The Colonist.

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THE QUEEN.

Sixty years ago Sunday Victoria became Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. A young girl, she had thrown upon her responsibilities which might well have proved too great for her, but so well has she acquitted hereself in all the varied lines along which duty has called her to tread that the historian reviewing her career will find very little upon which to base even slight criticism. She has been in every sense of the word a constitutional sovereign. The late laureate correctly described her realm as a "crowned republic." She has set a precedent for future sovereigns of the Empire, by heeding which they can maintain the throne upon the sure foundation of popular trust and affection. If called upon to name the person who, during this eventful century, has been most potent in influence for good in a national, international and personal way, the candid student of history would be compelled to name the Empress-Queen of England. It is a matter of common knowledge that she found English society honeycombed with immorality, which did not take the trouble to disguise itself. On the continent the laxity of morals was the rule, with, of course, many conspicuous exceptions. From the very beginning of her reign, the Court of Victoria was free from scandal of every kind. The effect of this not only upon the United Kingdom, but upon the Colonies and the United States as well, cannot easily be measured. Indeed it has reached far beyond the lands in which the English language is spoken. It has been a silent, potent force, working in all civilized lands for the elevation of the moral tone of society. While Victoria has been in every sense a Queen, she has been none the less a devoted mother. The cares of State, great though they have at all times been, have never prevented her from doing her duty as the head of a family. In this respect her example has had a potent influence. In the political sphere the influence of the Queen has always been for peace, and it is now well known that during the troublous years, which, unhappily, have not yet ended in Europe, her voice and counsel have always been for a pacific policy, and she has contributed very much to avert the bloodshed and incalculable misery that would result from a general European war. A thoroughly constitutional sovereign, mindful of her own prerogatives as powers exercised by her in trust for the people, the Queen has, by rendering constitutional government so easy in the United Kingdom, done more than any contemporary monarch to advance the cause of popular liberty. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that she is the only person, who has worn a crown during the present century, to whom the democracy owes anything. When we take note of what is now going on in Germany, where thoughtful men fear either a terrible revolution or a restoration, in aggravated form, of the feudal system, we get some idea of what the British Empire might be like to-day if the monarch during the last sixty years had believed herself to be clothed with divine right instead of burdened with almost divine responsibility. It is not too much to say that if it had not been for Victoria there would to-day be no British Empire, for if any of the other descendants of George III. had ascended the throne, there is little doubt that the vast colonial fabric would have fallen asunder, even if the dynasty had not been driven from the country by the advancing tide of democracy. The United Kingdom, the British Empire, the world at large owe much to the woman on whose head the snows of nearly four score years have fallen. Hers was a tremendous duty. Her guiding principle was to do always what was right, and the result is that the timid maiden, who sixty years ago with many misgivings took up her regal office, has the foundations of her throne deep laid in hundreds of millions of loyal hearts.

The military record of the reign has been very remarkable. Only on one occasion was the British army engaged against the forces of a first-class power, and while it is impossible to look back upon the operations in the Crimea with any great amount of satisfaction, yet as long as the deeds of heroes find a place in the annals of history, the names Alma, Inkerman and Balaklava will not be forgotten. This war furnished new proof that as fighting men the soldiers of the United Kingdom have no superiors, and that their magnificent qualities cannot be overcome even by gross official blundering and mismanagement. Following close upon the heels of the Crimean war came the Indian mutiny, where once more the splendid valor of British troops shone conspicuously. The result of the mutiny was the British Empire of India, with Victoria as first Empress, for although the title was not given until long after the extinction of the governing powers of the East India Company, and its assumption was in a great measure intended as a reminder to Europe that India, so far from being a weakness to the arm of Great Britain, was a source of strength, was rendered possible by the mutiny and the events following it. To enumerate the "little wars" in which British troops have been engaged would be tedious. They are all alike in their chief characteristics. With very few exceptions they have terminated to the glory of the British flag and the extension of its protection over lands sadly in need of a strong government pledged to the administration of justice and the maintenance of human liberty. The consequence of so many wars under such varied circumstances is that no nation in the world to-day has in its army so many officers and men who have been under fire. Numerically the British army is not great as compared with the vast forces of some of the European nations, but in experienced officers and men it undoubtedly stands at the head of all military organizations. Naval progress in the United Kingdom during the reign has not only been without anything that can by any ingenuity be twisted into a precedent, but it has been without any modern parallel. The fleet which will gather in the Channel this week to do honor to the Sovereign's Diamond Jubilee will be, without doubt, the mightiest display of force ever witnessed on earth. Britannia under Victoria is more than ever the Mistress of the Seas.

