Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1885.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY.

Much uneasiness is felt at Ottawa over Sir Leonard Tilley's health. He had sufficiently recovered from the operation performed in London to leave his bed only a week previous to his departure from England, and although he seemed to gain strength on the sea voyage home, the railway journey from Rimouski caused so considerable a relapse that he was compelled to remain over at Quebec for several hours, and accomplished the passage to Montreal by steamer. Since his arrival in Ottawa, Sir Leonard has been prostrated by a severe attack of dysentery and has been obliged to remain in bed. It was proposed that he should travel by easy stages to his home in St. Andrews, but his condition has forbidden his starting. Fears generally expressed that Canada's great financier is about to succumb to his ailments.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

Lord Salisbury made a magnificent speech at the lord mayor's banquet the other evening. He eulogized the policy of the late Lord Beaconsfield in dealing with the Afghan question. That policy was to establish a scientific frontier for India, and after that to open nothing more, but to accept nothing less. He hoped than when the next lord mayor's banquet was held the conservatives would be able to show peace with Russia and the prosperity of Egypt secured.

ON "STRANGERS."

We pointed out yesterday that the article in the Times of the evening before on school matters contained less than a gill of truth to several gallons of lies. We also expressed the opinion that the author of the muddy pool of untruth was not the editor who usually works the wind-pump of that dilapidated organ, but a new hand (perhaps an imported one) who had been selected to move the bellows. There is reason to believe that we were mistaken and that the real blowhard behind the organ is the "same old coon" who has done duty at the bellows since that notorious wind-instrument first began to toot its false notes in this town. A remarkable circumstance connected with the incoherent and disjointed squeaks against the school board and their appointee is himself a new comer. Having lately climbed over the fence into the British Columbia orchard and gorged himself on the choice fruit he wants to kick away the ladder and prevent any of his countrymen or women from following. Miss Armstrong is "a stranger"; therefore, in his opinion, she is unfit to teach in the public schools. The editor of the Times is "a stranger," yet he has not hesitated to tender his unsolicited advice to the government and people upon every conceivable topic, and to poke his nose into every hole-and-corner in search of objects that ought not to, and would not concern a large-minded man. Last night he returns to the charge against Miss Armstrong, who, being a woman, offers a shining mark for his malevolent darts. He withdraws only one of the many untruths he uttered the previous day; but that withdrawal is fatal to the whole thread of his argument. When it has been pulled away the entire fabric tumbles to pieces. The infatuated man, however, cannot see the plight in which he has been placed, and iterates and reiterates his inuendoes and abuse, concluding with a threat to say something or do something that will make the government and an "arrogant coterie" tremble. "Lay on, Mac—!" The trustees who voted for the principal of the girls' school "defy ye." Your guns are of a calibre too light to make even a respectable "pop." Moreover, they are loaded to the muzzle with a kind of mud which possesses the rare quality of leaving your hands sticky and foul and turning to pure white when it reaches those against whom it is hurled. Lastly, you are one of that dreadful class called "strangers," whose services have declared are unfit to hold any public position which a British Columbian covets. If "strangers" are to be tabooed, insulted and harrassed, simply because they are strangers, what shall be done with you, friend Times, for you are a stranger of strangers. Like Joseph's brethren, you came down to spy out the nakedness of this land; but with far less modesty than Joseph's kin, you are now trying to run the country after a degrading policy which is original with yourself. It may be true that the Times is not responsible for the utterances of its correspondents (we have never been able to ascertain that it is responsible for anything—not for uttering even the truth, which it only speaks by the merest accident, and who can be held responsible for an involuntary accident?) but it has no more right to misquote them than it has to misrepresent the lady principal of the girls' school or blackguard the trustees, who are determined to discharge the sacred trust reposed in them by the electors whether in that discharge they offend or please the meddlesome little "stranger" called the Times. The trustees are told that they have "dishonored" the positions they hold. They have displeased a "stranger" by selecting a "stranger" and they are no longer worthy to be called trustees! As we point out in another article, the trustees have only followed distinguished precedents of former trustee boards as well as governments. These precedents the Times did not know had an existence. How could it? They occured before the Times was born, and as it is too conceited to learn anything, and aspires to lead men and parties before it has emerged from its swaddling clothes, it will continue to grope in mental darkness till its dying day. The Times has acted in this controversy most disgracefully and unworthily. It has attributed political motives to trustees who repudiate in the most emphatic manner any attempt to mix politics in school matters. It has grossly insulted a lady who has come among us—as the Times man lately came—"a stranger;" it has published articles and letters that are calculated to demoralize the entire school system, and while charging others with the offence, has tried to drag the schools into the "filthy pool of politics." We say again that not a single accusation has appeared in the Times on this subject which is susceptible of proof. Nay, more; all its charges are absolute falsehoods, concocted by or in the interest of a little clique that formerly controlled and ran the schools in the interest of a political faction whose influence is now, happily, at an end. The record of the trustees on this appointment is clear and irreproachable. The only persons who are "dishonored" are the men who have joined in the crusade against a woman!

