Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3RD, 1888.

TEST WORKS FOR CARIBOO.

It will be remembered that an act was passed at the last session of the Legislature making provision for the erection of test quartz works in Cariboo. Several weeks ago the government assayer (Mr. Martin) was dispatched to San Francisco for the purpose of selecting and purchasing machinery best adapted for the purpose. This has been done, and we understand the plant will be shipped from San Francisco this week and forwarded on to Cariboo with all possible dispatch, and it is expected that the machinery will be erected and in operation before the close of the present year. This accomplished, we understand it will be in the power of those having quartz ledges within reach to have their rock treated on the most reasonable terms, thus enabling them to prove their mines without any large expenditure. The capacity of these works is understood to be five or six tons *per diem*, and it is earnestly hoped that this attempt to facilitate the development of quartz ledges in Cariboo may meet with more success than previous ones. We are aware of the existence of considerable diversity of opinion as to the best method of attaining that important object; but there is certainly a very general concensus of opinion in favor of some earnest and practical effort in that direction, and one can only hope that the present experiment may be crowned with success—that it may meet the expectations of its advocates and disappoint the fears of its opponents.

THE U. S. SENATE AND CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The United States Senate during the vacation of Congress intends to enter upon an investigation of the general relations of Canada to the United States with a view of discovering whether it is within the power of the United States Government to enact any laws which will place the Canadian railways even indirectly under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, and prevent them from going into competition with the American trunk lines, and to cut rates. Senator Hoar's and Senator Cullom's recent resolutions have the same end in view. The former's calls for a committee of seven senators to inquire into the subject during the recess; the latter's directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to inquire into one branch of the same subject, notably the fact whether the United States can control the logical results of the sale to the Canadian Pacific of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic and Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railways, and the consequent control by the Canadian Pacific of the only bridge over the St. Mary's river. There is said to be a very earnest opposition in Congress to the present attitude of the Canadian roads, especially in view of the particular advantages which they seem to derive from the Interstate Commerce law, and the opportunities which that law offers them to cut rates without much fear of retaliation on the part of the American roads. The attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission was called to this subject early in the session, and they considered it in connection with the amendments recently reported to the Interstate law, but it was not found possible at the time to suggest any remedy for the existing conditions, and there was not time to give the legal and practical aspects of it much consideration. It was the intent at that time to ask for further authority to examine into the subject, and the resolution of Senator Cullom was introduced in accordance with that decision. The Commission has sought, but has thus far been able to receive no practical suggestion from railroad men which could be put in operation without violating constitutional or international law. The two investigations, which will undoubtedly be ordered and which will conduct their inquiries along different lines, will very possibly propose something tangible next winter.

SENATOR PERLEY.

Of the men who have made their home in the Northwest, few have so suddenly risen to fame as Senator Perley, whose promotion to the Senate we announced yesterday morning. Senator Perley comes of good stock in New Brunswick, his father, the late Hon. W. E. Perley, long a member of the Executive Council of the Province, being descend from the U. E. Loyalists. Senator William Dell Perley first saw the light of day at Gladstone, Sunbury county, N.B., in 1838, and received his education at Sackville Academy, and the Baptist seminary, Fredericton. A member of the Sunbury Municipal Council for seven years, he naturally fell into the same groove in his new home. He had the distinction of being a member and chairman of the first Municipal Council of Wolseley, N. W. T., his place of residence, and sat in the Northwest Council from September, 1885, to February, 1887. He was also a member of the delegation from the Territories to confer with the Dominion Government on Northwest matters in 1886. He was first returned to Parliament for Eastern Assiniboia at the last general elections, when he polled 1736 votes, to 1010 for the Liberal candidate, Mr. J. H. Dickie. Hon. Mr. Perley is a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence, and he is an excellent speaker. One incident in his life will not soon be forgotten by those acquainted with its details. This was his action against the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, then Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, for the sale of a turkey which the Governor refused to pay for on the ground that it was in a decayed condition. Mr. Perley took charge of his own side of the case, while the Governor, a former Judge of the Supreme Court, argued for the defence in person. Mr. Perley made "the effort of his life,"—and the Governor lost. Doubtless when business in the Upper Chamber becomes monotonous and the "Lords" retire to the smoking rooms for a pleasant chat, all the particulars of that *cause celebre* will be narrated by the Assiniboia Senator, in his own racy way (for he has a fund of humor,) every word of his "speech" being as familar to him now as it was when he delivered it long ago. Thoroughly devoted to the farming interests of the Northwest, active and enterprising, full of faith in the "illimitable possibilities" of the Northwest, the country could not have a more efficient representative in the Senate than the Hon. Mr. Perley. He will ably guard its best interests and earnestly advocate its just claims to public consideration.

AN INCORRECT STATISTICIAN.

