



The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895.

THE JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Every citizen of Victoria should regard the Jubilee Hospital as an indispensable institution—as an institution that must be kept in an efficient condition. The destitute, sick and those who are seriously injured by accident, or while engaged in their ordinary business, must be well looked after. To provide a place in which they can be properly treated and can receive the skilled attention that their cases require, is not a matter of expediency that can be attended to or neglected as suits the whim or the convenience of the community. It is a duty which must be performed under all circumstances, in hard times as well as in good times. No head of a family is excused for neglecting those of his household who are sick or maimed, because he is not quite so well off this year as he was last year. Those afflicted with illness and those who are injured by accidents must be attended to. No excuse, except absolute destitution, will be listened to for neglecting them and leaving them to suffer and pine away for the want of the necessaries and the attention that their condition requires. And it is the same with the community. The Government and the Corporation stand in the place of the head of the household. They are in duty bound to take care of those who are not in a condition to take care of themselves, and individual citizens are also in duty bound to do all in their power to keep the governing bodies up to their duty in this regard, and to make sacrifices, if sacrifices are required, to aid those bodies when they, for want of means, fall short of doing all that humanity requires.

Every member of the community should feel that it is very far indeed from being a matter of indifference to him or her whether the hospital is kept up or not, or whether or not it is doing all the good it is capable of doing. He or she is to a certain and quite an appreciable extent responsible for the condition of the hospital, whether it is well supported or not and whether or not it is efficient and properly conducted. The sick and the wounded who are without sufficient means to procure the attendance, the medicine and the comforts that they need are the wards of the community, and common humanity, to say nothing of Christianity, demands that they shall be well looked after and properly treated.

The report of the President of the Jubilee Hospital informs the community that it requires twenty-five thousand dollars a year to maintain the institution in good working order. This is comparatively a small sum. The hospital depends for support on the contributions of the Corporation of the City of Victoria and the Government of the Province, the revenue derived from patients who are able and willing to pay, and the free-will offerings of the humane and the benevolent. The hospital has no other source of revenue. As it opens its doors to the destitute sick of the city, and as they readily avail themselves of its advantages, it follows that the Corporation, on whom the care of that class devolves, should contribute to the maintenance of the hospital at least in proportion to the number of free city patients who occupy the wards. If the greater number of free patients are from the city, then the city should pay the greater part of the money required for the use of free patients. The Government, it is evident, contributes as much towards the maintenance of the hospital as could be expected of it. The amount contributed by those who can afford to pay wholly or in part for the benefits they receive from the hospital must depend in a very great measure on the way in which the institution is managed. We are gratified to be able to say that we have heard from patients who have been all their lives accustomed to the comforts of a good home that they were well pleased with the treatment they received while in the hospital. They were as comfortable as their condition allowed, and they were attended to with the utmost care and consideration by the medical officer and his staff. It is discouraging to find that the contributions from individuals fell off last year. This may be in consequence of the hard times, or it may be caused by the decrease in the interest felt in the hospital by the public. We trust that this is not the case. The directors, let them be ever so zealous and efficient, cannot afford to do without the active sympathy and the substantial assistance of the people. And they are in need of all the help they can get at this moment. The hospital is, we find, in debt for washing, for coal, for bread, for milk, for groceries, for coal oil, for meat, for linen, and for other supplies. A private household that is in debt for articles of daily use like these is looked upon as being in a bad way. It must be the same with a hospital. It should be in a position to pay its household bills punctually every month, and the community should see to it that it is in such a position. How can directors do their work cheerfully and effectively when they find themselves without the means to pay promptly for the necessaries used in the institution. They should not be placed in such an unpleasant and embarrassing position. It is evident that the management is not extravagant. It has kept down expenses well. Should not an effort be made to increase the voluntary contributions? Should there not be an efficient and zealous corps of collectors who would take a pride in having the hospital supplied with every necessary? We feel confident if such a corps were to work diligently they would do much to put the hospital in a better financial condition than it is at present, and consequently to make it more efficient. It is to be hoped that the Corporation will be alive to its duty in the matter of hospital

maintenance. If its contributions were in proportion to the benefits which the city receives from the hospital, it would soon be financially in a flourishing condition. The sum required to make the receipts equal to the expenditure is by no means large, and it could, if a vigorous effort were made by all concerned, be soon raised.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The Marquis of Salisbury must have had a good deal of difficulty in forming a Ministry. The task is by no means an easy one when the party from which the material is to be taken is homogeneous, but its difficulties must be greatly increased when the members of a new Cabinet are to be chosen from two parties, or rather two divisions of a party which has been formed for a special purpose.

It must be remembered that the Liberal Unionists have been careful to keep themselves distinct from the Conservatives. They have worked loyally with the Conservatives to maintain the integrity of the Empire, but they have been most desirous that the people of Great Britain should know that they are still Liberals. Many of them would be greatly offended if they were seriously told that they had turned Tory. The Liberal-Unionist constituency exhibit the same spirit. Many Gladstonians knew how tender they were on this point, and they did their best to weaken Mr. Chamberlain's following by representing in their stump speeches and newspaper articles that he had turned his coat and was a greater Tory than the Tories who had inherited their principles with their estates. Lord Salisbury had to take care that in forming his Government he would not arouse the jealousy of his Liberal-Unionist allies. It will be observed that he has taken both the Liberal-Unionist leaders, the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain, into his cabinet. Besides these two leading men he has chosen four or five more Liberal-Unionists to be his colleagues in the Government. The Liberal-Unionists in the present Parliament number sixty, and the Conservatives are more than 270 strong. Although the Liberal-Unionists are considerably less than a fourth of Lord Salisbury's following in Parliament, a third and perhaps more of his Government are men of that group. This ought to satisfy the Liberal-Unionists both in Parliament and in the country.

The probability is that in the new House of Commons, soon to be elected, the Conservatives will bear a greater proportion to the Liberal-Unionist members than they do in the present House. The prospect now is that the Liberals will be badly beaten and that Lord Salisbury will have in it a far larger majority than Mr. Gladstone had after the general election of 1892. There seems to be a prospect that when the Government goes to the country the Liberal-Unionists will cease to be a distinct party. An examination of the personnel of the new Government leads to the conclusion that the alliance is at an end and that a fusion of parties has taken place or will soon take place. However, there is little use in forming surmises on the subject, for it will very soon be known what are the precise relations that now exist between the Conservatives and the division of the late Opposition that went by the name of Liberal-Unionist.

MR. MARTIN'S LETTER.

After the Ottawa Citizen's interview with the Hon. Mr. Oulmet had been published, Mr. Joseph Martin, M. P. for the city of Winnipeg, addressed a letter to the same paper, the greater part of which was telegraphed to the Winnipeg Daily Tribune. As the letter is one of considerable importance in the discussion of the Manitoba School Question, we reproduce it as it appears in the Tribune:

OTTAWA, June 25.—Hon. Mr. Martin has prepared the following letter to the press on Oulmet's interview. After quoting Oulmet he says: "There has been all along a serious misunderstanding between the Roman Catholic church and the people of Manitoba if the above is an accurate statement of the position of the church. I suppose, however, that we must take for granted that Col. Oulmet is in a position to formulate the wishes of Roman Catholics in connection with this question. If so then I may say at once that there is no need of any remedial legislation in order to bring about such a state of affairs. I believe that the people of Manitoba would be willing to give to the Roman Catholic Church all that is asked for. Everybody wishes that there should be no coercion on the part of the Dominion parliament, and if the demands of the minority are correctly expressed by the minister, I am very much at sea in my acquaintance with the views of the Manitoba people if they will not bring about of their own accord all that is asked.

"When I introduced the school bill of 1890, I pointed out that in so far as it provided for religious exercises in the schools, it was, in my opinion, defective. I am one of those who deny the right of the state to interfere in any respect to matters of religion. I said then, and I still think that the clause of the 1890 act, which provides for certain religious exercises is most unjust to Roman Catholics. If the state is to recognize religion in the school legislation, such a recognition as is comparable to Protestants only, and, in fact, only to a majority of Protestants, is to my mind rank tyranny. The desire of those with whom I think in this matter is to eliminate every question of religious nature from the school laws and to make of the schools purely secular.

"This has not been done in Manitoba and that course is apparently not supported by a majority of the people there. That being so, surely it will be admitted that the nature of religious exercises or religious teachings (I am unable to make any clear distinction between the two) should be such as is agreeable to the consciences of those whose money is taken to support the schools.

"I have sufficient faith in the liberality of Manitoba people to declare on their behalf that if a final settlement of this question can be reached upon the lines suggested by Col. Oulmet, they will do their part. What Manitoba has insisted upon is that the Roman Catholics shall not have a system of separate schools such as existed prior to 1890, which were exempt from the sev-

eral laws as to efficiency. If the Roman Catholics are willing to accept the schools as they exist at present, and as they may desire, then there should be, and I am sure there would be, no difficulty in reaching a settlement of the whole question without any legislation on the part of the Dominion parliament.

Yours truly, JOSEPH MARTIN, Ottawa, June 25, 1895.

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY.

The large hall of St. Ann's Academy presented a very charming appearance yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the presentation of prizes and announcements of the progress made by the young ladies attending the academy during the year. As usual the music was a particularly pleasant feature of the occasion. The following was the programme:

- Marche Militaire—Pianos, Misses B. Nuttal, N. Dammann; harp, Miss Florence Hayward; 1st violin, Misses E. Bell, Vina Kenyon; 2nd violin, Misses D. Sehl, L. Dickinson; guitars, Misses C. Cameron, L. Spring; vocal music, Misses E. Bell, Vina Kenyon and chorus—We Gladly Hail Your Son Days.

- Donna Teresa—Pianos, Misses M. Langley, M. Davies, W. Cooley, M. Newby, M. Kane. Miss A. Sullivan Harp Solo—Il Trovatore. Miss V. Kenyon The "Chimes." Misses E. Bell, Vina Kenyon, L. Dickinson, E. Aikman, F. Mills and E. Johnson. Harmonium—Miss V. Kenyon. "Torchbearers"—Harmonium and Mandolins.

- Essay—Miss A. Mellon Harp duet—Misses Kenyon, F. Hayward Magnificent Pasture—Singing Class Harp solo—Home Sweet Home—Seniors Piano—Miss F. Hayward Musto—Misses Kenyon and E. Martin Pindley; Mandolins, Harps, Guitars and Violins.

In the absence of Bishop Lemmens, Rev. Father Nicolay, president. Graduating honors were conferred on two young ladies, Miss Alice Mellon and Miss Anna Sullivan. The gold medal presented by the Governor-General was worthily won by Miss Evelyn Johnson, who had the honor of making the greatest improvement in arithmetic. Miss Evelyn Johnson captured the gold medal presented by Chief Justice Davie, for good conduct and application, the young lady having also to her credit first prize in physical geography and philosophy, and second in book keeping and algebra. Miss Vina Kenyon won the gold medal presented by Mrs. Gosnell; Miss Sarah Lewis the gold medal presented by Mrs. S. Perry Mills, and Miss Edna Davey the gold medal for good conduct, while the gold cross for religious instruction went to Miss Annie O'Sullivan.

Following is the full list of medals and premiums: Gold cross for religious instruction. Miss Edna Davey. Commemorative medal presented by Messrs. Hibben & Co., Miss Alice Mellon, for religious instruction. Governor-General's medal presented by Mrs. E. K. Mackinnon, improvement in arithmetic. Gold medal presented by Chief Justice Davie, Miss Florence Mellon, for good conduct and application. 1st prize physical geography and philosophy; 2nd in bookkeeping and algebra. Gold medal presented by Mrs. S. Perry Mills, Miss Vina Kenyon, 1st prize French; 2nd grade; 3rd, vocal music; 2nd, needle work. Commemorative medal presented by Mrs. S. Perry Mills, Miss Sarah Lewis, excellence, geography, arithmetic, fancy work, excellence, geography, arithmetic, fancy work, drawing; 2nd grade. Gold cross for good conduct. Miss Edna Davey. 1st prize for good conduct and application; 2nd arithmetic and grammar; 3rd, Miss Evelyn Johnson, for religious instruction. Stella Aikman, for religious instruction. Miss Alice Mellon, for religious instruction. Miss Vina Kenyon, for religious instruction. Miss Edna Davey, for religious instruction. Miss Evelyn Johnson, for religious instruction. Miss Anna Sullivan, for religious instruction.

SEVENTH GRADE—Miss Evelyn Johnson: Excellence: 1 rhetoric, 1 composition, 1 history, 1 philosophy; 2 vocal music; 1 painting, 1 second grade. Miss Estelle Aikman: 1 literature, 1 history, 1 rhetoric, 1 bookkeeping, 1 algebra, 1 arithmetic. Miss Mollie Patton: 3 rhetoric, 1 composition, 1 bookkeeping, 1 history and piano, 2nd grade. Sixth Grade—Miss Bessie Nuttal: 1 rhetoric, 1 composition, 1 physiology; 2 arithmetic and grammar; 3rd grade. Miss Jennie Leim: 1 arithmetic, 2 grammar and physiology. Miss Louise Macdonald: 1 spelling; 2 rhetoric and composition.

Fifth Grade—Miss Dolie Sehl: 1 geography; 2 spelling and grammar; 3rd grade. Miss Josephine Sullivan: 1 Christian doctrine, 1 geography and composition. Miss Mabel Davidson: 2 grammar and arithmetic. Miss May Allen: 3 Christian doctrine. Fourth Grade (1st Division)—May McMahon, 1 excellence, 1 spelling, 1 geography, 1 arithmetic, 1 writing, 1 piano, 1 plain sewing. Nora Drumond, 1 grammar and arithmetic, 2 history and geography. Orrville Lloyd, 1 grammar and penmanship, 1 arithmetic, 1 history, 1 Josephine Marboeuf, 1 spelling and grammar, 1 history and composition. 2nd grade. 1 geography and history, 2 arithmetic, 1 spelling, 1 writing, 2 geography and plain sewing, 3 composition. Fourth Grade (2nd Division)—Agnes McKinnon, 1 excellence, 1 grammar, 1 arithmetic, 1 history, 2 geography and composition. Kivie Parker, 1 arithmetic, 1 history and penmanship; 3 grammar, 1 writing, 1 spelling, 1 grammar and geography; 2 arithmetic, 1 history; 3 obliging manners. Lucy Gray, 1 spelling and geography, 1 grammar and history; 3 Christian doctrine, 1 spelling, 1 arithmetic, 1 Christian doctrine and reading; 2 grammar, 1 history and composition.

Third Grade (1st Division)—Mary Godfrey, 1 excellence, 1 geography, 1 arithmetic, 2 grammar, 1 writing, 1 spelling, 1 history, 1 geography; 3 arithmetic. Margery Nuttal, 2 arithmetic and reading; 3 grammar. Christian doctrine (2nd Division)—Lottie Dodd, 1 excellence, 1 spelling, 1 grammar, 1 history, 1 geography; 2 arithmetic, 1 spelling, 1 writing, 1 history, 1 geography. Second Grade (2nd Division)—Alice Hickey, 1 spelling and reading; 2 assiduity. Sophia Cox, 1 spelling and reading; 2 history. First Grade (1st Division)—Matilda Mellon, 1 excellence, 1 good conduct, 1 reading, 1 arithmetic; 2 spelling, 3 arithmetic. Rita Gossnell, 3 reading, 1 writing, 1 arithmetic, 1 history, 1 penmanship. Alice Robbins, 3 reading and spelling. Second Grade (2nd Division)—Alice Hickey, 1 spelling and reading; 2 assiduity. Sophia Cox, 1 spelling and reading; 2 history. First Grade (2nd Division)—Reading, May Hickey, Edith Croft, Effie Croft. Penmanship Class—Lillian Greenfield, Beth Hall, Rosa Bedard, May Allen, Kivie Parker, Queneo Berryman, prizes of encouragement.

Ald Macmillan has given notice of motion that all former resolutions dealing with the removal of filter beds at Elk Lake be rescinded, that the city purchase all the filter beds and that new tenders be called for the work to be completed with cement furnished by the city.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A Movement on Foot to Have a Cemetery Established at Langford Plains.

The Big Orange Demonstration on the Twelfth—Installations and Social Events.

Several secret societies have inaugurated a combined movement to secure a burying ground to be set aside for their own use. Already 150 acres at Langford Plains have been bonded through Mr. Beaumont Boggs, and all the societies are invited to join in the undertaking. A company will be formed to manage the cemetery. The ground is beautifully situated on the shores of Florence lake. Hope lodge, Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., will install officers on Tuesday night, Past Chief of Honor Mrs. Lester officiating. All members are urged to be present.

The joint committee from the A. O. U. W. and Degree of Honor lodges, to receive and entertain the G. M. W. on the occasion of his visit about July 24, will meet in the office of Bro. T. Hooper, Government street, on Friday next at 8 p. m. Alexandria lodge 116 Sons of England, will celebrate its fifth birthday on Wednesday next in Sir William Wallace hall. All Sons of England and their families are requested to attend at 8:15. A good time is promised. Visiting brethren are specially invited.

One of the largest celebrations in the history of Orangeton in this province will be that of the approaching Twelfth of July. Tacoma will send 500 brethren and many will come from Seattle. The A. P. A. expects, it is said, to turn out 1,000 strong, there will be 800 from Vancouver, the Fraser river and Westminister lodges, while Nanaimo, Wellington and other provincial lodges will swell the crowd. Dalton McCarly, M. P., Q. C., has been invited for the occasion. Sports and other attractions will make the day a memorable one.

At the regular meeting of Columbia lodge No. 2, I. O. F., on Wednesday evening, the following brothers were elected trustees for the ensuing term: J. H. Meldrum, H. Miller, James Pope. The following were elected delegates to the Board of Union: James Pope, J. H. Meldrum, A. Henderson, E. Taylor, H. Waller. The officers of this lodge will be installed at the next meeting by Grand Master Holmes, assisted by grand officers, Dominion lodge will install on Thursday, and Peerless lodge on Friday evening.

Committees have been appointed by the various I. O. F. lodges to arrange for the annual exposition of the order, and the joint committee will meet on Wednesday evening in the library to decide on time, place, etc. Milton lodge, Sons of G. George, held its regular session on Monday evening last. Among the many communications presented was one from the parents of their late brother, Arthur Bloor, expressing gratitude to the lodge, the Daughters of St. George and others for the proceeds of the St. George's day concert. Mr. H. Cook was introduced into the mysteries of the order. This was followed by the installation of the officers elect: Past president, A. Oldershaw; vice-president, J. T. Jones; treasurer, Thos. Gough; secretary, W. T. Bavin; assistant secretary, W. H. Price; mess., G. W. Marshall; wash mess., Joseph Levy; chaplain, S. Greenhalgh; larer secretary, W. Greasley; outer sentinel, Wm. E. Ostaway; trustees, Geo. Penketh, S. E. B. King and W. E. Ostaway.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS. It would have required a legal light of considerable ability to have settled all the questions that arose at the meeting called in the Oak Bay district yesterday to elect school trustees. In the first place a question was raised as to whether or not the chairman, Mr. Watson, could preside as he had no landed interest in the district. It was finally decided in the negative, and Mrs. Graham was elected to fill the position. Mr. Graham taking the office of secretary.

The next question was as to how many trustees were to be elected, some having one opinion and some having another. Three were finally settled upon as the proper number and Mrs. J. Moody, D. H. McNeill, R. T. Williams and C. Piper were nominated. One of the voters at once questioned the right of Mrs. Moody to occupy the position, but as all were uncertain they decided to go ahead. At the close of the poll it was determined to refer the whole matter to the superintendent of education, so that the result is not yet known. According to the school act a lady cannot hold the position of trustee in a rural district, whether the election will probably be declared illegal and a new day set for another trial.

The first ingredient in conversation is truth; the next, good sense; the third, good humor; and the fourth, wit.—Sir W. Temple. Laughter is day, and sobriety is night; a smile is the twilight that hovers gently between both, more bewitching than either.—H. W. Beecher. We must conform to a certain extent to the conventionalities of society, for they are the ripened results of a varied and long experience.—A. A. Hodge. One watch set right will do to set many by one that goes wrong may be the means of misleading a whole neighborhood; and the same may be said of example.—Dilwin.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. CURES DYSPESIA, BAD BLOOD, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY TROUBLES, HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS. B.B.B. unlocks all the secretions and removes all impurities from the system from a common purgative to the worst scurvy sore. BURDOCK FILLS act gently yet thoroughly on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS. IN ORDER that subscribers to THE WEEKLY COLONIST may have an opportunity to secure a set of the famous "MASTERPIECES," a limited number of Sets are offered to those sending to this office the Coupon which appears on another page, together with 10 cents for each Part—\$2.00 for the Set. A neat Portfolio to contain the Set may be had at the same time for 50 cents. First come, first served. THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING Co., Victoria

Political the C Bimetall Pre LONDON, parliament being intru most likely death knell night there country, arranged w many big colled, and ing in conse feeling of the social places of effect of the and the a; houses h; able degre parties are The rust in suits of weapons of being burr already got Primrose L standard of the army of the result of tain to be v THE will begin in Lord fire the first Liberals, in hall, South Sir William of the exche the Tory ra to deliver at represented lowing the b leaders of parties, incl Eight Hon. J. Joseph Cham by the Irish be taken up ersal and Com ment will be each side wh by his speech and a hot ex fill the air w smoke of the Vantay Fra Queen is gra government, able minister Admiralty de Admiralty, devoting muc and the relat the world. papers com lected, and the perts are ream tently future refer to Nasrulla K taken gra in try, and is an state for foreig folio. This a Nasrulla for the latter has make the Prin has so far suc THE LIT which have so the Ameri The work of finished and H ber for South secretary of st office, however honor of a seat quid certain in many parti elected as Mr servative, has contesting Str Mr. Curzon, married to An to take part tereating polit pasted. It was authority tha under secreta 1886, to Febr member of the The weather been the hottes timed cause of in many parti The Prince planned to go July and are country for tw King and Quee mother of the A Prince Henry himself at Acc oved a permis him to Belmont the Crathie club An American society during hugh Whiteho among the mem rate of twenty-club The Prince of George N. Curz day last, when pany with Nasr included the Du land, the Duke the Duchess of Marchmontes of of Dufferin. E who has been Marquis and M White, formerl tion in London, At a banquet in Prevention of Q days and Friday sons bearing the land. THE The bimetallic the Maro premier, and some active wor eral election. It which they oba showing that bi supporters amo directors of the tion to a numbe the industrial cl The league is a anti-bimetallic William Vernon cellor of the ex Commenting

CABLE LETTER

Political Parties Making Ready for the Coming Conflict to Begin Next Week.

Binetallists Pleased With the New Premier—Hot Weather and the Farmers.

LONDON, June 29.—The dissolution of parliament which, as the Marquis of Salisbury intimated in the House of Lords, will most likely take place on July 8, will be the death knell of the season here, and in a fortnight there will be a general exodus to the country.

will begin in earnest next week, when Lord Rosebery, the ex-premier, will deliver the first speech at the Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington, and the standard of the Marquis of Salisbury will be flying from the tower of the Admiralty.

Vanly Fair says it is understood the Queen is greatly pleased at the change of government, and hopes a very solid and able minister will be selected to control the Admiralty.

Nazrulla Khan, the Afghan visitor, has taken great interest in the change of ministry, and is said to have been very sorry that the Earl of Kimberley, ex-secretary of state for foreign affairs, has lost his portfolio.

which have so frequently cropped up since the American war in these shores. The work of building the new cabinet is finished and Hon. George N. Curzon, minister for Southwest Lancashire, is under secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The weather during the past week has been the hottest of the year, and has been a continued cause of dismay among the farmers in many parts of the country.

The Princess of Wales and daughters have planned to go to Denmark at the end of July and are expected to remain in that country for two months at the guest of the King and Queen of Denmark, the father and mother of the Princess of Wales.

Prince Henry of Battenberg was enjoying himself at Asolo last week, when he received a peremptory telegram summoning him to Balmoral to attend the opening of the Crathie church.

The bimetallic league is naturally pleased that the Marquis of Salisbury is again premier, and its members are preparing some active work for the approaching general election.

