COLLEGE.

...minations Held at ...—The Musical Pro... List.

...nnection with the ...tions of the pupils ...College were held ...ll Tuesday after... large number of ...ds of the scholars. ...ere conducted by ...Bishop Lemmens, ...ers Van Nevel and ...Alex. McDonald, ...amination of the ...branches of study ...th musical selec... ...on the piano and ...of the programme

...ter H. Walther. ...econd Reader Divi... ...pelling. ...ter B. J. Bantly, ...iano by Master S.

...hird Reader Divi... ...pelling. ...aster Chas. Lom... ...the piano by H.

...urth Reader Divi... ...rammar. ...ter E. Geiger. ...rst Class in Eng...

...ster H. Sehl, ac... ...by Master B. J.

...rst Class in Eng...

...aster S. A. Bantly, ...o by Master B. J.

...then proceeded to ...the successful pu... ...panying each with ...marks to the boys: ...eneral proficiency, ...hilip Godfrey. ...Christian doctrine, ...ouis Vigelius. ...portment, awarded ...pkins. ...sented by T. N. ...r Andrew Astrico. ...were then brought ...e distribution of ...answered all the ...he various branches ...e examined, and ...ogress since last ...is as follows:

...ARTMENT.

...st, Louis Vigelius; ...S. A. Bantly; 4th, H.

...st, L. McQuade; 2nd, ...hl; 4th, S. A. Bantly. ...st R. Burnes; 2nd, ...Walther; 4th, B. J.

...st, H. Sehl; 2nd, L. ...ntly; 4th, P. Godfrey. ...st, Chas. Gabriel; ...H. Walther; 4th, E.

...st class—1st, P. God... ...ly; 3rd, L. Vigelius,

...—1st, H. Sehl; 2nd, ...Murphy; 4th, R.

...n—1st, L. Vigelius; ...P. Godfrey; 4th, W.

...t class—1st, P. God... ...3rd, L. Vigelius; 4th,

...nd class—1st, H. ...pkins; 3rd, J. Dodd;

...st, P. Godfrey; 2nd, ...Vigelius; 4th, S. A.

...ss—1st, P. Godfrey; ...rd, H. Sehl; 4th, L.

...ss—1st, H. Walther; ...Simpkins; 4th, Chas.

...s—1st, S. A. Bantly;

...ss—1st, P. Godfrey; ...H. Walther; 4th, E.

...ss—1st, B. J. Bantly; ...Geiger; 4th, J. Dodd. ...A. Bantly; 2nd, L.

...igelius; 2nd, S. A.

...—1st class—1st, S. A. ...lus. ...—2nd class—1st, P. ...dfrey; 3rd, E. Simp... ...equal. ...3rd class—1st, B. J. ...eiger; 3rd, J. Dodd;

...1st, P. Godfrey; 2nd, ...Bantly and F. Mur...

...—1st. Chas. Gabriel; ...E. Geiger equal; 4th,

...—1st, B. Godfrey, 2nd, ...Sehl; 4th, W. God...

...s—1st, E. Simpkins; ...E. Geiger, 4th, Chas.

...ures—1st, J. Colbert; ...d, L. Madigan; 4th,

...ed, A. Smith.

...PARTMENT.

...istian doctrine—1st, ...otts; 3rd, L. Camsusa;

...Godfrey; 2nd, H. ...4th, C. Olsen. ...Brown and B. Ward ...th, J. Godfrey. ...tts; 2nd, C. Olsen; 3rd, ...ray. ...Ward; 2nd, J. God... ...al; 4th, A. Potts. ...sen; 2nd, L. Camsusa ...h, H. Brown. ...aphy—1st, J. Godfrey; ...Ward; 4th, J. Cough...

...mar—1st, J. Godfrey; ...J. Coughlan; 4th, G.

...otts; 2nd, B. Ward; ...Camsusa. ...hristian doctrine—1st, ...olbert equal; 3rd, T. ...Morais; 2nd, E. ...6th, E. Colbert. ...bric; 2nd, G. Morais; ...Brown. ...lines; 2nd, L. Borde; ...Gibson equal. ...Colbert; 2nd, T. Gib... ...E. Baines. ...lbert; 2nd, E. Baines; ...Brown. ...nes. 2nd, E. Colbert; ...Borde. ...P. Carson; 2nd, L. ...4th, G. Burnes. ...E. Willing; 2nd, J.

...ER DROWNED.

...at Nawitti Bar, at ...nd Deposits.