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Another unpleasant affair like that of Mr. Keiley has arisen between the government of the United States and that of the Austro-Hungarian empire with regard to the appointment of Mr. Charles Jonas as consul at Prague. Mr. Jonas, who is of Czech origin, was formerly senator for Wisconsin, and editor of a newspaper called Slavie, published at Racine, in Wisconsin, and circulated among Bohemian immigrants. When Mr. Francis, the American minister at the court, called at the foreign office to obtain the *exequatur* for Mr. Jonas, he was informed by Baron von Szögyenji that the Count Taaffe objected to the appointment of Mr. Jonas, because the latter was notorious for his hostility to the Austrian government. The Czech journals are writing very excitedly over this affair, arguing that the rejection of Mr. Jonas is an unworthy concession to the German party. A meeting of Czechs in New York has sent a telegram to Herr Rieger, the parliamentary chief of the Czech party, requesting him to use his influence on behalf of Mr. Jonas. While the Austrian government has objected to Mr. Jonas because his anti-German tendencies are too pronounced, it has forbidden the performances of a Prussian military band in Vienna, lest they should give rise to pro German demonstrations.

THE ACTION OF THE VICTORIA SCHOOL TRUSTEES JUSTIFIED BY PRECEDENT.

"The fly on the wheel" has been making a wonderful buzzing about the recent appointment of a principal for the girls' school in this city. The strongest epithets have been hurled at the heads of the trustees for daring to seek outside of Victoria for a lady to fill the post. The contention would appear to be that the trustees should have confined themselves to the then existing staff of teachers, and one of the organs of narrow exclusiveness insists that the person now filling the third place should have been promoted to the first place. What! over the head of the second? Such a step would hardly be consistent with the theory of promotion; nor would it be calculated to promote harmony or increased *esprit de corps* in the service. More especially would such a step have been open to objection when it is considered that number two has been continually engaged in teaching in Victoria school three or four times as long as number three, and has proved quite as successful as a teacher. And yet the trustees are blamed for not having unceriminiously pitchforked number three over the head of number two! We feel confident that the course pursued under the circumstances by the trustees will commend itself to the judgment of unprejudiced persons. They went beyond the precincts of the school for new blood and superior talent. But it is charged that they went beyond the province. That is not strictly accurate, for the lady had been several months and her family several years in the province. But, suppose it were strictly true, what of it? Shall not the province avail itself of the very best talent attainable? If the doors of our educational institutions are to be closed against all save "home grown" teachers, how shall the province keep pace with the rest of the world? The profession of teaching, like all else, is ever undergoing change and improvement and, if shut up to ourselves, how shall we keep up with new methods and ever-advancing improvements? But a glance back and around will show this narrow doctrine, unknown in any other province, to be new here. Why, the previous superintendent of education, acting under instructions, actually advertised for and engaged teachers in Ontario, the banner province, and the very order in council (so the writer is credibly informed) appointing Mr. Mackenzie superintendent of education, expressly made the appointment only temporary until such time as correspondence opened with the educational department of Ontario should result in securing the services of a competent person for the position. And, as for teachers, it has been no uncommon thing to import them direct, let alone engage recent arrivals. Last year New Westminster imported a principal for the boys' school from Nova Scotia direct. Previous to that she imported a principal from Ontario. Last year she obtained from Victoria school a principal for her girl's department. This year Nanaimo went to New Westminster for a lady principal. And was not the present principal of Victoria high school a new arrival? We could go on multiplying cases *ad nauseam* to show that no such absurd doctrine as is now being preached in certain quarters ever influenced the action of any board of school trustees, and it will be a sorry day for the educational interests of our province if such a doctrine should ever prevail. We are aware that it is urged against the appointment which has raised such a "tempest in a teapot" that the principalship has been conferred upon a lady holding a lower certificate than the one held by the teacher below her who aspired to the position. Technically this is correct; but we venture to assert that an examination will show the new principal to have really passed as high an examination as number three did some three years ago, when the standard was thirty per cent. lower. Now, keeping in view the fact of being a fresh arrival and, consequently, a stranger to our standards and methods of examination, it is not at all unreasonable to predict that the lady would take a first place at an examination a year hence more easily than she took a second at the last. Nor does the actual grade of the certificate constitute the only and infallible gauge of fitness for the position, as the trustees would undoubtedly have learned to their sorrow had they committed the blunder of selecting a certain holder of a first A, whose sole qualification consists in the possession of a first A.