Commenting on the downfall of Lord Rosebery, Truth expresses the opinion that the ex-premier would make an admirable master of the horse, that his epithet should be "Here lies Archibald Philip Primrose, fifth Earl of Rosebery, once Prime Minister of England. He lost twenty seats and won two Derbies."

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Andrews, Held in Connection With the Pomeirnan Murder, Discharged—Police Inquiry.

The Nanaimo Miners—Ball to Be Given to the Admiral—A Epidemic Among Fowls.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, June 29.—At the police court this morning Mr. Moreby asked permission to withdraw the charge against George Andrews of complicity in the murder of the French-Canadian Pomeirnan. Permission was granted and Andrews was set free, after being in jail some three months on suspicion.

The restaurant proprietors are indignant at the proposed to tax cheap eating houses at the Dominion Day and the following day. They claim it is directly taking away the only chance in the year they have of making something outside the meagre profits of their business, and they strongly object to the church interfering with legitimate trade.

Mr. Gregson, who left here some time ago owing money, returned this week, and was at once arrested on a capias, and is now in the Westminster jail, and the prisoner was committed to the October assizes.

NANAIMO, June 29.—The arrangement between the miners and the New Vancouver Coal Company expires this week. It is understood that the men are prepared to concede another six months under present arrangements.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE. WINNIPEG, June 28.—(Special)—The Manitoba legislature was prorogued this afternoon. Lieut-Governor Schultz is dismissing the members said: "I am pleased to relieve you from your prolonged legislative duties, at the close of this session."

COMOX TRAGEDY. COMOX, June 30.—(Special)—Edward Biffeld died last night in convulsions, the supposed result of a fight with A. J. Lepia. On Tuesday the two men, who had been drinking in the Elk hotel, had a fight up stairs.

DUNCAN, June 27.—The fishing weir case came up again yesterday at the court house before Edward Musgrave and W. H. Elkington, J. P., and was dismissed on a preliminary objection raised by Mr. S. Perry Mills, who appeared for the Indian defendant, Jack Quilhamit, that the adjournment of the hearing by the justices for over eight days was fatal.

food supply would be seriously threatened by the present statute if it were strictly enforced.

Yesterday the thermometer registered in shade at noon at 89 deg., at 1, 2 and 3 p. m. and 80 at 8 p. m. Early hay is being generally out.

STEVESTON, June 26.—An early start is anticipated in the sock-eye fishing. Wonderful progress has been made in rebuilding McMorran & Costella's cannery, which was formerly burned down.

CANADIAN NEWS.

WINNIPEG, June 28.—Engineer FARR, charged with arson and attempted murder, was again up for trial to-day. Being asked if he had anything to say, Farr's reply, in a clear voice, was: "I have nothing to say, but I am not guilty."

MONTRÉAL, June 28.—Eight tenders have been received by the Dominion government for the establishment of a line of steamships between Canada, Belgium and France, as follows: Two from the Furze Company of England, one from the Hamburg-American Packet Co., two from the Columbia and Belg Steamship Co., one from a Bordeaux syndicate, one from N. Armstrong, and one from Marsan & Marsan.

TORONTO, June 28.—A London cable says that Hon. Edward Blake's subscription of £2,000 to the election fund of the McCarthy wing of the Irish Nationalist party has created a good deal of enthusiasm among his colleagues, and his action is favorably commented on by the Irish press.

MONTRÉAL, June 28.—La Patrie, referring to R. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's appointment, says: "Mr. Chamberlain's enunciation of the social office causes great uneasiness. Mr. Chamberlain is a jingo of the deepest dye, who equally detests France and the United States. If his choice is confirmed trouble may be expected in Europe."

MONTRÉAL, June 29.—Madame Tamper, mother of the late Mrs. Demers who was murdered last week, gave evidence at the inquest to-day, stating that the late Mrs. Demers once threatened to murder the woman with a razor, and Mrs. Demers frequently expressed fear of her husband.

JORDAN, June 29.—Robert Nurse died to-day from the effect of injuries caused by the horse he was driving running away.

PAISLEY, June 27.—James Schmidt's two and a half year old child was drowned in the Sauguen. It had been playing at a neighbor's house and starting for home on the river bank by the river.

THE CHINESE LOAN. NEW YORK, June 28.—The Press this morning says: "While there have been many conjectures which country will take up the proposed Chinese loan to satisfy the Japanese war indemnity of 200,000,000 taels, the Press is now able to say it will be floated in Europe, in England in all probability."

CAPITAL NOTES.

Ottawa's Monument to Sir John Macdonald to Be Unveiled on Monday.

No Further Proposals Regarding Hudson Bay Railway Scheme Have Been Considered.

OTTAWA, June 29.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Adolphe Caron will deliver addresses at the unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald on Parliament Hill on Monday. The Governor-General will be unable to be present, so the ceremony will be performed by the Premier.

REPORTED WRECK.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 29.—(Special)—The steamer Chelalis arrived from Cook's Inlet via Juneau to-day and reports that the schooner Hero on June 11 saw a capsized schooner of forty tons burden off the mouth of Copper river. Owing to the stormy weather the Hero was prevented from making a closer examination and learn the identity of the vessel.

SAFETY IN SAN FRANCISCO FIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Yesterday fire started in the rear of 515 Fifth street. The fire patrol was in service four hours and fifteen minutes. Three hundred families are homeless, without clothing or furniture. It is estimated that the total loss of \$1,200,000 there was only \$300,000 insurance. The district was always considered dangerous.

SHOULD NOT BE HASTY.

TORONTO, June 27.—(Special)—The Mail and Empire referring editorially to Mr. Martin's letter to the Citizen, says: "Without comment upon the offer of suggestion, but reading it in the light of Manitoba's reply, and remembering that Hon. Mr. Greenway has proposed to delay the inquiry, the impression is conveyed that the province is not unwilling to find a way out on the ground that federal intervention is objectionable on principle as well as difficult and perhaps impossible to enforce, parliament ought not to take hasty action."

DEEP WATERWAYS.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The executive board of the Deep Waterway Association met to-day at the sanitary district office here and will continue in session for two or three days. The board consists of seventeen members distributed from Boston to Vancouver on both sides of the chain of great lakes. The organization is the outgrowth of the Toronto convention held in September last, which declared in favor of ocean navigation of a depth of not less than twenty-six feet into the great lakes. It was arranged to hold the convention on September 24, 25 and 26, at Cleveland, Ohio.

BOSTON, June 26.—The International Supreme Lodge of Good Templars opened its convention in this city to-day. Dr. D. H. Mall, R.W.G.T., presided. Secretary E. F. Parker's report showed a loss of almost 20,000 members in America, Canada and Australia, while gains had been made in Africa, India, Scandinavia, Germany, Switzerland and Great Britain. The total membership in this country is now 560,605. Treasurer Geo. R. Ka'zlenstein reported that there was a balance of \$4,929 21 on hand.

Abstracts, abridgements, summaries, etc., have the same use with burning glasses, to collect the diffused rays of wit and learning in authors, and make them point with warmth and outburst upon the reader's imagination.—Swift.

DE FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY GURES COLIC, GRAMPS, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM

PROFESSOR HUXLEY DEAD.

LONDON, June 29.—Professor Huxley is dead. The end was very peaceful and quiet, being perfectly in keeping with the retirement which he had sought when he took up his residence near Eastbourne. His falling health became noticeable about March 1. Bronchitis followed an attack of influenza. The lungs and kidneys were then affected. He rallied several times, but sustained a severe relapse, and since that time there has been no hope for permanent improvement. His wife and daughter were present at his death, but his son arrived too late. During his dying moments Professor Huxley displayed great fortitude and resignation.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Cures all the most dangerous ailments. Read proofs below: KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. For Sale by all Druggists, or address Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO., U.S.A.

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE LANGLEY PRAIRIE. One of the best Dairy Farms in the Province. There are 125 acres of land; about 50 acres in hay meadow; 2 acres of bearing orchard; 30 acres of good pasture. The Comok River runs through this property, and there is always abundance of water for cattle, etc. There is a large house; 2 large barns; good dairy cellar; a blacksmith's shop; large wood-shed; hen-house and piggeries; 2 good wells of water. There are 20 cows; a thoroughbred Jersey bull; some young stock; 3 horses; 50 pigs; chickens and ducks. One Toronto motor, horse-rake, hay-fork, plow, harrow, wagon, buggy, harness, and everything for a well ordered farm. All of which will be sold with the place if purchaser so wishes. A daily boat runs to New Westminster, 15 miles distant, and there are good roads. This farm is above high water, and is close to school, churches and post office. The municipality is free of debt and taxes are low. For further particulars Apply at The Colonist Office, M. Costello, Vancouver, Or to Owner, on Premises.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE. HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments: 19th June, 1895. To be Collectors of Votes: GEORGE C. TUNSTALL, of the City of Kamloops, Require, for the North Riding of the Yale Electoral District. LEONARD NORRIS, of the City of Vernon, Require, for the East Riding of the Yale Electoral District. WILLIAM DODD, of the town of Yale, Require, for the West Riding of the Yale Electoral District. 27th June, 1895. The name of LANCELOT GRIMMER, of Burnaby, Require, a Justice of the Peace within and for the Richmond and Dewdney Ridings of the Westminster Electoral District, is as now stated, and not as published in the Gazette of the 20th instant. J. W. B. C.

Dairy or Stock Farm for Sale. 207 ACRES crown grant good land, Cowlitzan Vancouver Island, and equally distant from each—Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo—three-quarters of a mile from McPherson's Station and P.O. (S. & N. R.); 3 miles from Duncan's; 2 miles from salt water; 1 mile from public school; all under fence; over 40 acres under cultivation and fenced; about 60 acres improved; the balance light timber, maple and cedar (easy to clear); eight-roomed house, good new basement barn and other outbuildings; a trout-creek spring runs into the river; a year-round water running all the year; horse and barn; good government roads on three sides; horses, cows, sheep, cart, wagon, plow, harrow, mowing machine, horse rake, etc. W. R. ROBERTSON, M'PHERSON STATION. 1152-616-1111

WHAT FINEER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CA" VERY OLD BLACK BOTTLE WHISKY. Please see you get it with Metal Capsules (BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.) Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. & S. 215 C. BAY & CO., LONDON.

DEER BRAND CONDENSED MILK. \$6.75, \$9.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$1.60, \$2.00. HATTERS, STREET. & CO. Making Tools. PRINTED BLUE INK ACROSS THE UPPER SHIRE CE. MONTREAL.





## ART OF THE NEEDLE.

STITCHERY HAS BECOME A PROFESSION, NOT A PASTIME.

Artistic Embroidery and Attractive Fancy Work Wrought by Skilled Fingers For a Livelihood—Practical Hints to Amateurs.

Sewing, it would appear, came as naturally to the feminine sex as the care of babies. For generations stitching was so indistinctly identified with woman that "work" on feminine lips came to mean nothing but the use of needle and thread. "Until a comparatively recent date it was, in fact, about the only form of work in which convention permitted ladies to indulge without a loss of dignity. Nothing that man did was met for her to do. It was not quite 'ladylike' that girls should play their brothers' games or that women should relax mind and body after the manner of men; hence women clung with ex-



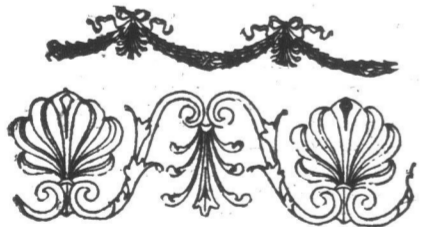
EMBROIDERED TOILET BAG.

plary inaction to their stitching. But all that is changed. There are still some women who impart a placid atmosphere of embroidery, but they are, as a rule, past the period of active youth and have their habitation beyond the city din. But this is not saying that the art of needlework has perished. Indeed there never was a time perhaps when such a quantity of needlework was produced as at present, but much of it comes from the skilled fingers of professional workers who stitch for money, not for love. It has become an art, and the various phases of needlework that fill the homes of the rich are largely the handiwork of those who stitch to live.

In the shops of every city and town is plentiful evidence that needlework has passed from the hands of amateurs to skilled workers, who have assumed it as a serious vocation. But the more perfect the execution the more costly the embroideries, and many women having a desire for the same must ply their own needles. For the benefit of this class a few of the designs to be seen this spring, and of a sufficiently simple and practicable nature to be copied, are here described.

A toilet bag which leaves nothing to be desired was not of the conventional kind, but actually a bag. It was made in this case of fine silk canvas, biscuit colored, while solitary rose blossoms in pairs were embroidered on it in dull red shades. The lining was of dull red brocade. Another delightful bag was made of turquoise blue silk, overlaid with a handsome piece of Danish embroidery on white linen. A sachet remarked was of pale blue satin, worked with yellow daisies, made of bobbe ribbon, in the Marie Antoinette style. The true love knot, inseparable from the old yet ever new design, was embroidered in tones of heliotrope. These can of course be made in any color. Another was composed of dull blue bengaline, decorated in a Japanese line design, intercepted with single violets.

The present fashion of hangings of all kinds affords a wide field for the embroiderer. Plush, velvet, satin, silk sheeting and saten are popular fabrics for this purpose. Used as backgrounds, broide-



DESIGNS FOR RUNNING BORDERS.

ies in gold and silver cord, couching, chenille, outline silk, rope silk, silk floss, etc., are applied to them. For rooms that receive hard usage the hangings are often of serge, unbleached linen, marine cloths, denims and burpans.

The so-called Russian embroidery is akin to the old time cross stitch, easy, effective and not at all trying to the eye-sight. Hangings of brown linen, bordered with geometrical designs in red and blue, result in bedroom hangings which are both serviceable and pleasing to the eye.

Of tea-cloths and table doilies there is a vast collection, all sufficiently beautiful to add to the attractions of the 5 o'clock ceremony. Cut from fine linen and hemstitched and wrought in linen or silk, doilies are an exhibit of the minutest skill and care. In these smaller articles the old solid satin stitch is much employed. The edge may be fringed and hemstitched, or a linen fringe may be purchased and applied to the edge. The latter may be purchased at a comparatively small cost in various colors and designs.

One finds in the shops, for the benefit of amateur brooders, tea and table cloths with artistic patterns stamped thereon ready to be worked. Some show elaborate centerpieces, with running borders, while on others needlework appears on the borders only. These stamped patterns are usually worked with linen floss or rope linen. Care should be taken to have the bordered border of a width proportionate to the size of the cover. If the cloth is a yard square, for instance, let the border design be about 8 1/4 inches in width, and for a larger or smaller one vary the width accordingly.

ALICE VERNUM.

## GIRLS' CLOTHES.

What Is Worn From Three to Fourteen Years of Age.

Girls of 3 years attest their advance from babyhood by wearing shorter dresses. If the mother is wise, these will be simply made. If the small gingham and canario morning dresses are made open in the back, to be buttoned to the hem, their laundering will be much simplified. For the pique, cham-



GOWNS FOR MISSES.

bray and nainsook frocks pretty models are shown, which give to Miss Baby a touch of her mother's breadth of shoulder. These are little yoke or guimpe dresses, with a wide, pointed cape collar of the material, edged with deep, put on just full enough to keep from puckering. This is finished round the neck with a plain cord and is hooked or buttoned with a single button beneath the neck finish of dress or guimpe, as the case may be.

Older girls who are well dressed are simply dressed. So long as short dresses are worn there is not enough of the plain fabric shown to make a background for elaborate trimming, and much ornamentation of these small dresses violates the canons of taste in dress. There are, of course, many pretty models in tasteful designs for those who do not care to confine the dresses of their daughters to severe simplicity. One illustrated in the New York Times is of printed duck, white with a pin dot of light blue. The long, full sleeves are finished with cuffs of blue duck, pin dotted with white, and folds of the same material start from the armholes and are caught down in the front of the bodice by two rows of round pearl buttons.

Another model is of pale pink pique, the chemisette trimmed with rows of narrow feather stitch braid, white, and a wide ruffle of embroidery, double pointed revers of the pique forming a sort of collar, which is tied in front with a bow of white lawn. A model for a crepon dress has the skirt trimmed with long lines of baby velvet ribbon of harmonizing or contrasting color. These outline the seams of the gored skirt and radiate from the neckband in a circular yoke effect on the round bodice, each line on waist. The sleeves and collar band are similarly finished, and frills of lace drape the shoulders.

The short French skirt, falling just below the knee, remains in favor among fashionable mothers for girls from 8 to 10 years, and is even worn up to 12 years by girls not full size. The skirts from 10 to 14 years now flare decidedly, with full plaits in the back, quite like their mamma's gowns. The little women, in fact, copy most of the effects in the older women's fashions in big sleeves, directoire sleeves, fichu and blouse effects, and the rage for fronts and crushes, as the stock collars are familiarly called. Guimpes remain in favor for girls of all sizes, though the girls above 12 years usually declare a preference for frocks without them.

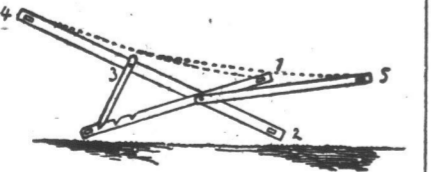
## Potatoes on the Half Shell.

Take large, fine potatoes and roast or bake until the skin is entirely firm. Wipe carefully, cut each potato in half and scoop out the inside, mashing it and mixing with hard boiled eggs chopped fine, butter, salt and pepper. Fill the half shells with this, glaze the top with the yolk of an egg and bake. This makes an excellent breakfast dish, says Good Housekeeping.

## Cheap Lawn Chair.

The dimensions for a lawn chair, originally sketched for American Gardening, and which an ingenious person can make, are: Whole length of 2-4, 4 3/4 feet; of 1, 8 3/4 feet; of 3, 9 feet; of 5, 10 inches. Frame 2-4 is made 20 inches wide; 1, just wide enough to fit outside of 2-4, and the same with 8; 5 is made just wide enough to fit outside of 1, all fastened together with strong bolts. The frames at ends are mortised together, so as to prevent rolling. Distance from 1, 3 and 8 to pivotal point, 15 inches.

Fasten strong duck (canvas) securely to underside of end piece at 4, drawing smoothly, but not too tight, to 1, and



CHAIR FOR THE LAWN.

fastening in same way. Attach another piece of the same material at about the place indicated, by sewing double seams and drawing tightly. Fasten as before mentioned at 5. No need of support at end of 0 for tension of duck while sitting in the chair will hold footrest up. Footrest (5) can be folded over on to 2-4, and chair without footrest is had. Height of back can be changed by putting end of brace (5) into different notches cut into 1. One making the chair can leave off 5 entirely, and then have a lawn chair without footrest. Altogether it makes a perfect hammock chair, which will delight every one who has a chance to occupy it. Make it strong. The frame should be made of best straight white ash, free from knots, 3/4 by 2 1/4 inches sure. If wanted to set straight, lengthen brace (1).

## SWEEPING AND DUSTING.

Helpful Suggestions From Good Housekeeping on These Important Duties.

It would be a bold writer indeed who dares to say in this day of universal education that few women have learned to properly sweep and dust a room. Yet it must be admitted that in many a case there is decided room for improvement. Either the work is done in a listless, half-hearted way, as though it were a mere form which must be gone through daily, and the results of which were of very little importance indeed, or it receives such a superabundance of energy that carpets and sweeping utensils have short life indeed, while every portion of the apartment is filled with the cloud of dust which is raised. The latter settles everywhere in generous measure, and then begins the war with the dusting brush. A few quick passes here and there, whirling the dust afresh into the air, to once more distribute itself over the floor, furniture and draperies, then the task is supposed to have been completed for the day. All of this is wrong. The object of both operations is to get the dust out of the room, and to do it as quietly as possible, not to send it floating through the air to seek new resting places, some of which are pretty certain to be in human lungs.

The most dusty room may be swept without rendering it disagreeable by sweeping bits of wet paper over the floor, whether covered by a carpet or otherwise. The best way to do this is to immerse ordinary newspaper, or similar paper, in water, squeeze out the surplus, then tear it into bits and scatter about the room. This will attract the greater portion of the dust, leaving very little to float about the apartment. Of course the broom should be used judiciously, so as not to provoke the evil which it is sought to avoid. Tea leaves and other damp substances may be employed where paper is not readily available.

When the sweeping has been completed, and the dust—what little has been raised—has had time to settle, comes the office of the dust cloth, and this is the only article which should be used in a dwelling house for the purpose. A feather duster, as has been wittily remarked, is efficient for the stage work of the lively soubrette who prepares the audience for the entrance of the heroine in a popular play, but in real life its mission is very limited. A soft cloth removes the dust bodily, and it can be washed away not to return, but the duster does things differently. Its way is not to be commended. A great part of the furniture can be easily covered while the sweeping is in progress, and thus, with the use of care, the subsequent operations may be greatly simplified. These are the suggestions which it will repay the average housewife to consider.

## Fashions For Boys.

Small boys and girls both dress alike, in white nainsook, until 8 years, when the boy gives the first odd shoulder to frocks by getting into kilts of pique, serge or flannel, with a blouse waist of the same and a reefer jacket for outdoor wear.

The small boy finds a decided innovation in his costume this season in the shape of what are called bloomer knickerbockers. These bag decidedly at the knee, being kept in place by an elastic band. Eton jackets are much in favor, though the sailor suit in all its varieties—with kilts, with knee breeches, with long trousers, with blouses and with reefers—continues popular. Long trousers in real sailor fashion are immensely becoming to small boys and have brought about the donning of kilts at a much earlier age than formerly. It is a fashion, however, which, like the late long popular Kate Greenaway frocks for their sisters, is more picturesque for those who look at them than enjoyable for those who wear them. They are not comfortable, as a writer in the New York Times explains, the boy can't run in them well at all. He can't climb a fence without running the risk of being caught by the flare of his trouser legs at the hem, but greater probably than these physical discomforts is the mental one of being derided by "the boys on the block." This is sure to happen if he is the one boy in a neighborhood who appears in these it must be admitted quaint man-o'-war suits.

## Recipe For Baked Onions.

Select even sized onions. Cover with hot salted water and simmer 80 minutes without removing the outside skin. When ready to bake, carefully remove this thin membranous skin, place the onions in a baking dish and bake until tender, basting often with melted butter. The onions must be thoroughly done, but should not lose their shape.

## Blouse For Boy.

A blouse for a boy, depicted by The French Dressmaker, is designed to be made in light cloth, with three hollow plaits in front and two behind. The turn-

ing collar is trimmed with a Russian stitching, as are also the ends of the necktie.

The sleeves, which are quite wide, are gathered below into the cuff, on which is a facing with the same stitching. With this blouse is worn a leather belt with a buckle in front, placed low, and upheld by two brackets under the arms above the level of the hips.



A BOY'S BLOUSE.

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## FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

## "YOU'RE IT!"

It Was Brought to America With the Game of Tag by Little Cockneys.

Boys and girls, do you know why you say, "You're it!" when playing tag? Of course not. The professor didn't either when we asked him the other day, but he promised to put his entire mind upon the subject and let us know at once.

This is what he says, though with some of his big words left out: "The people who live over in England do not seem to think much of the letter 'h,' being in the habit of dropping it from the words where it belongs and putting it where it does not belong. What fun there is in it, or why they do it, no one can tell, but they have been in the habit of it for a good many hundred years.

"For this reason when the little English boys who were great-grand-fathers years and years ago were having grand times in their games they, too, kept dropping their 'h's from the words they were shouting.

"So, when they played tag, as boys do now, touching each other with their hands, whenever one boy hit another he at once shouted out, 'You're 'it'!' for he could not say 'hit,' you know.

"And all the generations of little boys who have since then been playing the game continued to say 'it,' instead of 'hit,' even after our fathers learned in America to always put their 'h's in every other word where they belonged.

"Now, boys, let me whisper a word of warning. Don't let your teacher who the professor says. If you do, she'll never give you any peace, but will rap on the window at every recess and tell you to say 'hit,' instead of 'it.'"

## The Mongoose.

In Mr. Kipling's story of "Rikki-tikki-tavi, the Mongoose," in which all young folks and a good many older ones delight, a great respect for that busy little animal is aroused. The splendid way in which he fights Nag and Nagaina, the big black cobra and his wife, is thrilling.