...by West Huson from ...ne 17th, brings the ...ing of an old man ...who was working on ...h at the northern ...Island. He and a ...me some distance ...a companion who ...sh his work, and ...a north-west wind ...had crossed over to ...reached the river ...their camp. The ...the overcoat and ...by Coon kept him ...up to the time of ...een recovered. His ...Nawitti awaiting ...m to Cleekseway. ...was an old pioneer of ...1878 accompanied ...E., during his ex... ...Vancouver Island on ...inion government. ...party were nearly ...the very same place ...r. Coon afterwards ...on's mill at the 150 ...road, which he op... ...urned several years ...sisted himself in ...the black sand de... ...with poor success. ...bout a month ago, ...itts, where he met ...g. ...German by birth, ...and was highly ...o knew him. He ...core and a hard

...tured. ...ralgia and obtained ...Haggard's Yellow ...also found it an in... ...painful burns and ...sore throat." Mrs. ...mond Street West. s-w-f

...tcher's Castoria

The Colonist

FRIDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1889.

THE POSITION OF THE PRESS.

Our contemporary the Times is a little hazy as to the relation that ought to exist between the Government and the Press. It believes that it is right for statesmen to read the newspapers diligently and carefully in order to ascertain the drift of public opinion, but it seems to think that they act unworthily if they make any use of the knowledge so obtained. They must first formulate their policy without reference to public opinion and then listen, with what philosophy they possess, to the judgment passed upon it by the country. Is not this something like putting the cart before the horse? We, for our part, cannot see that reading the newspapers is of much good to the rulers of the nation if all they are to find in them is approbation or condemnation of their acts and their declared intentions. Criticism comes too late after an act has been done. It is then mere crying over spilled milk, or glorification over a victory won. The expression of public opinion that is most useful to the statesman is upon subjects that are still in contemplation. He sees the reasons for and against any proposed course of action, and he is thereby helped in coming to a conclusion as to whether it is wise or unwise. It is no disparagement to a minister of state to say that he is open to advice, and is ready to change a line of action which he has been brought to see is either unwise or inexpedient. We are told by the wise man that in the multitude of counsellors there is safety, and it is uncharitable for our contemporary to insinuate that all those who undertake to instruct and warn the Government and the people through the public press are "newspaper Wigginses." The name may be suggestive, we admit, but similarity of sound does not imply either moral or intellectual resemblance.

It would, we contend, be most unseemly in any member of the Government to jump into the arena of newspaper controversy and to direct his blows against the head of the combatant whose cause he believed to be the wrong one. His proper attitude is that of a dispassionate spectator. It is not necessary for him to take one side or the other.

With respect to this land exchange dispute, the position of the Government had been clearly defined. It had no choice, at any rate, previous to the promulgation of the decision of the Privy Council, but to act in conformity to the resolution of the House of Assembly. That resolution did not authorise the Government to do anything unconstitutional. It did not empower the Government to make the exchange of lands on its own authority. All that it did was to direct the Government to make the preliminary arrangements with the Dominion Government, so that when the Legislature met again the project would be in proper shape to be submitted to it for its sanction. After the decision of the Privy Council was known, the matter was brought before the House by Mr. Higgins, and the Provincial Secretary replied to his protest. The Times drew its conclusions from that reply, and as it did not take exception to the sentiments then expressed, it is but fair to conclude that it found nothing objectionable in them. The Government has been sufficiently outspoken in this matter, and at the proper time and place it will certainly not leave our contemporary in doubt as to its intentions. But that the Provincial Secretary should, as our contemporary contends, interpose when the "newspaper Wigginses" were prognosticating and threatening would have been from every point of view improper. That those prophets attributed to the Government designs that it never entertained, and ascribed to it powers which all intelligent men know it does not possess, is not its fault. The Ministry is responsible primarily to the Legislative Assembly. To the representatives of the people in Parliament assembled is due an explanation of their acts and intentions; and it is not usual, as our contemporary knows, for governments to take the public into their confidence before they have rendered their account to Parliament. Our contemporary's sneers and reproaches are, therefore, wholly undeserved. The Government has been open and frank on this matter of the exchange of lands. He who ran might read its policy, and there is no fear that it will practice concealment in the future.

THE BEHRINGS SEA SEIZURES

Very little seems to be known in the United States with respect to the seizures made by order of its government in Behring Sea. We gather from an article in Harper's Weekly of the 15th instant, that it is generally believed that the only seizures of British vessels in that sea were made in the summer of 1886, and that the vessels and other property were afterwards released. This is only a part and a small part of the truth. In the summer of 1886 the United States revenue cutter Corwin seized three British sealing vessels. Some months afterwards the vessels were, by order of the government, released, but the seal-skins found in them were confiscated, and not returned, neither were the arms and the rest of their outfit. All that the owners of the vessels could get were the stripped and beached vessels. As it would cost more to get the vessels off, to refit them and to bring them to Victoria than they were worth the owners left them where they were.

