The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1889.

AN UNREASONING ORGAN.

The organ of the Opposition is an adept at calling names but it is a mere novice at giving reasons. It condemns with the utmost readiness, but when it is asked why it condemns it is either silent or makes a reply that is utterly irrelevant. We asked it a few days ago to tell the public why the Liberal-Conservative party should be condemned, and why the Robson Government should not be supported by the electors of the province. It notices our question but it does not even attempt to answer it rationally. The Times and those who inspire it have been for years denouncing the different Liberal-Conservative Governments, and it has freely abused every prominent man of that party, but when it is asked to state specifically what it has to say against either the party or the Government it refers us to Mr. Beaven's recent speeches.

Well, we trust that Mr. Beaven's recent speeches will not be read by his biographer, for utterances more unworthy of a leading public man, and a man who has the reputation of possessing some ability, it would be exceedingly difficult to find. If we did not know that they were the productions of the leader of the Opposition of this province we would conclude that they were delivered by some small politician who has a penchant for magnifying trifles, and who is too narrow-minded to grasp the whole of any subject or to take a broad view of any question. We take upon ourselves to say that no man possessing the least intelligence, who was not prepossessed against the Government for other reasons, would dream of condemning it on account of the offences which Mr. Beaven laid to its charge. If Mr. Beaven's late speeches contain the worst that can be said against the party in power and against the administration of the day, they may feel quite confident of being maintained in power by an increased majority when an appeal to the people is made.

It is something new for the organ of an Opposition to refer those who want to know why it is it condemns the Government and hurls all sorts of approbrious epithets at the gentlemen who compose it, to the election speeches of a politician or to its old files. It is precisely because those speeches and those files are so unsatisfactory to the honest and impartial enquirer that the demand for reasons was made. The speeches and articles are very much alike in their leading features; they contain plenty of denunciation of opponents, any amount of misrepresentation, personalities more than enough, and a wearisome elaboration of small and unimportant points; but of reasons for condemning the Government, which even an intelligent partisan would pronounce sound there are in the speeches and in the files really none. It is quite evident that both the leader of the Opposition and his organ have depended more upon appeals to prejudice and party antipathies than to the reason and the intelligence of their hearers and readers. Their methods have not been effective in the past, and there is no reason to believe that they will be more successful in the future. The great majority of the people do not like to be treated as if they had no judgment. They refuse to think ill of either a man or a government because some one interested in misrepresenting them declares that they are unworthy of confidence and esteem. They want to know what they have done to deserve so bad a character, and if those who speak ill of them cannot support their statements by facts they look upon them as slanderers and defamers. And the conclusion they come to is a just one. The organ of the Opposition and its leader must be prepared to substantiate the statements they make against the Government and the men who compose it by an appeal to facts. They have tried the policy of detraction and disparagement long enough. It has failed and it will fail.

THE ORGAN ALARMED.

The organ of the Opposition is evidently afraid that the organization of a Liberal-Conservative Party in the province will weaken the faction whose interests it is its business to advance. It believes that in politics names go for a very great deal. It therefore rings the changes upon the words "Tory," "Conservative" and "Liberal." It seems to have a suspicion that in this province the old party names have not as much significance as they have in the East, and that men look to the acts of a government or of a party rather than to the name by which it is called. It appears to fear that if men judge the Government by its acts and the Opposition by its character they will not be inclined to support the Opposition candidates at the general election. It therefore tries hard to divert their attention from the acts and the policy of the party in power by shouting "Tory" and "Liberal."

Its attempt to excite prejudice and party spirit will, we think, be in vain. British Columbians in general care very little about the old party cries. They want to see their province advance, and when they find a government doing all that a government can to further its interests they feel like giving it their support no matter by what name it is called. They look rather to a government's policy than to its party designation. When they see the Provincial Government working earnestly to promote the prosperity of the province and when they observe that its efforts and the efforts of its immediate predecessors have been most successful, they, like prudent men, do not bother their heads about the name that is given it by either its friends or its opponents. It is honestly and energetically British Columbian and that is enough for them.