We have received a marked copy of *The Republic* published at Washington, D. C., containing a letter addressed to the editor on "British Canadian Schemes—The Encroachment of the Dominion Upon the Commercial and Transportation Interests of the United States." Joseph Nimmo, Jr., the well-known American statistician, is the writer. He complains that the Canadians have built a transcontinental railway, and that Canadian railways and ships are taking trade from United States railways and ships. The Canadian Pacific railway is, in the eyes of Mr. Nimmo, a very bad thing, but, he says, "a more flagrant attempt and more successful attempt has been made to capture American commerce. The Canadian government and British government together have subsidized a steamer line—three steamers—granting it $300,000 a year for a mail service only about one-twentieth as large as that between San Francisco and the countries of Asia, for which the United States pays *the immense sum of* $14,821. This Canadian line has already captured 42 per cent. of our tea trade. So in the interest of a British steamer line and a Canadian government railroad, we are importing our tea largely by the way of Winnipeg, a Canadian town 454 miles north of St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1776 our Revolutionary forefathers submitted 'to a candid world' among other reasons for their separation from Great Britian, the fact that the British monarch has given his assent to *'laws for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.'* She is now doing the same thing in another way." There is a willow, titwillow strain about this wail that is very touching. Nor is that all. Mr. Nimmo gravely says:

"The British-Canadian scheme for capturing American commerce, has its peculiarly British military adjuncts, a fort and naval station at Esquimalt, near Victoria, on the Island of Vancouver, opposite and within sight of the shores of the United States. This position was described by Lord Lansdowne, late Governor-General of Canada in 1885, as a 'naval station likely to become one of the greatest and most important strongholds of the empire,' and it is also described by British authority as 'one of the most heavily armored ports on the coast of North America, and as 'holding a pistol at the head of San Francisco.'

In so far as relates to the disposition of the United States toward Canada, there is no more need of such a military establishment at Esquimalt, than at the farthest point north reached by the Greely party. The United States has not to-day a fort, nor a gun, nor a dry dock within a thousand miles of Esquimalt, but the logic of events now points to the necessity of adequate preparation of this sort on Puget Sound. The idea of commercial supremacy with Great Britain appears to be always associated with her naval and military power, and the fact that the British fleet in the Pacific congregated at Victoria during the Trent affair in 1861, in connection with the works subsequently constructed at Esquimalt, are facts suggestive enough even for the sleeping patriotism of the people of the United States."

Mr. Nimmo is unfortunately all astray as to his facts. Fort Stevens stands at the mouth of the Columbia river, and the forts at San Francisco are not a thousand miles from Esquimalt. But a little inaccuracy as to fortifications and guns is neither here nor there: the main theme is that there is a dry dock at Esquimalt, while the United States has none on the Pacific Coast. The queer thing about all this is that Mr. Nimmo seems to think his countrymen ought to be very angry at Canadians for building railways, sailing ships and establishing dry docks. He thinks the United States government ought to do something about it. This is his view: "For one, I shall not object if the little Dominion of Canada, backed by Great Britain, shall continue to treat us as a nation of good-natured dummies in commerce and in diplomacy, and to push their aggressive policy until this country shall awake to its mission and its duty on this continent. * * * In my opinion, the proper measures to be adopted are to prohibit the Canadian Pacific Railway from carrying goods between the Pacific Coast and the Atlantic seaboard of the United States free of duty, and lay a discriminating duty upon all goods imported from Asia by the way of Canada." Now we really hope that Mr. Nimmo will not lose any sleep over this matter. Canadians intend to go right along, building railways and ships, and in other ways developing the resources of their magnificent country. It will be quite open to the United States authorities to proclaim non-intercourse. That would be a calamity no doubt, but the United States would suffer from it more than Canada would, and it would draw the people of the Dominion nearer to the mother country. However, we do not think the United States authorities would be unwise enough to drive Canadian trade from their markets. If non-intercourse comes it must be endured. It will be unfortunate, but Canada will probably continue to exist. In one respect Mr. Ninmo makes a statement so astounding that we can not possibly ascribe it to ignorance. He says: "In the pending fishery treaty that government proposes the lowest sort of a dicker, viz: to grant to American fishing vessels the privileges of shelter from storms in her ports, for the freedom of our fish markets, notwithstanding the fact that the right of shelter is one which modern civilization has placed within the pale of the comity of nations." This is most astoundingly untrue. The privilege of shelter is not provided for in the fisheries' treaty, and there is no stipulation for free fish in it. Vessels of every country and of every description are welcome to take shelter in Canadian waters at all times and if they were not, the treaty of 1818 expressly provides that United States fishing vessels are entitled to shelter. That treaty has not been abrogated nor does Canada desire to abrogate it. Canadians would be very glad to have free access for their fish into the United States, and are willing to pay something for the privilege; but the matter is not mentioned in the treaty. It will be seen that Mr. Nimmo's admonition to the United States Government and people loses half its force by its untruthfulness.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

It is stated that about fifty United States fishing vessels have taken out licenses under the *modus vivendi*. They have the privilege of procuring bait, ice, and other supplies, and may tranship their catch or ship crews either in Canada or Newfoundland.