There is such a thing, however, as too much activity on the part of the mongoose. The people in the island of Jamaica are realizing this. They imported the mongoose in large numbers to kill the rats, which were so numerous there that they did much damage to the sugar cane. The mongoose promptly killed the rats, but when they were all destroyed it still went on killing and destroying all the snakes, toads and crabs that are useful to eat up the stinging insects that live down there. As a result these have much increased, for the mongoose does not care for them, and not only that, but the mongoose, having about finished the rats, snakes and toads, does not find enough to feed upon and so steals eggs and kills young pigs, lambs, calves, puppies, kittens and game birds and destroys fruits and vegetables. Pretty soon the islanders will have to import something to kill the mongoose.

## Peter's Peach.

Peter lived on the prairie. When he was 3 years old, the first railroad train came through. Uncle Peter carried the small boy to see it.

A train boy threw a peach to Peter. He ate it, and laughed and squealed with delight.

"Don't throw away the stone," said Uncle Peter. "We'll plant it." Peter's chubby, brown little hand patted the soft earth over it. That first season he watched the green shoot break through and send out a few leaves. The next season it was tall enough for Peter to jump over it. The next it was so tall he couldn't.

When Peter was 8 years old, there were seven peaches on his tree, one for each of the family, and not one of them had ever tasted anything so good before. He planted all the stones.

Today Peter is a big boy. He has eight well grown peach trees, which carry health and delight to all the neighborhood. And he has a young orchard coming on which will some day bring more money than all his father's crops.—Youth's Companion.

## The Obedient Egg.

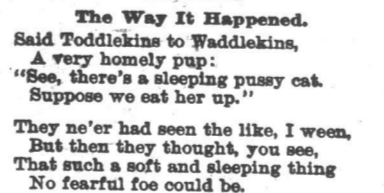
Take a glass and half fill it with salt water—the water must be very salt—then fill the balance of the glass with fresh water.

Now take an egg and place it very gently in the glass, and it will float. By shaking the glass so that the fresh and salt water mix the egg will sink. Of course you make your preparation previous to exhibiting the experiment and inform your auditors that you can cause the egg to float or sink at command. It is a neat experiment, and any one can perform it and so create no little amusement in a large company.—Exchange.

## The Way It Happened.

Said Toddlekins to Waddiekins, "A very homely pup: 'See, there's a sleeping pussy cat. Suppose we eat her up.'"

They ne'er had seen the like, I ween, But then they thought, you see, That such a soft and sleeping thing No fearful foe could be.



But something strange, an awful change, Came o'er that furry ball, And what it was that happened next They never knew at all.

Ah, how they flew, those noble two, That most heroic pair! Said Toddlekins to Waddiekins, "It must have been a bear."



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## A LAWN PARTY.

How to Make a Perfect Picture and Give Pleasure to the Guests.

There can be nothing more picturesque than a lawn party if well gotten up. The light, flowerlike costumes that the ladies are sure to wear, the rich setting that nature provides if the day be fine, the music, laughter and fun, the decorated tents, arbors or piazzas, with their furnishings of dainty tables for the refreshments, all help to make a perfect picture whose charm never fails, and which affords a complete contrast to indoor entertainments. Every one who can do so ought to give at least one lawn party during the summer and so become a benefactor to the guests invited.

It is to be feared, however, that this will not be done. Lawn parties have become such elaborate and elegant entertainments that many think them impossible to people with small grounds and small means. This is a mistake, for elegance is not an essential to a successful garden party. Good company is, however, and that every one with a congenial circle of acquaintances can have. If one be careful to invite only those people who will enjoy each other, the lawn party will surely be a success, even if held in a city back yard.

The arrangement and decoration of the grounds for such a fete are easily done. Hammocks swung in shady spots and chairs placed in sociable groups about the lawn and among the shrubbery will invite to rest, although all hostesses may feel like the great lady who, when her guests had assembled, found fault if they didn't move about constantly and sent messages to every quiet group to "do something." She desired to have her garden party as picturesque as possible.

There may also be one or two divans. These consist of oots from the house or piazza, covered with shawls or any available drapery that dust will not injure, and piled with sofa cushions. Floor pillows, quickly made by stuffing square bags of dark denim with excelsior or straw, can be thrown down on the piazza or grounds for the guests' use.

All the potted plants available, including palms, ferns and leaf plants, will look well set on small tables on the lawn and on the ends of porch and piazza steps. Of course lanterns will be used extensively, for they will be needed as night comes on to light the grounds. For other bright decoration groups of the gay colored lanterns that children love may be fastened by very narrow ribbons to various bushes. The floating ends of ribbons are left free to be blown about in the breeze that will keep the light balloons in motion. Fans and Japanese parasols, to take the place of those that guests may bring, can be offered as souvenirs of the day and will add considerably to the coloring of the scene.

The entertainment of the guests at a lawn party is an easy matter, for under such delightful circumstances people are not hard to please. "Conversation chairs" will interest for a short time after all have arrived. The chairs are placed in pairs, and on the back of one of each pair is fastened a paper with words indicating some topic of conversation. The company go in pairs to the seats, and each pair talks on the subject thus assigned. After a given time, say five or ten minutes, a bell is rung to announce the end of all conversations then in progress, and adjournment to other sets of chairs, where a new topic is taken up. That only very light or humorous subjects ought to be assigned goes without saying.

A very amusing game consists of fastening a balloon to a short stake driven in the ground. The string should be long enough to leave the balloon just above the heads of the people, where it will float, moved by every current of air. Each one is blindfolded in turn and placed face toward the stake, ten paces away, then advances to what he considers the right spot, and with a sort of enlarged butterfly net, made of wire and mosquito netting, tries to catch the balloon. A minute is allowed for each person to try. There is a prize for the one getting the balloon the most times into the net. The latter should be just large enough for the balloon to slip into easily.

Fortunes always interest people. A "fortune bush" is a good plan for telling fortunes out of doors. It is prepared by writing on slips of paper apt quotations or sentiments made up by a bright host and hostess. The papers are rolled and tied with gay ribbons to a bush. Each person goes up blindfolded and feels for a fortune, detaches it, and when unblindfolded reads it aloud.

All the time honored games that look picturesque out of doors will add success to a lawn party—tennis, archery, croquet and croquet being prominent favorites.

The refreshments should be served out of doors if possible. A piazza, arbor or tent will be the best place. Small tables are used, of course. Some one flower can be adopted as the scheme of decoration and color for each table. People who want to spend a good deal on such things can do so by having hothouse blossoms, but the simple wild flowers or garden favorites obtainable in all out of town places in summer will have just as lovely an effect and be really more in keeping with a lawn party. The silver table candelabra, to be hired from any ostentatious florist, may have shades of crumpled paper to match the flowers used on each table. If possible, let the diaphanous match or afford harmonious contrast.

The most successful hostess of a garden party, as of all social entertainments, is not the one who thinks the refreshments the most important part of the whole affair, but the one who adds to easy courtesy and ready tact the faculty of making every guest happy and at home. And that costs nothing.

## ANNIE ISABEL WILLIS.

Congressman Tom Reed of Maine has an 18-year-old daughter Kitty, who helps her father prepare his speeches and magazine papers. A correspondent says that Miss Kitty "abhors society and detests politics."

## COMMANDS A STEAMER.

Mrs. Blanche S. Leathers Understands Mississippi Navigation.

Mrs. Blanche S. Leathers, who has lately been granted a master's license, is the first woman to assume command of a steamer of such importance as the Natchez, which runs between New Orleans and Vicksburg. Captain French, the only other woman who holds a captain's license on the Mississippi, com-



CAPTAIN BLANCHE S. LEATHERS.

mmands a show boat that stops here and there along the river for a night's performance.

Ever since Mrs. Leathers was married, 14 years ago, her home has been on the great river, first on the Laura Lee and afterward on the Natchez. While the latter was being built she accompanied her husband to the dockyard regularly until she knows every inch of the craft from pilothouse to keel. She knows every twist and turn and every landing of the river, and being an economical helpmeet proposed that she turn her knowledge to practical account. Her husband, Captain Bowling S. Leathers, during his enforced absences from his boat was obliged to engage a temporary captain in order to cover the law governing steamboats. Mrs. Leathers accordingly applied for and after passing a brilliant examination obtained a master's license. She has charge of the domestic affairs of the steamer, doing all necessary shopping, looking after the linen and attending to the servants. It is quite apparent that the feminine captain looks upon the masculine one as her superior officer, for it is only in her husband's absence that the full responsibility falls upon the young and handsome wife, who looks the domestic woman to perfection, seen in her pretty rooms on the boiler deck. These are arranged with all the necessities and comforts with which a cultured, home loving woman would naturally surround herself. Broad plate glass windows, shaded by pretty draperies, pictures, books, a piano and dainty bits of needlework, testify to the luxurious tastes of the occupants.

Mrs. Leathers is the daughter of Mr. James S. Douglas, a Louisiana planter, and was educated under private tutors, in a manner fitting a society leader and not a woman destined to assume duties requiring technical knowledge, concentration, courage and coolness in emergencies. But she cares nothing for society and thinks herself the happiest woman alive. To quote her own words: "Our lives have been that of two dear companions—partners, if you will, or comrades, rather. I know every detail of his business, because he makes me his confidante, and I know, too, just how much money we can afford to spend and when it is necessary to save. We have no children, so I tell Captain Leathers that the Natchez is my 'baby.' Such a dear, great, big baby."

Mrs. Leathers represented Louisiana as commissioner to the World's fair, being alternate to Miss Katherine Minor.

## A Dainty Easter Gift.

The very pretty frame which the illustration shows is extremely simple and easy to make, and as it is entirely composed of Easter lilies makes an ideal gift for that gladdest of all glad days. If you are at all expert with your brush

and are accustomed to painting flowers, you will find no difficulties in your way and may be sure that you will meet with perfect success.

Select a circular cardboard frame and a sheet of pure white water color paper. Then cover the frame neatly with white crepe paper, and when that is done mark on the drawing paper two circles the exact size, one of the opening and one of the edge of the frame.

Within this space so formed paint a wreath of lilies like or similar to the one given and take care that you get all the color the leaves allow and all the lovely shading of the flowers as well as their perfect form.

When the painting is quite dry, lay it down upon a smooth board and fasten it securely in its place with four thumbtacks, one in each corner. Then take a very sharp knife and cut the paper on all the lines of the wreath.

Lift it up with great care and paste it neatly into the frame.

The breadth should be so arranged that petals of the lilies extend here and there over the line of the circle so as to avoid anything like a stiff line. Then when you insert your photograph the soft curves of the blossoms will curl about the face, and you will get the effect of a head peeping through the frame of lilies in place of such a hard line as one usually sees.

## CLAIMS BUNCE.

Qualified out Moody's coat did not was thrown a mishap chances in-crank a's. was never ov flash'd second hand, with h 34 & 5—four-

qualified out Moody's coat did not was thrown a mishap chances in-crank a's. was never ov flash'd second hand, with h 34 & 5—four-

TEAMER. Understands Mission. Others, who has aster's license, some command... Victoria Wins the Cricket Match at Vancouver-Lacrosse and Other Events. The beauties of bicycle racing were exemplified for the first time in this city yesterday...

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Oak Bay Bicycle Track Opened With Exciting and Close Races.

Victoria Wins the Cricket Match at Vancouver-Lacrosse and Other Events.

The beauties of bicycle racing were exemplified for the first time in this city yesterday, when the Victoria Wheelmen's Club gave their inaugural race meeting, opening the new three-lap oval track at Oak Bay. For the meeting as a whole it may be said that it was abundantly satisfactory to the public...

Hill had ridden the distance in qualifying. In the half-mile, A. Deeming, W. W. Gray, (B. B. C., Nanaimo), and George Emanuel, (B. B. C., Vancouver); gave a very pretty exhibition of hard all round the track riding, ultimately finishing with very little daylight between in the order named. Time—1:20.15.

The mile open also produced a bunch of spectators, also being sent away abreast—and the race also went to Hill, McGregor beating out Albert Deeming, the provincial champion, for second place. Time—2:32.15.

THE BRITANNIA DEFEATS THE VALKYRIE. LONDON, June 29.—It was not until late last night that Lord Dunsley finally decided to allow the Valkyrie III to race with the Britannia and Alia to-day. The course for the big yacht was a distance of fifty miles. The first prize is £75 and the second £25.

THE VIKING DEFEATS THE VALKYRIE. LONDON, June 29.—It was not until late last night that Lord Dunsley finally decided to allow the Valkyrie III to race with the Britannia and Alia to-day. The course for the big yacht was a distance of fifty miles.

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VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Results of the Seasonal Examinations Show Satisfactory Progress. The annual reports of Victoria College, which tabulated lists of the results of the recent examinations, were issued yesterday. Principal Church, in his report, was dwelling upon the steady progress of the past year, and the recent examination successes of Victoria College boys at McGill, Stamford, London, Cambridge, Kingston Military College and in the legal and other professional examinations in the province.

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IT MAY GIVE YOU A PAIN. As many good things are likely to. But you are safe in running the risk if you keep a bottle of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER at hand. It's a never-failing antidote for pains of all sorts. Sold by all Druggists.

M. STROUSS, Wool, Hides, Pelts, Tallow. Consignments and Correspondence Solicited; Bags and Price Lists on Application.

THE CITY. YESTERDAY being the last day for paying provincial taxes there was the usual rush at the treasury department. CHAS. SALORE, for leaving a treacle on the street over night, was yesterday fined \$5 for breaking the street by law.

THE \$16,000 GIVE-AWAY. TO THE EDITOR:—It was a pity that an opportunity was not afforded the large number of representative ratepayers present at yesterday evening's meeting to formally express an opinion on the proposal of a public park to be sited on the corner of the new sewer line...

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THE REBELLION IN CUBA.

It is very hard indeed, from the reports that reach us, to tell what is going on in Cuba. A few days ago we were informed that the rebellion so-called is an insignificant rising of a few miserable malcontents, who are without arms, without discipline, without money and without leaders. It is, it was confidently asserted, simply impossible for the rebels to do any injury worth mentioning to the Government of the Island. We were told, too, that respectable Cubans refused to give the rebels any countenance, that they were well satisfied with things as they are, and that in the course of a very short time the inhabitants of the islands would have all the improvements and reforms that they could reasonably desire.

But what do we hear now? The latest news is that the rebels were making head against the troops sent to protect the towns at the seat of the insurrection, that they are taking towns by main force, and that they are making their garrisons prisoners of war. Are the accounts of the progress of the insurrection true? It is impossible that reports so contradictory should be all reliable. An article in the Pall Mall Gazette on "The Insurgents of Cuba by one who knows them," warns outsiders against giving credit to any news relative to the progress of the rebellion that comes from Cuba. The writer says: "The other day there came by way of Madrid a telegraphic message stating that the Cuban insurgents had suffered defeat at the hands of the Spanish regulars at Jovito, near Guanatanamo, and that 47 of their number had been killed. The information may be strictly accurate, for the insurgents, though strong in patriotism for their island home, are weak in arms to defeat the Spanish authorities; but speaking as one who knows the methods employed by the Government of Cuba, I should say it is unsafe to accept without reservation anything that has passed through its hands. Even the Chinese are not more expert in the art of concocting false intelligence or more unscrupulous and resourceful in the tricks of dissembling it. All the channels of communication with the outside world are in their hands. Press messages when they arrive at their destination are vastly different from the messages that are handed in, and it is common knowledge in the island that nothing becomes known to the world through the medium of the telegraph save what the Government desired should become known. There still remains the post, but even letters, so the general impression is, are tampered with. There is nothing for it, therefore, but to adopt the simple device of 'squaring' the officials through whose hands correspondence passes, and it arises from the fact that these said officials are not superior to bookkeepers when the chances of being found out are remote—as in the case of letters sent—not with telegrams—that accurate information does sometimes get out of the country."

If this writer tells the truth, it is surprising how a telegram containing news of "Spanish disasters" could have been allowed to be sent from Havana by telegraph. It is possible that the insurgents and their friends in the United States have learned the art of manufacturing news from the Spanish officials and that the telegram purporting to be sent from Havana was concocted in New York or some other city in the United States? The Spanish authorities would no doubt, if the Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent tells the truth, have suppressed the telegram, for, as he says, "it is common knowledge in the island that nothing becomes known to the world through the medium of the telegraph save what the Government desired should become known." The Government would surely not desire that the world should know that the regular troops suffered disgraceful defeat at the hands of what they have been describing as a rabble; that the rabble has taken possession of towns of considerable size, and that the city of Puerto Principe is in danger of being also captured.

This writer says that the insurgents are brave and enterprising, and that poor and badly equipped as they are they are capable of giving the Government of the country a great deal of trouble. He tells us that in one of the risings a body of insurgents, that never exceeded 7,000 in number, successfully resisted the soldiers for five years, and that the war cost Spain something like 100,000 men, counting those killed by the ultimate as well as those killed in battle.

So miserable is the condition of the rebels that it is surprising that they continue to make any stand worth mentioning against disciplined men. Not one "patrol" in ten, he says, is provided with firearms, and all know how to use machetes to the best possible advantage, knives are poor weapons even to fight against sick soldiers with repeaters. There is, however, one thing in favor of the ill-armed and badly disciplined rebels, they always have enough to eat. The people of the country are on their side, and they cheerfully supply them with such provisions as they have, while the soldiers are generally half-starved because the general Government in Havana is careless. Here is the writer's description of the insurgents: "They have no uniforms, and very little clothing of any sort. What they do possess of the latter appeared much damaged in the recent skirmish in the dense jungles about Bayamo, and is now in rags. A woollen shawl or coat of any sort, when obtainable, furnishes them with a makeshift tent or blanket to protect them from the exhalations of the rivers and swamps. They have no commissary. What food they have they receive from the country people, who give willingly, or from the trees and fields,

which also do not say them nay. They have no base of supplies, for they need none. They assemble when wanted, fight when ordered, and go back to their wretched cabins when through with the partitioned work in hand. They know their services are needed in the morning when they see at sunset the day before two thin columns rising unwavering and black into the air with the red glare of the departing sun for a background. The guerrilla force is an easy explanation of Maximo Gomez's ten years fighting. That renowned insurgent can at any time assemble a force under any palm tree which he chooses to make his headquarters in any part of the island save the west."

From the writer's account the Cubans have the best reasons for rebelling. They are very heavily taxed and "the people are virtually without rights, civil, political or religious. The men in office are all sent from Spain and take their orders from the Captain-General, also sent from Spain, and endowed with autocratic power. The English mind cannot bridge the distance between the rulers and the ruled or conceive the depth of the hatred which the latter have for the former or the depth of the contempt which the former feel for the latter."

There have been rebellions in Cuba at intervals since 1812. These rebellions have cost both the people of the Island and the Government of Spain thousands of valuable lives and an immense amount of money. The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent sympathizes warmly with the insurgents, and he is convinced that they will succeed in the long run.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

The money question is being agitated vigorously in the United States. Both sides are carrying on the controversy with energy and ability. This is what Bradstreet's has to say about the action which bankers' associations have taken in the matter: "Declarations in favor of sound money continue to be made by bankers' associations in all parts of the country. The bankers of Missouri, for example, this week adopted resolutions declaring that the banks of the state have their interests indissolubly connected with the financial prosperity of the people of the state, whether they be farmers or manufacturers or wage-earners, and that they believe it to be in the interests of the people of the state to use in their business as good money as any other people in the world, and that it is against their interests to use any depreciated dollar, whether it be gold, silver or paper; that they are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 unless the other leading nations of the earth adopt the same ratio; that they favor limiting the coinage of silver so that the government which issues it as money and receives it for public duties may be able at all times to maintain its parity or exchangeability with gold, and that they favor the preservation of the existing standard of value. Declarations of this kind cannot be without effect, even in localities where the drift of opinion is in favor of free coinage."

A REMARKABLE DECREASE.

The following paragraph relative to the decrease in the rateable value of land that has taken place in England is from the Toronto Monetary Times, a non-political paper: "In England the rateable value of land, as shown by a parliamentary paper, has fallen from £26,388,000, in 1870, to £23,854,000, twenty-four years later. In 1870, of those dates land counted for one-third the rateable value of all property; at the latter it had fallen to a little more than one-fifth, the value of other forms of property having increased. But the decrease of the assessments does not represent the full extent of the decline in the value of land. If the state had been the owner of the land, the loss would have fallen on it. If the state be, as some contend, entitled to the "unearned increment," it would also, as a corollative, be called upon to bear the burden of the depreciation, which in England has been shown by the assessment, was £20,000,000 in less than a quarter of a century; and the real decrease in value was probably \$10,000,000 more. Then there are other increments besides those on land which, in the same sense, are "unearned." The high rates which land in England no longer bears have had to be made up by other forms of property. Railways have come in for a considerable share of the burden. In some unions they constitute between 30 and 50 per cent. of the rateable property and in two unions the latter figure is exceeded."

A NEW LICENCE LAW.

The State of Iowa after having tried prohibition for ten years has been obliged to give it up. Its legislature has enacted in its place a new kind of liquor law which is called the "Mulct law." It seems to be, from the description we have seen of it, a kind of license law hedged round with fines and penalties innumerable. Under it the saloon keeper, before he can get a license, has to get up petitions of more than one kind, and after the license is procured he is subject to fines for selling to drunkards, to women, to minors, and for disorders and breaches of the peace that take place on his premises. So undesirable is a license of this kind that very few apply for it, and since the enactment of the Mulct law the places for the illicit sale of liquor have increased rather than diminished. Prohibition did not prohibit, and it is evident that the license law to regulate the sale will not regulate. The new law compromises between high license and prohibition, and what is the result? "Des Moines," says the Oregonian, "with a population of 50,000 has 91 permits for the sale of liquor in drug stores. Not all of them are selling illegally, but more of them are engaged in the illegal sale of liquors—every day, night and Sunday—than Des Moines has ever had regular saloons. Drunkards, minors, and women purchase liquor in these saloons drug stores without limit or requirement, except the pay for liquor. One of them sold \$250 worth of beer one Sunday. Curiously enough the public sentiment seems to be directed only at the Mulct saloons, which are making an effort to abide by the law, and while prosecutions are

directed against them, the drug stores are unmolested either by the peace officers or the 'church federation,' which is most active in encouraging prosecutions."

The prohibitionists though beaten in the state have evidently not given up the fight. This, it is said, is singular, for just across the Missouri river in Nebraska high license is in operation and it is working successfully.

A CONTRAST.

Canada is a colony of Great Britain. Its people govern themselves. For the purpose of keeping the peace in the colony or protecting the property of men of any nation living in the colony, there is not a single British soldier in the whole Dominion. Canada does not pay a cent of tribute to Great Britain in any form. The Imperial Government does not support or contribute to the support of any Canadian public institution. The people of Canada are loyal to the British Crown and are well content with British connection. There is no murmuring at the treatment Canada receives from Great Britain, and no Canadian out of the lunatic asylums as much as dreams of rebelling against the British Sovereign. There is in Canada perfect liberty of speech, and the press of the country is as free as that of any nation in the world. There is no restraint on the expression of opinion, yet a man might live a score of years in Canada without hearing a word of reproach directed against Great Britain, or seeing in its newspapers a single article which the most ardently loyal subject of Queen Victoria could regard as even tinged with sedition. Native Canadians and native Englishmen are in Canada on a perfect equality, socially and sentimentally, as well as legally. If an English newcomer puts on airs of superiority he is merely laughed at by Canadians and left to find out that his superiority exists nowhere except in his own imagination, which he does sooner or later and generally with a very good grace.

Cuba is a colony of Spain. The people of the island have been kept in a state of pupilage by the Mother Country from its first settlement. The Cubans are very far from being a contented people. Spain has had the utmost difficulty in trying to keep the peace on the island. "The nominal garrison of Cuba," we are told by the London Times, "is about twenty thousand men, and at this moment there are thirty thousand in the island." Ten thousand more troops are to be at once despatched to Cuba. When they arrive there will be a Spanish army of forty thousand men on the island of Cuba. And the work which this large army will have to do will be to keep the inhabitants of Cuba, who are "well under two millions," in subjection to Spain. A few days ago the Senate passed a bill authorizing the Minister for the Colonies to raise in case of need no less a sum than six hundred pesetas or about twenty-four million pounds sterling for the support of the army in Cuba. "Englishmen," says the Times, "can scarcely view without some innocent envy the vigor displayed by the Spanish war office, which has not shrunk from sending to the New World a force almost equalling the entire peace establishment of the Spanish army." What do Englishmen think of the colonial policy which renders such an expensive way of keeping the peace in a large dependency necessary? The English colony of Canada is perfectly tranquil and its continued connection with Great Britain is assured, although there is not a single British soldier in the country for the purpose of keeping the people in order, while the Spanish colony of Cuba is in a chronically disturbed condition, and it requires an army forty thousand strong to keep it in subjection to Spain. The Englishman has, we should say, very little to envy when he contemplates this amazing contrast.