Now it must strike every honest man, whether he is British or American, if the seizures were illegal not only should the vessels be returned to their owners, but also all they contained at the time they were taken possession of by the United States authorities. It is equally clear that the owners, officers and crews were entitled to compensation. The release of the vessels, as we have seen, was in no sense a reparation for the injury done to the owners of the vessels.

In 1887 six vessels sailing under the British flag were seized by United States cruizers on the "high seas" in that part of the Pacific Ocean that goes by the name Behring Sea. There was no mocker, of releasing the vessels taken during that season. They and all that they contained were confiscated, and their officers and crews had to get home as best they could. These six vessels were sold by the United States authorities at Port Townsend a few months ago. That the Government of the United States believed that these seizures were illegal may be inferred from the fact that next year, 1888, no seizures were made in Behring Sea, and so far this year no British ship has been molested.

The course pursued with regard to these British vessels has been most inconsistent, and most unjust. The United States Government evidently knows that the seizures were made without the warrant of international law, and that they cannot be justified, yet though it has been asked to right the wrong it has done, it has returned no definite answer. Harper's Weekly evidently sees that the course adopted by the Government of the United States is wholly unjustifiable. It says:

"But notwithstanding the lapse of time, and the frequent solicitations of the British Foreign Office, the United States have as yet neither claimed sovereignty over Behring sea, nor disapproved the seizures. A circular from the Treasury Department to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco answers his inquiry as to the proper interpretation of the phrases "waters thereof," and "adjacent waters," by quoting the terms of the treaty, but expressing no opinion, and leaving the question open. It is a serious mistake to assert that the United States claim a supremacy which, with that of Russia, closes the Pacific entrance of the Arctic Ocean. It is hardly to be supposed that upon any ground as yet known such a claim will be asserted."

Yet, although the claim cannot be even asserted, the United States acts as if its sovereignty of the Sea were undoubted, and in the exercise of that sovereignty, for which there are no grounds, it inflicts serious loss on British subjects, and while not venturing to substantiate its claim, it refuses to award them the compensation which is justly their due. If an individual acted in this way, he would be at once condemned as tricky and dishonest. The courts would soon make him either prove his claim or give up the property unlawfully withheld. Is conduct which would be universally condemned as unreasonable and unprincipled in an individual to be regarded as reasonable and honest in a nation? We think not.

ANTIQUATED SHIPS.

A duel is continually going on between guns and armor. No sooner is armor made sufficiently strong to resist the artillery then existing than a gun is invented that will easily crash through it. The wits of naval architects are then exercised to devise a new armor plate that will resist the shot from the new gun. And so the competition between guns and armor goes on continually. It is owing to this strange competition that ships of war that have been built at an enormous expense soon become antiquated. The armor which say, five years ago, could resist the shot fired from the most powerful gun then known can be readily pierced by the artillery of to-day. So the nation has the annoyance of seeing its invincibles becoming in a few short years easily vincible. This is what makes the British nation so reluctant to incur the expense necessary to build new war vessels. They cannot tell that the vessel building this year at such expense will not, even before she is launched, become antiquated. A new gun or a new shot or a new explosive may be invented which may completely upset the calculations of the most skilful and the most experienced engineers. It was only the other day that Vice-Admiral De Dompierre d'Hornoy declared in the Chamber of Deputies that the men-of-war now possessed by France are of an antiquated type which must be replaced by new vessels, which would equal in number and strength the united fleets of Germany of Italy. It is, he said, only by doing this that France can be able to retain her rank of second naval power in the world. The Chamber of Deputies will vote the money needed with the conviction that before many years the new ships will also become antiquated and another fleet will have to be built to meet the requirements of the time.

It is very likely that it was this conviction that caused the British Government to spread the expenditure of the $100,000,000 for strengthening the navy of the nation over a period of nine years.

The New York Herald the other day became a veritable Job's comforter when, in an exceedingly instructive article on Guns vs. Armor, it said:

"It is clear from the results of the experiments referred to that none of our vessels are armored to withstand the shots of the English 12.5 inch muzzle-loading gun—a gun which gives an energy little superior to the new English 9.2 inch and our new 8-inch guns. Our new 10-inch guns, therefore, would penetrate any vessel we have afloat or constructing, while the English 29-ton, 47-ton, 67-ton and 110-ton guns—having calibres of 10, 12, 13.5 and 16.25 inches respectively, would shatter the thickest armor of our vessels like so much wood. * * * The English cruiser Blake, for example, pitted against any ship we have afloat or building, could choose her own distance and time for giving battle, and besides the 380-pound shot from her 9.2-inch guns would rain a storm of projectiles from her 6-inch rapid fire guns, any one of which, at close range, would pierce our best vessels."