The Manitoba Legislature will be called before harvest to deal with railway matters in that province. It is understood that the extra session will be very short, and none but railway business will be laid before the House.

A bill involving an extraordinary reflection upon the morals of British "society," has just been introduced in the British House of Commons by Mr. Darling. This gentleman proposes to enact that in every divorce suit where the divorce is granted for adultery, notwithstanding the gallant denial of the co-respondent, said co-respondent shall be committed to jail without further formalities, for perjury.

The seventy-fourth anniversary of the battle of "Lundy's Lane" was celebrated at Drummondsville by a crowd of Canadians and a fair sprinkling of Americans. After the graves of those who fell and were buried in the trenches in the old village churchyard had been profusely decorated with flowers and Union Jacks, and places of interest visited, a meeting was held and appropriate resolutions passed.

When news reached Melbourne of the interruption of both the cables connecting Australasia with Europe, the Victoria government, without attaching any particular importance to the matter, decided that it was a good opportunity to test the efficiency of the colonial defences. It consequently ordered the gunboats to Albert Head, the Artillery and Naval Reserves were called out, and everything was held in readiness as it would be in the case of actual warfare.

Dr. Robert Morris died at his home in La Grange, Kentucky, from paralysis, aged 70 years, on Tuesday morning. Dr. Morris was the poet-laureate of Masonry and the most distinguished Mason in the world. He was born in Massachusetts August 13, 1818. He early become an active Freemason; in 1858 he was elected grand master of the order in Kentucky; in 1884 he received the title of poet-laureate of Freemasonry. He wrote a considerable number of valuable Masonic books and poems. Dr. Morris will be well remembered for his visit to Victoria about a year ago, when he delivered a most entertaining lecture before his brother Masons here.

The American Bureau of Statistics have lately issued an interesting statement of the trade between Canada and the United States for the fiscal year 1887. According to this statement Canada imported in that year goods from the United States to the value of $44,802,732, while her exports to this country amounted to $37,847,277. Of the imports from the United States $30,578,332 were dutiable and $14,224,400 free. Of the United States imports from Canada $25,997,113 were dutiable and $11,820,164 free. The average duty levied by Canada was 23 per cent. while the United States imposed an average duty of 21 per cent. on imports from Canada.

A rumor is current to the effect that Lord Dufferin contemplates making his return trip to England by way of Canada, taking the Canadian Pacific railway for Quebec. Such a determination on the part of Lord Dufferin would prove very gratifying to Canadians, and would result in his enjoying a fresh experience, under new circumstances, in a country where he ably represented Her Majesty for a period of over six years. The inauguration of the Canadian Pacific railway scheme took place while Lord Dufferin was Governor-General. Not a few of our public men expressed themselves hopeless in regard to its ultimate success, while others contended that even if constructed it would never pay. That pessimistic view of the case was not confined to the early years of construction, but it found expression at the time the terms of the agreement between the present company and the Government were under discussion in Parliament, and subsequently. It is to be hoped that the rumor will prove correct, and that Lord Dufferin will have an opportunity of inspecting our great transcontinental railway, the prospects of which were in a state of doubt when his official residence in Canada came to an end.

A DEAL EFFECTED.

Premier Greenway Closes a Bargain with the Northern Pacific.

New York, July 27.—The officers of the Northern Pacific railway were in consultation for many hours to-day with Premier Greenway and Attorney-General Martin, of Manitoba. Premier Greenway, when seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel late to-night, said that an agreement had been completed by the representatives of the Manitoba government and the Northern Pacific officials, but it would no doubt require legislative endorsement and ratification by the Northern Pacific directors. He positively declined to say anything with regard to the nature of the agreement or to give any further information whatever.

An old woman who went with Ottawa excursionists on a pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre is reported cured of blindness.

LAID TO REST.

The Late Mr. H. E. Leavitt Smith's Funeral—Impressive Ceremony at the Pandora Street Methodist Church.

As previously announced, the funeral of the late Mr. H. E. Leavitt Smith, B.A., who met his death by drowning on Saturday night, took place yesterday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock from the undertaking rooms of Mr. Chas. Hayward. The casket was covered with beautiful floral offerings from friends of the deceased. The hearse, which was followed by Hon. John Robson, Supt. Pope, Inspector Wilson and Mr. A. W. Stevens who acted as chief mourners, and several teachers who were acquainted with the deceased, passed through Government street to the Pandora street Methodist church, where a large number awaited it. The ceremony was a very impressive one and reminded those present forcibly of the uncertainty of life and the sad ending of the young man whose remains then lay before them.