The Cubans have the apparatus for self-government without being allowed to exercise the power of self-government. We learn from the Times that, "Each of the six provinces sends two Senators to Madrid, while two more are furnished by the University of Havana and the Royal Society of the friends of the country. Thirty Deputies chosen in the same manner as in Spain itself represent the Island in the Cortes. Each province has also a Legislature of its own, which, however, is not allowed to legislate, a Governor appointed from Madrid relieving it of all the serious functions of administration. There is over all a Governor-General also appointed by the Spanish Government, who has almost unlimited discretionary powers. Minor local administration is carried on by 153 municipalities which levy local taxation to the amount of considerably over a million and a half (pounds sterling)."

Then the two million Cubans are obliged to pay Imperial taxes to the amount of \$25,000,000. But even this is not enough to meet the demands of government, for we are told that there is a chronic deficit of about \$3,000,000. And the public debt has been piled up until it has reached the enormous figure of, in round numbers, \$185,000,000. The Cubans, then, instead of being allowed to govern themselves are governed by Spaniards, and from Spain. This Spanish administration, the Times tells us, "goes far to neutralize the magnificent resources of soil, climate and natural wealth—resources of which not a tithe has yet been utilized. On the other hand, the discontent of Cuba imposes perpetual sacrifices upon a country whose finances are in no condition to bear the burden."

Added to the political grievances there is a social one which is more irritating and harder to be borne than the misgovernment of the country. The Spaniards are not only the masters of the country but they assert their mastery in the most offensive manner. They despise native born Cubans, and they are at no pains to conceal their contempt for them. This treatment has engendered in the native Cubans—Creoles—the deepest hatred

of the Spanish strangers. It is this hatred, strong and active, that makes rebellion chronic on the island, and causes the natives of all races to be impatient of Spanish rule. The political and social conditions of Cuba and Canada show in the strongest light the difference that there is between the colonial policy of Spain and that of Great Britain. There can be no doubt that Cuba would have been as contented, as loyal and as prosperous as Canada is to-day if its inhabitants during the last fifty years had been treated as wisely and as justly by the Mother Country as have been those of British North America.

STILL UNSATISFACTORY.

The meeting of the ratepayers on Thursday evening was most unsatisfactory. There was a splendid meeting and there was no mistaking the general feeling, but through neglect or mismanagement no resolution expressive of the opinion of the assembled ratepayers was moved. The Mayor and the City Councillors present, if they had any good reason for rejecting the lowest tender took good care to keep it to themselves. What the members of the majority said was nothing more than a weak repetition of the speeches made at the regular meeting of the City Council at which the lowest tender was rejected at the apparent cost to the city of \$18,000. If the explanations given from their places in the City Council chamber were unsatisfactory, those attempted to be made at the meeting are still more unsatisfactory. The ratepayers have yet to hear a full, clear and a reasonable statement of the grounds on which sixteen thousand dollars of the ratepayers' money were sacrificed by the City Council.

THE AFRICAN GIN TRADE.

There is one state of society regarding which there can be no doubt whatever of the wisdom, the humanity and the practicality of prohibition. Nearly all savage races soon acquire an uncontrollable appetite for strong drink. And the indulgence of that appetite has upon them the most deplorable effects. It brings out and intensifies all that is low and brutal in their nature; it closes their minds to the reception of the teaching of civilized men, and kills in them all desire for improvement in either their moral or their material condition. That men professing to be Christians, after they see the abominable effects produced by habitual indulgence in strong drink on savage tribes, should continue to supply them with it is an evidence of their shortsightedness, as well as of their depravity. The men who expect to make money by trading with these savages are simply fools when they supply them with an article which sooner or later kills them off, and renders them both unwilling and unable to make the exertions necessary to produce or procure the goods in which they deal. It has been proved over and over again that these savages where liquor is concerned possess no self-restraint. As long as the liquor lasts they will do nothing until the last drop is consumed. The mischief they do when intoxicated is not easily repaired, and a succession of drinking bouts destroys their health and makes them incapable of exertion.

The trade in what is called "gin" on the East Coast of Africa has been denounced over and over again, not by missionaries only, but by other humane and sensible men who see in it the greatest enemy to civilization and by consequence to trade. The duty on this gin is very low, and the natives will do almost anything to get it. "Whole towns," it is said, "are upon occasion to be seen in a state of drunkenness, and although the opening of roads has so far facilitated trade as to enable the natives to bring great quantities of palm oil, kernels, sheep, goats, fowls, yams, rubber and other products, to the local markets, European goods for which those articles should be exchanged are nowhere visible. Gin and rum are poured into the country in appalling quantities."

Is there any man of common sense and common humanity who will contend that it is any hardship to deprive these unfortunate natives of the supply of drink, which has proved to be their bane and their ruin. Prohibition has been tried in some of those African countries and the result has been most encouraging. "In South Africa, in those states in which the experiment of absolute prohibition has been tried the result has been in the highest degree satisfactory, and restriction of the sale of liquor to the natives is accepted as one of the fundamental laws of civilization in the new territories now being brought under British jurisdiction."

It has been clearly demonstrated that the extension of the trade in spirits is made at the cost of the trade in other European goods. The native who buys gin buys little else, and in those markets in which the green packing cases of imported spirits are seen other European goods do not appear. It is a case of one trade or the other, but not of both. The spirit trade, like a noxious weed, chokes every other growth in those districts in which it is allowed to flourish. The solution of the material difficulty is to be found in this pregnant fact: "There can be no doubt of this. The Governments of the Dominion and of the United States act upon this principle of necessary prohibition in the laws which they have enacted for the well being of the North American Indians. The fire-water has done them as much harm as it is now doing the native tribes on the Eastern Coast of Africa. Where the prohibition can be enforced the condition of the Indian has become greatly ameliorated, and the progress of decay so plainly visible where strong drink can be procured appears to be for the time arrested. As the country becomes settled, it is found impossible to enforce strict prohibition, but even the restriction that is possible does much good. In Eastern

Africa, however, there is not this difficulty to be met. A strict embargo can be laid upon strong drink of every kind at the ports. Dealers can be prevented from trading in it. There would perhaps be some smuggling, but the illicit trade would necessarily do but little harm compared with what is now done by the unrestricted traffic. Trade generally would become much more healthy, the condition of the native tribes would be improved, and nations calling themselves Christian would be freed from a deep and a deserved reproach.

A CORRUPT STATE.

The ease with which China was beaten by Japan has been a wonder to the whole civilized world. Many who are unacquainted with the character of the Chinese and the circumstances of the country, have tried to account for what appeared to be the mysterious weakness of China, but the solution has been unsatisfactory. A resident of China, who appears to be well acquainted with the policy of the Chinese Government and the structure of Chinese society, in a late number of the Overland Mail, tries to show how it was that the Chinese were not able to offer any but the most ineffective resistance to the well-organized, energetic and courageous Japanese. This is part of what he says: "The utter collapse of China in the recent campaign and the vivid revelation of her weakness and of the incapacity of her rulers suggest the question—Can the regeneration of China come from within her own gates, through the instrumentality of her own people? Opinion is divided over this question even amongst those European residents who, by their long experience and contact with the Chinese, have had ample opportunity of forming reliable estimates of the national character. In our opinion two things are essential for internal regeneration: one, the creation of a real, beneficent, yet powerful governing race; the other, the development of something approaching a moral tone amongst the masses of the people. At this time of day it is, we think, unnecessary to set about proving the utter worthlessness of the present rulers of the present rulers of the vast Empire of China. The Manchus have proved an absolute failure in every attribute of true government. They have done nothing to ameliorate the condition of the people, nothing to produce reform in government or administration. They have done worse than nothing. By their system of government throughout the Provinces they have encouraged unscrupulous corruption and oppression. The poor have been ground into a state of stupifying degradation; justice is unknown, the decisions of the judges of the land can be purchased by the highest bidder whose purse is deepest, witnesses and untold prisoners are tortured with the utmost brutality and cruelty, which place the Chinese as a race below the level of the savages of Darkest Africa, who at least make no pretensions to civilization, no man, high or low, can say that the safety of life or property is assured. Every officer, from the meanest yamen-runner to the Viceroy of a Province, obtains and maintains his position by an iniquitous system of bribery. Honest traders, 'queezed,' hindered, stifled; the development of the natural resources of the country is impossible so long as superstition and corrupt officialdom hold sway. The army and the navy are divided, badly organized, badly equipped, badly supplied, and left to prey upon the already overburdened people. Intellectually, the proud literati are below the standard of the so-called uneducated classes in Western countries; they have learned precepts and maxims which they habitually transgress; their whole method of education is radically wrong and their religion is nothing more or less than rank superstition. There is little or nothing ennobling about the Chinese character, speaking of the race as a concrete mass,—the few bright examples of men and women rising superior to their environment and striving after a higher ideal of existence serve only to emphasize the dark shadows in the characteristics of the masses. There are the conditions that exist in China at the present time and they have existed for centuries."

There were 140 excursionists aboard the steamer Queen, which left here for Alaska at 8 o'clock last evening. Prominent among them were Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield, of the United States army, and party. The greater number of those on board were Californians, most of the other passengers having taken passage from Victoria. Just before the Queen pulled out from the wharf "Yakkee Doodle" and a number of other familiar tunes were played on the vessel's steam calliope. Parting salutations were exchanged between the steamer and the Mexico just as the vessels were leaving the wharf.

A LIGHT BOAT FOR PREVOST ISLAND.

The steam collier Wollington is at Spratt's wharf to receive two new boilers now being made by the Albion Iron Works. She will also have extensive repairs made to her machinery, the work being, with one exception, the largest of the kind ever attempted here. It is not long ago that a large number of improvements were successfully made to the collier Costa Rica. The Wollington's boilers, which have been in course of construction for some time past and which will shortly be ready to be placed in the ship, will be 13 feet 9 inches in diameter and 10 feet 6 inches in length. A large number of mechanics are employed in the work.

SEAL CATCHERS ON THE JAPAN COAST.

Word has been received that one or two of the sealing fleet on the Japan coast will start for home on July 4. Several letters and the catches reported are as follows: Casco, 1,200 on June 3; Brenda, 770, May 28; Umbria, 1,100, May 25; Sadie Turpel, 799, June 3; Retriever, 562, May 31; Pioneer, 847, June 1; Annie E. Palm, 1,124, and Mermaid, 1,156, June 1. The reported catches are: Allie I. Algar, 750; Arietta, 740; Bonanza, 850; E. B. Marvin, 700; Edward E. Webster, 630; Idaetta, 541; Jane Gray, 1,120, and Agnes Macdonald, 710.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Queen sailed for San Francisco last evening, carrying the following saloon passengers from Victoria: Judge Morrow, Miss F. Gutman, Miss G. Joseph, Miss F. Green, Miss K. Burns, Miss L. C. Gates, G. L. S. Hayes and wife, Miss C. Leavitt, Miss E. K. Robinson, J. McNeill, R. B. Barley, R. A. Wood Leys, P. Lathrop, Miss M. Dwyer and Mrs. F. Everett.

H. M. S. Royal Arthur leaves for Vancouver this morning, where with H. M. ships Nymphs, and Wild Swan she will participate in the Dominion Day celebration. At Vancouver she will receive her new flag captain. The Equator torpedo launches will probably go with her to-day.

There was a big difference between the freights of the two Sound steamers yesterday morning. The Schome brought for Victoria 78 tons of cargo, while the Rosalie's freight was comparatively small.

The Nanaimo Mail made its first appearance on Monday, and will be published every Saturday hereafter. The paper is neat in its make-up and contains a considerable amount of general and local news. In politics it will accord hearty support to the Liberal party, with whose platform it is in sympathy. The Mail will no doubt receive considerable support and make for itself a place among the provincial newspapers.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Active Competition for Oriental Steamship Trade—The Steamer "Shome's" Service.

Steamer "Queen" Leaves on Her Second Alaska Excursion of the Year.

The Post-Intelligencer says: "The establishment of the line of trans-Pacific steamers, via Portland, in connection with the Great Northern and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, has resulted in the usual freight war in which all the trans-Pacific lines will unquestionably engage. Immediately upon the arrival at Portland Monday of the first of the new line of steamers the Northern Pacific steamship agents announced a west-bound rate making a reduction of \$2 per ton, this rate to apply on the next three sailings for the Orient. This rate was at once met by the Great Northern-Oregon Railway & Navigation Company representatives of steamship interest, F. C. Davidge. Just what will be the attitude of the Canadian Pacific Company and the Oriental company running from San Francisco is not impossible to determine, both lines having manifested great jealousy as to the attempt of new companies to share the traffic with Japan, China and Korea. The usual rate of \$6 per ton, Mexican silver, is a very low rate ordinarily. When the rate has been reduced to \$4 Mexican there is no revenue in the business for any line, and but for the fact that flour, in bags, serves as a good ballast it would be unsought at the minimum rate indicated."

TOURISTS FOR ALASKA.

There were 140 excursionists aboard the steamer Queen, which left here for Alaska at 8 o'clock last evening. Prominent among them were Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield, of the United States army, and party. The greater number of those on board were Californians, most of the other passengers having taken passage from Victoria. Just before the Queen pulled out from the wharf "Yakkee Doodle" and a number of other familiar tunes were played on the vessel's steam calliope. Parting salutations were exchanged between the steamer and the Mexico just as the vessels were leaving the wharf.

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Good Things to eat are still better when made with COTTOLINE For they are FREE from GREASE and are easily digested. For Frying, Shortening, and all cooking purposes COTTOLINE is better and purer than lard. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.





# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895.

## STILL IN THE DARK.

The majority of the City Council have not shown why it is they rejected the lowest tender for the construction of the filter beds. They have said that the bid is too low, but why it is too low they have not shown, neither have they explained to the ratepayers, even admitting that the tender in their estimation is too low, why they did not give the work to Mr. Haggarty. He gave them all the security they demanded and was prepared to give more. Besides, the lowest tender was very little more than a thousand dollars less than the engineer's estimate. At the ratepayers' meeting the majority of the Councilors were very far from showing that when they had rejected the lowest tender they had voted intelligently. They, in fact, seemed to know very little more as to what ought to be the cost of constructing the filter beds than did the assembled ratepayers themselves. It is the universal testimony of those who attended the meeting that the explanations of the Councilors were in no proper sense explanations at all.

What is still more singular, the engineer who had charge of the work has not himself, or through a member of the city council, shown why it was that his estimate was nearly \$16,000 too low. The president is a very bad one. If the city council can let work at a higher figure than the lowest tender, and very much higher than their engineer's estimate, who is to say where the evil is to stop? If the ratepayers permit this sort of thing, they allow the door to be opened to the most barefaced corruption. It must be evident that this filter-bed case is one in which the fullest and clearest explanation is due the ratepayers. Sixteen thousand dollars is a very wide margin. The ratepayers have a right to know why so considerable a sum was sacrificed. If the City Council have a good reason to give for passing over the lowest tender and accepting one very much higher, why did they not give that reason? They may not have considered it judicious to state their true reason at the ratepayers' meeting, but there was nothing to prevent their saying what they thought at the last regular meeting of Council. We, for our part, believe that before they empowered the Mayor to sign the contract, they should have spoken out manfully. If Mr. Haggarty is not personally acceptable to them they should have said so without hesitation. When they are dealing with the money of the ratepayers they should not without fear, favor or affection; they should leave no doubt as to their motives on the minds of reasonable and fair-minded citizens. The Councilors of the majority owe it to themselves to deal with the ratepayers in this matter frankly, to take them "completely into their confidence." Why have they not done so?

## A GOOD SIGN.

The return of good times is perhaps most clearly seen in the readiness with which many great manufacturing firms in the United States have raised the wages of their employes. The New York Times has been keeping a record of the concerns which have advanced wages. It has found that from the middle of April to the latter end of June 348 companies and firms have raised the wages of their employes, and that the advances have affected 232,000 work-people. The increases of all these concerns except six have been made voluntarily. In many instances the old rate of wages has been fully restored. Many manufacturing establishments that had been closed have been re-opened and an increased number of hands have been employed in many others. Some mills are obliged to work night and day to fill orders. The Times gives the names of the concerns which have increased their wages and the proportion of the increase. We find that 10 per cent. is the increase in the large majority of cases. In some concerns a specific increase has been made, but what proportion to former wages the increase is in not told. The increases have been made in many parts of the country but chiefly in the Eastern States.

## THE RIGHT NAME.

It is pretty clear that the party now in power in Great Britain is to be known as the Unionist party. Both the terms "Conservative" and "Liberal" have been quietly dropped by Mr. Balfour in his address to the electors. He, in that address, speaks of the party to which he belongs, as the Unionist party. "This," he says, "is not the occasion to explain in detail the policy which, if a Unionist majority is returned to the next Parliament, the Unionist Government will pursue. Such a policy could not be attempted with credit and honor in the present position of the parties in the House of Commons. It must, therefore, be left to a happier period to illustrate the principles we have always maintained, that it is not by destroying ancient institutions or by restless manipulation of the constitutional machinery that Imperial security and domestic progress can be most surely attained." He further declares that "the Unionists are absolutely agreed, if the elections place them in power, to lay aside the wild projects of constitutional change and destructive legislation forming the staple proposals of the last Government, and to devote their principal attention to constructive measures and social reforms." The term Unionist is not used in Mr. Balfour's address accidentally. It is evidently his desire to bring prominently before the people the main object of the Government that has just been found, and to show that in comparison with the maintenance of the Union all other subjects with which the Administration will have to deal will be

of little importance. We are strongly of opinion that the title "Liberal Unionist" will soon become obsolete, and for a time at any rate the title Conservative will be but little used, although it may, when the present crisis has been passed and the Union secure, be the name by which the party will be generally known. It is very clear that the best work which the public men of Great Britain will have to do for many a long day to come will be conservative in the true sense of the term.

## A HOPEFUL SIGN.

The Montreal Daily Witness is well pleased to see that there is a prospect of an amicable and a speedy settlement of the Manitoba school question. The liberality of its comments on the utterances of Messrs. Ouimet and Martin will be a surprise to those who regard the Witness as bigoted and intolerant. Commenting on Mr. Ouimet's statement that "all that they (the Manitoba Catholics) ask is to be at liberty to add to the secular education required in the public schools such religious teaching as will meet their religious views. I may say, if it had been provided for in the legislation of 1890, we would never have heard of the Manitoba school question," the Witness says:

There can be no objection to the addition of Roman Catholic religious instruction and services to the exercises of those schools which are for the most part, or even in any considerable degree, attended by Roman Catholic children. In fact, we understand that it was within the power of a majority of the trustees under the present school system to supplement the regular exercises of any school with religious exercises during the last half hour or hour of the school day. There can be no good reason why the school authorities should not be at the disposal of any religious body for such purposes at any hour other than those during which it is in use for secular teaching. We do not see why clergymen, ministers or priests or deacons, or any or all churches, should not be encouraged to use the schools for such purposes. The few hours' religious instruction which children receive in the Sunday schools once a week is very insufficient, and it seems to us that it is the parents and the religious instructors known to and confided in by the parents, and not the school teachers chosen for their secular knowledge and capacity to teach secular studies, who should be expected to give religious instruction which can only be rightly imparted by those holding very intimate personal relations with the pupils themselves and their families. The Manitoba Government should at once announce its willingness to pass the necessary legislation, as this can be done doubtless that it is prepared to do willingly and promptly.

We are much mistaken if the words we have quoted do not go a long way towards facilitating a settlement of the perplexing question, for there are many Protestants in Manitoba, as well as elsewhere in the Dominion, who regard the Witness as an authority on such subjects as are involved in the Manitoba school question. No matter how greatly opposed to separate schools some of these persons may be, they will hesitate to pronounce that course wrong which the Witness declares to be right. Others, again, and those not a few, will accept without hesitation a compromise which this organ of the Presbyterian body claims to be satisfactory.

## NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The trouble between Norway and Sweden has not yet come to an end. There are men in the Norwegian Parliament who are so exasperated at the way in which their country has been treated by Sweden that they seem bound to dissolve the union between the two countries, such as it is, with all possible speed. To effect this end they are agitating for a loan of eleven million crowns. The loan is ostensibly for national defence, but it is really to enable the Norwegians to carry on a war of secession. It is not likely that the secessionists will succeed in their designs. The Norwegian grievance seems to outsiders to be a comparatively paltry one, and certainly not sufficient to justify the dislocated party even to think of going to war. A dispute about the appointment of consuls may be a sufficient cause for a parliamentary squabble or even for a diplomatic disagreement, but unless the feeling between the two countries is very bitter indeed and the people of both nations are only waiting for a pretext to fly at each other's throats no one in his sober senses would consider it a sufficient cause for civil war. It is said that Russia is intriguing to set Sweden and Norway at loggerheads, but the people of both countries are surely too foolish as to fight with each other in order to give Russia an opportunity to accomplish her selfish purposes.

## AN EASTERN ESTIMATE.

Croakers in China, because last year was an unfortunate year for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as it has been for nearly every business concern on both sides of the Atlantic, are predicting its speedy downfall. The Overland China Mail takes the croakers to task and gives them quite a sensible lecture on the importance of the great continental railway, and the lines of steamships connected with it, to the Empire. It concludes a somewhat lengthy article by saying: "It is in reality an Imperial railway. Since Japan relinquished China much has been said of the upsetting of the balance of power in the Far East and of the reduced importance of Hongkong to the Mother Country, but when it is taken into consideration that Great Britain possesses alternative routes for sending men to the East in time of trouble, with the choice of recruiting the conditions, powerful and well-found steamers, and the C.P.R. for purposes of transport from Canada to any point in the Far East, it must be confessed that the birth or evolution of a new power does not so seriously affect British interests as might at first sight be imagined. We in Hongkong have brought more immediately into contact with the C.P.R. through these steamers, and so are more interested in the results of the trans-Pacific line than in the trans-continental system. It is one of

the most valuable adjuncts of the railway system, and last year's working showed an increased profit of \$80,467 (gold). Had it not been for the destruction wrought by the Fraser River, interfering with the steamship and railway connections for a considerable portion of the year, the receipts and profits from the steamers would have been largely increased and would have added to the balance of net earnings over working expenses; for it must not be forgotten, as is often the case, that the working expenses of a large concern like the C.P.R. are not susceptible of fluctuation in the same ratio as the receipts for business done. The company has emerged very satisfactorily indeed from its tribulations of 1894; and, in common with other supporters of this new Imperial route, we express the hope that the passenger and freight returns of the current year will show a steady and important advance upon anything yet chronicled in the official records.

It is but natural that a Hongkong newspaper would look upon the Canadian Pacific principally as an Imperial route, and would consider its usefulness in relation to the rise of a new naval and military power in the East. We in Canada are apt to overlook the importance of the C.P.R. and the steamship lines connected with it as means of communication with the East, but British subjects resident in China are not likely to make this mistake.

## ALASKA BOUNDARY.

William Ogilvie and Party Will Winter Where It Gets Seventy Below Zero.

They Will Mark the Limit of Canadian Territory Near Sixty Mile Creek.

William Ogilvie, D.L.S., arrived from Ottawa on Monday night and is at the Dried. He is on route to the north-west corner of Canada bordering on Alaska, the object of his trip being to extend and mark out the international boundary—the 141st meridian west of Greenwich—both ways from where it crosses the Yukon river. He determined the point at the Yukon river in the winter of 1887 and 1888 by astronomical observation. The determination then made was afterwards verified by a party sent out by the U. S. Coast Survey, who spent the winters of 1889 and 1890 obtaining astronomical observations. Their instruments were mounted on the precise spot on which Mr. Ogilvie had stood, and the result of their labors was to locate the 141st meridian a short distance farther west or down the river from where the Canadian established it. This Mr. Ogilvie had expected as he believed that in the event of any difference between his determination and any future one it would be in favor of Canada. He will extend the 141st meridian southward from the Yukon river to the vicinity and south of Sixty Mile Creek, which important gold finds have been made. The line will be marked in such a manner that all who are interested will know whether they are in Canada or in Alaska. This is essential in the present condition of that country and, to avoid "international unpleasantness, and to expedite the administration of justice and property. The line will also be produced some distance north of the Yukon, as far as it may be necessary to do so. This comprises 160 miles or more of work over a mountainous country, pretty well clothed with timber and brush. The party will have to do all their own traveling, carrying alternately as surveyors and packmen.