This must be pleasant reading for the patriotic Americans who are seeing millions upon millions of dollars expended on building a navy which is already out of date.

When Baby was sick,
We gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child,
She cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss,
She clung to Castoria.
When she had Children,
She gave them Castoria.

While the schooner Hattie was fishing on the Newfoundland banks yesterday, one of her men caught a large sized halibut. The fish was of such proportions that it took several men to haul it on board. Upon opening the fish a portion of a woman's hand with the thumb and the first and second fingers was found. On the second finger was a plain gold ring on which were engraved the letters "G. W. G." The ring is in the captain's possession.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Kansas City Visited by a Destructive Cyclone.

Twenty Persons Poisoned by Eating Chicago Compressed Beef.

A Pennsylvania Thunder Storm Does Much Damage—The Clan-na-Gael to be Reorganized.

The Cronin Murder Case.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Further investigation of the Cronin murder has been postponed by the grand jury, as a result of the accumulation of ordinary jail cases which require immediate attention, in order that the prisoners may be brought to trial within the term prescribed by the statutes. The case will be taken up again next week. A number of minor witnesses were examined to-day, including Robert Bruce, the private detective, who says he was offered a large sum of money to "slug" Dr. Cronin. Edward Spellman, of Peoria, President of the whisky trust and District Officer of the Clan-na-Gael, testified concerning the disposition of funds and the fears entertained by Cronin that his life was in danger at the hands of Alexander Sullivan or his cohorts.

Pacific Coast Failures.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency reports 13 failures in the Pacific Coast states and territories for the week ending to-day, as compared with 11 for the previous week, and 18 for the corresponding week of 1888.

Army Officers' Expenses.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The treasury department has issued a circular defining the items that can come under the head of actual traveling expenses of army officers. The circular is based on the act of June 16, 1874, and is very strict. No unnecessary expenses will be allowed, and accounts must be sworn to. Hotel bills and receipts are expected to be presented with the accounts.

Poisoned by Eating Pressed Beef.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—A report comes from Findly, Ohio, that twenty persons have been poisoned by eating Chicago pressed beef.

The Punishment Fits the Crime.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 22.—Cassidy, who attempted to burn the Catholic Protectory for revenge, when it was filled with children, to-day was sentenced to sixteen years in the state prison.

Trade With Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—A movement has been started in the east for increasing the trade with Japan to more equal proportions. The Post this morning says, editorially, something should be done to put our foreign trade on a better basis. The United States buys from Japan $17,000,000 worth of produce, while Japan buys less than $3,000,000 worth in return. This is not a fair measure of reciprocity, and some sort of explanation would seem to be in order.

Condon in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Edward O. M. Condon, the famous Nationalist, arrived from New York to-night and had a prolonged conference with Luke Dillon. Afterwards they left the hotel in company and up to a late hour had not returned.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—Cleared.—Steamer Oregon, Portland; ship Harvester, Port Townsend. Sailed—Barkentine Skagit, Puget Sound.

A Murderer Lynched.

OMAHA, June 22.—Nicholas Foley, who murdered Mrs. Pomeroy Clark at Elgin, Neb., was this morning taken from the deputy sheriff, who had captured him, and was hanged to a bridge near the scene of his crime.

Thunder Storm.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 22.—Much damage was done by a terrific thunderstorm which passed over this city at 9 o'clock this evening. Several houses were struck by lightning and set on fire. Henry Somers, aged 8, while lying on a couch at home was struck by lightning and killed. George Somers, the boy's father, was seriously injured.

Another Defective Vessel.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The navy department is advised that owing to some defect in the machinery the trial of the Petrel was postponed from yesterday for about ten days.

Disinfectants for Johnstown.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Tichnor has directed the collector of customs at New York to admit free of duty a consignment of quibbels—a disinfectant donated by the Quibbel Brothers of Newark, England, for use in disinfecting the Johnstown matter. The subject was referred to Surveyor-General Hamilton, who stated that the consignment could be used, and the collector was authorized to have it consigned to Lieut. Patrick of the engineer corps at Johnstown.

To Reorganize the Clan-na-Gael.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Capt. O'Meagher Condon is here. The Clan-na-Gael is to be reorganized within the next two weeks, and representatives of all the camps in Chicago will meet for that purpose. Oaths are to be abolished, and the reorganization will be on a constitutional basis. O'Meagher Condon is to make a statement for publication, in which the attitude of the Clan-na-Gael towards the Cronin murder will be clearly stated, and an attempt made to remove the prevailing sentiment against it in consequence of the matter.

A Singular Offense.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Supt. Ackerman, of the postoffice station at the produce exchange, in this city, has been discharged upon charges of returning falsified returns of the business done at that station. There is no charge of embezzlement presented. He reported 50,000 pieces more than were handled in one month, the object being to increase the importance of the office.