The questions that divide parties in the different provinces of the east do not exist on the Pacific Coast, consequently party names do not mean the same thing here that they do there. The effort, therefore, of the Times to raise old party cries cannot be very successful.

With regard to Dominion politics it is hard to see how any man who has the peace and welfare of the Dominion at heart can bring himself to oppose the course which Sir John A. Macdonald's Government is now pursuing. It has risked its existence in the effort to preserve a good understanding between men of different races and creeds. It has resisted pressure of the severest kind rather than do that which would kindle the flames of religious discord in every province of the Dominion. We, for our part, cannot understand how, at the present time, any liberal-minded man, no matter what his political creed may have been hitherto, can withhold his admiration from the veteran premier and refrain from resolving to give him his enthusiastic support as long as he continues in the course he has entered upon.

The name of "Tory" did not prevent Liberals like Hartington and Goschen and Radicals like Bright and Chamberlain from giving their support to Lord Salisbury when, as they considered, the unity of the Empire was in danger; neither should the title "Liberal-Conservative" hinder men who are honestly and truly liberal, whatever party banner they may have fought under heretofore, standing by Sir John Macdonald in the present crisis. If they approve of his act, it is their duty to strengthen his hands. The present is the most inopportune time that can be imagined to raise the cry of faction.

Our contemporary's remarks about the title "Liberal-Conservative" have a decidedly chestnutty flavor. The title is not a new one. The party in power in the Dominion has been known by that name for many years, and any organization formed to support it would necessarily adopt that designation. In noticing it as if it were something new the Times would lead the public to believe that it had been asleep for a score of years or more. The adoption of the title "Liberal-Conservative," so far from indicating that there is a "schism" in the party in this province, shows that it is in complete accord with the party in power in all parts of the Dominion.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

The large number of citizens of all classes and occupations who attended the meeting in the City Hall, Saturday night proves that the inhabitants of Victoria take a deep interest in the Behring's Sea question, and are indignant at the outrages that have been committed on British subjects in its waters. The meeting was quiet and orderly, and the expression of feeling was earnest but not boisterous. The speeches were exceedingly temperate. Considering the provocation that has been given and the losses which worthy and enterprising citizens have been made most unjustly to suffer, it is surprising that so exciting a subject and one on which all feel so deeply, was so temperately discussed. The speakers showed that the Dominion Government had done all it could do in the matter. It had no right to send armed ships on the high seas, nor can it exercise jurisdiction beyond the territorial waters of Canada. Its power in the premises is confined to statement and remonstrance. It was shown that the Imperial Government was kept advised of all that was done by United States cruisers in Behring's Sea, and that it was urged to come to a speedy understanding with the United States with regard to the extent of jurisdiction over its waters. It was clearly proved at the meeting that there is no ground for accusing the Dominion Government of want of zeal in this matter, or of being indifferent to the interests of British Columbia sealers. It was admitted that the difficulties in Behring's Sea were beyond the purview of the Provincial Government; yet it was shown that its members could not see the rights of British Columbians outraged and their property unjustly confiscated without making earnest and frequent representations of their grievance.

The impression seemed to be that the Imperial Government has been apathetic with regard to these Behring's Sea outrages, and that it has not extended to British subjects pursuing their lawful avocation under the British flag that protection which they had a right to expect. But indignant as they are, the citizens of Victoria showed great unwillingness to blame the Government of the Mother Country. They evidently hope that when all was known with regard to the matter it would appear that Great Britain's Government has not been indifferent to the rights of the Queen's subjects or careless of the honor of the British flag. The resolutions that were carried without a dissenting voice express with force and clearness the views held by the citizens of Victoria with regard to the Behring's Sea outrages, and the hopes and desires they entertain respecting the action to be taken by the British Government to protect them in the exercise of their lawful rights.

A WAR ENDED.