Chinese Interpreter.

To the Editor:—"Justice," in your issue of yesterday, may as well have signed "Scrutator" for both coons seem to be up the same tree. We are glad he has informed the public of the particular object of the Restriction Act and that judges find it difficult to get the "truth out of Chinese;" but he should have added that such difficulty arises through the *professional interpreter*. And a white man who associates with Chinese teaches them, and "C." is in the same situation as the white man in the South who enter the social circle of the negroes; he is not trusted even by sensible negroes. He is neither a bird nor a beast. Cumyow is not a *professional* interpreter, but a young man who has come in contact with many of our business men for a number of years; has never been "found wanting," and they delight to honor him as an exception to the Chinese race. There is a great deal of nonsense in "Justice" respecting "a just enforcement of the law" and the effect a Chinese interpreter would have upon eastern politicians, all of which was volunteered for the benefit of weak-kneed demagogues who are ready to run at the shaking of a Chinese pigtail; but, we are glad to say there are a few who have a correct idea as to the Chinese evil, and have the courage to stand by them, now embrace such fallacies as that a Chinese teacher is the only ingredient necessary to make the act effective. The illustration by "Justice" as to criminals being employed to execute criminal laws is all out of joint, for the interpreter is only an instrument of communication and cannot execute the law at all. This particular species of "Justice" must be, at least, mentally blind. Fair Play No. 2.

A Family Compact.

To the Editor:—The remarks in the Times Thursday makes me think that the appointment of Miss Armstrong has broken a nice little ring or family compact that was trying to control the school revenue for their own benefit. The change did not come a minute too soon, in my opinion and that of other parents who watched the way the old board used to play their hands. Parent.

Married Teachers.

To the Editor:—At San Francisco no married woman is allowed to teach in the public schools.

If a like rule was adopted by the trustees here there would be less heard about "entire strangers," "favorites" and "political influence" in connection with the schools through the press.

A Recent Arrival.

Curiosities, Ancient or Modern, bought, sold or exchanged. Indian totem poles, figures, masks, bowls, tools, Indian dress, &c., in carved stone, wood, ivory, bone, &c. Mineral specimens, old coins, shells or Indian relics of any kind. Correspond with Nathan Joseph & Co., 641 Clay street, San Francisco, 6mdw*

The curative power of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is too well known to require the specious aid of any exaggerated or fictitious certificate. Witnesses of its marvelous cures are to-day living in every city and hamlet of the land. Write for names if you want home evidence. dw

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

Mosside, July 28.—During a heavy thunderstorm last Friday John Macaulay, a highly respected farmer, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, his clothing being stripped from his body and his shoes torn to shreds. His two hired men, working close by, were also struck and rendered unconscious for some time.

Montreal, July 28.—It is announced here that about a month hence the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will open its whole telegraphic system throughout the Dominion to the service of the public, and that cables will soon be laid in connection with Japan, China, and Australia from the Pacific coast. The press here is rejoicing at the near prospect of the telegraph monopoly being at an end. It is publicly stated that the Western Union Company used its utmost efforts through Jay Gould to get control of the Canadian Pacific lines, but their propositions were peremptorily refused. The Canadian Pacific is understood to have made connection in the United States, so as to be able to do business all over the American continent.

Ottawa, July 30.—Hon. John Costigan was to-night presented with a villa residence, a handsome three-story red brick structure of Queen Anne architecture, and surrounded by tastefully laid out grounds.

London, July 29.—Some malicious people have broken into the armory at the drill shed and carried off a large number of relics brought home by the volunteers.

Hamilton, July 29.—Eighty-five out of one hundred and three liquor dealers have raised the price of whisky to ten cents.

Berlin, Ont., July 29.—John Dozenrod, contractor, fell from the roof to the joists of the first floor of a building yesterday, receiving fatal injuries. He died this evening.

Montreal, July 29.—Sir Roderick Cameron, of New York, has been fined by the government fishery officers in Restiguoche for killing salmon on Sunday. One of the judges of the supreme court of Canada came near sharing the same punishment, but was not unlucky enough to have killed any fish.

Toronto, July 29.—J. C. Gibson, saloon-keeper, has been arrested for causing the death of John Warden, salesman. Dixon & Warden had a fight in a saloon on Monday night, when Warden was knocked down, and it is alleged Gibson kicked him several times. Warden died yesterday.

Winnipeg, July 30.—A telegram dated July 25th was received yesterday conveying the information that Wm. Multhrup, late proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hotel in this city, fell from the Stony creek bridge, a distance of 298 feet, on Saturday last, and was instantly killed. This bridge is the highest on the C. P. R., and the terrible fall killed the unfortunate man instantly, shattering his body in a fearful manner, and necessitating his immediate burial.