A Bank Cashier's Sentence.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—Cashier Wright, who pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of $140,000 from the defunct Farmers and Mechanics Bank, has been sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.

A Kansas Cyclone.

KANSAS CITY, June 22.—Details were received this morning of a destructive cyclone in Gentry county. The village of Lone Star was almost totally destroyed Thursday last, three persons being killed and a number injured. The cyclone moved in two funnel-shaped clouds, travelling very swiftly and very low down, and in its progress destroyed everything. The cyclone passed off to the southeast, badly damaging all the growing crops, orchards and forests in its path.

Chess Players Stranded.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The tour of the chess players to this country it is reported resulted in financial disaster to them. Tabenhause borrowed $25, and went back to France in the steerage, and Gossip, of Australia, is still here, unable to raise funds to get home.

SEATTLE NOTES.

The Work of Improvement Going on—The Saloons Again Open—Another Electric Road.

A total contribution of $70,000 has been received by the Relief Committee.

Passes are no longer required for entrance into the burnt district. The police are still patrolling the district closely, but no longer prevent persons from entering.

The repairs to the Narrow Gauge trestle, over which coal is hauled, are being speedily made, and will be completed sufficiently to admit the passage of cars over the trestle by the latter part of next week.

The saloons were opened Friday for the first time since the fire, and the predictions of alarmists and prohibitionists were not verified. Perfect order prevailed, and only five arrests for drunkenness were made.

Sell's Bros. have announced that they will not only give the $275 license, but also pay to the city additionally $225 to do with what the authorities please, if they are allowed to exhibit.

Several of the workmen formerly employed in the Washington Iron Works and other foundries in the city, have associated themselves together for the purpose of doing a general foundry and machine shop business. A site for their works has been secured at West Seattle.

An application for a franchise for an electric road to Lake Washington will be made to the city council this evening. The road will start on Cherry street at Second, thence to Third, on Third to Marion, on Marion to Fourth, on Fourth to Seneca, on Seneca to Sixth, on Sixth to Madison, on Madison to Filbert, on Filbert to Phelps, on Phelps to Sprague, on Sprague due north to Union bay, Lake Washington.

The work of repairing the wharves is progressing favorably, considering the stringency of the lumber market.

Yesler's dock, at the foot of Yesler avenue, has been refitted sufficiently to admit of steamers landing and discharging and taking on freight, and a temporary warehouse has been erected thereon. This dock suffered severely by the conflagration, but within a couple of weeks sufficient repairs will have been made to accommodate the regular business. A pile driver is now at work on the wharf.

OPINION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Considerable Quiet Jubilation Over the Retirement of Elijah Smith.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—There is considerable local and press comment here on the result of the railroad meeting in Portland Monday.

To-day's Bulletin says: In the railroad offices around town which are engaged in a carrying trade in Oregon or the adjacent states and territories, the opinion is divided as to whether or not Villard has helped the Northern Pacific railroad by the course pursued by him at the meeting in Portland Monday last. It is claimed that by permitting the Union Pacific to lease the Navigation company's line and to complete its unfinished lines, he has given the Union Pacific a better foothold in Washington than it has ever held before, and has enabled it to compete more strongly not only for local traffic, but for through business, to which the Northern Pacific has heretofore always strongly objected. The effect of these concessions is awaited with interest, particularly as there has of late been considerable bad feeling between the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific. At present the former company has given notice that it intends to break away from the Transcontinental association, charging that the Union Pacific has been engaged in breaking its agreements. At the recent meeting in Portland Villard had squared his accounts in one way, and that is by ejecting Elijah Smith faom the presidency of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and it is claimed that every employe and minor official of that company is jubilant at the change. Smith was a very conservative man and incurred the dislike of the employes by reducing their number and also the salaries of those he retained after Villard went into his temporary retirement. It is said that when he assumed the presidency of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company he visited this city and visited every office, dock and other places where the company was paying salaries. After familiarizing himself with the labor that the various officials and their underlings were performing, he made several notes, and then revisited the same places at a later time in company with one of the local agents. On the second visit every office and dock presented a scene of bustle and activity, strangely at variance with his first experience, and consequently several official heads were severed, laborers and others discharged, and the work doubled up on those remaining, but this was not all. Elijah Smith went in for wholesale retrenchment, and he therefore reduced the salaries of those retained, as well as increasing their labors. Among the employes of the road in this city therefore congratulations are the order of the day over Smith's deposition, although openly they have nothing to say regarding the matter.

COMOX NEWS.

(Correspondent Nanaimo Courier.)

