia, a solution to which there are also objections. The European residents propose the appointment of a Christian governor, the formation of a local militia and the expenditure within the province of the revenue collected. These are reforms which the Sultan could really introduce only at the risk of his throne. A Christian governor in Turkey, is only a pasha, and any display of Christianity on his part would be intolerable to the Turks, high and low, who are the Sultan's only faithful subjects. A local militia means an army of Christians, a measure which would necessarily translate itself into the extermination of the Turks, at least so the Turks understand it. As for spending the taxes of Armenia on an Armenian administration, that would be to deprive the Porte of the only good it gets from the province—money. Thus there is a deadlock. Meanwhile the Russian deliverers are at the door. But they will deliver only when it suits them. The only way

TO AVERT A WAR

which would follow this, is for the Powers friendly to Turkey to compel the Porte to make a new autonomous principality of Bulgaria. But at present these Powers are occupied with anxieties nearer home.

There is an impression in London political circles that the holidays of the chief members of the Government will soon end, and that the autumn cabinets will begin at an earlier period this year than usual, but this may be simply due to general expectation that the Queen's speech next year will set forth a programme of more than ordinary importance. After all, the main lines of great measures are more often settled in confidential conversation at country houses than at formal cabinet meetings. Should the government decide not to take Mr. Gray's tithe bill in hand next session, it will be brought in at the commencement of the session, either by Gray himself or one of the other Conservative members, who have backed the measure. The friends of the bill argue that there can be no possible excuse for neglecting it, even if the government decide to deal with the subject by comprehensive legislation next session. The measure is backed by influential members on both sides of the house, and it might be passed, so argue its advocates, in two or three days at the beginning of the session. The government, however, fight as shy of giving any definite pledges in private, as they did in the house itself. The fact seems to be that while Lord Salisbury would be glad of any bill which would improve the position of the clergy, he cannot count upon the House of Lords. As soon as the Attorney-Geenral's amendments were placed upon the paper, rumors became prevalent of serious opposition in the Upper House, not only on the part of the Conservatives, but still more of the the Unionists peers. Lord Salisbury's experiences with

THE LAND TRANSFER BILL

have convinced him that where landed interest is concerned he cannot count so implicitly on the loyalty of his supporters, or probably a serious attempt would have been made to press the bill through Parliament during the session recently closed. Similar reasons will amply explain the refusal of the Government to give any promises with regard to next year, although their hesitation is giving umbrage to an influential body of their supporters.

On neither of the popular routes from London to Paris do the Monday night cheap express excursions show any signs of falling off. The fares are the same whether by Dover and Calais, Faulkstone and Boulogne, or Newhaven and Dieppe. The second-class passengers are conveyed from London to Paris and back for 30s 9d, and third-class for 23s. 3d. The time occupied on the entire journey is within eleven hours, and for the English portion of the journey at least the accommodation by train and ship is fairly ample. The trains on the French side are made up to accommodate only the number of passengers telegraphed as being on board ship, and are uncomfortably packed.

RECIPROCITY WANTED.

Closing Session of the U. S. Senate Committee.