Operations will be closed for the winter in October, when quarters will be prepared, in which the men will "hibernate" so to speak. Mr. Ogilvie, however, will be busy taking astronomical, magnetic and meteorological observations. The weather is so variable that may be expected in the winter. In consequence Mr. Ogilvie has prepared himself to read them with a standard thermometer which he obtained from the meteorological office at Toronto. It records 80 degrees below zero, though Mr. Ogilvie does not expect to see 70 degrees below temperature, according to the instrument, but is confidently but not hopefully looked for. Any other observations of interest in connection with the country will also be fully recorded, notably aurora. As soon as the days have obtained sufficient length for profitable employment, say about the latter end of February, field operations will be resumed. The line will be done on toboggans, several of which the party are taking with them. It is expected that the line as far as necessary will be marked before the snow disappears, and then the surveying of land claims, which several are already on file, will be attended to, and any other work of importance in connection with the administration of business in the country will be examined into and reported on. The party will probably leave the interior for the coast in September next year, and reach Victoria early in October. The photopoint will be carried on the country adjacent to the boundary survey itself, so that not only the topography on the line of the boundary but the country on both sides of it for a distance of about twenty miles can be accurately mapped.

Ogilvie's party consists of six men, all of whom are engaged. Besides Mr. Ogilvie there are Adam Fawcett, D. L. S., Moresy Ogilvie, A. A. McCoy, Walter E. Macdonald and F. Beattie. Mr. Ogilvie has in fact retained most of the members of his last expedition of last winter to accompany him on this occasion, as he knows from many years' experience their eminent fitness for just such work as is required. It may be remarked that any applications for positions on the party will be useless. Mr. Ogilvie makes this statement to save himself the worry of refusing all who come to see him that errand, his time being occupied in preparing for the trip. Moreover, he says, he can assure any who may be disappointed in this way that they will be losing no fun.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became a woman, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Rheumatism Cured in 24 Days.  
South American Rheumatism Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 24 days its action upon the system is so rapid and mysterious. The first dose is usually sold in Victoria by Dean & Cryderman.

## STATISTICS FOR JUNE.

Fire Losses for the First Six Months of the Present Year.

Customs Revenues Large for the Month—Developments in Shipping Business.

About \$19,976 worth of property was destroyed by fire during the six months ended yesterday. There were 45 fires in that time, of which more than the average number occurred during June, with a total loss of \$2,870. The fire record for last month is as follows:  
June 1—Still alarm; fire at brick building, No. 46 Broad street; no loss; cause, straw igniting from hot ashes.  
June 1—Box 16; roof fire at two-storey frame dwelling, No. 49 Superior street; cause, sparks; loss, \$10.  
June 1—Box 15; fire on roof, Albion Iron Works, Discovery street; cause, sparks; loss \$10.  
June 13—Box 31; fire at one-storey frame residence, Richardson street; cause, unknown; loss on building, \$200; loss on contents, \$1,350.  
Total loss, \$1,460.  
June 13—Box 42; grass fire; no loss.  
June 15—Box 61; incendiary fire, No. 45 Store street; loss, \$25.  
June 15—Box 41; incendiary fire, No. 45 Store street; loss, \$60.  
June 15—Box 21; incendiary fire, No. 45 Store street; loss, \$15.  
June 16—Box 8; fire at one-storey frame residence, No. 4 Handell street; cause unknown; loss, \$300.  
June 28—Telephone alarm; fire on roof, factory dwelling, corner Pembroke and Government streets; cause, defective wiring; no loss.

SHIPPING MATTERS.  
Summer schedules adopted by nearly all the ocean going vessels, the placing of a third steamer on the Victoria and Sound route, the arrival of the first O R & N steamer from the Orient, and the booming of excursions, are the most noteworthy features of the shipping business during the month of June. There has been some stir among the canneries in the line of freighting, but this business has not as yet more than started. The departure of the Behring Sea sealing fleet also caused considerable activity. The clearances and entries during June are thus represented:

Deep sea	100
Coastwise	122
CLEARANCES.	
Deep sea	134
Coastwise	113

POLICE RETURNS.  
June has been rather a quiet month around the city police station, and notwithstanding the hot weather, drunks have been given the following cases as having been dealt with: Drunks, 22; assaults, 8; larceny, 7; infraction of public morals by-law, 2; do. of revenue by-law, 4; do. of sewer by-law, 5; do. of health by-law, 4; of liquor act, 1; do. of streets by-law, 7; in possession of intoxicant, 4; malicious injury to property, 2; supplying liquor to Indians, 3; obtaining money under false pretences, 1; unseemly conduct, 1; refusing to pay wages, 1; and attempt to commit suicide, 1.

CUSTOMS REVENUES.  
Following are the customs returns for the month of June:  
Duty collected.....\$47,788.55  
Major revenue.....3,845.71  
Total.....\$51,634.26  
Exports, not produce of Canada.....\$119,000.00  
Imports, dutiable.....\$12,314.18  
Imports, free.....\$12,577.82  
Total.....\$138,887.26

VITAL STATISTICS.  
During the month just ended 10 deaths, 12 marriages, and 21 births, have been officially recorded.

## WIT AND ART.

At 8 o'clock Tuesday evening St. James' hall began to fill with people desirous of observing Mr. David Christie Murray in one of his popular "talks." At 8:45 Mr. Murray announced that he would speak on "Humor and Art."  
"I do not," he said, "desire to give you anything technical, but rather to place before you in an extremely informal talk some of my ideas as gathered after a considerable period of actual observation. In the last few years there seems to have been a decided and radical change in what is considered fun. Some time ago that which was deemed fun always had in it the element of harshness; it was bitter and cutting and was made a weapon with which to strike very hard blows. The practical joke is really a thing of the past. The man of letters and the man of business are the two classes that are rapidly passing away, and the sooner they do so the better."  
A strong point was made on the prevailing custom of talking nothing but nonsense, and the fact that good talk seems to have died out as a thing is to be regretted. The fun of the present day, or the new fun, was pronounced of quite a different character, being more refined and having in it much that is really helpful. A number of instances were given of this, and again the audience enjoyed Mr. Murray's happy way of telling a story.  
In the second part the speaker dealt with the emotional, touching the gentler side of life, and at the close Mr. Murray recited the poem "Judas Iscariot." This was really a most delightful closing of an evening that was heartily enjoyed by all present.

## NEWFOUNDLAND POLITICS.

St. John's, Nfld., July 3.—(Special)—The legislature will be prorogued to-morrow, that duty being the last public official act of Governor O'Brien's career. Much denunciation of the government has been aroused by the passage of a bill last night dividing \$1,500 among the seven provisional trustees appointed by the shareholders of the Commercial bank last winter for the great estate. The supreme court declined to allow the payment. The court then appointed liquidators. Now the government compels the bank to pay the trustees the above sum. No opportunity was given to arouse public opposition to the bill.

Heart Disease Believed in 30 Minutes.—All cases of organic heart disease, and disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. See doses enclosed. Sold in Victoria by Dean & Cryderman.

Abruptness is an eloquence in parting when spinning out the time is but the weaving of new sorrow.—Suckling.

## CAN'T HAVE LADIES.

Oak Bay school district is not the only one where the mistake has been made of electing a lady as school trustee. At Englishman's River, Chilliwack, Clinton, and several other places, the electors fell into the error of thinking that because ladies may sit as trustees for city districts they have also the right to be trustees in rural school districts. Formerly ladies had no right to sit either for city or country, but last session an amendment was made to the effect that anyone eligible to vote for school trustees in cities should be eligible to serve as a school trustee, but this did not affect the rural districts.  
Consequently when on Tuesday the result of the election in Oak Bay district was sent to Superintendent Pops with the names of Mrs. Moody, R. T. Williams and C. T. Piper as trustees, for three, two and one year respectively, Superintendent Pops directed a special meeting be called to rectify the mistake, and elect a lady trustee. The same thing applies to Englishman's River, where Mrs. Florence H. Davis and Mr. Wm. Morrison were elected, and also at the other places where a similar mistake was made.

## SOLDIER EXCURSIONISTS.

Pleasant Experiences of the Garrison Artillery on Their Visit to the Terminal City.

They Were Well Housed and Kindly Entertained and Returned in Good Order.

The three Victoria companies of the Garrison Artillery returned Tuesday morning from Vancouver after participating in the celebration of Dominion Day there. The Islander, the special excursion steamer on which they had made the round trip, arrived off the harbor shortly before seven o'clock, and the incoming Empress of China being found at anchor there, Captain Irving treated his passengers to a fine view of the Royal Mail steamship by running the Islander close by, the B. C. G. A. band on the promenade deck tuning up in honor of the occasion. A few minutes afterwards the excursionists were disembarking at the C. P. N. wharf, whence they marched direct to the drill hall. There Captain C. St. A. Pearce, who had been in command on the trip, briefly addressed the men, expressing his satisfaction at the creditable manner in which they had conducted themselves both on and off parade during the two days' outing.

It was about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning when the Islander got away from Victoria, having on board about as many citizen excursionists as soldiers in uniform. The trip to Vancouver was leisurely made, and soon after 5 o'clock the Islander entered the harbor, shaping her course close by the Royal Arthur and the other of H. M.'s warships there at anchor, and steaming gaily past the long wharf and back again, while the band on board played its gayest music for the edification of the thousands upon the wharf who cheered a welcome to the visitors. When a landing was made, several representatives of the reception committee and Major Townley and other officers of the B. C. G. A. in Vancouver, expressed their official welcome, and the battalion started on the march through town, Sergeant Labranche, of Vancouver, leading the way. Besides the fine brass band, there was a new musical organization on parade for the first time, this being a file and drum corps organized by No. 3 Company, who were accompanied on this inaugural occasion by the big drummer and several other musicians of the R.M.A. The new band proved a very valuable addition to the musical resources of the battalion, and between the two the playing was continuous from the wharf to the drill hall, where the Victoria drill hall for the present. The men put up their arms there and proceeded next to the spacious sleeping quarters secured in a vacant hotel building a couple of blocks distant. At other hotels their meals had been arranged for, so that they lacked nothing which would have added to their comfort, and the thoughtfulness of their hosts could not be forgotten. At 7:30 a.m. on Monday paraded at the drill hall in preparation for the military celebration of the day. No. 5 company from Vancouver paraded at the same time, and was followed by the No. 4 of New Westminister, and so on in the order of the reorganization of a couple of months ago there has been unavoidable delay in issuing the uniforms, and drill has not been resumed. The Vancouver band of the battalion was massed with that from Victoria for the occasion, Bandmaster Finn having the direction of the parade, while Major Townley took command of the companies and the four companies marched to the wharf, where ferry boats kindly provided by the celebration committee were in waiting to carry the soldiers across to Brookton Point, where the review grounds had been laid out. These Lieut.-Col. Peters, D.A.G., took over the command of the troops on the day. A battalion of seven and one-half companies of Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry were already on the ground. All were drawn up in line to await the arrival of Admiral Stephenson, reviewing the troops. He came with Lieutenant-Governor Dewar, and a general salute commenced the proceedings. Then the programme already detailed was carried out, commencing with the march past in various formations. The soldiers past several movements of the physical drill, to catchy music; the Marines performed the bayonet drill; and arduous. Before eleven o'clock the order for the homeward march was given, and with good roads and continuous music the drill hall the men were relieved for the rest of the day.

The visiting officers were hospitably entertained at lunch by Major Townley and other officers of the Vancouver company, there being present His Worship Mayor Collins, of Vancouver, and other members of the celebration committee. In the evening the regimental band serenaded the Victoria officers at the Manor House, and Major Townley at the residence of his mother, where a party was in progress.

At 11:30 the three visiting companies paraded at the drill hall, and to the merry music of the band, marched down to the Islander, being accompanied by a large number of their Vancouver comrades and citizens generally, who gave a hearty parting cheer as the steamer moved off a few minutes after midnight.

Catarth Believed in 10 to 30 Minutes.—A short purgative which does not cause any discomfort, and is a safe and sure remedy for constipation. It is a pleasant and refreshing medicine, and is a relief to the system. It is a safe and sure remedy for constipation. It is a pleasant and refreshing medicine, and is a relief to the system. It is a safe and sure remedy for constipation. It is a pleasant and refreshing medicine, and is a relief to the system. It is a safe and sure remedy for constipation. It is a pleasant and refreshing medicine, and is a relief to the system.

After inspecting all the buoys, beacons, and light-houses, the U. S. Lighthouse tender, Columbia, which left here for the North about a month ago, returned to port Monday afternoon. She remained in harbor until Tuesday, and then proceeded South. On her way here she called at Vancouver, and from the Terminal City proceeded over to Departure Bay for coal. She will next go to Seattle, and after finishing work on the Sound will for the U. S. Navy and President of the U. S. Lighthouse board—who as previously announced is making his annual trip of inspection—Commander Parsons, of the U. S. Navy and Inspector of the Pacific Coast, Burlingame, Perkins, president of the U. S. Navy, and his secretary, Mr. Macfarland; and Mr. Johnson, the chief clerk of the Lighthouse board. Admiral Walker leaves direct for San Diego, and will accompany the U. S. Lighthouse board to San Diego, and will then proceed to the probability of the U. S. Army on the latter's examination of the Sound in connection with fortifications. The Admiral said he expected to have gone South by the time of the General's return from Alaska. In an event he said the Admiralty and Navy are not accustomed to do work that way. No Alaska news is reported by the Columbia. While at Sitka (where a light-house is soon to be erected) on the 21st of last month, she met H.M.S. Phoenix, in honor of Accession Day international courtesies were exchanged. Good weather was experienced throughout the steamer's voyage. The Columbia reports that the steamer Calceola's last trip on the Skeena was a very rough one, but no mishap occurred. A British subject was captured at Fort Simpson after considerable resistance to the forced invasion of his native heath. The crew however carried him off to Port Townsend. He is a young cinnamon bear.

MARINE NOTES.  
Steamer Yosemite came alongside Turner, Beaton & Co's wharf yesterday to make preparations for an excursion which will take to Seattle from Vancouver for the Fourth of July celebration. The steamship Danube sailed last evening on the regular Northern trip with a good freight. Her passengers were: L. N. Conyers, Mrs. Gurd, Miss Kear, Mr. Collins, Mr. Bowker, Dr. Newcombe and son, and a fairly large number of Chinese left on the Danube, expecting to find work in the Northern canneries.  
The Lorne yesterday sailed one of the busiest months' work she has had this year. Her last tow was the coal bulk Robert Kerr from Departure Bay to Vancouver. She will now remain in port for a few days to blow down her boilers.

## THE "EMPRESS" HERE.

She Makes a Flying Passage From Japan, Bringing Hon. John W. Foster Among Her Notables.

Passengers For the North and the South—Gossip of the City Waterfront.

There were more than the C.P.R. officials surprised Tuesday morning when the big white liner Empress of China sounded her whistle off the outer wharf. She had not been expected but quite so early, and the officials had not been notified as usual of the ship passing Carmanah point. Consequently a hurry up ensued, and the steamer R. P. Rithet was called into service as quickly as possible as a tender. Returning from the steamship the Rithet brought some four or five saloon passengers, 32 of the 260 odd Chinese who were aboard, and 90 Japanese. Notably among the passengers who went on to Vancouver in order to catch yesterday's Atlantic express was Hon. John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state of the United States, whose mission to the Orient has already been fully explained. His secretary, John P. Henderson, and Hon. G. O. DeLong, were among the passengers who disembarked at Victoria, and are now guests at the Diamond. The other passengers who landed here were Mrs. R. C. Grant, of Surrey, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lloyd Palm, of Hongkong, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore. Hon. Mr. Cadogan is a son of Earl Cadogan, who is now Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, having been appointed to that position on the formation of the new Salisbury government. On the voyage the China made unusually fast time and, in fact, she could have been here sooner had it been desired. It had been expected that Captain A. B. Whidden and the crew of the lost steamer Rosie Olsen would have arrived on the steamship, but the impossibility of this is explained in a letter which Mr. Alexander Munro received by the Empress of China. The letter was dated June 17, and was written in haste in order that it might reach the Empress mail. Capt. Whidden says the schooner struck on Low Island, in the Toiyagan straits, about twenty miles from Hakodate. As arranged, the vessel was going to Hakodate according to arrangements, but the cause of the mishap Capt. Whidden does not state. He mentions that part of the schooner's stores were saved. A survey was to have been held on the craft the following day, June 17, but the captain in his letter did not express himself as to whether or not he had hopes of her being floated.

Japanese exchanges contain little interesting news. The official Gazette announces that up to noon on Saturday last, June 15, the total number of cholera cases and deaths reported were 1,946 cases and 827 deaths. The papers refer generally to the expected increase of the Japanese navy, and one says: "Forty million yen are to be spent on four battle ships at ten million yen each; sixty million yen for twenty cruisers, despatch boats, gunboats and torpedo gunboats; and twenty million yen for the construction of additional naval stations. The reason more small gunboats are wanted is that they are to be employed for the protection of Japanese ports, etc., to be opened along the Japanese river, according to the provisions of the Shimanecki treaty."  
Another despatch says that the Japanese had occupied Keelung, the Chinese soldiers killed numbering about 300.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BOATS.  
The San Francisco mail boats Walls Walla and City of Puebla were in port Tuesday. The former arrived in the morning from San Francisco, bringing 138 tons of freight for Victoria. In the evening the City of Puebla sailed after her usual time, carrying the following in her cabin for the Bay City: F. H. Willis, George Miller, J. Callinan, B. C. Nicholas, John Butte, W. Fairbairn, S. J. Lambert, A. H. Bradley, J. F. Salloway, Miss A. Harrison, Miss A. C. Starr, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. E. Hooking, Miss E. Farrar, Mrs. M. A. Siddell, Miss See, Miss A. Sewe, F. Sewe and wife, and the Misses Sewe.

AFTER INSPECTING ALL THE BUOYS, BEACONS, AND LIGHT-HOUSES, THE U. S. LIGHTHOUSE TENDER, COLUMBIA, WHICH LEFT HERE FOR THE NORTH ABOUT A MONTH AGO, RETURNED TO PORT MONDAY AFTERNOON. SHE REMAINED IN HARBOR UNTIL TUESDAY, AND THEN PROCEEDED SOUTH. ON HER WAY HERE SHE CALLED AT VANCOUVER, AND FROM THE TERMINAL CITY PROCEEDED OVER TO DEPARTURE BAY FOR COAL. SHE WILL NEXT GO TO SEATTLE, AND AFTER FINISHING WORK ON THE SOUND WILL FOR THE U. S. NAVY AND PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. LIGHTHOUSE BOARD—WHO AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED IS MAKING HIS ANNUAL TRIP OF INSPECTION—COMMANDER PARSONS, OF THE U. S. NAVY AND INSPECTOR OF THE PACIFIC COAST; BURLINGAME, PERKINS, PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. NAVY, AND HIS SECRETARY, MR. MACFARLAND; AND MR. JOHNSON, THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD. ADMIRAL WALKER LEAVES DIRECT FOR SAN DIEGO, AND WILL ACCOMPANY THE U. S. LIGHTHOUSE BOARD TO SAN DIEGO, AND WILL THEN PROCEED TO THE PROBABILITY OF THE U. S. ARMY ON THE LATTER'S EXAMINATION OF THE SOUND IN CONNECTION WITH FORTIFICATIONS. THE ADMIRAL SAID HE EXPECTED TO HAVE GONE SOUTH BY THE TIME OF THE GENERAL'S RETURN FROM ALASKA. IN AN EVENT HE SAID THE ADMIRALTY AND NAVY ARE NOT ACCUSTOMED TO DO WORK THAT WAY. NO ALASKA NEWS IS REPORTED BY THE COLUMBIA. WHILE AT SITKA (WHERE A LIGHT-HOUSE IS SOON TO BE ERRECTED) ON THE 21ST OF LAST MONTH, SHE MET H.M.S. PHOENIX, IN HONOR OF ACCESSION DAY INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES WERE EXCHANGED. GOOD WEATHER WAS EXPERIENCED THROUGHOUT THE STEAMER'S VOYAGE. THE COLUMBIA REPORTS THAT THE STEAMER CALCEOLA'S LAST TRIP ON THE SKEENA WAS A VERY ROUGH ONE, BUT NO MISHAP OCCURRED. A BRITISH SUBJECT WAS CAPTURED AT FORT SIMPSON AFTER CONSIDERABLE RESISTANCE TO THE FORCED INVASION OF HIS NATIVE HEATH. THE CREW HOWEVER CARRIED HIM OFF TO PORT TOWNSEND. HE IS A YOUNG CINNAMON BEAR.

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Steamer Yosemite came alongside Turner, Beaton & Co's wharf yesterday to make preparations for an excursion which will take to Seattle from Vancouver for the Fourth of July celebration. The steamship Danube sailed last evening on the regular Northern trip with a good freight. Her passengers were: L. N. Conyers, Mrs. Gurd, Miss Kear, Mr. Collins, Mr. Bowker, Dr. Newcombe and son, and a fairly large number of Chinese left on the Danube, expecting to find work in the Northern canneries.

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his bill punctually. She's not the first signora, we all know well, who has been deceived and deserted by a good looking sailor. But what would you have? 'Tis the way of them! Mariners, mariners—like the gulls of Marana! Here today and there tomorrow!"

CHAPTER XIV. THE AXMINSTER PEERAGE.

At Genoa, as luck would have it, Arnold Willoughby found a place on a homeward bound brigantine direct for London. That was all he wanted. He craved for activity. He was a sailor once more and had had art behind him. No more dalliance with the luxurious muse of painting. In the daily drudgery of the sea, in the teeth of the wind, he would try to forget his bitter disappointment. Hard work and dog watches might suffice to counteract the raw surface of Kathleen Hesselgraves' eyes. The sea had unwillingly and unwittingly inflicted.

He did wrong to fly from her, of course, without giving her at least the chance of an explanation, but then that was exactly Arnold Willoughby's nature. He would have been other than himself if he had not so acted. Extreme modifiability was the keynote of his character. The self same impulse which had made him in the first instance sink name and individuality at a moment's notice in order to become a new man and a common sailor made him also in the second instance rush at once to the conclusion that he had been basely deceived and drove him to remodel without a second's delay his whole scheme of life and activity for the future. Half gentleman, half gypsey, he was a man of principle and yet a creature of impulse. The instant he found his plans going hopelessly wrong he was ready to alter them offhand with drastic severity.

And yet, he said to himself, it was never his own individuality he got rid of at all that alone persisted. All these changes and disguises were forced upon him in deed, by the difficulty of realizing his own inner personality in a world which insisted on accepting him as an earl instead of reckoning him up as he wished at his intrinsic value as a human being. That intrinsic value Arnold Willoughby was determined to discover and appraise, no matter at what cost of trouble and disillusion. His naked worth as a man among men was the only kind of worth he cared one jot or tittle to realize.

When he reached London, therefore, he decided to see what steps were being taken in the vexed question of the Axminster peerage before he engaged for a longer voyage to the northern seas, which he liked best to sail in bracing summer weather. So on the very afternoon of his discharge from the brigantine, where he had signed for the single voyage only, he walked into a coffee house on the river bank and invested a ha'penny in an evening paper.

He was not long in coming upon the item he wanted, "Axminster Peerage Case. This afternoon the house of lords will give judgment upon the claim of Algernon Loftus Redburn, eldest son of the late Honorable Algernon Redburn of Musbury, Devonshire, to the earldom of Axminster. The case is a romantic one. It will be remembered that the seventh earl, who was a person of most eccentric habits and ideas closely bordering upon insanity, disappeared without warning from London society—and so forth, and so forth. Arnold set down the paper with a deeper curl than usual at the corner of his genial mouth. "I bordered on insanity," of course, for a born gentleman who might have spent his time in dining, calling, shooting grouse and running race horses to determine upon "doing some useful work in the world!—and so forth, and so forth. Arnold was quite familiar by this time with that curious point of view. It is the point of view of nine-tenths of the world in this United Kingdom, but none the less every time he saw it solemnly committed to print it amused him almost by its utter incongruity. The contrast between the reality and the grasp of life he obtained in his chosen vocation of sailor with the shadowy superficiality of the existence he had led in the days when he was still Lord Axminster made such criticism seem to him rather childish and unkindly.