Rev. Mr. Starr in a few impressive words drew the lesson from the service that we ought always be ready to meet death. The deceased little thought when he left the wharf in this city that he would never in life gaze upon Victoria again. How true it is that "In the midst of life we are in death!" Mr. Starr had not known Mr. Smith, but Mr. Wadman did, and he would ask him to say a few words. Many eyes were wet with tears as the pastor of the Pandora avenue Methodist Church drew the lesson which went home to the hearts of all. Cut down in the flower of manhood, full of bright hopes for the future, planning for the study of a higher intellectual life, the casket, in which reposed all that was mortal of Harry Smith, told more loudly than words of the truth of the moral drawn by Mr. Starr.

Rev. Mr. Wadman then said: "The body was that of Harry E. L. Smith." These were the words that first caught my eye on picking up the paper last night at the tea table. "Harry Smith drowned! It cannot be, surely! Not Harry Smith, of Woodstock!" Beginning at the first of the paragraph, headed "Sad Drowning Accident," I read on down with bated breath and startled feeling, till at last, sad to say, I found that it was even so. Harry was gone. Last Friday morning, being busy in my study, I was disturbed by a knock on the door, and on opening it was told I was wanted in the parlor. Entering I saw a standing there the young man whose remains lie coffined in our midst to-day. To say that he was the picture of good health, having grown somewhat taller and a good deal stouter since taking up his abode in British Columbia eight months ago, would be to express the truth only moderately. We sat and talked an hour. First he told me about his work at Rocky Point; how much he enjoyed teaching; how the profession helped him to keep up his regular habits of study. He spoke of the pleasure a teacher has in seeing the children advance in their work, and also about some of the friendships he had formed down in the country. Branching away from the subject of his immediate work, he told me something about the plans he was laying for the future. He had not only enjoyed the profession, but having received so much kindness from the officers, of the Educational Department—mentioning particularly the names of Supt. Pope, Inspector Wilson, and also from his brother teachers, and being greatly in love with this fair Pacific climate, his intentions were, so he said, to stick to the profession and work hard in order to reach the very top if possible, willing to serve in the rank and file for the time being, yet when the opportunity should offer itself his ambition reached after high and better things. After a while, being graduates of the same university (Mount Allison, Sackville, N. B.,) it was natural for us to speak of other days—days never to become other than precious in any young man's life. He spoke of his home, of the Methodist church, its present pastor, Rev. Thomas Deinstadt, and his predecessor, Rev. Geo. M. Campbell, both particular friends of mine, and this gave me an opportunity of kindly enquiring into his spiritual welfare. Glad am I at this hour that the conversation last Friday morning took the turn it did before we parted, little thinking to be sure that in taking Harry's hand in mine I was grasping it for the last time, and yet I rejoice because then and there he gave me hope to believe that he to-day dwells in the better land. For the comfort of those who sit here to-day mourning the loss of a friend and brother teacher, and for the solace of that father's heart whose dearly loved boy lies cold in yonder coffin and upon whose face he is not permitted to cast one last look—although strangers in a strange land together far away from home—and for the consolation of those loved ones 4,000 miles away, whose hearts must be utterly stricken and wounded and broken, I am glad I am permitted to cast this little wreath upon the casket of Harry E. L. Smith ere it is borne hence and laid away in the cemetery.

When Mr. Wadman had concluded his remarks, Rev. Dr. Reid of the R. E. Church, offered a prayer, after which the *cortege* was re-formed and proceeded to Ross Bay Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

The pallbearers were: J. J. Bannerman, J. P. Macleod, A. M. Bannerman, J. B. Ganton, R. Douglas, and T. Clyde, all teachers.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen was held last evening. Present: Mayor Grant and Alds. Penwill, Vigelius, Styles, Wilson, Harris, Kelly, Coughlan and Powell.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS

Were read from W. K. Bull, returning officer, giving the result of the vote on the recent loan bylaws. Received and ordered spread on the minutes.

From J. T. Elford, asking for the use of a portion of Douglas street for building purposes. Request granted.

From five ratepayers on Wharf street, complaining of insufficient drainage. Referred to the street committee.

From W. T. Drake, stating that the water service to his house was insufficient and asking for a reduction in his water rates. Mr. Drake also complained of garbage being dumped near his house by scavengers, causing bad smells. Referred to the water and sanitary committees.

From Wm. Atkins, complaining that the blasting of rock on Dallas road had destroyed his fence, and instead of having it replaced he desired money compensation, as he wanted to erect a better fence than the one destroyed. Referred to the street committee.

From eleven residents on Rock Bay avenue, complaining of scarcity of water in that neighborhood. Referred to the water committee and water commissioner.