The annual meeting for the election of school trustees was held on Monday last with the following result:

South Comox School.—J. Sutherland, teacher. J. McPhee, Esq., was elected in place of W. Robb, Esq., retired. Owing to the increase in the number of scholars in attendance at this school, it was deemed necessary to enlarge the school house, and also to apply for an increase of salary for the teacher.

North Comox.—J. Mundell, teacher. S. Piercy, Esq., was elected in place of J. Berkley, Esq., the retiring trustee. Mr. Mundell having resigned his position as teacher, the question arose as to whether his successor should be male or female, and on being put to a vote resulted in favor of a female teacher. Many regrets were expressed at the resignation of the late teacher, who will carry away with him the good wishes both of pupils and trustees.

Courtney School—Miss G. Halliday, teacher. Matthew Piercy, Esq., was elected in place of Henry Grieves, Esq., retired. Miss Halliday tendered her resignation, which was accepted.

Mr. D. Pottinger, clerk for J. McPhee (Comox), while on his way to the Union mines with a load of groceries, was thrown from his wagon as he was crossing the railroad track. The vehicle passed completely over his legs, but fortunately, the ground being soft, no bones were broken. This deplorable accident was entirely owing to the wretched condition of the road.

CANNED SALMON.

The Outlook for Next Month Described as Encouraging.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Frank S. Johnson, of the Johnson-Locke Mercantile company, who has just returned from the east, said to-day: "The canned salmon market is beginning to look more encouraging and evidences of a forthcoming demand are easy to be seen. It looks to me as though the mouth of July would be one of the liveliest ones that the salmon business has seen for some time."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

Carlisle D. Graham's Proposed Perilous Trip

Over the Horseshoe Falls in a Barrel-Shaped Life Boat.

The Craft in Which Graham Intends to Go Over the Precipice is a Frail Vessel for Such a Feat.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 22.—About the last of this month Carlisle D. Graham, the hero of several trips through the whirlpool rapids, will go over the Horseshoe Falls, which runs over a 200-foot precipice, with what little protection his new barrel life boat can afford. The barrel boat is designed for a life boat, and its inventor says it is entirely different, except in name, from the craft in which he went through the Whirlpool and Devils Rapids. It is eleven feet long and forty inches in diameter, and looks a little like a torpedo with a turret amidships, and has side wheels and other appliances of a small flying machine for aquatic use. The craft is cylinder in shape, and has three compartments, each of which is watertight. The centre compartment is forty-three inches long and forty inches in diameter. Two persons could be squeezed into it on a pinch, but to work the side wheels and steering apparatus satisfactorily there is hardly room for one person. Each of the other two compartments will easily carry two persons. The craft is strongly built of well-seasoned oak and cedar staves, and is bound with twenty-four iron bands. In still water it would be as good as any ordinary boat, except for the lack of deck space. It can be propelled by sidewheels from the inside, and the machinery is so arranged that it is reversible. The boat is sufficiently strong to withstand the ordinary shocks of a rough voyage, but it is extremely doubtful if it can escape being dashed to pieces either on the rocks at the foot of the falls or elsewhere in the gorge.

CABLE NEWS.

Aggrieved Deputies.

PARIS, June 22.—Members of the Right in the Deputies have issued a manifesto declaring they are aggrieved at the action of the Republican majority in the Chamber, and advising electors to unite in the name of justice and liberty against Parliament and feudality.

The Turf Controversy.

LONDON, June 22.—It is now denied that the Lord Durham-Chetwynd turf controversy is compromised.

Seventy Miners Entombed.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 22.—Seventy miners are entombed in a pit at Newcastle, and their rescue is doubtful. This disaster was caused by the carelessness of a miner, who entered the shaft with an unprotected lamp, and the fire-damp exploded.

News From Apia.

AUCKLAND, June 22.—News from Apia is that the Nipsic and the Alert have sailed for Honolulu. The investigation is progressing with reference to the assistance given by the British Consul to Mataafa. Lieutenant Thurston is conducting the investigation.

MARTIN BURKE

Positively Identified as One of the Williams Brothers.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Martin Burke, the Winnipeg suspect, has been positively identified as one of the Williams brothers, who are credited with being Dr. Cronin's slayers. The person who thus identifies him is Expressman Hakan Martinson, who was employed by one of the Williamses to convey the furniture to the fatal cottage.

The news of Martinson's identification of Burke, and the circumstances under which Burke was seen by the expressman at Winnipeg was received to-night in a message to Chief of Police Hubbard from a Chicago officer, as follows:

WINNIPEG, June 20.—Martinson instantly and fully identified Burke, picking him out of fifty-two men drawn up in line in the jail yard, in the presence of the crown attorney and Burke's lawyer. Wire instructions.

Chief Hubbard replied that extradition papers for Burke were now en route and would be pushed forward with all the speed possible.