The cruel war in Hayti is over. The "rebels" have won the day. Legitime, the President, has been compelled to leave Port-au-Prince and Hippolyte with his troops entered the city. Legitime took refuge in a French gunboat. He was in a sense a protege of France, but the French failed him in his time of need, and he was left to his own resources. The war appears to have been carried on in a barbarous fashion. Unoffending non-combatants and unarmed persons were killed in cold blood. It does not appear that one side was any better in these respects than the other. The trade of the country has suffered during the disturbances. Under Salomon's peaceful administration the trade of Hayti had increased wonderfully, but as soon as the country became disturbed trade began to languish until at last it had nearly disappeared. It is expected that it will revive under Hippolyte. He is a favorite of the Americans, and it is hoped and expected that he will conduct his Government in a civilized way. While he was in arms against Legitime he declared that all he wanted was a fair election. Whether he will pay so much deference to the popular will now that he is victorious, is very questionable. However, if he will give the country peace and stem the tide of barbarism that appeared to be setting in strongly, he will do his country good service, no matter how he maintains himself in power. What Hayti wants more than anything is a strong government—a government that will protect the peaceful, industrious, law-abiding citizen and keep the lawless, turbulent spirits in check. This is what it is hoped Hippolyte will do. Provided he succeeds, it will matter very little whether his methods are what is called constitutional or not.

PROJECTED LAW REFORMS.

The agitation consequent upon the conviction of Mrs. Maybrick for the murder of her husband has been strong and general in all parts of the United Kingdom. The impression prevailed that she had been convicted on insufficient evidence, and that her confession of unfaithfulness to her marriage vows had prejudiced both judge and jury against her, and this impression gave rise to the movement to procure the commutation of her sentence. It is a mistake to suppose that Mrs. Maybrick's champions were only the ignorant and the unthinking. Among those who disapproved of her conviction and who took an active part in getting up petitions to the Home Secretary in her favor, were men and women of the highest intelligence. Persons of high scientific attainments considered that the evidence against her was not strong enough to warrant the jury in finding the woman guilty of having poisoned her husband.

Some of those who took part in the discussion contended that the criminal law of England is defective in two particulars—in that it does not permit the accused person to give evidence in his own case, and in that it does not provide a court of appeal. Singularly enough, Judge Stephen, who tried Mrs. Maybrick, is a strong advocate for permitting the person accused of a criminal offence to enter the witness-box to give testimony in his own case. He, in an article which appeared some years ago urged that all prisoners should be allowed to testify. He said in that article that since parties to a civil suit were made competent witnesses in 1851, the examinations have grown fairer and have been fraught with beneficial influences upon the course of justice. Latterly, advances have been made in the matter of testimony, and in no case, says Judge Stephen, has the consequence been otherwise than salutary. The same beneficial results, he contends, would follow allowing parties accused of crimes to give evidence. It is easy to understand that they could throw light on the circumstances of the case that no witnesses would be able to do. If innocent, their testimony would make their innocence clearer, and if guilty they would as likely as not, under cross-examination, allow something to slip from them that would place their guilt beyond a doubt. The objections to allowing prisoners to testify were that the accused would be likely to perjure himself; that he would give his testimony in such a way as to create a prejudice against his case; and that when a prisoner would refuse to avail himself of the privilege of testifying, the conclusion that the jury would come to in the great majority of cases would be that he did not go into the witness box from a consciousness of guilt and for fear that his own evidence would damage his case. These objections do not appear to be very strong, and they apply to civil cases as well as to criminal ones. But we see that the ends of justice have been furthered by permitting civil suitors to testify, and there is good reason to believe that the same consequence would follow if criminal offenders were allowed to tell their own story on oath. It will be remembered that Mr. Justice Stephen, consistently with his own principles, went as far in the direction of permitting the accused to speak in her own behalf as the law allowed. He permitted her to make a statement, but he was compelled to tell the jury that that statement was not evidence and should not be allowed to influence their decision. Lord Bramwell, it is said, is also in favor of allowing prisoners to give evidence.

The other point which was discussed during the agitation was the expediency of establishing a court of appeal for criminal cases. There is no such court in England. A judge in trying a case may reserve any point he is doubtful upon for the consideration of the "Court of Crown Cases Reserved." A contemporary says: "When a case comes before this tribunal, not less than five judges must sit, and the Lord Chief Justice must preside. In the event of a difference of opinion among the judges, any one of them in the minority can call for a full court, at which every puisne judge must attend, and the majority then rules." Whether a point will be reserved for this court depends altogether upon the judge trying the case, and the reader will not be surprised when he finds that very few cases indeed are taken before it. In Great Britain only eighteen cases have been considered by it in ten years.