The expansion of the Empire during this benign reign has been very remarkable. Victoria is Sovereign of nearly four hundred million people, or almost one-fourth of mankind. One person in five, and almost one person in four, in all the world owes allegiance to the Queen whose ascension to the throne we to-day commemorate. Her dominions embrace eleven million square miles Such an imperial sway as this was never dreamed of by any of the great conquerors of the past. Neither Alexander, nor Caesar, nor Genghiz Khan, nor Napoleon ever in their most extravagant imaginings looked forward to such a world-wide dominion as that from which this Sunday prayers and anthems will be said and sung on behalf of Britain's Queen. The increase in the number of British subjects has in the last sixty years been nearly three times as great as the total population of the United States. But not only has her Empire increased vastly in area and population. It has also grown in solidity. The ties binding it together were never so strong as now, and it is a most significant thing that, accompanying the Jubilee demonstrations, there is an expression of sentiment in favor of closer Imperial union. It has not always been thus. When Her Majesty ascended the throne there were many signs that Great Britain was coming to believe that the colonies were a burden. Later, what was called the Manchester school developed great strength, and for a time things looked as though Englishmen would hear what Tennyson called "a strain to shame us," and that the colonies would be told, to use his language once more:

"So loyal is too costly. Friends, your love is but a burden;
"Loose yourselves and go."

But that day has passed never, we believe, to return. The Mother Country cherishes the Colonies as never before; the Colonies love and trust the Motherland as they did at no previous time in their history. Victoria, sixty years a Queen, reigns not only over the greatest and richest dominion that any potentate has ever possessed, but over one that is thoroughly united, whose component parts are thoroughly in sympathy with each other, and whose millions of inhabitants are prepared to stand together, if need be, against all the world, either in arms or in the more peaceful rivalry of commerce.

Space forbids more than brief mention of the marvellous progress in discovery, arts and sciences, which this reign has witnessed. Millions of square miles of the earth's surface have been explored for the first time by civilized man; but far more amazing have been the discoveries in placeotological history, in chemical science, in astronomy, in mechanics, in electricity, and in short every line of human investigation. It may be said that all the progress in these lines, made from the time that William the Conqueror landed in Britain up to the time that Victoria ascended the throne, was not equal to that which has taken place during the last sixty years. Even in the field of antiquarian research and especially that relating to Oriental manuscripts which cast light upon the origin of the Christian religion, probably what has been accomplished in the Victorian era is more than equal to all that was done previous thereto.

In the betterment of the condition of the masses of the people the reign has been very fruitful. There has been a very remarkable advance in this respect. Labor has been better paid, the price of staple commodities has been much reduced, many inventions have added vastly to the comfort of living. Reference has already been made to the spread of democracy. It is almost impossible for us to appreciate what were the political conditions in the United Kingdom in 1837, when the franchise was limited to comparatively few and votes were trafficked in openly, as compared with the present day, when with almost manhood suffrage, the United Kingdom has an electorate which is remarkably free from corruption, and bribery has been declared a penal offence. While it is very true that the number of great fortunes accumulated during the last threescore years has been very large, it is equally true that the improvement in the condition of the masses of the people has been far greater in proportion.