WINNIPEG, June 21.—Martin Burke was arraigned this morning before Judge Bain in the court of the Queen's Bench, on the information of Collins charging the murder of Cronin. At the request of the prisoner he was remanded till Wednesday to await witnesses.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 21.—Governor Fifer to-day signed the necessary papers to lay before Secretary Blaine for the extradition of Martin Burke, held at Winnipeg for complicity in the Cronin murder.

CATHOLIC OPINION.

The Cronin Murder a "Network Woven by the Deadly Spider of Spite."

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 20.—Father Cronin, editor of the Catholic Union and Times, says that the revelations that were made at the coroner's inquest in the Cronin murder case disclose an astonishing state of organized scoundrelism, calculated to appall the heart of the nation.

He says: "It discovers a network woven by the deadly spider of spite, holding in its meshes the guardians of peace, the protectors of life and liberty, and even the administration of the law. It reads like a romance of astounding crime. Whatever the result of the inquiry now going on is, one thing is certain, that the evidence thus far given, especially that of the fearless and dispassionate Luke Dillon, chief of the Philadelphia Clan-na-Gael, while it may not be sufficient to convict legally, will for ever doom in popular sentiment the men upon whom it fixes its withering condemnation."

HONOR TO LORD DUFFERIN.

The London Times, May 30, says:—Yesterday the Marquis of Dufferin was added to the list of those whom the city has delighted to honor. In the afternoon he was presented with the freedom of the city of London, and in the evening he was entertained by the Lord Mayor and corporation at a banquet in the Guildhall. The significance of the honor thus paid to the late viceroy of India rests upon something more than the historical sentiment attaching to the gift of the City freedom, and the distinguished services of the men upon whom it has been conferred in times past. This significance is enhanced in the case of Lord Dufferin by other considerations. He is one of the few civilians who have received the magic distinction; and, above all, the corporation in doing him honor, expresses the unanimous approbation of his countrymen. The roll of the guests at the banquet shows that Lord Dufferin's name, unlike that of some Indian Viceroys, is associated with no feelings of partisanship, and no extreme or bitterly contested views of policy. Politicians sharply divided in matters of home interest find in his broad-based policy a common plan of argument, and allow that while others may have shown greater daring, greater rashness or greater brilliancy, Lord Dufferin represents the most prudent, most unprejudiced, most far-seeing type of Imperial administrator. His adaptability to various kinds of Imperial service. Lord Rosebery hit off last night by describing him as the "maid-of-all-work of the Empire." It would have been singularly ungracious on the part of the nation if some portion of it able to speak and act in behalf of the rest had suffered Lord Dufferin to pass from his duties in India to his duties in Rome without some popular testimonial of admiration. In his unparalleled Lord Dufferin already possessed the official guerdon of his services. This honor was supplemented yesterday by one which is seldom conferred except in sympathy with the desire of the nation. It will be the opinion of everyone that his sixteen years of service as a diplomatist, as Governor-General of Canada, and as Viceroy of India fairly entitled Lord Dufferin to the ovation which he received. Although the Governorship of Canada had its own peculiar difficulties, India, as Lord Dufferin's most recent and most difficult province, was naturally the burden of his evening speech of thanks.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

CRICKET.

St. Paul's school boys defeated the James Bay juvenile cricket club on Beacon Hill Saturday afternoon by 15 runs.

On account of the unfavorable weather yesterday there was a very small attendance of cricketers at Beacon Hill. A scratch game was played by teams picked by Messrs. Sinclair and Clinton; Mr. Sinclair's eleven winning by 15 runs. Mr. H. S. Sharpe's fine batting for the winners was the feature of the game.

COLONIST VS. COLONIST.

The baseball match between nines from the composing room and job room of THE COLONIST took place at the Caledonian grounds, Beacon Hill, Saturday afternoon, and created considerable interest. At about 2:45 play was commenced. Precautions had previously been taken by friends of the nines to reserve space at the hospitals and to provide ambulances for the removal of the injured. Happily, however, the game was an agreeable disappointment all round as the small score testifies. In the absence of F. Wolfenden, Mr. W. Lorimer consented to fill the arduous position of umpire until his arrival. The job hands went to bat, and by dint of good play and good fortune ran up three runs before being sent to the field. The news men put four to their credit before retiring. Play was continued with varying success until the fifth innings when the score was even at 11. The job hands went out without scoring a run, and the news ran the score up to 13. Their opponents succeeded in placing a similar credit to themselves in the next innings. This was the last run they made and they went out in the ninth with the unlucky number of 13. The news hands in the last half of the eighth placed their score up to 18, and did not go to bat in the ninth. There were numerous errors made during the game, and also some excellent plays. W. H. Cullin and Campbell made a strong battery for the news room, and did some telling work, while McKay secured a couple of good catches. Macabe held down first base in fine style, while McMillan and Partridge took a couple of "flys" with the coolness of professionals. The former's friends made a boquet of choice weeds and presented it to him at the bat in the ninth innings amid the plaudits of the crowd. Little George Blackburn, the smallest and youngest of the lot, was an excellent short stop. F. Clyde and Vipond were the battery for the job hands, and played a good game, though there were too many wide balls for effective work.