Montreal, July 28.—Considine, who inflicted the injuries of which Constable Malone died, has been arrested.

It is stated here that Thomas White, M. P., will be sworn in as a member of the government in place of Sir D. L. Macpherson.

Port Arthur, July 29.—A report reached town last night of the foundering of the steamer Isle Royale, which occurred Saturday night when about eighteen miles from Rock of Ages, on the Isle Royale. The passengers and crew, consisting of fifteen persons, took to the boats, and safely reached Susie Island at 7:30 Sunday morning. The cause is thought to be the bursting of the shaft pipe. The water is from six to seven hundred feet deep where the steamer went down.

Kingston, July 30.—A court-martial, the most important formed for some years, is enquiring into the defalcation of Paymaster Stewart. The shortage amounts to $3,000.

Winnipeg, Aug. 1.—D. McIntyre, of Winnipeg, has been appointed inspector of public schools at that place.

Capt. Doucet, A. D. C. to Gen. Middleton, now in the Winnipeg General Hospital, is worse, and little hope is entertained by the doctors of his recovery. His arm is terribly swollen, and mortification is likely to set in. He always refused to have the arm amputated, although the surgeons insisted that it should be when he lay at Saskatoon.

PETITION BY THE MILE.

London, July 30.—The Salvation Army marched to the Parliament building this morning and presented to the House of Commons a petition urging the immediate passage of the amended criminal act raising the age of consent in girls from 13 to 18 years. The petition contained 500,000 names, and is one mile and a half long. It was borne in a special carriage. The procession was very large, and halted on the Thames embankment, whence a deputation proceeded to the House of Commons to present the monster prayer. The procession was headed by a band followed by the Salvation Army officers on horseback. The petition was in a huge roll and was carried beneath a canopy erected in a vehicle drawn by four horses in the middle of the procession. The line of march was through the principal streets of London and the pageant attracted everywhere enormous crowds of people. In the House of Commons the case of the petition was entrusted to James Suff, Radical member for Hackney, long distinguished as an educational philantropist and champion of educational privileges for women. Mr. Suff at once introduced it to the commons. He said the petition asked parliament to raise the age of consent of girls from thirteen to eighteen was signed by 500,000 persons and there was such a peculiar feeling upon the subject that it had taken but seventeen days to obtain this enormous number of signatures. The vast roll was then moved up to the clerk's desk. He read the petition to the house, holding that part of the document in his hands, the bulk lying upon the floor and occupying most of the space in front of the speaker's table.

Sir Charles Dilke's difficulty.

More is known by the American public, perhaps, about the Dilke scandal than by the public here, as not a word of it has yet been published here. The topic, however, is on everybody's lips. It is now said that an order for legal proceedings has been already filed. The story is that Mrs. Crawford, the wife of the officer of the local government board, on going to his house, discovered another woman waiting for him. Infuriated, she told her husband all about her own criminality. He threatened to shoot Dilke, and is determined to proceed immediately for a divorce. The possible disappearance of Dilke from the political horizon, explains Lord Harington's energetic Whig action.

Messrs. Bell & Madigan, contractors on the Mountain district of the Canadian Pacific railway, dissolved partnership in Victoria on the 4th of August, Mr. Madigan having bought out the interest of H. P. Bell. [Winnipeg papers please copy.] ag6 1w

We understand that our well-known citizen, Mr. Robert H. Dyer, has purchased the right for Victoria and is the only person in this province authorized to use the celebrated Black Diamond paint. He proposes to manufacture it in our city and do all the work possible. *

"FLIM-FLAMMING."

STOREKEEPERS CAUGHT BY A COMMON SWINDLING TRICK.

Scheme Which Sadly Bewilders the Shopman Who Is His Own Cashier—How Variations of the Game Are Worked.

[New York Herald.]

One of the many petty annoyances that storekeepers are subject to is the process of "flim-flamming." The word is not to be found in the dictionary, nor, for that matter, are some of the vigorous expressions made use of the victimized shopkeeper when he has been "flim-flammed." The trick is best explained by relating an instance in point that came under a reporter's observation. The reporter had purchased a weed in a cigar store, and while testing its drawing capacity there entered the store an Irish woman—apparently a respectable, honest, everyday working woman. She asked for two bags of smoking tacco. They were wrapped up for her by the urbane storekeeper. She tendered a $2 bill and received in change, $1.84. Then began the "flim-flamming" device.

"My husband, sor, says these bags is two for 15 cints," she observed, "and you are charging me 16 cints, sor."

The proprietor assured her that the tobacco could not be sold at the price she stated.

"Then give me back my money. I won't take them," she replied.