In Great Britain and her dependencies the only recourse left the condemned criminal is to the Queen or her representative. No doubt the Home Secretary in England and the Minister of Justice in the Dominion of Canada give the cases referred to them their most careful consideration, and that the decisions which they come to lean to mercy's side. But the Home Office is not a court of appeal, and does not possess the facilities of arriving at the truth that a properly constituted court possesses. Sir James Stephen in one of his works has discussed the subject of enquiry by the Home Secretary with the view of ascertaining whether the criminal who is recommended to mercy ought to be pardoned or not. He says:

"It cannot be denied that the whole system places everyone concerned, especially the Home Secretary and the judge who tried the case, who in practice is always consulted, in a position at once painful and radically wrong, because they are called upon to exercise what really are the highest judicial functions without the conditions essential to a discharge of such functions. They cannot take evidence, they cannot hear arguments, they act in the dark and cannot explain the reasons for the decision at which they arrive. The evil is notorious, but it is difficult to find a satisfactory remedy."

It is singular that a case tried by Mr. Justice Stephen should have brought the two points which he has discussed in his writings so prominently—and for him so unpleasantly—before the public.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

The Dock Companies Still Remain Firm.

Hunger Doing Its Worst Among the Striking Laborers.

London In a State of Nervous Excitement —Belief that a Great Outbreak Will Occur To-Day.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—London is awaiting with breathless anxiety the developments of the great strike to-morrow, when the turning point is expected to be reached. Tremendous pressure has been brought upon the officers of the different trades unions, by the leaders of the men now out, to induce them to bring about a general strike of all the working men in London to-morrow. If anything approaching such a

GENERAL STOPPAGE OF WORK

should take place to-morrow and continue for a few days, the danger to the public safety could scarcely be over-estimated.

The strikers held another meeting this morning on the Thames embankment, and at its close marched 50,300 strong to the afternoon meeting at Hyde Park. Contribution boxes were carried along the edge of the procession, as on last Sunday, and were liberally treated by the crowds along the line of march. The strikers maintain an undaunted front and profess to be confident of victory, and that soon.

Three American vessels arrived in the Thames to-day, and the American sailors on board were offered three shillings per hour, or six times the pittance for which the strikers are contending, to unload their own vessels. As soon as they understood the situation of affairs they promptly refused to do the work at any price. They were received with loud hurrahs by the strikers at their meeting this morning.

TO CONTINUE THE STRIKE.

Over 2,000 coolies, employed by Parker Lambert as bargemen, joined the strike to-day, and will not go back to work to-morrow. The committee of the strikers had a prolonged meeting last evening, at which every phase of the situation was discussed. They decided to continue the strike. The meeting of the strikers at Hyde Park this evening was a monster affair. Burns and other of the leaders made speeches, in which they urged the men to stand firm, and assured them that victory was certain. Resolutions were passed unanimously in favor of continuing until the demands of the men were fully conceded. There was no disorder whatever.

150,000 STRONG.

It is estimated that the great strikers' meeting at Hyde Park this afternoon was attended by 150,000 people, almost all of whom were workingmen, and a large share of these strikers. Collections for the strikers' relief fund were taken up at the stands and netted a handsome sum. An American gentleman stepped up to the stand from which Burns spoke and volunteered a large donation.

Nearly 50,000 railway employees met in Darlington to-day, and after some discussion unanimously resolved to go on strike to-morrow for shorter hours. In this movement they have the moral support of the entire community, more especially the travelling public, whose lives are endangered every day by the reckless overworking of the men by the railway companies.