Though suffering defeat the losing team are not discouraged and are determined to vanquish the "compos" on a future occasion. They say that they will correct "errors" in their "proof" of yesterday and in the second edition will furnish a "revise" with their score in solid "small pica" and their opponents in "nonpareil," and without a display line to relieve. If they don't do it, then they will call themselves a lot of "dupes," fit only to be "galley slaves." Following is yesterday's score:

NEWS DEPT.	R.	O.	JOB DEPT.	R.	O.
Mackie, cf	3	3	Partridge, 2b	3	2
Cullin, p	3	0	Ellis, A., 3b	3	2
Ellis, W., lf	1	2	Clyde, p	4	1
Campbell, c	3	2	Macabe, 1b	0	4
McDonald, 1b	2	3	Hale, cf	0	3
Murphy, 2b	1	2	Vipond, c	1	2
Thomas, 3b	0	5	Blackburn, ss	0	4
Evans, rf	2	3	Edwards, lf	1	4
McKay, 2b	3	3	McMillan, rf	1	4
Totals	18	24	Totals	13	27

Double play, Campbell and McDonald; two-base hit, McDonald; umpire, F. Wolfenden; scorer, W. Burnes.

AT PHILHARMONIC HALL.

Philharmonic Hall was fairly well filled with sports on Saturday evening in response to the announcement that Scotty Cox, the Australian featherweight, and Sam Murphy, yclept "the Crescent City Chicken," would spar ten rounds for points and $50 a side. McCann was chosen as referee, and the contest commenced at 9 o'clock, four-ounce gloves being used. The fighting from the start was very lively, of the give-and-take order, although Cox had unquestionably the best of his opponent in science, muscle and agility. Ten rounds were to be sparred, but at the end of the seventh, in which the Chicken was sent to grass by a knock-down blow, he failed to come up when time was called, and the match was accordingly given to Cox.

MORLEY HEARD FROM.

In answer to the challenge and untruthful statements of Frank Morley, signing himself as manager for James Faulkner, I wish to state that I am not in the habit of running out of any place from any person or persons, for it is my invariable practice, when I do not wish to make a match, to distinctly say so, and that ends it. Instead of my leaving Victoria, as stated by this man Morley, I was here from Friday until the following Wednesday, and during that time Faulkner's friends telegraphed for him to come to Victoria, but so far as I know they failed to receive an answer. This man Morley was here all the time and conversant with the proceedings, and although he claims to be manager for Faulkner, yet he never opened his mouth in regard to arranging a wrestling match between Faulkner and myself.

I am not open to make arrangements until after my match with Johnston on Saturday next, then I will be prepared to make a match with Faulkner for from $500 to $1000. And would also inform Morley that he will be able to find me in Nanaimo at any time during three weeks subsequent to my match with Johnston. D. S. McLEOD.

LE CARON, THE SPY.

Summarily Dismissed from the Grand Army of the Republic.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Le Caron, the British spy, who testified against Parnell before the Parnell Commission, was last night tried by his comrades of the Winfield S. Hancock Post No. 560, Grand Army of the Republic, and summarily dismissed from the G.A.R. The charges against him were that he was unworthy being a comrade of the other members. The trial was brought about by his testimony given in the Parnell case.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P.O. address.

Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
37 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.
sep7-w-ly

MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

Opening of the Regular Session and Banquet at the Delmonico.

The regular annual session of the Masonic Grand Lodge of British Columbia opened at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon in Masonic Hall, Grand Master Milne presiding. The afternoon session was spent in fraternal greetings and in the reception of reports from subordinate lodges. An evening session was also held, at which Grand Lodge officers for the ensuing year were elected. These elections will be ratified at to-morrow's meeting of the Grand Lodge. An adjournment was taken at 10 o'clock last evening to the Delmonico Hotel, where a sumptuous banquet was provided for the entertainment of the Grand Lodge officers by the members of the subordinate lodges.

The supper room held three long tables, running the entire length of the room. Covers were laid for two hundred and fifty guests, and there were very few empty chairs. The tables were loaded down with a lavish supply of the most tempting viands; while the light from the neatly decorated chandeliers was flashed back from rare old silver and sparkling cut glass. A profusion of flowers ever