The man did as she requested, she meanwhile retaining the $1.84 in change. Then came point No. 2 in the interesting swindle. In came a man with much bustle and asked for a penny box of matches, and tendered a quarter therefor. While the storekeeper was making change for the man, who was the confederate of the woman, and whose entry is always opportunely timed so as to divert the victim's attention while the first operator is making the final steps to get out with the goods, the change, and the original purchase money tendered, the woman kept harping on the dearness of the tobacco. The man having gone, the woman pointed to some other brands of tobacco on the shelves, and there ensued a conversation about prices of tobacco in general. The upshot was that the woman took up the original packages of tobacco and loftily remarked that after all "a cint was neither here nor there with her." Under cover of another customer who came in and who may or may not have been a confederate also the woman went out with two bags of tobacco, $1.84 in change and her own $2 bill. That is how the confiding shopkeeper is "flim-flammed."

The storekeeper, when told by the reporter that he was minus the $2 bill, just waited long enough to verify the fact, and then tore madly around the counter, dashed out of the door, glared wildly up and down the street, and, catching sight of the "flim-flammeuse" waddling hastily across the street, he gave chase, swooped down upon her, and made her return to the store, where, upon a threat of immediate arrest, she returned the change and the tobacco. It occurred to the reporter while the storekeeper was prancing down the street how easy it might have been for a third confederate to have been lurking around, waiting for just such a contingency as the proprietor's temporary vacation of the shop and profiting thereby "pull to the damper."

There are some variations to this "game," as, for instance, the "flim-flammer" might have asked for a dollar bill after the purchase, carelessly remarking that he or she didn't care "to be carting around so much small change." Having secured the $1 bill, the operator would hand back 84 cents. Of course the man behind the counter would say that the change was short of a dollar. The swindler would then loftily wish to know if the storekeeper was not aware that th price of the tobacco made up the sum lacking the round dollar. The victim now becomes nonplussed, and that is just the condition the schemer desires him to be in.

"No! no!" asseverates the storekeeper, who is now getting angry, with a faint glimmer dawning upon him that all is not right. More bickering follows, until the "flim-flammer" gets his subject properly worked up, and then comes the coup de grace. The rogue snatches up the bone of contention—the 84 cents remaining untouched upon the counter—and pulling out $1 throws it and the 84 cents and the tobacco down with a vicious slam, and vociferously demands his $2 bill, and intimates that he wants to get as far away as he can and as soon as he can from such a lunkhead of a storekeeper. The storekeeper, who is now at a white heat, generally gets caught at this juncture. He fires the $2 bill at his troublesome customer, a parting growl is exchanged, and the "flim-flammer" bolts out with his original $2 bill and the $1 bill the changing of which had caused all the final row. The game is worked in this way with from a 50 cent piece to a $10 bill.

The Great Seal of England.

[Foreign Letter.]

The great seal of England consists of two silver disks, closely fitting one to the other, in appearance not much unlike two bright tin saucepan lids without handles; and these disks, on being separated, would reveal on the inner surface of one a deeply-cut device of the queen enthroned, with representations of the cardinal virtues around her, and on the other her majesty sitting on a highly-caparisoned horse, attended by a page. These two silver disks are, in fact, the matrix by means of which is formed that enormous wax seal commonly known as the great seal of England, and which is affixed to acts of the sovereign which it is the royal pleasure publicly to make known.

Pegs Still Needed.

[Chicago Journal.]

That pegged shoes and boots are still quite extensively used might be inferred from the fact that a peg manufacturing company at Bartlett, N. H., is turning out the little wooden articles at the rate of 1,800 bushels a day, and has orders on hand that will require several months to fill.

Grotesque and Hideous.

[Indianapolis Journal.]

The American anthracite stove has become the perfection of all that is convenient, economical and comfortable, but at the same time a grotesque and even hideous object to contemplate.

A Tailor's Billheads.

[New York Journal.]

A Boston tailor stamps his billheads with a picture of the forget-me-not. He should substitute the golden rod, the significance of which is "Down with the dust."

Duluth is third in the list of grain-receiving points, beating Milwaukee, Toledo and St. Louis.

A Thrilling Passage.

[St. Paul Times.]

A modern novel has the following passage: "With one hand he held the beautiful golden head above the chilling wave, and with the other called loudly for assistance."

The Greatest Service.

To Jefferson belongs the saying: "The greatest service which can be rendered to any country is to add a useful plant to its culture," a saying that should be constantly borne in mind by our agricultural department.

The Bicycle Business.

[Philadelphia Call.]

There are in England over 800,000 cyclists, and the capital invested in manufacture of bicycles and tricycles is $15,000,000, employing 8,000 persons.

The Prosaic Side.