THE DOCK COMPANIES FIRM.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A deputation representing eighty of the leading ship owners of London called upon the managers of the dock companies and urged them to permit the vessel owners to make their own arrangements with the men to load and discharge their ships, pending a settlement of the existing trouble. Charles Morgan Norwood, chairman of the dock companies, replied to the delegation and told them not to press their request, as it would involve concessions to the strikers against which the companies were fighting; Mr. Norwood reminded them that it was in the interests of all the shippers, as well as their own, that the companies had taken the determined stand that they now hold, and he was convinced that the whole commercial community, and the laborers themselves, were interested that the principle should be maintained inviolate at any cost, that the prices for wages as well as for commodities should be fixed by free competition in the open market, and not by an oligarchy of conspirators sitting in secret and formulating their demands upon a consideration of one side of the question, and only one.

3,000 TAILORS STRIKE.

The police authorities and Home Secretary Matthews have been informed that Labor Agitator Burns had urged the strikers to proceed to the docks and expel the men working in their places. The strike situation is unchanged this morning. Neither side has made any further move toward a settlement. The stevedores complain that they have not received their share of the relief fund. The strikers are generally firm. Three thousand tailors struck to-day and are parading the streets.

SYMPATHY FOR THE STRIKERS.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 2.—The trades union congress at Dundee has adopted resolutions setting forth that the dock laborers now on a strike in London are justified in their course by the arbitrary manner in which their demands were met by the employers, and urging the trades unions throughout the United Kingdom to render the strikers the utmost financial support. Every mention of Burns' name was loudly applauded.

AT THE ALBERT DOCKS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A mob of 800 strikers invaded the Albert docks this afternoon, and compelled the workmen there to cease their labors.

PREPARING AGAINST AN OUTBREAK.

Hunger has done its work among the striking dock laborers and their savage looks to-day and their more savage threats are anything but comforting to the officials charged with the duty of preserving order. The authorities are in hourly expectation of an outbreak, and most careful preparations have been made to meet it. Scotland Yard detectives are consulting among the men, so as to secure the promptest information of the first move in the direction of organized violence, while reserve police are distributed so as to be within call for any point likely to be threatened. Troops have been quietly concentrated at stations near the shipping, where it is expected their services will be first called into requisition, and altogether the authorities will be found fully prepared in the event of serious disturbances.

THE STRIKERS BECOMING DESPERATE.

London is in a state of nervous excitement to-night, and little doubt is felt that by to-morrow the truce between the police and the hungry and desperate laborers will have to come to an end. People on the streets and at the clubs to-night speak and act like soldiers on the eve of a battle, for the feeling is almost universal that to-morrow the shock must come, and that the police and soldiers will not be the only people who will have to take hard knocks when the time comes. Steamship clerks are clumsily working at some of the docks loading a few vessels, while 10,000 angry strikers are looking on and hurling curses at the men. They are kept at a distance from the docks by a strong force of police, but they receive accessions to their numbers every hour, and it is feared that the first trouble will be at this point.

CONVICTS UNLOADING VESSELS.

The Government is employing convicts to unload vessels in the Medway. The excitement growing out of the labor troubles has spread to Rochester. Coals have advanced there two shillings a ton in consequence of the stoppage of all handlings from vessels, and the strikers exercise extraordinary vigilance to prevent the importation of laborers to work on the docks.

TALK OF A SETTLEMENT.

It is stated that Sir Donald Currie, M. P., had a long conference with Mr. Norwood, chairman of the dock companies to-day, and that a settlement of the pending strikes is likely to be the outcome. The strikers are considering the proposition to go to work for the wharfingers at sixpence per hour regular, and sevenpence for overtime. The offer was made by a committee of wharfingers, and Burns, the leader of the strikers, seems to regard it favorably.

SYMPATHY FROM AUSTRALIA.

A cable despatch just received from Melbourne, Australia, reports that meetings of merchants and others were held there to-day to express sympathy with the London strikers, and that the sum of £1,500 was collected to assist them in their fight against the dock companies.

CABLE NEWS.