Prominent Business Men Express Themselves in Favor of Reciprocity or Free Trade With Canada.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—The closing session of the U. S. Committee, bearing on our relations with Canada, was held in this city to-day, Senators Hoare, Pugh, Dolph and Buller being present. W. O. Blaney, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, favored annexation or commercial union by which reciprocity shall be enjoyed by the two peoples. He would have reciprocity with all the countries on the American continent, and thought this country had nothing to fear from free trade from Hudson's Bay to Patagonia. A large and profitable trade could be done with the Canadian provinces under a reciprocity treaty. There are 500,000 barrels of flour annually shipped in bond through the British provinces under free trade with Canada. A large part of that would be American flour, and what would benefit Boston and New England would likewise benefit the whole country. It would not be wise, in his opinion, to put any restriction upon Canadian railroads. The Grand Trunk is to New England what the Erie Canal is to New York. He did not believe in inter-state law. New England had suffered by it. James Means, of Brooklyn, representing the boot and shoe industry, took exception to the statements made by Allen, of this city, yesterday, that the shoe interest had depended for years on the tariff. He felt sure he could sell a large amount of goods in Canada under reciprocity. John F. Farlow, representing the Tariff Reform League, favored annexation if it were feasible. He believed Canadians would make loyal citizens; but if that could not be, he would favor reciprocity. The Canadians trade liberally, said he, and they are part and parcel of us. Isaac P. Gregg, of Boston, representing the copper mines in Nova Scotia, said the copper products of Canada are such as are needed in Baltimore and New York for refining and mixing with ores from the west. With reciprocity a certain proportion of this ore would come through our ports to our mines and be a help to our industries. If the duty on copper were removed it would be sent here for refinement, and it would be an immense benefit to our nickel and silver plate workers. American machinery is better than Canadian, and but for the 25 per cent. duty much more of it would go to Canada. Mr. Bennett, in business relations with the Maritime provinces, made comparisons between reciprocity and the tariff favorable to the former. Herbert C. Hall, of a shipping firm doing business with Canada, corroborated Bennett. W. H. Sayward, for the master builders association, favored closer relations with Canada. Builders are free traders so far as concerns the North American continent; but not beyond its borders. Alex. Foster, lumber dealer, urged the removal of all restrictions upon trade, not only between the United States and Canada, but the world over. E. M. White spoke for the free trade club, and Frank L. Marshall, representative of the glass industry, advanced commercial union. Senator Hoare announced that the fishing interests would be heard at New York or Washington about December 1st.

AN AQUATIC FIZZLE.

Lively Row Over the Teemer-Gaudaur Boat Race.

The Referee Decides the Race Must be Rowed Over—Gaudaur Refuses and Says He Has Been Drugged.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—Referee Pringle this afternoon decided that the Gaudaur-Teemer race shall be rowed over the same course at 4 o'clock on Monday next, on the ground that Hamm is perfectly right to coach Gaudaur. Gaudaur claims he has been drugged, and is unfitted for the contest, while Teemer alleges that Hamm rowed out across the course and fouled him. Gaudaur refuses to race again.

On the evening of the race, after 7 o'clock, Referee Pringle, Gaudaur, Hamm, Teemer and a few of their friends met at a room in the hotel. Teemer claimed the race on a foul. He said Hamm came out on the course and ran into his boat, knocking a hole in it and causing it to fill with water. Hamm denied the allegation and intimated that Teemer was telling a falsehood, whereupon the latter rushed at him and struck him a fearful blow in the face.

The two men clinched and rolled on the floor, but were separated, and Hamm was induced to leave the room.

By this time a crowd was at the door stamping for admission, and demanding a decision by the referee, while several hundreds were in the street in front of the hotel, all eager to know the result of the race.

In order to avoid violence being done, the referee said he would not announce the decision till Saturday afternoon. The crowd in attendance along the river banks and on the boats numbered at least 25,000, and as Hamm rowed in a length or two ahead of Gaudaur, while Teemer was out of sight, the crowd mistook Hamm for Teemer and the shouts which went up from the multitude for Teemer lasted for several minutes before the mistake was discovered.

CABLE NEWS.

Dutch Cattle Dealers Boycott London Companies.

A Lunatic Attempts to Assassinate John Dillon.

Michael Davitt Indignant at the Attitude of the National League Upon Balfour's University Scheme.

The Kaiser Going to Greece.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The Emperor William will stop to pay a visit to King Humbert at the Italian resort of Monza on his way to Athens.

A Dutch Boycott.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.—The Dutch cattle-dealers have decided to boycott the London companies and to transport their supplies in their own steamboats direct to Rotterdam.

Insurgents Punished.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Advices from Zanzibar are that the native village of Kondutzohi, whose inhabitants had supplied the insurgents with arms, has been destroyed by Capt. Wissman's police.

The Russian Language.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Russia, in addition to her efforts to prevent the judges in Riga district from allowing the German language to be used in court proceedings, has taken another and more novel step in the Russianizing of her frontiers.

Politics vs. Prayers.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Bishop of Aubian, in a pastoral letter in which he asserts the right of the clergy to vote, orders his flock to engage in nine day's prayer on the occasion of the elections.

Davitt Indignant.

DUBLIN, Sept. 14.—Michael Davitt writes to the Freeman's Journal, severely condemning the attitude of some of the speakers at the recent fortnightly meeting of the national league on Balfour's Irish University scheme. Davitt accuses these gentlemen of begging the whole question in true grandmotherly style, instead of opposing the scheme as they should, or honestly admitting their preference for it. They appear to be content with the chaff instead of the substance.