He made up his mind at once. He would go down to the house and see that play little face out. He would be present to hear whether, on the authority of the highest court in the realm, he was dead or living. He would watch the last irrevocable nail being knocked into his coffin as Earl of Axminster and would emerge with the certainty that some other man now bore the title which once was his, and that he was legally defunct by decision of parliament.

Go down to the house! Then a little laugh seized him. He was thinking of it to himself as he used to think in the days when he had but to order his carriage and drive down from Eaton to the precincts of Westminster. What chance would there be for a sailor in his seaman's dress to get into the house by mere asking for a place? Not much, he confessed to himself. However, he would try. There was something that pleased him in the idea of the bare chance that he might be turned back from the doors of the chamber to which he hereditarily belonged on the day when he was to be declared no longer living. It would be funny if the lords refused to let him hear them pronounce their decision of his own death—funnier still if they solemnly declared him dead in his living presence.

So he walked by St. Paul's and the Embankment to Westminster and presented himself at that well known door where once—nay, where still—he had by law and descent the right of entry.

It was a private business day, he knew, and their lordships would only be sitting as a committee of privilege. In other words, half a dozen law lords would have come down sleepily as a matter of duty to decide the vexed question of the peerage before them. On such occasions the stranger's gallery is never at all full, and Arnold hoped he might be lucky enough to corrupt by his eloquence the virtue of the doorkeeper. The doorkeeper, however, was absolutely incorruptible, except of course by gold, which was too rare an object now for Arnold to bestow upon him lightly.

"I don't know all the peers by sight," the official said, with some contempt, surveying the newcomer from head to foot. "There's peers from the country that turn up now and again when there's important bills on that you wouldn't know from farmers. Time like that we let any gentleman in who's dressed as such and who says he's a marks. But you ain't a peer anyhow—you ain't got the cut of it. Nor you don't much look like a distinguished stranger." And the doorkeeper laughed heartily at his own humor.

Arnold laughed in turn and walked away disconsolate. He was just on the point of giving up the attempt in despair when he saw an old law earl enter whom he knew well by sight as a judge of appeal and who had the reputation of being a good humored and accessible person. Arnold boarded him at once with a polite re-

quest for a pass to the gallery. The old peer looked at him in surprise. "Are you interested in the case?" he asked, seeing the sailor's garb and the weather beaten features. "Well, I knew something of the man they called Douglas Overton."

Lord Helvellyn—for it was he—scanned the bronzed face again with some show of interest. "You were a shipfellow?" he asked.

And Arnold, without remembering how much the admission implied, made answer with truth once more. "Yes—at least—that is to say—I sailed in the Saucy Sally."

The old peer smiled acquiescence and waved him to follow to the door of the waiting room. Arnold did so, somewhat amused at the condescending air of the new-made peer to his hereditary companion.

In the house of lords he couldn't somehow altogether forget his own position. "Pass this man to the gallery," the old law lord said, with a nod of command to the doorkeeper. The doorkeeper bowed low, and Arnold Willoughby followed him.

The proceedings in the house were short and purely formal. The committee, represented by one half blind old gentleman, read their report of privilege in a murmuring tone, but Arnold could see its decision was awaited with the utmost interest by his cousin Algy, who, as claimant to the seat, stood at the bar of the house awaiting judgment. The committee found that Albert Ogilvie Redburn, seventh earl of Axminster, was actually the same person as the person who sailed in the Saucy Sally from Liverpool to Melbourne under the assumed name of Douglas Overton had been duly proved to their satisfaction; that the Saucy Sally had been lost, as alleged, in the Indian ocean, and that among the persons so lost was Albert Ogilvie Redburn, alias Douglas Overton, seventh earl of Axminster; that Algernon Loftus Redburn, eldest son of the Hon. Algernon Redburn, deceased, and grandson of the fifth earl, was the heir to the peerage, and that this house admitted his claim of right and humbly prayed her majesty to issue her gracious writ summoning him as a peer of parliament accordingly.

Algernon Redburn, below, smiled a smile of triumph, but Arnold Willoughby, in the gallery, felt a little shudder pass over him. He was no wonder indeed. He had ceased to exist legally. He was no longer his own original self, but in very deed a common sailor. He knew that the estate must follow the title—from that day forth he was a beggar, a nameless nobody. Till the report was read he might have stood forth at any moment and claimed his ancestral name and his ancestral acres. Now the die was cast. He felt that after he



"Are you interested in the case?" he asked, had once stood by as he had stood by that day and allowed himself to be solemnly adjudicated as dead he could never again allow himself to be resurrected. He should have spoken then or must forever keep silent. It would be wrong of him—cruel of him, cowardly of him, unmanly of him, to let Algy and Algy's wife take his place in the world with his full knowledge and assent and then come forward later to deprive them of their privilege. He was now nothing more than the late Lord Axminster. That at least was his past. His future would be spent as mere Arnold Willoughby.

Had Kathleen proved different, he hardly knew whether at the last moment he might not have turned suddenly round and refused so completely to burn his boats, but as it was he was glad of it. The tie to his old life which laid him open to such cruel disillusions as that which he had provided for him was now broken forever. Henceforth he would be valued at his own worth alone by all and sundry.

But no more of women! If Arnold Willoughby had been a confirmed misogynist before he met Kathleen Hesselgraves by accident at the academy doors, he was a thousand times more so after this terrible reaction from his temporary backsliding into respectable society.

He went down into the corridor and saw Algy surrounded by a whole group of younger peers, who were now strolling in the afternoon's business. They were warmly congratulating him upon having secured the doubtful privileges of which Arnold for his part had been so anxious to divest himself. Arnold was not afraid to pass quite near them. Use had accustomed him to the ordeal of scrutiny. For some years he had been surrounded by hundreds who knew him in London and in the continental towns, and yet, with the solitary exception of the Hesselgraves—for he did not know the part borne in his recognition by the Valentines—not a soul had ever pierced the successful disguise with which he had surrounded himself. A few years before the same men would have crowded about as eagerly round the seventh earl as round the eighth earl, and now not a word of the last holder of the title—noting but congratulation for the man who had supplanted him and who stood that moment smiling and radiant, the center of a little group of friendly acquaintances.

As Arnold passed, half irresolute, near the doors of the house a voice that he knew well called out suddenly: "Hullo, Axminster, there you are! I've been looking for you everywhere!"

Arnold turned half round in surprise. What an unreasonable interruption! How dreadful that at this moment somebody should have recognized him! And from behind, too, that was the worst, for the speaker was invisible. Arnold hesitated whether or not to run away without answering him. Then with a smile he realized the true nature of his mistake. It was so strange to hear another man called by the name that was once your own! But the voice was Canon Valentine's, fresh back from Italy, and the "Axminster" he was addressing was not Arnold Willoughby, but the new-made peer, his cousin Algy. Nevertheless the incident made Arnold feel at once it was time to go. He was more afraid of Canon Valentine's recognizing him than of any other acquaintance, for the canon had known him so in-

timately as a boy and used to speak to him so often about that instinctive trick of his—why, there, as Arnold thought of it, he removed his hand quickly from the lock in which it was twined and dived behind a little group of gossiping peers in the neighborhood just in time to escape the canon's scrutiny. But the canon did not see him. He was too busily engaged in shaking Algy's hand—too full of his salutational rising sun—to remember the setting one.

Arnold strolled out somewhat saddened. If ever in his life he felt inclined to be cynical, it must at least be admitted he had much just then to make him so. It was all a sad picture of human fickleness.

He did not see that Kathleen Hesselgraves had been doing just like all of these who were enough to sour any man. Arnold turned to leave the house by the strangers' entrance. In order to do so he had to pass the door of the peers' robing room. As he went by it a fat little old gentleman

reminded him of the portly little old gentleman, who had been the "Axminster" in the gallery. But now the little man looked at him with a queer gleam of recollection. Then a puzzled expression came over his sallow face.

"Look here," he said, turning suddenly to Arnold, "I want one word with you. Can't you tell me about me about having sailed with Lord Axminster in the Saucy Sally?"

Arnold scented the danger at once, but answered in haste: "It was true, quite true. I went out on her last voyage."

"Nonsense, man," the little fat law lord replied, "nonsense, my witness hard, as is the wont of old people, but you have the impudence to tell me so to my face after hearing the evidence we summarized in our report? It's pure imposture! Douglas Overton, or Lord Axminster, made only one voyage on the Saucy Sally, and in the course of that voyage she was wrecked in the Indian ocean. It was that that we went upon. If anybody survived, we must have heard of him, of course, and have given judgment of it. How do you get out of that, eh? You're an impostor, sir, an impostor!"

"But I left the ship," Arnold began hurriedly—he was going to say at Cape Town when he was borne in upon him all at once that he confessed that fact he would be practically repeating the old field of inquiry, and with a crimson face he held his peace, most unwillingly.

That was hard indeed, for nothing roused Arnold Willoughby's indignation more than an imputation of untruthfulness.

Lord Helvellyn smiled grimly.

"Go away, sir," he cried, with a gesture of honest contempt. "You lied to me, and you know it. You're an impostor, sir, an impostor." "But I left the ship," Arnold began hurriedly—he was going to say at Cape Town when he was borne in upon him all at once that he confessed that fact he would be practically repeating the old field of inquiry, and with a crimson face he held his peace, most unwillingly.

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CHAPTER XV. IN CATHEDRAL CITY.

Weeks passed before Kathleen Hesselgraves recovered from the shock of that terrible disappointment. It shattered her nerves for the moment. It left her heartbroken. It was not so much the blow to her love, though that was bad enough—Kathleen was strong of soul and could not be so easily broken—it was the sense of being so completely and unjustly misunderstood—it was the feeling that the man she had loved best in the world had gone away from her entirely misconceiving and misreading her character. At the risk of seeming unwomanly she would have followed him to the world's end, but she could not do so much for love's sake as to clear up that wonderful slight to her integrity. That any man, and above all Arnold Willoughby, should think her capable of planning a vile and deliberate plot to make herself a widow while pretending to be animated by the most disinterested motives was a misconception under which a girl as Kathleen could not sit down quietly. It goaded her to action.

But as time went on it became every day clearer and clearer to her that Arnold Willoughby had once more disappeared from the scene. As Lord Axminster had disappeared after the Middleton incident. It was utterly impossible for her even to begin trying to find him. Week after week she waited in misery and despair, growing every day more restless under such enforced inactivity and eating her heart out with the sense of injustice. No more to be said of the Willoughbys. She understood him too well and sympathized with him too deeply not to forgive him all, for tout savoir, c'est tout pardonner. He could hardly have drawn any other inference from Mrs. Hesselgraves' plain words than the inference he actually drew. Kathleen admitted to herself that if she had really been what Arnold supposed her she would have more than deserved the treatment he had accorded her. It was just that indeed that made the sting of the situation. She would have despised herself for being what she knew Arnold Willoughby couldn't possibly help thinking of her.

Before long, however, many other things supervened to take Kathleen's mind for the present off Arnold Willoughby. Spring had set in over sea in England—"with its usual severity," and Mrs. Hesselgraves felt the effect of the change on the balcony May of Italy to the chilly and cruel and unpropitious climates. So they struck their tents northward. As soon as they returned there were the exhibitions to see about, and the sale of Kathleen's pictures and sketches and Kathleen admitted to herself that Mr. Reginald's finances with the normal deficit. Mr. Reginald indeed had been "going it" that year with more than his accustomed vigor. He had been seeing a good deal through the winter of his friend Miss Florrie, and though Miss Florrie for her part had not the slightest intention of "chucking up her chances" by marrying Mr. Reginald she rather liked the boy

in a mild uncommittal fashion and permitted her to present her with sundry small testimonials of his ardent affection in the shape of gloves and bouquets, the final honor of which he fell especially, of course, on poor Kathleen's shoulders, for Miss Florrie was a young lady not wholly devoid of sentiment. She felt that to carry on a mild flirtation with Mr. Reginald, whom she never meant to marry, as an affair of the heart was a sort of devotion, and she was full of the higher emotions—an apologetic recognition of those tender feelings which she considered it her duty for the most part sternly to stifle. The consequence was that, while she never for a moment allowed Mr. Reginald to suppose her liking for him was anything more than purely platonic, she by no means discouraged his budding affections by floral offerings or refused to receive those dainty lilies and half-lilies in best Parisian kid which Reggie laid upon the shrine as an appropriate offering.

So when poor Kathleen returned to London, distracted and burning to discover about the will of Mr. Reginald, she was very first thing to which she was compelled to turn her attention was the perennial and ever deepening entanglement of Master Reggie's budget. As usual in such cases, however, Reggie was wholly unable to account arithmetically for the disappearance of such large sums of money. He could but vaguely surmise that a fatuous smile that "a jolly good lump of it" had gone in at cab fares.

Kathleen glanced up at him reproachfully. "But I never take a cab myself, Reggie," she exclaimed, with a sigh, "except in the event of my being called at some house entirely off the bus route. For ordinary day journeys, you know very well, I always take an omnibus."

Reggie's lip curled profound contempt. "My dear girl," he replied, with fraternal superiority, "I hope I shall never sink quite so low as an omnibus." He was blandly unaware that he had sunk already a great many stages lower. "No self respecting person ever looks at an omnibus nowadays. It may have been used in your day, but it has been five or six years older than her brother. Now, nowadays, I assure you, nobody does it. A handsome's only thing, though I confess I don't think any gentleman ought to rest content till he can make it a victoria. My ideal is in time to set up a victoria, but how can a poor fellow do that on a paltry £2000?"

Poor Kathleen sighed. How indeed? That was the worst of Reggie. He was so unpractical and incorrigible. At the very moment when she was trying to impress upon him the enormity of owing money he couldn't possibly pay and coming down upon her scanty earnings to make good the deficiency, he would burst in upon her with this sort of talk about the impossibility of stewing in the pot of a theatre, and the absolute necessity for every gentleman to have a stall of his own and a flower in his buttonhole, even though it devolved upon other people to pay for them. To say the truth, they had no common point of contact. Kathleen's principle was that you had no right to contract debts if you had no means of paying them. Reggie's principle was that you must live at all hazards "like a gentleman," even though you allowed a woman to pay with her own work for the cost of the proceedings.

As soon as Reggie's affairs had been set comparatively straight, and as many of his more pressing debts as he could be induced for the moment to acknowledge had been duly discharged by Kathleen's aid, the poor girl set to work in real earnest to discover, if possible, what had become of Arnold Willoughby. She didn't want to see him—not just at present at least, till this misunderstanding was cleared up, if cleared up it could ever be by her bare assertion. But she did want to know where he was, to write and explain to him, to tell him how deeply and how completely he had misjudged her. It was all in vain, however. She had to eat her heart out with unfulfilled desire. Go where she would, she could hear nothing at all of him. She dived into the recesses of east-end coffee houses, sadly against her will—places where it seemed incredible to her that Arnold Willoughby should be found and where nevertheless many sailors seemed to know him. "Willoughby, ay, Willoughby, that's the chap that used to make me hand him over my screw as soon as it was paid and send three parts of it home to my missus and keep the rest for me, for baecy and such like. Ay, he was a good sort, he was, but it's long since I saw him. Drowned maybe, or left the sea or sommat." That was all she could hear of Arnold in the seafaring quarter. It seemed quite natural to those hardy salts that a person of their acquaintance should disappear suddenly for a year or two from their ken, or even should drop out of existence altogether without any one's missing him.

"It's like huntin for a needle in a bottle of hay, miss."

the port of London. Mayhap when the sailors come back to Dundee you might get some news o' him, for Willoughby he was always one o' ad an eye on the sea-ling."

With that slender hope Kathleen buoyed herself up for the present, but her poor heart sank as she thought that during all these weeks Arnold must be going on thinking worse and ever worse of her, letting the wound rankle deep in that sensitive breast of his.

One element of brightness alone there was in her life for the moment. Her heart at least was being better and better appreciated. She sold her academy picture for more than double what she had ever before received, and no wonder, for she painted in the thrilling ecstasy of first mad passion. If it hadn't been for this rise in her prices, indeed she didn't know how she could have met Mr. Reginald's demands, and Mr. Reginald himself, quick to observe where a fresh chance opened, immediately discounted Kathleen's betterment in market value by incurring several new debts with tailor and tobacconist on

the strength of his sister's increased ability to pay them in future.

As soon as the London season was over, however, the Hesselgraves received an invitation to go down to Norchester on a visit to the Valentines. Mrs. Hesselgraves was highly pleased with this invitation. "Such a good place to be seen, you know," dear, the Valentines, and a cathedral town too! The bishop and canon are so likely to buy, and even if they don't one feels one's associating with ladies and gentlemen!"

Poor Kathleen shrank from it indeed, for it was not Canon Valentine who indirectly and unintentionally had brought about all her troubles by incautiously letting out the secret of Arnold Willoughby's personality? But she went for all that, for it was her way to sacrifice herself. Many good women have learned that lesson only too well, I fear, and would be all the better for an inkling of the opposite one—that self development is a duty almost as real and as imperative as self sacrifice.

So down to Norchester she went. She had no need now to caution Mrs. Hesselgraves against opening her mouth again freely, having once hopelessly compromised herself on that mysterious subject, without terrified at the result that she dared not even broach it afresh to Kathleen. Since the day of Arnold Willoughby's disappearance, indeed, mother and daughter had held their peace to each other on the matter, and that very silence over Mrs. Hesselgraves, who knew from it how deep was Kathleen's heart had been wounded. As for the canon, now Algy had obtained the peerage, it was more than ever his cue to avoid any allusion to the sailor he had so rashly recognized at Venice. He was convinced in his own mind by this time that Mrs. Hesselgraves must have committed some crime, the consequences of which he was endeavoring to shrink by shuffling his personality, and if that attempt rebounded to Algy's advantage it was certainly very far from the canon's wish to interfere in any way with the fugitive's anonymity. So he held his peace without the hasty exclamation wrung from him on the spur of the moment at Venice be forgotten if possible by all who heard it.

On their first day at Norchester Kathleen went down with her host to the cathedral. There's something very charming and sweet and grave about our English cathedrals, even after the gorgeous churches of Italy, and Kathleen admired immensely the beautiful green clove, the old world calm, the meditative view from the canon's windows upon the palace gardens. It was all so still, so demure, so peaceful, so English. As they walked round the building toward the great east window the canon was apologetic about his hasty flight from Venice.

"I went away suddenly, I know," he said, "but then, you must admit, Miss Hesselgraves, it's a most insupportable town. Such smells! Such filth! It just reeks with typhoid."

"Well, I allow the perfumes," Kathleen answered, bridling up in defense of her beloved Venice, "but as to the typhoid I have my doubts. The sea seems to purify it. Do you know, Canon Valentine, I've spent five winters in Venice, and I've never had a personal friend ill with fever, while in England I've had dozens. It isn't always the places that look the dirtiest which turn out in the long run to be really most insupportable. And if it comes to that, what could possibly be worse than those slums we passed on our way out of the close, near the pointed arc way, where you cross the river?"

The canon bristled up in turn. This was really most annoying. "As a matter of fact, those particular slums were the property of the dean and chapter of Norchester, and complaints had been going on about in the local paper that they were no wholesomeness that they ought to be, which made it of course all the more intolerable that they should attract the attention of a complete stranger."

"Not at all," he answered testily. "Those are very good cottages—very good cottages indeed. I can see nothing wrong with them. You can't expect to house working people in the bishop's palace and to give them port wine and venison every day at libitum. But as workmen's houses they're very good houses, and wouldn't you mind living in one of them yourself—if I were a workman," the canon added in an afterthought, "and had been brought up to the ways of them."

Kathleen said no more, for she saw the canon was annoyed, and she knew when to be silent. But that morning at lunch the canon enlarged greatly upon the health and cleanliness of Norchester in general and the cathedral close and property in particular. It was wholesome itself, the last word of sanitation. Nobody ever got ill there, nobody ever died, and he had never even heard of a case of typhoid.

"Except old Grimes, dear," Mrs. Valentine interposed innocently.

The canon crushed her with a glance. "Old Grimes," he said angrily, "brought the seeds of it with him from a visit to Bath, which I don't consider at all so well situated as Norchester, and I told the dean so at our diocesan synod. But not another case. No case can I remember. No, Amelia, it's no use—I know where you're going to say. Mrs. Wheeler's fever came straight from London, which we all of us know is a perfect pesthole, and as to poor old Canon Brooks, he contracted it in Italy. The precursors! No, no! Goodness gracious, has it come to this, that not only do the agitators print these things openly in penny papers for our servants to read, but even our own wives must go throwing dirt in the faces of the cathedral chapter? I tell you, Amelia, the town is as clean as a new pin, and the property of the close is a model of sanitation."

That evening, however, by some strange coincidence, the canon himself complained of headache. Next morning he was worse, and they sent for the doctor. The doctor looked grave.

"I've been expecting this sooner or later," he said, "if something wasn't done about those slums by the river. I'm afraid, Mrs. Valentine, it would be only your kindness to conceal the truth from you. The canon shows undoubted symptoms of typhoid."

It was quite true. He had caught it three weeks earlier on a visit of inspection to Close Wynd, the slums by the river, where he had duly pronounced the cottages on the cathedral property "perfectly fit for human habitation." And now out of their own mouth had nature convicted him, for in his eagerness to prove that all was for the best in the best of all possible cathedral towns for the tenants of the chapel he had asked for and tossed off a glass of the tainted water to which the borough sanitary inspector was calling his attention. "Perfectly pure and good," he said in his testy way. "Never tasted better water in my life, I assure you. What the people want to complain about nowadays fairly passes my comprehension." And he went his way rejoicing. But for 81 days those insidious little microbes that he swallowed so carelessly lay maturing their colony in the canon's doomed body. At the end of that time they swarmed and

developed themselves, and even the canon himself knew in his own heart, unspoken, that it was the Close Wynd water that had given him typhoid fever. When he made his will, he did not forget it, and the lawyer who opened it eight days later found that in that hasty sheet, dictated from his deathbed, the canon had remembered to leave £200 for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the "perfect" cottages which had proved his destruction.

One day later Mrs. Valentine succumbed. She, too, had drunk the poisonous water, "for example's sake, Amelia," her husband had said to her, and she, too, died after a short attack. It was a most virulent type of the disease, the doctor said—the type that comes of long sanitary neglect and wholesale pollution. But that was not all. These things seldom stop short with the original culprits. Mrs. Hesselgraves was seized, too, after nursing her two old friends through their fatal illness, and being weak and ill beforehand with regret and remorse for the part she had played in driving away the sailor whom Kathleen wanted to marry—for that was the way in which Mrs. Hesselgraves thought of it in the very end—she sank rapidly under the strain and died within a fortnight of the two Valentines. So Kathleen found herself practically alone in the world, and with Reginald's three hands, except so far as his "paltry 200" would enable a gentleman of so much social pretensions to keep himself in the barest necessities at the florist's and the grocer's.

In the midst of her real grief for a mother she had loved and watched over tenderly, it did not strike Kathleen at the time that by these three deaths, following one another in such rapid succession, the very three other depositories of Arnold Willoughby's secret had been removed at one blow, and that she herself remained now the sole person on earth who could solve the Axminster mystery. But it occurred to her later on, when the right time came, and when she saw what must be done about Arnold Willoughby's future.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HINTS TO MUSIC TEACHERS.

Make the Lesson Hour One of Pleasure as Well as Profit to Pupil.

Teachers in small towns and country places have greater difficulties to contend with than those more advanced and higher priced teacher in the city. Although the competition may be just as keen, and probably more so, in the city, I think the pupils who go to the more advanced teacher are, in most cases, more in earnest and go with the intention of making the most of their opportunities. Whereas the town teacher very frequently has pupils come to him who do not care whether they learn or not, and if they do they never get any assistance from home either by word of encouragement or otherwise. In a great many cases the fault lies with the teachers. They do not study the nature and temperament of their pupils and give every pupil the same studies and pieces. In teaching technic they teach the fingers and muscles only, thus making it simply manual labor, and do not appeal to the understanding, which will help to make it a work of pleasure. They forget that the brain controls the fingers.