In Canada these have been sixty eventful years. When Her Majesty began to reign there was great reason to doubt how long British North America would acknowledge the rule of Great Britain. By dramatic, if accidental contrast Mr. Laurier, representing the descendants of the men who then talked rebellion, is in England to-day voicing the sentiments of the people of this Dominion for a closer union of the whole Empire. In 1837 the British possessions on this continent consisted of four provinces in the East. The remainder of the Mainland was *terra incognita* to all but the savages, the Metis and the Hudson's Bay Company's officers. Its limits were not even very well defined. When the Queen had been thirty years upon the throne the scattered provinces were bound together in a Union which, during the thirty years since elapsed, has become more compact, and developed evidence that it is not only permanent in itself, but is the precursor of a still greater union—of one that shall embrace in a great confederation one-fourth at least of the world's population. Among the great events of the reign the candid historians will have to accord a very prominent place to the experiment of confederation which was tried with so much doubt and not a little dread, but has proved a magnificent success. In a material way the progress of Canada has been conspicuous even during the era of great advancement, and suffers nothing by comparison with what has transpired in the great republic to the south. The position of the Dominion to-day in the eyes of the whole world, and especially in those of the Mother Country, is honorably conspicuous, and we may add that in all the vast domain which joyfully acknowledges the sway of Victoria, there is no spot where she is regarded with greater loyalty or more heartfelt devotion. If those who surround the throne can devise some mode whereby the fact that Her Majesty is Queen of Canada can find expression in the royal title, the five millions who people this land of promise will hail it with profound satisfaction.

Our own Province as a political organization is much younger than the reign of the Monarch for whom the people feel so deep a love. Our own city proudly bears her revered name. We may claim with justice that in no part of the Empire are her many virtues as a woman and a sovereign more highly esteemed than here. From no part of her vast dominions will more fervent prayers be offered that her life may yet be spared for many years.

And so we say: "God Save the Queen," and, in saying it, hardly know which of her many noble characteristics prompts the utterance most. With almost none of us in this Province has she ever come in personal contact, yet all of us feel the better and are the better for her strong and noble personality. Few of us have ever had occasion to owe anything directly to her or to the ministers surrounding her, but all of us are the happier because of the gracious influence that she has always exercised. Sixty years a queen, with her influence ever for good—the record is a marvel among the records of sovereigns. The story is told that when the fact that her uncle was dead and she was queen was announced to her, just awakened from her slumbers, her first words were to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom she said "Will Your Grace pray for me?" In this request we have the secret of this glorious reign. A sense of responsibility under God has been the mainspring of this long and noble life, and though she had in nothing else accomplished anything worth recording, the Genius of History would preserve the fact that throughout her long reign she governed her people in the fear of God, with no watchword save that of duty, and seeking no reward except one which could be shared by her humblest subjects—that when in fullness of time she lays aside "the muddy vesture of decay" she may hear the King of kings say: "Well done, good and faithful servant. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Magistrate—The evidence shows that you threw a stone at the man.

Mrs. McDuff—An' it shows more than that, yer honor. It shows that it hit him.—Tit-Bits.

He (sympathizing with his bride, who has just been stung)—How intelligent was that bee, my dear, to know that we're on our honeymoon.—London Judy.

Patron (severely)—Why don't you show me a seat?

Conductor (blandly)—We are not in the curio business.—Detoit Journal.

Edith—Do you care much for fiction?

Ethel—I read very little except the bargain advertisements.—Puck.

JAPANESE SEALING.

According to the information received by Hon. T. Nosse, Japanese consul at Vancouver, the bill referred to in a letter received by Collector Milne from Hakodate as having passed the Japanese diet provides for subsidies for all vessels engaged in the deep sea fishery business.

In the budget submitted at the present session of the diet provision is made for these subsidies. The act is entitled the "Deep Sea Fishery Encouragement" law, and its principal features are as follows: On steamers of 100 tons up to 350 tons a subsidy of 5 yen per ton per annum will be paid; vessels over 350 tons to receive no higher subsidy than those of 350 tons. The tonnage of sailing vessels is from 60 to 200 tons, and not necessarily to be built in Japan, but they must be registered and owned in that country, and must not be less than 5 nor more than 15 years old. Another regulation is that they must be actually employed in fishing for at least five months in the year. A further bonus of 10 yen per year is offered for each hand employed. The total amount of subsidy to be paid in any one year is not to exceed 150,000 yen, and the act will come into force on April 1, 1898, and remain in effect 15 years.

The act, Mr. Nosse says, is to encourage the deep sea fishing industry along the Japanese coast, and he thinks that all classes of fisheries, including sealing, will come within the terms of the act. The minister of commerce and agriculture has, however, the right to designate to what portion of the coast the subsidy shall apply.

Seattle Their Oyster.