The Catholic University Scheme.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Considerable dissatisfaction has been developed within the past few days in the ranks of the Irish party over Parnell's compact with Balfour, by virtue of which Ireland is to secure the endowment of a Catholic university. Although nothing is positively known of the consideration which Balfour was promised in return for the concession, no Irishman believes that the Tory Chief Secretary is influenced by purely disinterested motives, and that a quid pro quo in the shape of a promise of Irish support in some shape for the Tory plans exists is generally surmised. A long letter from Michael Davitt appears in the Fall Mall Gazette this afternoon in which that gentleman very severely condemns the whole proceedings on the part of Parnell and those who act with him, in giving countenance to the Irish university scheme of Balfour's. Its acceptance, he says, by the home-rule party places them in a ridiculously grotesque light, for they deliberately accept at the hands of the Imperial Parliament a measure which, whatever may be said of its merits, deals with a question purely of local concern, and one which an Irish parliament alone is competent to settle. If such a question, he says, as the establishment and endowment of a Catholic university in Ireland is not a proper subject of legislation on the part of a home-rul eparliament, the dream of an Irish parliament is a fantasy, and the home-rule party should disband. To couple with such a proposal a promise of a measure of home rule for Ireland only intensifies the grotesqueness of the situation, for it may well be asked what sort of home rule can it be which excludes from the subjects with which it is to deal, another of such purely local concern as an Irish university. It is only too evident, writes Davitt, that the Parnellites have been entrapped by a cunning enemy into, affording them assistance in their endeavor to drag a red herring athwart the course of home rule just as it is coming within sight of its goal. The Berlin papers are unanimous in the opinion that the Catholic university scheme is a trick of Balfour to split the coalition between the Liberals and Parnellites. They speak of it as a nasty piece of diplomacy, and predict that its fruits will not be for Irishmen to pluck.

O'Brien Removed to Galway Jail.

CORK, Sept 2.—William O'Brien was to-day removed from Cork to Galway jail to serve out the sentence recently imposed upon him under the Crimes Act. He was loudly cheered by the crowds on the way to the railroad station.

The Proposed University.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Protestant Alliance has formulated its objections to the proposed establishment of a Catholic university in Ireland.

Chamberlain on Balfour's Scheme.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Joseph Chamberlain in a speech at a meeting of his constituents in Birmingham, this evening, referred to Balfour's proposal to establish a Catholic university in Ireland, and said he would advise the government before introducing the land bill to bring in a resolution declaring that Ireland, equally with England and Scotland, was entitled to a denomination endowment for education.

Nihilist Documents Seized.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—Kharkoff police have seized a large quantity of nihilists documents, material and presses, and many arrests have been made in connection with the seizure.

Accident to the Shah's Train.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept 2.—Part of a railway train on which the Shah of Persia was travelling through Russia on his journey homeward was thrown from the track by a defective rail near the city of Bar, in Padolia, to-day. Some of the party were severely injured. All were safely conveyed to Elizabetgrad.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The retirement of Herr Von Scholez, Prussian Minister of Finances, is imminent on account of the shelving, by the Cabinet, of his proposed tax reforms.

A Terrible Offence.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Turkish Government has issued a decree forbidding the entry into the Ottoman dominions or the circulation of four English newspapers which recently published criticisms of Turkish administration in America.

Boulanger will Risk Arrest.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Nineteenth Century announces that Boulanger has decided to submit to arrest during the week preceding the coming elections. He will, however, take every precaution to avoid being seized by the authorities before his arrival in Paris.

A Perilous Position.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Miss Beaumont, the American parachute performer, while giving an exhibition of her daring at North Shields, yesterday, became entangled in the rigging of her air ship and only saved herself by grasping the lightning rod of a lofty building as she passed it. With one hand in the rigging of her parachute, and the other clinging to the lightning rod, she remained suspended in the air for a long time, until rescued by men with ladders from her perilous position.

Bishop of Londonderry Dead.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—The Catholic Bishop of Londonderry is dead.

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.

A Good Regulation.

DISORDERED kidneys give rise to rheumatism, dropsy, pain in the back and loins, etc., besides many dangerous complaints affecting the kidneys themselves, as Bright's disease, uræmia, etc. Regulate the kidneys with Burdock Blood Bitters, the best diuretic and kidney remedy ever devised. s-w-f

OUR NANAIMO SPECIAL.