With a new pupil who is not interested in music and does not like to practice a contributor to The Etude tells that he does not use studies at all for the first few lessons, except perhaps a few finger exercises, which do not impress the pupil as work, but gives something with as pleasing a melody as possible, and then as the pupil begins to think that he is learning something really pretty tries to show how much more artistic he may make it by practicing certain exercises.

In teaching a beginner who is very young and does not like to practice, make it a rule to always have something of interest to tell the pupil, relating, of course, to music. In this way the lesson hour becomes an hour of pleasure as well as profit to the pupil. It may sometimes take a good deal of trouble to do this, but the result will always pay for the extra time spent. The importance of teaching harmony, musical form and history to piano pupils is great.

Shorten the piano lesson and make time for these equally important subjects. Better results will be obtained even in the playing, besides having a broader knowledge of the "art of music."

Nahida Remy.

Nahida Remy is a sublime woman. Ten years she spent in the study of Jewish literature, history and character. She read, studied, inquired and wrought herself into a state of enthusiasm and lofty admiration of Judaism, all of which she poured forth in most beautiful forms in her two volumes on "Prayer in the Talmud" and "The Jewish Woman." Never before was the liturgy of the Jews and woman in Israel so enthusiastically presented to the world by a Protestant lady as was done by Nahida Remy. And now she embraces Judaism with one of the greatest living Jewish philosophers, Professor Lazarus, Ph. D., D. D., the septuagenarian savant whom she has recently married.—American Israelite.

Women Elect Officers.

Mrs. Sarah A. Thurston was chosen president of the Woman's Republican association of Kansas at its recent annual meeting in Topeka. Mrs. Lewis Hancock of Argentine was chosen vice president; Mrs. Edward Gaylord, Topeka, secretary; Mrs. Best of Rosalia, treasurer. Mrs. Inez M. Stine, state organizer for the last year, was unanimously re-elected.

Now Comes the Sleeve Extender.

The sleeve extender is the latest invention to be used instead of stiffening each separate pair of sleeves with the various linings sold for the purpose. The "extenders" resemble small bustles and are sold at a little less than \$1 a pair.

They that govern must make the least noise.—Selden.

Uncertainty and expectation are joys of life.—Congreve.

There is a pleasure in poetic pains which only poets know.—Cowper. Covetous men are mean slaves and drudges to their substance.—Burton. Troubles spring from idleness, and grievous toils from needless ease.—Franklin.

Richard C. ... unable to ... His father ... young man ... the slightest ... Richard C. ... Leighton & ... in some of ... way to ... through tick ... Naamso on ... the Window ... tion of ... to be break ... after that ... took him ... the railway ... of Richard ... and allow ... Carter, sr. ... these anx ... No one ... the fact that ... this city, ne ... after his ... vincial pol ... tured home ... years old an

The M ... A Mot ... The ... council ... master, ... following ... "G ... Macmill ... to move ... regret and ... meant ... course ... with my ... the wo ... prejudi ... will ha ... about a ... price ... required ... my ... ceed \$ ... price ... sponso ... decide ... prefer ... already ... adverti ... would y ... tract an ... course, ... about a ... me in ... you will ... pertinen

This ... the even ... the atten ... tion city ... by the me ... men be ... were dan ... The im ... portance ... of an off ... crossing ... mittee. ... Thoro ... the offi ... the land ... was not a ... committe ... A repr ... mittee sta ... but in a ... would be ... regulation ... The ... that the ... Harris fo ... Fort street ... property ... consider ... The ... the ... sanitary o ... The str ... whom was ... the sewer ... commende ... tended on ... Black ... The Tam ... Ald. Cam ... Discusst ... was rais ... onded by ... King & ... ALD. H ... Alderme ... favour of ... of import ... There was ... rately ... though n ... against ... ALD. M ... did not w ... He was o ... a majority ... of a public ... proportion ... was to give ... contract ... their injun ... ALD. W ... meeting sh ... garty getti ... ALD. M ... tenders, th ... next read ...

Richard C. ... (repeated text from above)

Richard C. ... (repeated text from above)

Richard C. ... (repeated text from above)

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Richard C. ... (repeated text from above)

Richard C. ... (repeated text from above)</

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Mayor Authorized to Sign Waterworks Contract With Walkley, King and Casey.

A Motion to Accept Mr. Haggarty's Proposal Lost by Five to Four.

The first thing to come up at the city council Tuesday night was the waterworks matter, a letter from Mr. Haggarty to the following effect being read:

Mr. Haggarty:—I am informed that Mr. Macmillan has given the Mayor his intention to move that new tenders be called for the waterworks contract, the city to supply the cement necessary to do the work. This course I consider is hardly dealing fairly with my tender. Although I am confident my tender is in any way still I think I will have that effect. If the corporation wishes to supply the cement I would respectfully suggest that they deduct the price of the amount of cement required from the total amount of my tender at a rate not to exceed \$2.85 per barrel, which is the price that I have received from a good responsible firm to supply it to me. If you decide to accept this proposition and would prefer other security for the bond, I have already given you in compliance with your request, namely, 5 per cent. deposit, would you accept a bond in twice the contract amount, or 10 per cent. This, of course, on the understanding that my cheque for 5 per cent. would be returned to me in exchange for the bond. Trusting you will not consider these suggestions impertinent.

JOHN HAGGARTY.

This was laid on the table till later in the evening.

In his monthly report Chief Deasy drew attention to the numerous dead wires in the city which were a menace to the safety of the men. He recommended also that the men be provided with clothes when their work was done on duty at fires.

The market for the bond was reported by the superintendent at \$127.90.

An offer from Hayes & Bell for street crossings was referred to the streets committee.

Thornton Fell, for Mr. Bechtel, said that the effort of the contractor to purchase the land on which the bridge approached, was not enough. Referred to the streets committee.

A report from the Old Men's Home committee stated that it was the intention to have the caretaker live in the home itself, but in the meantime temporary quarters would be secured for him. A new list of regulations was adopted.

The sewerage committee recommended that the request of Messrs. Redfern and Harris for a refund on sewer connections on Fort street be laid over till the claims of all property similarly situated be taken into consideration. The report was adopted.

The sewerage committee recommended that the flushing of sewers be left to the sanitary officer. This was adopted.

The street and sewerage committees to whom was referred the matter of extending the sewers to the government buildings recommended that sewers and laterals be extended to Macleure, Belleville, Menzies and Birdwood streets. This report was adopted.

The Tax By-law, 1895, was introduced by Ald. Cameron.

Discussion on the water works contract was raised by Ald. McLennan moving, seconded by Ald. Partridge that the Mayor be authorized to sign the contract with Walkley, King & Casey.

Ald. Humphrey said that some of the aldermen during the elections had been in favour of taking the sense of the ratepayers on important questions at public meetings. There was no doubt that the opinion of the ratepayers on the last public meeting, though no resolution was passed was against awarding the contract.

Ald. McLellan—"Here's one man who did not want a public meeting." (Laughter.) He was of opinion that the sentiment of the majority of the ratepayers could not be got at a public meeting, as only a very small proportion of the ratepayers were there. His desire was to give the Mayor the right to sign the contract. Then the men who did not want the contract carried out might bring along their objection.

Ald. Wilson was satisfied the public meeting showed that people favored Haggarty getting the contract.

Ald. Macmillan resolution to call for tenders, the city to buy the cement, was next read.

Ald. Humphrey moved that the offer in Haggarty's letter read at the beginning of the meeting be adopted, with the exception of the part referring to the bonds. This Ald. Williams seconded.

Ald. Drago and Ald. Cameron held that Walkley, King & Casey should have the contract.

Ald. Humphrey's motion was lost and Ald. McLellan's motion to authorize the Mayor to sign the Walkley, King & Casey contract was carried by the following division:

For Ald. McLellan's motion: Ald. Macmillan, Bragg, Partridge, Cameron and Williams and Wilson.

Against: Ald. Humphrey, Macmillan, Williams and Wilson.

The council adjourned till Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

VANISHED.

Richard Carter, jr., of Comox, has mysteriously disappeared and his family are quite unable to throw any light on the matter. His father has been in town looking for the young man and trying without avail to find the slightest trace of the missing one. Richard Carter, jr., a partner of the firm of Light & Carter, blacksmiths, of Comox, left home on June 14 for Nanaimo on way to Victoria on business. He had a through ticket to Victoria, but on reaching that city on the day he left home, put up at the Windsor hotel for the night with the intention of taking the next morning's train for this city. On the morning of the 15th, after breakfast he paid his bill at the hotel, took his satchel in hand and started off for the railway station. That was the last seen of Richard Carter, jr. He disappeared as mysteriously and completely as if the earth had swallowed him up. His father, Richard Carter, sr., receiving no word from his son, became anxious and started in search of him. No trace, however, could be found beyond the fact that the son, who is well known in this city, never returned here. The old man, after his vain search, has asked the provincial police to help him and has not returned home. The missing man is about 25 years old and is unmarried.

Richard Carter, jr., of Comox, has mysteriously disappeared and his family are quite unable to throw any light on the matter.

Mrs. Lewis has been chosen vice president of the Victoria Ladies' Aid Society.

The annual picnic of the Parkville school district for the month of June was held at the Pointe Claire Hotel.

During the month of June there were 1,748 exchanges of books at the city library.

The annual picnic of St. Paul's church, Victoria, took place on Monday at Oak Bay, and was largely attended by the clergy, parents, teachers and friends.

THE CITY.

At the election on Saturday last for Gordon Head school district trustee, Mr. William Dean was duly elected.

The bark Wrester, laden with lumber from Vancouver for Shanghai, came into the Royal Roads yesterday and left again towards bound.

To-day teachers' examinations begin in this city, Vancouver and Kamloops. The examinations here begin at 9 o'clock in the South Park school.

The registered mail bags from this city were among the plunder of the train robbers who held up the train on the Southern Pacific at Grant's Pass, Oregon, on Monday night.

The inland revenue collections for June at the port of Victoria were: Spirits, \$6790 49; malt, \$2157 03; tobacco, \$3802.22; cigars, \$764 70; imposition of petroleum \$19 00 and manufactured tobacco, \$73.75. Total, \$13,637 19.

At the annual meeting of the Parkville school district for the month of June, Mrs. Florence H. Davis and Mr. William Morrison were elected for three and two years respectively in place of Messrs. Geo. Planmer and Hy. Pillar.

During the month of June there were 1,748 exchanges of books at the city library. The attendance was very high, the highest issue in one day being 125 and average number 70. There has been an addition of 37 new members in the month—11 ladies and 26 gentlemen.

The annual picnic of St. Paul's church, Victoria, took place on Monday at Oak Bay, and was largely attended by the clergy, parents, teachers and friends. A great spirit of old and young. All came home pronouncing the picnic the most successful and enjoyable in the history of the school.

EMMANUEL Baptist Church Sunday school children, with their teachers and many of the older members of the congregation, spent a jolly Dominion Day out at Macaulay point. The tram cars took the party as far as Lampon street, then a pretty spin near the water was picked out and the day was spent picking playing games, and having a good time generally.

The farmers' picnic at South Saanich proved one of the successful attractions on Dominion Day. The attendance was very large and the sports and other pastimes were well enjoyed by both participants and spectators. Everyone had a good time. The Victoria & Sidney trains took out a number of people from town, over three thousand persons going out to Saanich or Sidney.

THREE trains on the Sidney railroad on Monday carried a large number of Methodists out to Sidney for their annual Sunday school picnic. Once there, the people broke up into small parties, each choosing its own particular form of amusement. There were the ordinary sports and games, including boating. The steamer Mary Hare made several trips to Salt Spring Island, taking over excursionists who heartily enjoyed the delightful side trips afforded. The Sunday schools represented were the Methodist, Victoria West, James Bay, Spring Ridge and Centennial.

The Salvation Army had a field day at Oak Bay on Monday. A large number of soldiers were out from town and Captain Washburn and a cadet were present from Seattle as visitors. Strawberries and ice cream were sold during the day, the proceeds going towards liquidating the debt on the shelter home. During the day a large open air meeting was held, which attracted quite a crowd of spectators. At the night of the eighth anniversary of Army work in Victoria was observed by a meeting at the barracks, at which Captain Washburn gave an interesting address on "Army work in America." The next item of interest in Army circles will be the welcome home of Adjutant Archibald on July 6.

YESTERDAY Mr. Justice Drake gave judgment in McKENZIE v. Russell and Macdonald, a suit to set aside a writ on a claim for balance of account of \$5,333.42. The judgment was as follows: "This is an application to set aside a writ served on Mr. Russell. The plaintiff obtained an order for service out of jurisdiction on Macdonald and served a copy of this writ on Russell. When one defendant is within the jurisdiction and the other without, two writs may be issued, one for service within and the other marked concurrent for service without—Reddington v. Beddington, 1 P. D. Rule 27 provides for this case. The plaintiff has not followed it. The service of writ on defendant Russell must be set aside with costs." Mr. Jay for plaintiffs; Mr. Belyea for Russell.

THE J. B. A. CREWS CHOSEN. The boating committee of the J.B.A.A. have finally chosen the crews to compete in the North Pacific Association regatta, which are as follows: Senior Four-oared Crew—D. O'Sullivan (stroke), W. Scott, D. T. Jones and J. Watson (bow). Four-oared Crew—T. C. Boulton (stroke), T. Geiger, J. W. Wilson and G. Watson (bow).

John Aden will represent the J.B.A.A. in the junior singles. The other events which will be filled up the programme have not been finally decided upon, but first class entries will sail on July 2, carrying one of the largest cargoes brought from the Orient this year. Altogether she has upwards of 3,000 tons, including 150 tons for Victoria, 100 tons for San Francisco, about 100 tons for Portland, and 200 tons of salt for New York. The cargo consists principally of tea, a considerable quantity going overland. There are no passengers aboard the ship. To-day the steamship Strathvenia of the same line will be due from the Orient, being another of the newly chartered vessels of the company. A third, the steamship Etandale, is scheduled to leave the Orient shortly. She belongs to the same line of ships as the Ekkale.

THE NORTH PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY has chartered the British ship Ekkale, a large freighter, to run in connection with their present fleet of trans-Pacific liners. The ship left Yokohama for Victoria on July 2, carrying one of the largest cargoes brought from the Orient this year. Altogether she has upwards of 3,000 tons, including 150 tons for Victoria, 100 tons for San Francisco, about 100 tons for Portland, and 200 tons of salt for New York. The cargo consists principally of tea, a considerable quantity going overland. There are no passengers aboard the ship. To-day the steamship Strathvenia of the same line will be due from the Orient, being another of the newly chartered vessels of the company.

CONTRACTOR WEST is making extensive repairs to the naval wharf at Esquimalt. The tug Saddle yesterday took to Esquimalt some 60,000 feet of lumber to be used in connection with the work.

The C. P. R. steamer Empress of India sailed from Hongkong for Yokohama and Victoria yesterday at 12.30 p. m.

The Northern Pacific company's steamer Ekkale left Yokohama June 30 for this port.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS. Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE. This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its crossing previous records in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing in almost immediately. Sold in Victoria by Dean & Cryderman.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Individual Rifle Scores at Vancouver—Minor Wins the Calendar Watch.

Victoria Baseballers at Seattle and Port Angeles—Stanley Park Races Positively.

LONDON, July 3.—The annual athletic games between Oxford and Cambridge universities began at the Queen's Club grounds at 4.40 p. m. to-day. The prospect of an international contest between the winning team to-day and a team representing Yale university is greatly increased by the interest taken in the meeting. The following are the events: One hundred yards dash, won by G. Jordan; time, 10 1/2 seconds.

W. J. Oakley, Oxford, won the hurdle race in 16 2/5 seconds. The quarter mile run was won by W. Fitzherbert, Cambridge, in 50 seconds. In throwing the hammer, G. Gardner, Oxford, won the high jump with 5 feet 9 inches. The one mile run was won by W. D. Lysons, Cambridge; time, 4 23 2/5.

The Victoria baseballers at Seattle and Port Angeles—Stanley Park Races Positively.

THE PROGRAMME AND PRIZE LIST for the annual competition of the British Columbia Association have been finally approved by the council, and will be issued in the usual form in a few days. Goldstream range is receiving the repairs annually necessary. The meeting will open on Thursday, July 25, and continue during the two following days.

THE VANCOUVER MATCHES. The following were the winners of individual prizes at the rifle matches at Vancouver on Tuesday in connection with the Dominion Day celebration.

200 yards—Sergeant Gibson, R.M.A., Victoria; 33; Mayor H. A. Collins, Vancouver; 33; Gunner W. J. Sloan, R.C.G.A.; 32; W. W. B. Collins, Nanaimo; 31; 500 yards—Gunner W. J. Sloan, Westminster; 35; W. H. Forrest, Vancouver; 32; Corp. J. D. Stary, Vancouver; 31; G. W. Hinton, Westminster; 31; Gr. G. Tomlinson, Vancouver; 31.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING. WATERLOO, July 2.—The C.W.A. championship meet yesterday was not distinguished by any record breaking. The mile, class B, was won by Angus McLeod, Sarnia, in 2:52. The half-mile, class A, was won by A. F. Longhead, of Sarnia, in 1:07 1/2.

FOR THE HARRIS HANDICAP. Messrs. Penwill, Gilbert, Johnson and Wille are the riders drawn to contest the second heat of the Harris handicap race at Beacon Hill next Saturday afternoon. The positions of starters are as follows:

Rider. Mount. Handicap. Harry Wille. Keating. 430 min. T. A. Johnson. Eagle. 430. W. Penwill. Columbia. 130. W. F. Penwill. Tithone. Scratch.

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THE CITY.

The county court will in future sit on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

In celebration of their fifth anniversary Alexandra Lodge, No. 116, Sons of England, held a social in the Sir William Wallace hall last evening. A suitable programme for the occasion of music, readings, etc., was provided.

The city has had its attention called by Mr. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, to the desirability of enforcing the city by-law against noxious weeds, as in some parts of the city the Canada thistle is being allowed to grow unmolested.

JULY is apparently a popular month for marriages in Victoria. The present week has witnessed the weddings of Mr. Walter Scott Duncan and Miss Amy Knowles Clegg, Mr. Thomas Hodges and Miss Annie Sketoh, and Rev. Benjamin Appleyard and Miss Florence Appleyard.

The officers of Vancouver Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., were installed on Tuesday evening by W. E. Huxtable, acting Grand Patriarch, as follows: Walter Dempster, C. P.; R. A. Anderson, H. P.; A. Sherer, S. W.; James Pilling, J. W.; A. Graham, Sorbie; E. Bragg, Treas.

A well known Victorian, Mr. W. L. Challoner, of the firm of Challoner & Mitchell, was married at Toronto on June 24 to Miss Letitia E. Diprose, daughter of W. H. Hattie E. Diprose, of the Queen City. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. A. Hunter, B.A., in Erieke church.

The verdict of the jury in the death of Edward Field, who died on Saturday night at Comox, was that he died as a result of death by concussion of the brain by jumping out of a window. Lepia, who had been fighting with Field and was arrested to await the result of the inquest, was set free again.

MR. ALFRED W. WOODS, a former resident of Victoria, and who has relatives here, was married on June 24, in Toronto, to Miss Annie E. King. Miss Annie Wood was the bridesmaid and Mr. J. R. Hand of the Fenelon Falls Gazette, supported the groom. Dr. Griffin, of Guelph, performed the ceremony.

ON Monday last upwards of six hundred members and friends of the First Presbyterian church and St. Andrew's church Sunday school enjoyed the annual picnic at Goldstream. Numerous outdoor sports were provided, and the children of the Protestant Orphans' home were hospitably entertained as guests of the two schools.

The telephone office in Troncoe alley is shortly to be vacated. The company are now moving into their new quarters in the upper flat of the Five Sisters block, where they expect to be located by the end of this month. There are some 500 wires to be shifted, and this work, which has been in progress for some time past, will continue for the next few weeks.

SANITARY INSPECTOR CONLON is completing his preparations for the destruction of a number of tumble down shacks in the central portion of the city, recently condemned as unsanitary and unsafe. He notified on Tuesday and served formal notice upon the occupants that forty-eight hours later the buildings would be removed. The work of destruction will probably be taken in hand to-morrow.

THE garden fete at Cloverdale yesterday afternoon and evening in aid of St. Luke's church and rectory proved very successful. A considerable number of people were present from the city. Among the attractions was an art gallery, old curiosity shop, museum and an old fashioned sea was served from 5:30 to 7:30, and in the evening there was a promenade concert, a very pleasant time being spent by all.

THE teachers' examinations commenced yesterday morning at the South Park school under the direction of Dr. Pope, Superintendent of Education, and Venerable Archbishop Scriver. The morning subject was grammar. The afternoon candidates are history. Applicants for the highest grade certificate will be kept busy until July 16, those trying for the lower grade will finish much earlier.

ALTHOUGH THE Mayor has now the power to sign the waterworks contract with Walkley, King & Casey, the writ expected to be taken out with a view to prevent the contract being carried into effect has not yet been issued. The Mayor has refused to sign the contract because the contract was not signed yesterday, and the mayor stating that he would give an opportunity for injunction proceedings to be taken by opponents of the contract. It is likely that some action will, however, be taken to-day.

THE following officers of Columbia Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., were installed last evening in ample form by W. E. Holmes, Grand Master, assisted by an efficient staff of Crafted officers: H. A. Porter, N. G.; G. T. Fox, V. G.; R. W. Jackson, Per. Sec.; Henderson, Treas.; R. A. Allen, Cor. Sec.; A. Edwards, War.; R. L. Allen, Cor. J. J. Colby, R. S. N. G.; F. Taylor, L. S. N. G.; Collin Cameron, I. G.; W. H. Huxtable, G. G.; C. Minckler, R. S. S.; G. E. Smith, L. S. S.

ONE does not require to be wealthy in order to travel to-day, thanks to the steamship companies doing business on Puget Sound. Yesterday the first annual cold weather yesterday. The first announcement by the Northwestern company was \$1.50 round trip to Seattle, but as soon as they found that the P. S. & A. steamship company had placed their rate at 75 cents they came down likewise. The P. S. & A. company were not to be outdone and immediately added a brass band to their outfit, said band being warranted to play continuously. As to what additional attractions will await the tourist this morning, one scarcely dare to hazard a guess, but in any event it will cost 75 cents to get to Seattle and return. The City of Kingstons had about 500 passengers when she went out last evening, the public having no hesitation to avail themselves of the low price of tickets.

THE closing exercises of Craigflower school were held on Friday afternoon last, when Mr. J. W. Rowland, secretary of the board of trustees, presided and distributed prizes to the pupils. Parents and friends gathered on the full force and congratulated the teachers, Mr. S. Shephard, and his pupils on the marked improvement during the year. The certificates for the provincial roll of honor were awarded to Gerald Fagan, for regularity and punctuality; Mabel M. Shephard, for proficiency; and James Purdy, for deportment. Eight prizes were promoted. The chairman's prizes for spelling and geography was awarded to Ada Winsley. A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. J. Wilson (trustee), and seconded by Mr. J. Porter (former trustee), was carried unanimously. At the close of the examination the annual picnic was held and full justice done to the children kindly provided by the ladies. The annual school

meeting was held on Saturday morning, and Mr. J. Wilson, whose period of office had expired, was unanimously re-elected to fill the vacancy on the board.

MESSRS W. C. BRUCE and J. O. ANDERSON, representing the Queen and A. P. A. Lodge of Tacoma, are making Victoria a visit for the purpose of completing arrangements for the celebration of the Battle of the Boyne here on the 12th proximo. The ladies promise an excursion of, at the lowest estimate, 500 of us, with a band of thirty pieces, by the Kington on July 12.

THE strange case of George Dixon will again make its appearance in the city police court this morning. Dixon was originally brought in as a vagrant, but was discharged the police believing him to be of unsound mind, and he himself asserting that he had been recently escaped from an Eastern asylum. The very night of his discharge from custody he was rearrested for attempting to commit suicide by jumping from the office wharf. On Sunday he made a second attempt to end his life by tearing his shirt into strips, and with these knotted together endeavoring to hang himself in his cell. The city medical health officer after a careful examination adjudged Dixon to be perfectly sane, and he will be held to answer in the courts for attempting to commit suicide.