[L. K. Lippincott in The Current.]

We need not write poems on snow, for snow is itself a poem. Yet has snow, so lustrous and typical, a side most prosaic and disciplinary. What says pinched poverty about snow? What is the feeling of the shoeless child? What the sensations of those who huddle together in houses where the roof is frail and the grate is bare? Are you, eager readers, mere contemplatists, gazing dreamily on the infinite whiteness, and thinking of a land unpotted and unsullied, yea, the very heaven of pureness? Better turn the water of contemplation into the wine of charity, and the dream of heaven into the service of earth. No cold snow should choke up the outlets of the human heart. As the snow comes to warm the earth, so all the appeals of winter should warm the human heart into fuller sympathy with human ill and need. Ask 100 children to breakfast this Christmas; or 100 cripples to dinner; or 100 blind people to an evening's hospitality. You can have a merry Christmas if you like.

THE ITALIAN NOT LAZY.

"Our Children, Dey Will Learn to Be Queek, Like Dese Northland Peoples."

[Jane Dale in Chicago News.]

Turning we follow the little girl and her brother. As we enter the rooms in the basement which is their home we see a short man, in whose ears gleam circles of gold, sitting in a chair idly mending a guitar. This is the father, the miller, whose "legs have grown seek with stiffness," waiting for the work he knows not how to get. The walls are hung with cheap, highly colored pictures of the madonna and various saints which are the pride and delight of the poor Italians. The mother is short and stout, too.

"Ah! I navair can get de work in de mills," speaks the father, half-smiling, half sighing, as with an indescribable shrug he lays aside the guitar. "De Americanos dey go queek, queek. I cannot go so queek. I better haf stay in my own countree. But de boys," and he rests a hand on the little fellow who was out with his sister and one still smaller; "de boys—oh! dey sall learn to go queek, queek like Americanos. It will den be better for dem. Would I work?" He stretches out his hands and the carelessness vanishes for an instant. Almost his dumpy frame seems to grow taller. "Madame, I should be happee, but navair can I find it. Ah! I know not dese new-countree ways, and so I can do nothing but seet—seet in de house. Americanos dey say 'de lasy Italianos.' De Italianos are not queek like dese people, but dey are not lasy if dey comes here, for dey comes to make demselves better. If lasy dey wants to be dere is chance enough in my own beautiful countree where de sun shine and is warm. No, no; dey comes not here where de sun not shine and de skies keep dark and de cold is so great to be lasy. But when dey is come all is too queek fer dem—too queek. Everything too queek fer de grown man and women, but the peanut and de fruit stands, and de organ to go round and carry. Dey say: 'Ah, de Italianos so lasy dey do nodding else but dese things.' But tink you is dese things easy for to do? All day, till late at night, to stand at de corners wid de stand, and early to go by de day down to de market to buy cheap? Is it easy to walk all de day wid a organ on de back? Ah! no, it is not lasy—it is de Americanos too queek for we. Our children, dey will learn to be so queek as dese northland peoples so it will be well wid dem."

It is the one story of these despised foreigners, these whom Americans are wont to condemn as worthless, unwilling to labor, only told in different words. "We may not be bettered by coming to America, but our children will," say these people.

Meantime the child and her mother have been whispering together in a corner. The child comes forward holding her mother's hand. Now that the shawl has been removed from her head and the coal grime from her face, we see that she is very beautiful.

"My mother say," she begins, with a glance upward into her parents face, "dat she can wash very goot. See dere," and she points to some snow-white garments hung on a line at the rear of the room. "She would like, oh! so much," and her voice takes on the caressing tone of entreaty she had used with the keeper when she begged him to let her pass the gate, "so much, madame, if together she and I might have work to wash, to scrub, or make dishes clean." The girl pauses and her brown eyes shine while the mother nods her head affirmatively.

"We would go together every morning and work hard, vary, if we might. I like not to pick de coal—but we must eat and be warm. Ah! so kind madame," she concludes, artfully, "find us de work dat we may go out to do togedder."

It is but a humble boon the child asks for herself and her mother—"to go out together to wash, to scrub, or to make the dishes clean," and to learn to "be queek."

The Emptiness of Existence.

[Drake's Travelers' Magazine.]

Dumley (with an appetite for breakfast)—Oh, Jane, you may bring me a bit of the steak; not too well done, please.

Jane—Shure, an' there's no steak, sor.

Dumley—What? I certainly smell steak.

Jane—It's from the boardin'-house nixt door, sor.

Landlady—Jane, you had better shut the window now. The room is getting a little chilly.

A Great Advantage.

[New York Times.]

Young Wife (just home from the cooking school)—I feel so encouraged. Miss Parlo complimented me on my progress to-day. But poor Miss Smith! I am real sorry for her. She tries hard, but she doesn't seem to get on at all.