An Affair of Honor.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Latou, editor of La France, and Canlet, editor of La Paris, became involved in a dispute, and a duel was fought to-day. Latou was wounded in the hand.

The Assault Upon Premier Crispi.

ROME, Sept. 14.—Six men have been arrested for complicity in the assault upon Premier Crispi yesterday.

Refused by Bismarck.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Bismarck has refused the application of the Southwest African Co. for a charter.

The Complaint Against the Consul.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The merchants of Berlin have almost unanimously signed a memorial to Bismarck complaining of the lack of politeness and general mismanagement of the United States Consul, Edwards, in his dealings with the memorialists.

Attempt on Dillon's Life.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 14.—A lunatic attempted to assassinate John Dillon, the Irish nationalist, to-day. He pointed a pistol at him, but the weapon was secured before harm was done.

A Crazy Stone-Thrower.

ROME, Sept. 13.—While Prime Minister Crispi was driving to-day, a stone thrown by a man on the roadside struck him in one of his eyes, inflicting a painful but not serious injury. The assailant was arrested and found to be a lunatic.

LONDON'S GREAT STRIKE.

The Last Obstacle to the Resumption of Work Removed.

The Master Lightermen Concede the Terms Asked by their Men—All Hands Resume Work on Monday.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Cardinal Manning and the Lord Mayor are making strenuous efforts to bring about a settlement of the difficulties between the lightermen and their employers to-day. The master lightermen have conceded the terms demanded by their men, and thus the last obstacle to the full resumption of work by the strikers is removed. The men will resume work on Monday.

THE TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The agreement entered into by the dock directors and the striking dock laborers, upon which the strike was ended, includes the stipulation that on Nov. 4th and thereafter, contract work shall be converted into piece work and all payments shall be made directly to men under supervision of the dock officials. It is also agreed on the part of the men that the laborers who have worked during the strike shall be treated as fellow workers by the old hands, the directors at the same time pledging themselves to show no resentment towards the strikers.

SMUGGLING CHINAMEN.

How They Are Brought Over the Boundary Line.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Franklin Lane, correspondent in New York of the San Francisco Chronicle, has sent a communication to Secretaries Tracy and Windom, setting forth that the smuggling of Chinamen has almost reached the proportions of a regular business, and it is carried on with a high hand, almost under the very noses of the customs officials. The Chinese are brought from British Columbia on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and at night when near the border are shipped at a petty station and then carried a short distance, ferried across the river, and so landed on United States territory.

KILLED BY FAITH-CURE.

A Boy Allowed to Die While Awaiting Cure by Prayer.

FINDLAY, O., Sept. 1.—In the little town of Bluffton, just west of this city, is a band of faith-cure people who have permitted four or five persons to die lately while awaiting cure from prayer. Their latest victim was Bert Williams, a young man of seventeen years, who ran against a stake in a yard while playing ball, and bruised his leg just below the knee. The bruise was not considered at the time a serious one. In a few days, however, the leg gave him considerable pain, and Dr. Clark was called. The doctor examined the limb, and finding the bone slightly bruised, scraped the injured part, sewed up the leg and left the boy in good shape, expecting to call daily and give the wound the necessary treatment to make it heal. That day, unfortunately for the boy, the faith-cure people got hold of him and made him believe that if he had faith the Lord would perform a miracle by healing him at once by prayer. The stitches were removed from the leg and the prayers begun, but no one ever made better time on the way to the grave than did young Williams after putting himself under the influence of those people. He was taken to the sanctuary of the faith-cure in Bluffton, where no attention whatever was given him beyond prayer, and he was soon in a horrible condition. Gangrene set in, and the limb nearly rotted off. On Friday he was removed to his home, where he died yesterday, and was buried today. There is much feeling in the community over the matter, as only a few days before a consumptive from Findlay, over whom they had been praying for two months, died on his way home.

WESTMINSTER SPECIAL.

An Imperial Federation League to be Started.

A Plentiful Crop of Cranberries Anticipated—New Jail Regulations—Lacrosse Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 13.—The Westminster lacrosse club will not visit Victoria till after the celebration; but will play the winner of the Victoria-Vancouver match during exhibition week.