From Messrs. Sargison and Bales, City Auditors, requesting an order upon the City Treasurer for $500 on account of audit, the work being satisfactorily progressing.

The Mayor thought it necessary to pass a by-law to remunerate these gentlemen before the bill could be paid.

Ald. Coughlan said if a by-law was necessary in this instance a by-law would be required to pay every officer in the employ of the corporation.

His Worship quoted the Municipal Act to show that a by-law would be necessary.

Ald. Vigelius said a proper bill should have been handed in. How was he as a member of the Finance Committee to know that this $500 had been earned.

Alderman Coughlan thought the whole matter might be left in the hands of the legal advisers, who would decide if a by-law was necessary.

Ald. Styles—It is not a bill it is simply a draw on account of work done.

The Mayor said that his only objection was that he did not want to see the money paid illegally.

Ald. Styles—I move it be referred to the Finance Committee to be paid if found correct.

The Mayor—But how can it be paid if it is illegal.

Well, if it is illegal it will not be correct, and the Finance Committee will not pay it.

The Mayor—There is no doubt the council have the power to pass the by-law, but it must be done before the money can be paid.

The communication was then referred to the finance committee with power to act.

From W. G. Cameron, asking permission to erect a sign on the sidewalk in front of his store on Johnson street, the same as was allowed others.

Referred to street committee and house inspector.

From Chas. Hayward, stating that he had arranged with the street committee as to the cost of extra work on James Bay bridge, and that the said committee had recommended him to apply to the council for an extension of time. He would guarantee to have the bridge open for traffic fourteen days after he received the tension rods.

On motion the time was extended one month from the 19th ult.

From Thomas Storey, asking for use of portion of Fort and Douglas streets for building purposes. Granted.

From Geo. H. Moore, making a similar request for use of Cormorant street. Granted.

From W. J. Macdonald, asking for permission to open a portion of Commercial alley for drainage purposes. Permission granted, subject to usual conditions.

FINANCE.

Bills for the month of July, amounting to $2871.90, were referred to the finance committee for payment.

THE LOAN BY-LAWS.

The sewer and water loan by-laws were read a second time and passed. The city library by-law also passed its second reading.

STREETS.

The street committee reported in favor of granting Turner, Beeton & Co.'s application for a foot-path connecting their wharves, as far as the rights of the city extended. Report adopted.

FIRE WARDENS.

The fire wardens reported, urging that Mr. Burris be notified to remove the building on the corner of Government and Courtney streets within ten days or the fire department would tear it down. Report adopted.

POLICE.

The report of the chief of police as to efficiency of the police, winter uniforms, etc., was read and referred to the police committee.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Ald. Harris gave notice of motion that the city clerk be instructed to call for tenders for $50,000 worth of bonds, in accordance with the by-laws recently passed by the ratepayers, for sewerage and water work purposes.

THE ALDERMEN.

Ald. Styles gave notice of motion that by-law 154 be amended by substituting the word "alderman" for "councellor."

THE SEWER.

Some discussion ensued over the best method of building the Johnson street sewer, Ald. Vigelius being of the opinion that day's labor would be the most satisfactory to all concerned—ratepayers and workmen.

On motion of Ald. Coughlan it was decided to hold a special meeting to discuss the matter on Monday evening next.

THE LIBRARY DEBTS.

Ald. Vigelius moved the debts in connection with the public library be paid by the finance committee, so that the books may be taken over by the corporation. Seconded and carried.

And then the Board adjourned.

B. C. RIFLE MATCHES.

Disagreeable Weather on the Opening Day—A Few Good Scores—Gr. Sargison Carries off Two First Prizes.

The fifteenth annual prize meeting of British Columbia Rifle association was opened yesterday morning by Mrs. Hugh Nelson firing the first shot and scoring a bullseye. A number of ladies were present and several prominent gentlemen, among the number being His Honor Lieut.-Governor Nelson, Hon. John Robson, E. C. Baker, M. P., and Mayor Grant.

Mr. Baker, president of the association, thanked His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Nelson for their kindness in assisting in the opening of the matches and informed the members present that Mrs. Nelson had kindly intimated to him her intention to contribute a trophy to be competed for at the annual match this year. He also expressed the hope that the annual matches would be well attended and keenly contested. Reference was made to the present use of the short rifle and the dissatisfaction caused thereby. Three cheers were then given for His Honor and Mrs. Nelson and the meeting was declared open.

Lieutenant Lang, the efficient range officer for the meeting, then took charge and the firing in competition No. 1 commenced, 200 yards, any position, head to target. After about one-half of the competitors had fired, the rain fell so heavily that it was impossible to continue the firing, and a short adjournment was made until the shower passed over and the match continued with the following result:

No. 1.—Opening Match.