Young Husband—You must remember, my dear, that Miss Smith has no one to practice on.

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We call the attention of Consumers to the superior chewing qualities of this most excellent Tobacco. Samples will be sent free by applying to L. & E. WERTHEIMER, 300 AND 306 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sole Agents for Pacific Coast.
The goods are for sale by all the principal jobbers in British Columbia. jy4dw

CHEMAINUS SAW MILL,
CHEMAINUS, B. C.
CROFT & ANGUS
ARE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY LUMBER of every description. Orders by mail promptly filled. Consulting Engineers. Sole Agents for Garrett & Son's Engines and Agricultural Machinery, and A. Ransome & Co.'s Wood Working Machinery. feb1dw

FOR SALE.
A GREAT BARGAIN
THE LEASE, GOODWILL, FIXTURES AND Stock-in-Trade of C. Morton, Stationer, Bookseller, &c., Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
THE STOCK IS QUITE NEW, COMPLETE AND WELL ASSORTED.
The location is one of the very best in the City. The premises are in first-rate order, having been refitted last year. Counters, Shelving and Show Cases all New.
Apply on the premises to
C. MORTON.
Victoria, July 17th, 1885. jy18dwlm

FOR SALE
AT CUSHION LAKE, SALT SPRING ISLAND, 150 acres, deed out.
Apply to A. MAYNARD, Victoria.
jy26 1mw

FOR SALE.
One of the Best Farms on the Island.
Apply on the premises.
jy8wlm JAS. HABART, Chemainus.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE
VALUE $2,000, IN TORONTO, ONTARIO, ONE block from the Railway Station. Good trade for Doctor and Druggist combined. Enquire of D. R. HEARN, 980 Queen street west, Toronto, or W. HEARN, St. Augustin, Florida, U. S. jy25eow5w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
—THE—
WEEKLY COLONIST
FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE IS
PERMANENTLY ENLARGED
—TO—
EIGHT PAGES
—OR—
64 COLUMNS
—OF—
READING MATTER
THE
SUBSCRIPTION RATE
HAS BEEN
REDUCED
—TO—
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents Per Year,
One Dollar and a Half per Six Months
Seventy-Five Cents per Three Months,
POSTAGE FREE!
To any part of the Dominion, the United States or the United Kingdom.
REMITTANCES by Postal Order Postage Stamps, Draft, or Cash.

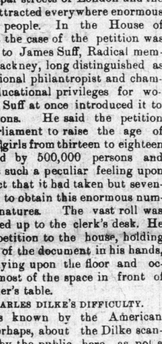
ALEX. CAMPBELL. R. E. LEMON.
CAMPBELL & LEMON,
IMPORTING DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INSURANCE AGENTS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
EAGLE PASS, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
REFERENCE:
ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.
ALL CLAIMS AGAINST C. MORTON, Bookseller, Stationer, &c., Government street, Victoria, B. C., must be forwarded at once to the address, and all debts due him must be paid on the premises forthwith by order of the assignees.
J. McN. SMITH,
A. J. LANGLEY,
Victoria, July 17th, 1885. jy18dwlm

ESTATE OF
TAI CHONG YEUN & CO.
THE ASSIGNEES REQUEST THAT ALL CLAIMS against the above estate be sent in to them without delay.
R. P. RITHET,
J. K. ANDERSON, } Assignees.
Victoria, Aug. 7th, 1885. aug1wdltw

IMPERIAL
FEDERATION LEAGUE
LIVERPOOL BRANCH.
THE OFFICES OF THIS BRANCH OF THE Imperial Federation League are now open at CHICAGO BUILDINGS, STANLEY ST., LIVERPOOL. All Colonists passing through Liverpool are cordially invited to make use of the rooms of the branch for correspondence and other purposes.
The publications of the League may be seen there, and all Colonial papers received are filed for reference.
The Committee will be glad of communications upon all matters of Colonial interest. Information will be gladly offered by the Hon. Secretary respecting Colonial Exhibitions of 1886, the objects of the National Association for promoting State Directed Emigration and Colonization; the Movement for Improvement of Lond. Defence, and upon other matters of Colonial interest. jy15dwtf

1858. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. 1885.
STORAGE & FORWARDING
—AT—
SPENCES BRIDGE.
HAVING RETURNED TO SPENCES BRIDGE, I am now prepared to
RECEIVE, STORE AND FORWARD GOODS
To Cariboo and all points on the road and Nicola. Goods entrusted to my care will be forwarded with dispatch. Parties shipping goods through me will please mark—"Care W. B. G., Spences Bridge."
W. B. GLADWIN.
Spences Bridge, 20th April, 1886. ap22dw2m