Cranberries will be very plentiful this season. Large quantities are coming in.

Rev. D. V. Lucas will lecture here next week on Imperial Federation. A league will be started here.

The government has issued new gaol regulations. The city now has to pay fifty cents a day for the keep of city prisoners in the provincial gaol.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WESTMINSTER, B. C., Sept. 16.—The steamer Sardonyx leaves to-morrow afternoon for Victoria with 12,000 cases of salmon.

The Brunnette Sawmill Co. are about to commence the erection of a large new sawmill, which will be second only in the province to the Ross-McLaren mill.

The cohoe run is not on yet, but is daily expected.

Your San Francisco despatch saying there will be no pack of the cohoe run is not correct. At least half of the canneries will operate during the run.

THE JOHNSTOWN FUND.

Final Distribution of the Monies Collected.

A Total of $2,605,115.22 Received, of which Johnstown Gets $1,600,000—Ireland Still Contributing.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 14.—The consideration of the question of the final distribution of the relief fund was considered by the commission to-day, and it was agreed to give Johnstown $1,600,000 now to be distributed on the same basis as the first distribution. Up to now the commission has received $2,605,114.22; and has on hand to-day $1,666,456.50 subject to contracts not completed, amounting to $43,000, and appropriations to other parts of the state of $4,190.05. In Conemaugh Valley $769,382.70 has been expended, and other parts of the state $159,275.02. In various places subscriptions are still being received by the commission. Gov. Beaver to-day received the following letter from the Lord Mayor of Dublin:

MANSION HOUSE, Dublin, Sept. 12th, 1889.—Sir,—Following my remittances of £1,000, £1,000 and £500 respectively, in aid of the sufferers by the Johnstown disaster, I have the pleasure to transmit for the same purpose a bank order in your favor for £200, and I shall be glad to hear it duly reached you. Any further small balance which may become available will be remitted after the audit of the account. I take the opportunity of expressing directly to you an assurance of the deep and universal sympathy excited in the country by the news of the terrible disaster. The people of Ireland have observed with admiration the great and strenuous efforts made under your direction to mitigate the effects of the calamity, and they hope that its evil consequences upon the proper energy of the Conemaugh Valley may speedily pass away. I remain, dear sir, your faithful servant, THOMAS SEXTON, Lord Mayor.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Strike of Hungarian Miners.

PUNSUTAWNEY, Pa., Sept. 14.—Twenty-five thousand Hungarian miners are now on strike in Pursutawney district, and many more are likely to join the strikers next week. The Hungarians struck because the mine bosses pay the English-speaking miners forty cents and the Hungarians in the same coal mine only thirty-five cents.

Anti-Slave Congress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The Catholic News has received the following from its Rome correspondent: Cardinal Lavigerie, who is now in Paris, will leave there for Rome, where he will consult with the Pope as to the date for the holding of an anti-slavery congress. It is the intention to wait until the arrival of Stanley in Europe, in order to learn from him the exact condition of the black tribes of Africa.

The Oyster Business Crippled.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—It is claimed by the wholesale oyster men that the oyster planters have sustained a loss of from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 by reason of the late storm, and that some of them have been forced out of the business and into bankruptcy. The oyster beds on Great Kills, the middle grounds at Oyster Bay, and those in Jamaica Bay, are almost all ruined and the stock a total loss. Over 1,000 oyster openers have been idle for three days waiting for the arrival of the oyster boats, only three of which have come in this week. The inland cities depending on New York for their bivalves are unable to get orders filled.

China's National Flags.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce to-day received a communication from the acting secretary of state at Washington, enclosing the following communication:

"Chinese Legation, Washington, D. C. Hon. J. G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Sir:—In my memorial to the throne last spring I proposed for the use of the Chinese legations and consulates abroad a flag of oblong shape as the national ensign, to be made of yellow bunting, with a dragon in dark blue and a sun in the red color; and for the use of the Chinese merchants a flag of triangular shape, with the same design and color, to show the distinction between governmental and mercantile flags. Having obtained His Imperial Majesty's approval of my proposition, I have now the honor to send for your information the enclosed copies of two sketches of the above mentioned flags. Accept, Mr. Secretary, a renewed assurance of my high consideration and esteem. CHONG YEN HOON.