From our own Correspondent.

NANAIMO, Aug. 31.—This evening a blind negro, aged 69 years, dropped dead in the Britannia Hotel of heart disease. Deceased was an American pensioner, and claimed a few minutes before his death that he had $7,000 coming from back pensions. He is said to be an old Cariboo miner, and is well known throughout the province. An inquest will probably be held on Monday.

The customs collections for August for the port of Nanaimo amounted to $5,-700.99.

A sailor on the ship America fell down an open hatch this morning and sprained his wrist.

Cleared—Ship Glory of the Seas, with 3,400 tons of coal for San Francisco. Arrived — Umatilla from Vancouver. Due—ss. Costa Rica.

Steamship San Mateo passed down on Thursday night from Comox to San Francisco with 4,500 tons of coal.

R. J. Watkins and H. McNeil of Seattle, of the Oregon Improvement Company, are in the city negotiating for the bonding and purchasing of extensive coal lands near Comox, on Denman and Hornby Islands. They expect to go north the first of next week prospecting.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NANAIMO, Sept. 2.—Thos. Latham, a miner employed in No. 4 shaft of the Wellington colliery, was slightly injured a few days ago by a fall of coal.

L. T. Elliott died late on Saturday night of blood poisoning. Deceased was 34 years of age and lived in Victoria for many years. He leaves a wife and three daughters. The funeral took place this afternoon and was largely attended.

David Skumer, the negro who dropped dead on Saturday evening, was buried to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sage mourn the death of their infant daughter.

The coal shipments for the month of August were 39,595 tons.

Shipping—Arrived: Steamship Costa Rica.

CAPITAL NOTES.

From our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Aug. 31.—The executive of the Dominion Rifle Association met to-night to consider the protest from the president of the British Columbia Rifle Association against the British Columbian marksmen now here being considered as a representative team from the province. It was decided that there was nothing in the rules of the association to prevent the men shooting; but if it was true that two were not efficient, they will not be competent to compete for Wimbledon. It will be impossible also for them to compete as a provincial team, as the requisite number is not here. Regret is expressed that British Columbia has not sent a provincial team. Over four hundred competitors have entered. Many have arrived, including regulars from Halifax and sailors from Quebec.

The law officers of the Crown report that the Governor-General was right not to interfere with the operation of the Jesuits' Estates Act, and the act is clearly within the competency of the provincial legislature.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—A despatch has been received at the department of justice detailing the trouble between the harbor master of Victoria and Admiral Heneage. The feeling among the officials of the department is that the admiral exceeded his jurisdiction.

The first day of the great rifle meeting was highly successful. The weather was glorious and the scoring high. The Governor-General's Foot Guards were the winners of the Gzowski cup. The Royal Grenadiers won the British challenge cup.

An extra of the Canada Gazette gives the text of the despatches relative to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown as to the constitutionality of the Jesuits' Estates Act. The publication of the opinion in to-day's papers caused a great sensation.

A representative of the department of agriculture is visiting Pasteur's establishment in Paris for the purpose of studying the method of inoculating animals in case of a contagious disease.

The Governor-General leaves here for the Northwest on the 14th inst.

ATTACKED BY A MADMAN.

Capt. Huntington's Perilous Encounter with a Crazy Passenger.

Among the passengers who took passage on the Mexico at San Francisco, last Wednesday, for Seattle, was a well dressed young man who impressed those who saw him as having a rather melancholy cast of countenance. He took passage as a steerage passenger and seemed very retiring, taking to no one, and appeared to wish every one to keep aloof from him.

About four hours after the steamer started on her voyage the young man took a violent fit and had to be held down on the floor by his fellow passengers, as he insisted on jumping into the sea through the open port hole. He was finally calmed, and the passengers thought that they would have no more trouble with him. But they were mistaken.

About 4 o'clock that afternoon the captain, happening to be down among the steerage passengers, noticed the young man sitting alone, apparently lost in his own, and, to judge by his countenance, rather unpleasant thoughts. He walked up to him, and touching him on the shoulder, asked him if anything was the matter.