	Points.	Value.
1. Gr. Sargison, B.C.G.A.	31	$10 00
2. Pet. C. W. Newbury, Vic. Rifles	31	8 00
3. Gr. J. L. Beckwith, B.C.G.A.	30	7 00
4. E. Hampton, H.M.S. Caroline	30	5 00
5. Gr. W. Loses, B.C.G.A.	30	4 00
6. Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, Retired List	30	2 50
7. Capt. Jones, Staff	30	2 50
8. Pte. Cotton, N.W.R.	29	2 00
9. Pte. Keary, B.C.G.A.	29	2 50
10. Sgt. G. Griffiths, B.C.R.A.	29	2 50

On the completion of the opening match No. 2 competition was commenced, 200 and 400 yards, five shots at each range. Rain continued throughout, and at the 400 yards came down in torrents which almost necessitated another adjournment. The match was finished, however, and the council decided to postpone further shooting until this morning at 9 o'clock. The following are the scores:

No. 2—Nanaimo Corporation Prize.

	Pts.	Value.
1. Gr. F. R. Sargison, B. C. G. A.	45	$10 00
2. Corp. C. Braund, B. C. G. A.	43	7 50
3. Capl. Jones staff	42	5 00
4. Corpl. Winsby, B. C. G. A.	41	2 50
5. Pt. Sharpe, N. W. R.	41	2 50
6. Corp. Turnbull, B. C. G. A.	40	2 50
7. Lt. Col Wolfenden, Retired list	39	2 50
8. Mr. W. Wolfenden	39	2 50
9. Pte. Henley, Vic. Rifles	38	2 50

Accompanying the above first prize is the Nanaimo Corporation Cup, to become the property of the person winning it twice in succession. Competition No. 3—Lieut Gov. Cup, open to members of the active militia of this military district and retired officers retaining rank, ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, will commence at 9 o'clock sharp this morning.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

The Missing Captain of the Schooner Allie F. Alger Arrives Safely at San Francisco.

Among the passengers on the steamer Bertha, which arrived at San Francisco from Alaska last Friday, was Capt. Chas. Raynor, of the schooner Allie F. Alger, which arrived at Seattle some time ago and reported that Capt. Raynor had been lost while off hunting and probably drowned.

On June 15th he left the schooner and went on a hunt for seals. After leaving his vessel a heavy fog settled down, and when it was time to return the schooner could not be found. Capt. Raynor had two hunters with him in the boat, Dan Clapinsky and a man named Fred.

The unfortunates had no provisions except the lunch they had taken along with them, and a seal they had caught. The captain, on finding his search for the schooner hopeless, headed for Point Elizabeth and landed to the eastward of it. Finding nothing there he laid his course for Douglas. There he stayed two days and got some provisions and left there for Kodiak island, where he arrived July 3rd, having been seventeen days on the trip from the place where he had lost the vessel, and with little to eat except the seals.

Beside Capt. Raynor, two other victims of Arctic experiences came down on the Bertha. These were Dave Harris and Tad Wheator, of the ill-fated Isabel.

BOYCOTTING A LAWYER.

Chinese Client and Chinese Servants Suddenly Desert a Lawer—Thinks He is Boycotted.

J. P. Walls, who was counsel in the *habeas corpus* case for the applicant, stopped a representative of this census on the street last evening and confided to him the fact that he was boycotted.

"Most peculiar thing," remarked Mr. Walls, "there seems to be a scheme to boycott me by the Chinese. Mah Duck, my client, came to me on Tuesday night in a state of great excitement and told me not to proceed further in the case; 'me very good man, me good fighter,' he said, 'but must stop the case.' After questioning him for some minutes he at last acknowledged that he would be killed if he went any further. I then told him they would probably kill me also, and I was willing to take the chances, if he was, but he would have nothing more to do and left.

"This morning my Chinese servant did not show up and I had to light the fire. Some time after 8 he arrived and immediately commenced packing up his belongings. I asked him what was the trouble, and he said he was going to leave at once. He was always a good-natured fellow, but this morning he looked sullen, and the only answer I could get out of him was that he did not want to stay. He had worked five or six days into the month, but the threat of no pay had no effect. He said he liked the place but he had to go.

"Well, I have been in the habit of employing a Chinaman to work in the garden and saw wood, etc., but he also was absent. When I went down-town I met him on the street and asked him also why he did not come. I got the same answer, 'No want to work any more for you,' and nothing else.

"So there are the reasons for saying that I am boycotted. It has been a paying business so far. I received my fee, have a cord of wood sawed and split, and a week's servant work for nothing. Don't know why the thing has happened, but there are the facts."

Mr. Walls went on his way smiling, shaking his head and swinging his cane, after remarking that he wished he could discover the why and wherefore of the matter.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL CEREMONIES

Over the Remains of the Late Father Jonckau—Solemn Requiem Mass—The Church Crowded.