THE CRONIN CASE.

Further Details of the Conspiracy Coming to Light.

Four More Arrests to be Made in Connection With the Murder—More Evidence Obtained.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The Tribune this morning says it is stated by a man in a position to know, that within at least four days four more arrests will be made in connection with the Cronin case. It is stated that enough evidence has been obtained to show their direct connection with the plot. But one more witness is necessary to supply the connecting testimony, and he is expected to be secured soon. A morning paper says, it transpired yesterday that Ed. Spellman of Peoria has furnished the state attorney with correspondence from Beggs, senior guardian of Camp No. 20, relating to Dr. Cronin's trial. This correspondence sets at rest all question as to whether or not there was a trial. It proves that there was, and it is further said that a salesman for Marshal Field & Co., whose name has never heretofore been hinted at in connection with the conspiracy, will be shown to have been interested in the execution of a portion of the plot. He is a north side Irishman of some prominence. In the latter part of February he went to Ireland. He gave out that he was going on business for his house. He returned on May 11th, a week after the murder. Inquiry made at Marshal Field & Co's has disclosed the fact that he did not go abroad for the house, and the object of his journey has not been satisfactorily explained. There are reasons, it is said, for believing that his mission was to arrange for the reception of Cronin's clothes, shipped in Burke's iron box to the other side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STARTLING EVIDENCE

Of the Cure of Skin Diseases when all Other Methods Fail.

Psoriasis 5 years, covering face, head, and entire body with white scabs. Skin red, itchy and bleeding. Hair all gone. Spent hundreds of dollars. Pronounced incurable. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head and shoulders being the worst. The white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles, I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I thought the disease would leave a very deep scar, but the CUTICURA REMEDIES cured it without any scars. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is as thick as good as ever, and so is my eyesight. I know of a number of different persons who have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and all have received great benefit from their use.

MRS. ROSA KELLY,
Rockwell City, Calhoun Co., Iowa.

Cuticura Remedies

Cure every species of agonizing, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, blotchy and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula, except possibly ichthyosis.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pp., 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

IT STOPS THE PAIN. Back ache, kidney pains, weakness, rheumatism, and muscular pains *relieved in one minute* by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

FOR SALE!

Two Bay Mares,

15 hands; four and five years old; used to all kinds of farm work; good to ride and drive. Apply to N. W. Sitwell, Thetis Island, Chemainus. jly27-3t-w

ESTATE OF OLMSTEAD BUCKNER,

Deceased, Intestate.

TENDERS

WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned for the purchase of "Section six (6), Range two (2) East, containing 100 acres or thereabouts, situate on SALT SPRING ISLAND," until noon on Friday the 18th October, 1889.

TERMS CASH.

Deeds of Sale at buyer's expense.
Sale subject to approval of a Judge of the Supreme Court.
Victoria, September 13th, 1889.

JAMES C. PREVOST,
sep14 1m-dw Administrator.

LIFE RENEWER!

The Only RUPTURE REMEDY Dr. Pierce's New Galvanic Chain Belt. Cures Rupture in 6 to 9 months. Sent on trial. Pamphlet 4c. Address Dr. Pierce, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

DR. PIERCE'S New BODY-BATTERY with Electric Suspensory for Men, is far superior to all others, and gives a current which can be instantly felt by the wearer. This Belt will positively cure without medicine—Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Spine, Liver and Kidneys, Female Weakness, Impotency, Lack of Power, etc. For full particulars call or send stamp for Sealed Pamphlet No. 2. Address: [illegible] mar15-eod-dw-1yr

GIGANTIC PILES. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Cure Piles, Constipation, Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dizziness, Costiveness, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulence, Palpitation, Nervous Prostration, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Fever, Inflammation, Congestion, Catarrh, Influenza, Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pain in the Side, Back, Hips, Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Diseases, Fever and Ague, Consumption, Worms, Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Tumors, Cancer, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Blood Taints, Poisons, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Tumors, Tapeworm, Pinworms, Lingworm, Ringworm, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Diseases, Fever and Ague, Consumption, Worms, Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Tumors, Cancer, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Blood Taints, Poisons, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Tumors, Tapeworm, Pinworms, Lingworm, Ringworm, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Diseases, Fever and Ague, Consumption, Worms, Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Tumors, Cancer, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Blood Taints,