MOORE'S REMEDY
—FOR—
POISON OAK.
MOORE'S REMEDY CURES AND PREVENTS Poison Oak cures Piles, Burns, Cuts; Removes Sun Burn and Freckles; Cures the Bite of Bugs, Croup, etc. An invaluable Family Salve. Sold by all Druggists.
25 CENTS A BOX. TRY IT
ap11w3m



The Inland Revenue Department having recently adopted regulations permitting distillers to bottle "in bond," under the supervision of an officer, the product of their own distilleries, we are now enabled to offer the public our
FINE OLD
WHISKIES
bottled in accordance with these regulations, and each bottle bearing Excise Officer's certificate as to age of contents. This gives the consumer a perfect and indisputable guarantee as to age, which cannot be obtained in any other way. We are now bottling our celebrated
CLUB WHISKEY
OF 1879
And our Old Rye Whiskey of 1879, 1880, and 1883, which can be had of all dealers. See that every bottle has our name on capsule and cork, and has Excise Certificate over capsule.
HIRAM WALKER & SONS
DISTILLERS, WALKERVILLE, ONT.
AGENTS—TURNER, BEETON & CO., VICTORIA, B. C. eod dw

CAUTION.
EACH PLUG OF THE
MYRTLE NAVY
IS MARKED
T. & B.
IN BRONZE LETTERS.
NONE OTHER IS GENUINE
ja6eod dw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Constipation
Causes, directly or indirectly, fully one-half the sufferings which afflict mankind. It is usually induced by inactivity of the liver, and may be cured by the use of Ayer's Pills. C. A. Schomerus, Great Bend, Kansas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for Costiveness, with the most beneficial results." J. Windholm, Newark, N. J., writes: "Ayer's Pills cured me of chronic Constipation." Martin Koch, Huntington, Ind., writes: "Last year I suffered much from Billousness
And Headache
After using one box of Ayer's Pills I was quite well." C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, Mo., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills, and think they are the best in the world. They have cured me of Sick Headache and Neuralgia." W. L. Page, Richmond, Va., writes: "I have been a severe sufferer from Headache. Ayer's Pills afford me speedy relief." A. J. Forster, Dauphin st., Mobile, Ala., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with Constipation and Headaches. After trying a number of so-called Liver Invigorators, without benefit, I was at last
Cured by Using
Ayer's Pills." Rev. Francis B. Harlowe, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "For years I was subject to Constipation, from which I suffered increasing inconvenience, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds. Some months ago, I began taking Ayer's Pills. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health." Hermann Bringhoff, jewelry engraver, Newark, N. J., writes: "Costiveness, induced by my sedentary habits of life, at one time became chronic and exceedingly troublesome. Ayer's Pills afforded me speedy relief, and their occasional use has since kept me all right." Ed. O. Easterly, Rockford, Ill., writes that he has been cured of chronic Constipation by the use of
Ayer's Pills.
Sold by all Druggists.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Hoosick Falls, N. Y., 1st May, 1885.
We hereby certify that we have appointed Messrs. Marvin & Tilton, Victoria, Sole Agents for the sale of our manufactures in British Columbia.
(Signed), WALTER A. WOOD,
MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE CO
WOOD'S IRON FRAME
TWINE BINDING HARVESTER
With Bundle Carrier Attachment.

Over 600,000 Sold in the United States. 48,315 Sold last year. The Simplest, Strongest, most Durable and Economical Machine made. On an ordinary size Farm its Saving in Twine alone will pay Interest on Cost of Machine.
MARVIN & TILTON,
WHARF ST., VICTORIA.
Hardware, Metals and Agricultural Implements
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES. je10wed&fri-dw-2m

FOOT MEASURE. B. C.
BOOT AND SHOE STORE
has received, direct from Europe, a choice Lot of Fine Leathers, comprising
FRENCH CALF, PORPOISE HIDE,
ENGLISH GRAINHIDE, ALLICATOR,
FRENCH KID, LEVANT & SEAL SKINS
and is prepared to fill orders for all classes of
BOOTS & SHOES

Follow Diagram. WHITE LABOR ONLY IS EMPLOYED.
TO INSURE A FIT.
Also an Immense Quantity of Good Quality
EASTERN MANUFACTURED
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Embracing HOWARD'S FINE GOSSAMERS, PACKARD & CO'S, COX, YOUNG & GARDINER'S, J. & T. COUSINS, SALTER, LEWIN & CO'S, J. & T. BELL'S, LENOIR & FRERES, and many others.
A choice selection of Leggings, Gaiters, Genuine Patent Leather Pumps, Lawn Tennis Shoes, Running Shoes, Bycicle Shoes,