The touch of the captain's hand seemed to awake a thousand slumbering demons in the breast of the unfortunate young man. His eyes blazed with fury and his whole face quivered with rage. He jumped at the captain as though he would tear him to pieces, uttering the most fearful imprecations all the time.

The captain was thoroughly startled, but not losing his presence of mind, he pushed the fellow back with his hand. The madman again made a rush for him, and this time he was sent spinning with a blow from the captain's fist.

Jumping up, the man now frothing at the mouth and his eyes ready to shoot from their sockets, ran a short distance to where an ax was lying, seized this weapon, and uttering a shriek that made those who heard it shudder with fear, he rushed at the captain, who retreated to the side of the vessel and drew his revolver to defend himself. Fortunately it was not necessary to kill the unfortunate, for a sailor, stealing up behind him, pinioned his arms and with the assistance of some others put the madman in irons.

In a short time he regained his senses and told the sailors to take care of his money and tickets, which they did. He soon became violent again, and as he would not lie still the irons rubbed hard on his wrists, swelling them badly.

In order to relieve his wrists he was put in a strait jacket and kept that way until the boat touched at Port Townsend, when he was handed over to the proper authorities.

The man's name was ascertained to be L. Martin, a fruit grower in Southern Oregon. It is said that he was not long since a prosperous merchant, and that failing in business and losing money has unbalanced his mind.—Seattle Journal.

REAL ESTATE.

E. M. JOHNSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

Notary Public and Conveyancer.

(ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS.)

The following Properties, Town, Suburban and Country are good investments:

1 acre	Gorge Road, water front.
2 1-2 acres	Cadboro Bay Road.
3 acres and House	Saanich Road.
5 acres	Cedar Hill.
14 acres and House, etc.	Gordon Head.
17 acres	Cadboro Bay Road.
25 acres	Gorge and Burnside Roads.
40 acres and House, etc	Gordon Head.
100 acres do.	East Saanich Road.
103 acres	South Saanich.
200 acres	Head of Saanich Peninsula.
200 acres	Shawnigan District.
300 acres	Prospect Lake.
373 acres	North Arm, Burrard Inlet.
400 acres	James's Island.
485 acres	Shawnigan District.
670 acres	Sooke---Timber.
900 acres	Lake District.
970 acres	Osoyoos District, with 15,000 acres Grazing.
1000 acres	Metchosin District.
1100 acres	Happy Valley.
4350 acres	Fraser River.

Building Lots in town, from $200 to $35,000.
2 Corners on Government Street.
4 Corners on Douglas Street.

RENTS AND INTEREST.

Special attention given to collection of Rents and interest, and prompt returns made. Highest references if required.

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in all its branches cheaply and expeditiously carried out.

MONEY

To be lent on freehold mortgage and investmen ts found for capitalists onfirst-class securities.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

We can offer choice of two of the leading enterprises of the Province, long established and running profitably. Capital required in each case about $250,000 00.

Maps, detail plans, and all information at

Office, Cor. Government and Bastion Streets,

VICTORIA.

PROFITABLE FARM AND STOCK FOR SALE.

200 Acres at Somenos Railway Station,

AND ON THE TRUNK ROAD TO NANAIMO,

With stream through the property. Good fishing in vicinity. 70 acres under cultivation. 30 acres pasture and stumps. 100 acres in timber, not heavy; 5 room House, brick chimneys; 2 Barns, one with stable 70 x 30—one with hay carriers, fork, etc., 60 x 72. Dairy, Granary, Chicken house, woodshed, etc., etc. 20 Head of Stock, with Bull; 8 Horses and Colts, with Stallion; Harness; 1 heavy and 1 light Spring Wagon; 2 Buggies; 1 Dump Cart; 2 Ploughs; 3 Harrows; Horse Hay Rake; 2 Mowers; Self Rake Harvester; New Binder; and usual Farm Tools; Pitt's Mounted Power, and Separator; Poultry, and 6 or 7 sheep; Store and Dwelling near the Station.

Capital opening for Business and Summer Hotel, in a settled district—Crown Grant Titles.

This property is one of the finest farms on the Island.