SEATTLE, June 17.—Mr. Remington has the following to say of the smelter agreement: "We have made a proposition to the citizens of Seattle that if $100,000 worth of stock is subscribed here and the site for a smelter furnished us, we are ready to commence active operations. Hon. John Leary and Judge Burke have undertaken to raise by subscription from the citizens of Seattle the sum of $50,000 in payment for stock, and certain powerful corporations have undertaken to raise the other $50,000, while a committee is at work with Commodore Smith to have the necessary land at Smith's cove donated for a site. When all these conditions have been complied with, we are ready to commence operations, and in our judgment we will push to completion the smelting and refining plant in the next five months."

Toronto's Big Idea.

TORONTO, June 16.—The biggest thing by all odds of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition this year will be a reproduction of the leading features of the Jubilee celebration in London, including the procession, scenes at St. Paul's cathedral, etc., at an estimated cost of $20,000.

Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Preserve Your Hair

and you preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair, by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

LOST MANLY POWER.

THE FEELING OF WEAKNESS OR WASTED VITALITY CAN BE CURED BY DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

It is the most common-sense remedy known for the cure of disease.

Its current is felt all the time it is on the body, and can be regulated.

ROSEDALE, WASH., May 20.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

Dear Sir:—As you remember, I bought an Electric Belt from you on April 21, 1893, for general debility, being completely broken down physically and mentally, and gave you shortly afterwards a statement of the work that it had done for me. I wish to say now that since making that statement, I marched East with the Commonwealers and returned here standing the trip as any healthy man should and have seen, since first wearing the belt, no reoccurrence of my old trouble and consider myself completely and permanently cured. As we are working in the same line, for the advancement and betterment of mankind, I will be glad at any time to answer inquiries as regards the work and curative powers of the Sanden Electric Belt.

Thanking you for what you have done for me, and wishing you the success you deserve, I remain, yours truly, RICHARD LEONHARDT, Rosedale, Washington.

IT HAS MANY HOME CURES.

Home cures, hundreds of them, are the evidence of merit in Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. They speak for it louder and stronger than any advertisement can. When you feel yourself weak, despondent, and lacking confidence in yourself and every advertised remedy which promises to cure you, it must be grateful news to learn that a man who was once as weak as you are has been cured and wishes you to know so that you may find relief from your troubles in the same manner. You are doing yourself an injustice if you do not help yourself when you can. Electricity will restore nerve force and vitality. Try Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt and you will never regret it. Book, "Three Classes of Men," is free. For information. Address

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
255 Washington Street, PORTLAND, Oregon.

☞ Dr. Sanden pays the duty on all goods shipped to this Province.

JUBILEE SEASON.

BOYS' 2-PIECE SUITS

AT COST. SIZES FROM 22 TO 27.

ARTHUR HOLMES'

78 YATES STREET, CORNER BROAD.

WITH TOAST AND SONG.

The Twenty-Sixth Annual Convocation of the Masonic Grand Lodge Pleasantly Concluded.

Loyal and Patriotic Address of Hearty Congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen.

After the hospitable manner of the Masonic craft, the grand lodge members were entertained at a banquet at the Mount Baker on Friday evening, and though the time was short as an early return had to be made to town for the installation of the newly elected officers, the grand lodge and their hosts managed to spend two hours very pleasantly at the table. Over a hundred of the brethren were present. Dr. Richardson, W.M., of No. 1 lodge, presiding, with the retiring Grand Master, Alexander Charleson, and Rev. Mr. McLaren, the Grand Master elect, on either side, while at the principal table were representatives of various grand lodge jurisdictions. The dinner was in the Mount Baker's best style. Time was brief and the speeches were necessarily short, but many of them were very bright and eloquent.

In proposing the loyal toast of the Queen, the chairman made a patriotic allusion to Her Majesty's reign in which had been abundantly answered the prayer in the national anthem that it should be happy and glorious.

One of the best speakers of the evening was that of the newly elected Grand Master, who in returning thanks for having been chosen for his important office spoke of Masonry as the handmaid of religion, and expressed the view that the lessons of the craft did much towards doing away with sectional feeling and taught the brotherhood of man.

"Sister Grand Lodges," which was proposed by W. P. M. Beatley, of United Service Lodge, No. 24, called forth replies from R. W. Bro. Farquhar Macrae, of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, and Rev. Mr. Bosanquet, of the Grand Lodge of England. The latter advised that more attention be given to the study of the science of masonry, so that the members might understand better the real beauties of the ritual and the reasons of its institution.