The funeral rites in connection with the burial of the late Very Rev. John J. Jonckau were held in St. Andrew's procathedral yesterday morning, and were of a most impressive character. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, people of all denominations who knew and respected the deceased for his many sterling qualities being present. Shortly before 9 o'clock the procession left the Episcopal Palace on Yates street in the following order:—

St. Joseph's Society.
Young Men's Institute,
Acolytes.
Cross Bearer.
The Clergy.
Bishopelect Lemmens.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Lootens.

Pall-bearers — The Hearse. — Pall-bearers.

The Sisters of St. Ann.
The Orphans.
General Public.

The pall-bearers were Hon. A. E. B. Davie, S. Perry Mills, E. A. McQuade, Jacob Sehl, C. Lombard, N. Fortman, M. McTiernan, H. O'Sullivan, Alex. McDonald, M. Bantley, D. F. Fee, jr., and Thos. Deasy.

The procession passed up Yates street, along Blanchard to View and thence to the church, where the casket was removed from the hearse and placed in front of the altar rails on a catafalque covered with black velvet and surrounded with wax tapers.

The sanctuary was heavily draped in black, the altars being perfectly plain. The following clergy occupied positions inside the altar rails: Rt. Rev. Bishop Lootens, Bishop-elect Lemmens, Father Verhaag, of East Portland; Fathers Corneiller and Martin, O.M.I., of New Westminster; Father Sintauron, Dominican; Father Demanez, of Seattle; Father Deichman, of Port Townsend, and Fathers Rondeault, Mandart, Brabant, Nicolaye, Donkele, Van Nevel, Verbeke and Leterme, of the diocese of Vancouver Island.

The services commenced with the chanting of lands for the dead, low masses being celebrated at the side altars by Rev. Fathers Nicolaye and Verbeke. These were followed by a solemn requiem high mass at the high altar, Bishop-elect Lemmens being the celebrant. Rt. Rev. Bishop Lootens rendered pontifical assistance, Father Corneiller being deacon, Father Deichman sub-deacon, and Father Van Nevel master of ceremonies. The clergy were simply vested in surplices, the deacons wearing dalmatics, and the bishops rich black velvet copes, which were exchanged for chasubles during mass. At the conclusion of the requiem mass, Rev. Father Brabant ascended the pulpit and delivered the funeral oration. Being a classmate of the deceased, and intimately acquainted with his past life, he was well qualified to fulfil the task. In simple, unaffected language he referred to the many good qualities of the deceased, drawing tears from the eyes of many of the large congregation. He recited the manifold good deeds of the deceased priest, who had spent the greater part of his life in the service of his Master, and by his quiet, unassuming manner had won hosts of friends among all denominations. Space will not permit of publishing the reverend gentleman's oration in full and a synopsis would not do it justice. Suffice it to say that, at its conclusion, there was scarcely a person in the large congregation but was deeply affected by his feeling remarks.

The last rites were then performed, when the procession re-formed, and passing down the church, the casket was conveyed to the vault beneath the sanctuary, where all that was mortal of the deceased priest was laid in a niche specially prepared for the body. When placed in the vault it was literally buried from sight beneath a mass of flowers—crosses and wreaths of the choicest blossoms being heaped in profusion on the lid. The remains repose alongside those of the late Bishop Demers, and Archbishop Seghers.

Mr Chas. Hayward had charge of the funeral arrangements throughout.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED.

The Bodies of Arthur Williams, A. Vanderluse, and Thos. Argyle not yet Recovered.

The sad drowning accident chronicled in The Colonist, and subsequent events connected with it, cast a gloom over the city. The fate of the three young men who are missing has been settled beyond doubt. Their friends, who entertained slight hopes that they might be alive, now think that they are dead and that their bodies may never be recovered. All yesterday parties were out looking for the remains, but nowhere could they be seen. There are many theories advanced as to how the accident occurred, but the real cause will never be known.

Mr. Aaronson telegraphed yesterday to an uncle of poor Abe Vanderluse, biding him break the sad news gently to the father and mother of the latter. Mr. Argyle, father of Thos. Argyle, one of the victims, arrived from Nanaimo yesterday, and is almost heart-broken. He left shortly after for Race Rocks. Mrs. Lissett, at last accounts, had not recovered from the severe shock occasioned by the loss of her son Arthur Williams, and her grief at times is said to be heartrending.

DRING AND MILLER CASE.

The hearing of the evidence against Johnny Kla-quot-si was resumed on Monday morning at 10 o'clock before Edwin Johnson Esq., Q. C., S. M. After taking the evidence of Sally and Deputy Sheriff Langley the Court adjourned to the Royal Hospital, where the evidence of Mr. McInnon was taken. The Court then adjourned until to-day. Following is the evidence taken:

John Mount Langley: The bottle now produced is the one I found at Jack's Point. It is the one Johnny recognized the moment I found it. There is silver or tin foil around the neck of the bottle. I also produced part of the clothes that were found by Mr. Bloomfield and myself behind a log at the same place.

Sally Ah-Hoo-Nuhtl recalled: I recognize the rifle now produced. It belonged to Quamlet. I also recognize the satchel produced. I first saw it the day that Quamlet murdered the white man. Quamlet took it from the white man. I recognize the bottle as the one Quamlet had. I saw the rifle in Quamlet's canoe on the way from Nanaimo to Chemainus.

John McInnon: I live at Victoria and have been employed usually as a cook and steward. I recognized the old clothes as some which James Miller, who lived up at Cowichan, used to wear around the place. I am speaking of Miller who was murdered. I can swear to the clothes, having mended them. I can recognize the satchel as the one he used to keep his letters in—at least his was just like it—but there is no particular mark on this by which I can swear to it.

From The Daily Colonist, August 2.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The Habeas Corpus Case.

Counsel for the possession of Ah Fong *alias* Hong Hoo has notified the respondent's counsel that they have withdrawn the case.

The Columbia River Salmon Pack.

The legal season for canning salmon on the Columbia river closed on Tuesday. It is yet too early to get at the facts of the pack; but it is safe to say it is not as large as last year. Some estimates give the difference at 50,000 cases.

Inland Revenue Collections.

The inland revenue collections for July, 1888, are as follows:

License	$1,705 00
Tobacco	2,612 70
Cigars	807 00
Spirits	5,316 02
Malt	1,052 14
Total	$11,521 91

Nanaimo Customs Returns.

Following are the official returns of the Nanaimo custom house, B. H. Smith collector, for the month ending July 31st, 1888:

Import duty	$2,569 58
Sick M. dues	110 78
Petroleum inspection	7 80
Total	$2,712 16

The Foresters' Re-Union.

The Foresters have prepared an excellent programme of sports for the re-union and picnic to be held at Nanaimo on Saturday, August 11th. In addition to several archery contests for ladies and gentlemen, there will be foot races for married and for single ladies, a baby show, and a grand Robin Hood lottery.

Removed.

Messrs. Pennock & Clayton, the enterprising manufacturing jewelers, have removed from Mr. Denny's block to the store 47 Government street, nearly opposite the Bank of British Columbia. They will carry a fine stock of silver and gold ware and will fill all orders for jewelry on short notice. Their store will, it is said, be one of the best arranged in the city.

To be Uniformed.

The officers of the C. P. N. Co. are soon to be attired in full uniform and the suits are now being made by a fashionable tailor. The uniform is of the same pattern as those used by naval officers, and on the coat sleeves will be the usual distinguishing marks—three gold stripes for commanders, two for first officer, and so on. When the new regulation will be put in force is not stated, but it will probably occur when the "Islander" arrives for the Victoria-Vancouver route.

The Chinese Mails.

The C. P. R. transacts its business in a somewhat peculiar manner. No notice was received by the postoffice officials here of the sailing from Vancouver of the Partha. Had it not happened that, accidentally, in the course of conversation on Tuesday evening, one of the staff here learned of the fact, the entire Chinese mail would have failed to connect with the steamship. One can easily imagine the inconvenience sustained by Chinese merchants and others, not to speak of probable heavy loss, because of the delay in transmission of correspondence. Such a slip-shod way of doing business is not at all creditable and a change is very badly needed.

Reported Murder.

It is rumored that a young Indian lad at Hesquoit, on the West Coast, has been murdered by an old Indian who is said to be a relative of the boy. The lad is said to have been choked to death.

Seven Pounds of Gold.

The first ten-stamp mill on Elk creek, Coeur d'Alene, after a run of 30 hours, cleaned up seven pounds of pure gold. The result is considered flattering and proves the richness of a large extent of mining property.

Another Mining District.

A rich strike of gold and silver-bearing quartz has been made thirty miles southeast of Donald. The main ledge is 90 feet wide, and it is said the ore averages from $50 to $60 in gold and $70 to $90 in silver per ton. Archie McMurdo made the first location, in which John Hepburn has an interest.

In Trouble Again.

Elizabeth Isaacs, the woman who was charged in the police court here with obtaining money under false pretenses by selling tickets for a raffle for a sewing machine, which it appeared she never was possessed of, has been trying the same game in Nanaimo. She laid a charge against a man named Geo. Jinks, claiming that he had attempted to criminally assault her; but the evidence failed to substantiate the charge, and the case was dismissed. The evidence revealed the sewing machine racket, and the chances are that Mrs. Isaacs will not dispose of any more raffle tickets in Nanaimo.

The Late Drowning Accident.

Mr. T. Argyle retur