The health of the past grand officers was proposed by S.W. A. Maxwell Muir of Vancouver-Quadra lodge, who compared them to the pioneers who had gone before in opening up this new land. In response P.G.M. E. Crow Baker replied very briefly as the time for returning to town drew near; only a few words were spoken by the others following.

The toast of the Grand Lodge officers elect, proposed by P.G.M. McMicking, was replied to by W.G.M. Rev. E. D. McLaren, D.G.M. Wilson, S.G.W. Coburn, I.G. W. D. Walker, G.T. A. B. Erskine and G.S. Dr. Quinlan.

The lodges of the jurisdiction, proposed by S.W. Geake of United Service lodge 24, was responded to by W.M. Watson of Cascade lodge, Vancouver, W. Bro. H. N. Rich of Delta, and J. W. Walkley, of No. 2 lodge, and after the standing toast to the "poor and distressed brethren," the banquet closed. During the evening the Fifth Regiment band was stationed in the corridor and did much to make the time pass pleasantly.

The resolution of congratulation to Her Majesty, adopted during the just concluded session, is as follows:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

"We, the officers and members of the M.W. the Grand Lodge of B.C. of A.F. and A.M., representing the Masonic brotherhood in the province of British Columbia, and now convened in the city of Victoria, B.C., Your Majesty's loyal and loving subjects, desire to approach Your Majesty on the eve of that auspicious day which completes the sixtieth year of Your Majesty's reign, and extend most heartily our congratulations that it has pleased the Almighty Father to bestow upon Your Majesty so many years to reign over so vast and prosperous an Empire—a period longer than any of Your Majesty's predecessors.

"Your Majesty's reign has been characterized by peace, progress and prosperity. We regard with pleasure the advancement made in the arts and sciences, in the general distribution of knowledge, in the wonderful inventions and their practical application, for the peace and goodwill which everywhere prevail, and for the extension of the principles of loyalty, brotherly love and charity which are prominent in the principles and practice of this order.

It gives us great satisfaction to note that your devoted and illustrious family has taken such deep interest in the principles and working of Ancient Freemasonry, and we hail to-day as the most distinguished and revered Mason in the Empire, His Royal Highness, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of England.

"May the Great Architect of the Universe, whose we are and whom we serve, of His infinite goodness and grace, continue to extend to Your Majesty the tokens of His divine favor, and grant many more days still to prolong a reign so beneficent and illustrious the prayer of Your Majesty's most loyal and devoted subjects."

This address was accepted by the Grand Lodge, and ordered to be suitably engrossed and then forwarded to Her Majesty through the representatives of the Grand Lodge in England.

"Poor chap! Bright young fellow, but hopeless idiot, I judge, from his talk."

"No, indeed, he's merely quoting a little passage from the latest Scotch novel,"—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

If you desire a good head of healthy, moist and sweet hair, select the best preparation to accomplish it. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best product of science.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

15th June, 1897.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under the provisions of the "Horticultural Board Amendment Act, 1897," has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned to be members of a Provincial Board of Horticulture, one from each of the Horticultural Districts created by the said Act, namely:

RICHARD M. PALMER, of the City of Victoria, Esquire, from the First Horticultural District;

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, of the City of New Westminster, Esquire, J. P., from the Second Horticultural District; and

THOMAS G. EARL, of the Town of Lytton, Esquire, J. P., from the Third Horticultural District. jel8

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

12th June, 1897.

PERCY PURVIS, of Vesuvius Bay, Salt Spring Island, Esquire, to be a Collector of Votes within and for the North Victoria Electoral District, vice John Newbigging, Esquire, resigned. jel8

Men Made Manly

The new remedy "Oriental Pills," for all weakening disorders of the male sexual system, in potency, etc., is highly endorsed by leading physicians as being the only satisfactory and reliable treatment. Remedies heretofore employed prove most discouraging to the patient. The Oriental Pills encourage from the first dose and give untold satisfaction at the finish. Securely mailed to any address for $1. Plain practical pointers for self-cure sent with each package.

ONTARIO SUPPLY CO.,
77 Victoria St. Toronto, Agents for Canada. my16

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS,
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. e30-1ydaw