THE CITY MARKETS. The most noticeable change in the retail markets this week is in fish. Dealers say salmon is very difficult to obtain, as most of the local fishermen have gone to the canneries for the packing season. Smoked salmon and halibut have almost disappeared from the market, and so have cod, herring and the smaller fish, all for the same reason—want of fishermen. Fresh meat has shown a tendency to drop a little, partly from the smaller consumption during hot weather and partly on account of grass-land weather and the range coming in rather freely. Pork, flour and ground feed has fallen a point or two, and old potatoes have disappeared from the market. The outlook for crops in all parts of the Province is exceedingly favorable. Hay cutting has begun on the island, and though light in spots the yield will be good. On the Lower Fraser there has been plenty of rain, and in consequence the crops are wonderfully good. Hay cutting there will begin next week. Grains everywhere are reported to be exceedingly fine and a bountiful harvest may be looked for. Following are the current retail quotations:

Table with market prices for various goods: Flour-Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bushel... \$6.00, Lakeland's (Hungarian) per bushel... 6.00, Victoria... 5.00, Lion... 5.00, Portland roller... 5.00, Sablem... 5.00, Rainier... 5.00, Grand... 5.00, Planifier... 5.00, Snowflake... 5.00, Olympia... 5.00, XXX... 5.00, Wheat, per ton... 30.00, 35.00, Oats, per ton... 30.00, 35.00, Barley, per ton... 30.00, 35.00, Middlings, per ton... 25.00, 30.00, Bran, per ton... 15.00, 20.00, Ground Feed, per ton... 25.00, 30.00, Corn, whole... 45.00, Corn, cracked... 45.00, Cornmeal, per 10 lbs... 5.00, Rolled Oats, per lb... 5.00, Potatoes, new, per lb... 1.00, Old, per lb... 1.00, Cabbage, per lb... 3.00, Cauliflower, per doz... 6.00, Egg, per doz... 20.00, Straw, per ton... 12.00, Green Peppers, cured, per lb... 10.00, Beans, per lb... 1.00, Cucumbers, per lb... 3.00, Radish, per doz... 25.00, Lettuce, per doz... 1.00, Spinach, per lb... 3.00, Eggs, large, per doz... 20.00, Butter, fresh... 10.00, Creamery, per lb... 25.00, Ham, American, per lb... 15.00, Canadian... 15.00, Boneless... 20.00, Bacon, American, per lb... 15.00, Rolled... 15.00, Long clear... 12.00, Canadian... 10.00, Shoulders, per lb... 10.00, Old... 10.00, Golden... 10.00, Meats—Beef, per lb... 7.00, Sliced... 7.00, Mutton... 7.00, Spring Lamb, per quarter... 7.00, Chicken, per pair... 1.00, Pigeons, per lb... 1.00, Pigeons, per lb... 1.00, Fruits—Apples, per lb... 6.00, Oranges (Navel)... 10.00, (Riverside) per lb... 10.00, Lemons (Canada)... 10.00, Strawberries, per box... 1.00, Cherries... 1.00, Gooseberries... 1.00, Apples, per lb... 1.00, Peaches, per lb... 1.00, Raspberries, per lb... 1.00, Plums, California, per box... 1.00, Potatoes, California, per box... 1.00, Fish—Salmon, per lb... 10.00.

WINNIPEG, July 2.—(Special)—A little boy named Lyden, while playing in a vacant house, secured a bottle of muriatic acid from which he took a drink, and fatal results are feared. The bottle had been left by plumbers, who were making repairs. Mr. McKellar, chief clerk of the Manitoba department of agriculture, and Mr. Fletcher, Dominion, Entomologist, have returned from a trip of inspection in the provinces. The rapid and serious weeds has decided the local government to prompt steps to stamp out several new and dangerous varieties noticed from the railway track.

MONTEAL, July 2.—Ald. Patrick Kennedy, M. P. for Montreal Centre, is dead. The deceased was an important factor in local Conservative politics, having been a strong ally of Hon. J. J. Curran. He was 63 years old and was prominent in temperance work. His deceased son, James McKellar, was at the last provincial election.

Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys the confidence and patronage of people all over the civilized world, who wish to restore and keep the hair in its natural color.

ROBERTSON—At 253 Port street, on Monday, June 24th, the wife of Arthur Robertson, a daughter.

BROWN—At Harrison Hot Springs, on Sunday, the 23rd inst., to the wife of John R. Brown, a son.

MARRIED. APPLBYARD APPELBYARD—On July 1st, at St. John's church, Victoria, British Columbia, by Archdeacon W. H. Collicott, C.M.S., assisted by Rev. S. S. Shephard, Mr. Benjamin Appleyard, Grand Vicar, Ont., to the former daughter of George Appleyard, son of W. Woodhall, Kiverton Park, Sheffield, England.

MILES-COLLISTER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Dallas Road, on the 27th inst., by Rev. S. S. Shephard, Chavarr, M.A., Harry O. Miles, of Grand Park, Ontario, to Clara M., youngest daughter of R. Collicott, Esq.

THIRTY DAY'S after date I intend to apply for leave to Jose B. O. acres of meadow land for hay-cutting purposes, situated about 13 miles S.W. of Victoria, and Adams' meadow on Mackin's Creek. W.M. WEBSTER, Alexandria, June 27th, 1895. 1744

and even the canon own heart, unspoken. Mynd water that had ever. When he made forget it, and the lawyer days later found dead, dieracted from his had remembered to approval of the sane "perfect" cottages destruction.

Valentine succumbed. the poisonous water, Amelia," her husband, and she, too, died

It was a most virulent, the doctor said—of long sanitary neglect. But that was a seldom stop short ailments. Mrs. Hession, after nursing her through their fatal illness, fell herself with ill beforehand with for the part she had away the earl whom marry—for that was Hessiegr thought—she sank rapidly under within a fortnight

So Kathleen found no in the world, and hands, except so far would enable a general-solicitor pretensions to barest necessities at lover's

real relief for a month-watered over tenders Kathleen at the time death, following one success, the only ties of Arnold. Will-remained removed at oneself remained now earth who could solve

ry. But it occurred the right time came, what must be done ghy's future.

ENTINUED]

SIC TEACHERS. OF ONE OF PLEASURE as at to Pupils.

The Colonist
FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

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Masterpieces from the Art Galleries of the World.

SALISBURY'S POLICY.
There are some politicians at Washington who profess to feel great satisfaction at the return of Lord Salisbury to power, and the reason they give for this belief implies an unintended compliment to the members of the Canadian Government, who are said to have looked after the interests of this Dominion much better than has been agreeable to the United States Administration.

Of course, it will have no direct or immediate effect in the navy, but in an indirect way it will influence all of those subjects in which this country and Great Britain have been involved. Lord Salisbury is not only a statesman, but a great statesman, and he will bring into the consideration of all foreign questions complete information and a liberal and prudent policy.

Under the Rosebery Ministry Canada has had a controlling influence in all Behring Sea affairs, and as a result there has been little breadth or liberality in the policy pursued. The Canadian policy is due to a desire to gain favor with the people in the Canadian province on the Pacific without much reference to the general merits of the question, but with Salisbury at the head of the Ministry, Canadian policy will not be so much of a factor, and the subject will be handled on broader and more equitable grounds.

No doubt with Senator Morgan the wish is father to the thought, and the latter is expressed in the hope that its publication may induce the new Premier to strive to carry favor with the United States by waiving some of the Canadian claims for which his predecessors have contended. But we fancy that this hope is doomed to disappointment. It will be accepted as an indication of regard for colonial interests that the new Premier has chosen as one of his colleagues the Marquis of Lansdowne, formerly Governor-General of Canada and then Viceroy of India; and, remembering the intelligent and lively interest which he took in the affairs of the Dominion when here, Canadians will feel that where their interests are concerned they will in Lord Lansdowne have a warm and a judicious friend in the government.

Although nominally a Conservative, he is really very liberal in his foreign policy. He believes that Great Britain already has a vast territory and her interest lies in watching what she has, instead of reaching out for more. It has been noticeable that throughout Rosebery's administration he has resorted to constantly and sought further acquisitions. He has gone into Madagascar, where the English have come into conflict with the French. An arbitrary tone has been assumed as to Venezuela. Under Rosebery, the British have occupied Corinto, and in the ultimatum which was given to Nicaragua, it yet remains to be determined

what course Great Britain will take concerning Chief Clarence, of the Mosquito territory. The same spirit of accession was noticeable under Rosebery as to Hawaii, which was made to secure a cable landing on Necker Island. But the general policy of Salisbury is not of that nature. It tends more to the development of what Great Britain already possesses, and to that extent, I think, it may have a favorable influence upon pending questions.

The superior facilities afforded under the British constitution for dispensing with the services of an administration which has lost the confidence of the people have been forcibly brought to the attention of politicians at Washington by this change of government in England, for in the same correspondence in which the above quoted interview appears we are told that "members of the Cabinet, who were seen, expressed great interest in the ministerial change and remarked upon the quickness with which the conduct of administrative affairs in England shifted and changed in response to the votes of the Commons, oftentimes, as at present, on minor questions."

AN IMPORTANT UTTERANCE.

The leading article of the Ottawa Citizen of the 25th ult. contains the very important statement made by the Hon. Mr. Oulmet in an interview with a representative of that paper relative to the Manitoba school question. This what the Citizen says:
"The Minister of Public Works was interviewed yesterday as to the probability of remedial legislation being introduced this session. Naturally he was unable to say what course the government would take since the matter had not been considered in council, but he took occasion to express the opinion that such legislation could be devised as would leave the Government of Manitoba without a grievance and satisfy the Roman Catholics.
"All that the latter desire is the right to teach their distinctive religious tenets in the schools in addition to the secular branches prescribed by the local government. They are willing that the schools should be under state supervision and inspection; that the same standard of efficiency should be exacted of the teachers; that the same school-books on mental subjects should be used; that the children should pass the same examinations; in fact, that the separate schools should be in every respect national schools, with the concessions above mentioned to the conscientious scruples of Roman Catholics."

Our readers have seen what the Hon. Mr. Martin, of Winnipeg, wrote about this utterance of the Minister of Public Works. There can be doubt that both gentlemen spoke after due consideration and consultation with those with whom they are politically associated. There can hardly be a doubt that they both spoke in the character of representative men. This being the case, we are not surprised that very many, in all parts of the Dominion, attach much importance to what they said, and have been led to believe that the first steps towards a satisfactory settlement of what threatened to be a most troublesome have been made.

CANADA'S FISHERIES.

Though the great importance of the fishing industry cannot fail to impress the least interested resident of British Columbia, there are probably comparatively few persons who realize how exceptionally good is the showing it makes compared with that of the other Provinces of the Dominion. A study of the very complete details contained in the annual report of the Fisheries Department will show that in a quiet way a great amount of useful work has been done by its officers, and that the product of the fisheries increases year by year in a most gratifying manner. As our readers are aware, the fact that the fishery interests of the United States and Canada are so closely interwoven made it advisable to appoint an international commission to ascertain how best they may be protected, and even these experienced gentlemen soon found that they had undertaken a far larger task than they had anticipated. The work of this commission was carried on throughout the open season of 1894 by the two commissioners, Mr. Richard Rathbun, assistant in charge of inquiry respecting food fishes, of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, Washington, on the part of the United States, and Dr. Wakeham, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, on the part of Canada. Their entire time was taken up with inquiries made on both shores of the boundary waters between Lake Champlain and Lake of the Woods. As it was found impossible to go over, with the necessary care, all the ground between the Atlantic and Pacific within the time originally allotted to the commission—that is between the 2nd March, 1893, and 2nd March, 1895—it has been decided to extend the time within which the final report shall be presented, until June, 1896. The inquiry as far as the inland and fresh water fisheries is concerned was closed, during the season of 1895. The commissioners will shortly proceed to the Pacific Coast, and take up the question of the fisheries in the waters contiguous to British Columbia.

The commissioners will find that in this young province the fishery resources are so rich that already they have been made to produce a total annual value of upwards of four million dollars, or more than a fifth of the whole production of the Dominion, British Columbia being for the past two years second in this respect only to Nova Scotia. The vessels, boats and other appliances and material used for fishery purposes in this province in 1894 were valued at close on two million dollars, and the number of persons who were employed was upwards of thirteen thousand. As a revenue producer, British Columbia leads, yielding to the department for the year 1892 93 \$40,264 against an expenditure of \$5,490 by the Dominion government on the fisheries service of this province, outside of our share of the general expenditure of \$147,000 for fish breeding and miscellaneous purposes, not apportioned by provinces in the report. The revenue from all the other provinces combined was about \$55,000. It is gratifying

to note that the fishery officers in British Columbia give very encouraging reports as to the prospects of the industry.

DOMINION DAY.

The unanimity with which Canadians in every part of the Dominion this year and every year join in celebrating the anniversary of Confederation is eloquent testimony to the success of the plan so carefully and so wisely devised by the able men who, making the interests of party subordinate to those of the state, cordially united to bring about the union of 1867. The constitution then adopted had been for four years in successful operation when on the 30th July, 1871, the Province of British Columbia cast in her lot with the Confederation, the British possessions on the continent of North America thus coming under one jurisdiction from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Had British Columbia held aloof the Canadian Pacific railway would, it is almost certain, not have been built, and the position of Canada to-day would have been one of little importance compared with what it is. Without the railway the development of this Province would have progressed very slowly indeed, and the small and isolated community settled in this Pacific colony would have occupied an unenviable position.

Vanouver, now a rapidly growing city, would have had no existence but for Confederation, and the railroad, which was built under the terms of union, would in all probability exist only in the dreams of enthusiasts. It is, therefore, most fitting that in the city which owes its existence to the carrying out of the conditions of confederation, Dominion Day should be celebrated in the most enthusiastic manner. This year, as usual, a highly attractive programme has been prepared, and we feel sure that the thousands of visitors whom it will attract will carry away with them golden opinions of the patriotism and the enterprise of the citizens of the Terminal City.

That the British colonies have already achieved their destiny few thinking men will maintain. It is not possible and even probable that many of those who to-day celebrate the most important step yet taken in the federation of colonial interests, may live to see the day when in every part of the grand old Empire there will be commemorated annually an Imperial consolidation which will add immeasurably to its strength and to its importance in the family of nations?

It is with pride and not with jealousy that the mother land regards the development of her colonial dominion, and it is cheering to see that among the most enthusiastic advocates of Imperial Federation are British statesmen of great ability and wide experience. The principle of Federation is every year gaining converts, and what was a few years ago a vague theory of a few visionaries has become the well defined aim of practical men in all parts of the Empire.

A NEW VIEW.

The Montreal Gazette of the 25th ult. contains a well considered and carefully written article on the Manitoba school question, in which it takes the ground that that question in its present phase is not what is ordinarily considered a party question. It evidently believes that it is a question on which members of both sides of the House can vote according to their convictions without the Government's being affected by the result one way or the other. After referring to the Jesuits Estate case and the New Brunswick school case, a remedy for neither of which is provided by the Constitution, the Gazette goes on to say:

In the Manitoba case an entirely different state of things is encountered. Parliament has jurisdiction. It may decline to interfere with the provincial legislation in any way, or it may proceed to grant such aid to the minority as is within its competence to give, and it is this distinction which places the present question in a wholly different category from those issues affecting religious convictions and susceptibilities which have preceded it. The educational clause of the Manitoba constitution has provided three modes of appeal against legislation affecting any right or privilege which the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority enjoyed in respect of education by law or practice at the union. The first mode is that of appeal to the courts. The legality of educational legislation of the province can always be brought before the courts, when if declared ultra vires the legislation falls to the ground, and the grievance is removed. If, on the other hand, provincial school legislation of an objectionable character to the minority is upheld by the courts, as it is now, the Government-General-in-council is provided, a tribunal being clothed with authority to make an order upon the provincial authorities to right the wrong complained of. Both these remedies have been exhausted in the Manitoba case without avail. The courts uphold the legality of the school legislation of Manitoba, and the Manitoba Legislature has declined to give effect to the remedial order of the Governor-in-council. What, then, remains? Obviously, the third mode of remedy must be sought, namely, an appeal to the Parliament of Canada, to which the constitution commits the jurisdiction. Now, in treating of an admittedly delicate and difficult subject of this character, it has never been contemplated that party political lines should govern. On the contrary, it is one of those questions upon which members should reach their conclusions and record their votes without regard to ordinary party affiliations. Nor does the constitution seem to require in any way that the subject should be one of ministerial responsibility to the ordinary interpretation and application of those terms. At any rate, it has not been regarded in the past in connection with cognate subjects. As one stage of the New Brunswick school case, for instance, namely on May 14, 1873, the Government of the day was defeated, upon a resolution introduced by a private member of the House, and approved by the minority, yet Sir John Macdonald did not deem the circumstances one calling for his resignation, and he continued to enjoy the confidence of Parliament. And upon the subject of the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law, members of the Government have repeatedly been

found voting on both sides of the question. It is arguable, therefore, that the initiation of the next proceeding in the Manitoba school case may fairly be left to Parliament.
The Gazette is of opinion that Parliament should not be in a hurry in coming to a decision in the matter; that every means of settling the difficulty should be exhausted before the Federal Legislature resorts to the extreme step of interfering with the legislation of the Province. As the subject is at this moment one of surpassing interest, it will be perhaps best to quote the remainder of the Gazette's article:
It will be admitted that the reply of the Manitoba Legislature to the remedial order is conciliatory in tone; and, for another thing, that a satisfactory solution of the difficulty can best be effected by the voluntary action of the provincial authorities to whom the care of education is committed by the constitution. It seems, then, to follow from these propositions that every effort to redress the just grievances of the Roman Catholic minority by the Legislature which created those grievances ought to be exhausted before legislation of doubtful utility and certain to cause prolonged litigation, besides arousing dangerous passions, is proceeded with. A brief delay, during which an investigation into the actual state of education in Manitoba is effected, and the difficulty can be settled, to enable Parliament to intelligently legislate upon the subject, would not, it seems to us, prejudice, but, on the contrary, would promote the ultimate interests of the minority. The Manitoba Government has not shut the door in the face of conciliation by the Legislature. It has rather held out the olive branch. If Parliament should now reject the opportunity of further conference, and should proceed to impose upon Manitoba a school system not presently concurred in by the free will of the great majority of the people of that province, the danger is to be apprehended that the Roman Catholic minority will resist on practical advantage from that course, but rather suffer thereby. Time is the best solvent of such questions as this school difficulty. Precipitation is only too apt to provoke resentment and defeat its purpose.

As the Gazette is believed to be in the confidence of the Government, some will perhaps conclude that the course outlined in the above article is the one which the Government proposes to pursue. Whether this is so or not we have not the slightest idea; but we do hope that, in the interests of the people of the whole Dominion, the Government will act in this matter with the utmost prudence. So far its action has, in our opinion, been fair to all concerned and most judicious, and we trust that in its further proceedings with regard to it wise and moderate counsels will prevail.

AN UNPREJUDICED OPINION.

Principal Grant has been interviewed on the Manitoba School Question. He is a liberal minded and truly patriotic Canadian. He is also a man of uncommon ability, who has an extensive knowledge of Canadian affairs. Therefore what he says on any Canadian question is well worth hearing. Speaking of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council he said:

Their decision—looked at broadly—seems to me reasonable from an Englishman's or a Scotchman's point of view, though to Canadians it seems inconsistent with their former decision. For instance, there have been national schools in Scotland for centuries, but side by side with them there are what we would call separate schools, that is, schools in which the secular branches are taught, inspected and assisted under public control, and where in addition Roman Catholic or Presbyterian or Anglican religious instruction is given. Naturally it would seem as easy a matter to the Privy Council that the public school system of Manitoba should be supplemented in some such way.

No one knows better than Principal Grant that separate schools are looked upon with great disfavor by very many in Canada, and that in the denomination to which he belongs are many of the most uncompromising opponents of the denominational system. The consciousness of this state of things, however, did not prevent his saying:
I am inclined to think that some Protestants lose their heads whenever they hear the term Separate Schools. They seem to think that these schools are inconsistent with national unity. But surely there is national unity in Britain. The fact is, everything depends on what we mean by the term Separate Schools. As they are today in Halifax, N. S., in St. John, N. B., and what would have been the case in Ontario had not the Legislature in Toronto made questionable the amendments to the confederation pact, they are by no means a bad thing. They are along the line of the British system; but Separate Schools controlled by the church, taught by non-certificated teachers, not inspected by independent inspectors and not using the same text books as the other schools yet all the time paid by the State, are a bad thing—bad for the community, and especially bad for our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens.

It would seem that the Rev. Principal has in his mind some such settlement of the school question as has been indicated by the Hon. Mr. Oulmet and Mr. Joseph Martin, although his interview with a representative of the Toronto Globe preceded in point of time the utterance of the Minister of Public Works and that of the representative of the House of Commons. With respect to the merits of the question itself and the most judicious way of settling it, Principal Grant does not seem to be in doubt. He went on to say:

It seems to me that the Roman Catholics of Manitoba have a positive grievance, and one which could very easily be removed. It would be no question of expediency that we should know what the exact amount of grievance is. The Government of Manitoba say that there was not available to His Excellency in Council information on that point, and they offer to assist in making a full investigation. Why should the Dominion Government not embrace that offer? They will put themselves fatally in the wrong if they decline to do so.
Then you think that the Ottawa Government should appoint a commission of experts to make a thorough investigation?
Certainly; it seems to me the only reasonable thing to do. Extreme men on one side clamor for remedial legislation which will restore the system that prevailed from 1871 to 1890; extreme men on the other side deny that there is any grievance. In this state of matters hasty legislation is the one thing to be deprecated. Let there be investigation by a competent commission, with recommendations on the best way of remedying any grievance or making compensation for any injustice. That is the line in which the resolution of our General

Assembly looks. It hopes that conference between the Dominion and Provincial Governments will lead to a happy solution, and the only way by which it is to be effected is along the line of a thorough investigation. Better to wait a year or two if necessary than to legislate in haste.

It is more than probable that the "extreme men" of both sides will condemn Principal Grant as a trimmer or a time-server, but their denunciation will not take from his advice any of its virtue. The question is one of very great difficulty, and the opinion as to the best way to settle it of able and disinterested men like Principal Grant, is well worth the serious and earnest consideration of all who desire to see it disposed of happily and promptly. It is to be feared that, if the extremists of either side have their way, a long and bitter agitation prejudicial to the best interest of the country will ensue.

CANADA'S PROGRESS.

A passage in the address of Mr. Hague, the very able general manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, shows very clearly the steady and substantial progress that Canada has made during the last forty years. It must be remembered that this statement was not made by a politician for a political purpose, but by one of the most clear-headed and, politically speaking, one of the most unprejudiced financiers in the whole Dominion:

In respect of progress, said Mr. Hague, there is one department in which the country is steadily gaining ground, and I think nothing demonstrates more plainly how steadily this country is improving—and not retrograding—than the constant increase in the deposits made with the banks and the government.
When I first entered a bank in Canada in 1856 the whole deposits of the country were about \$15,000,000.
In 1878 these had increased to 89,000,000
1890 210,000,000
1891 230,000,000
1892 and 1893 254,000,000
1894 270,000,000

These figures include, of course, the deposits in loan companies and savings banks, both government and incorporated. The mercantile loans and discounts of the banks have grown during the same period from about \$35,000,000 to \$203,000,000 and demonstrate that the increase of deposits has not been the consequence of stagnation and want of enterprise, but has been accompanied by an equal mercantile development.

And further, this steady and extraordinary rise in deposits and discounts has been accompanied by just as steady a development in the way of opening up lands, improvement of farms, construction of railroads, public works, development of shipping and navigation, improvement of harbors and lighting of our coast, the growth of settlements into villages, and of villages into towns, and of towns into cities; all of which many of us here present have seen with our own eyes. If this statement is not enough to convince the most obstinate pessimists amongst us that the country is steadily progressing, in spite of all drawbacks, he must be hard to convince.

On the 30th of May last he arrived in Hongkong—not as Billy Waters, the champion, but the Honorable William Waters, Formosa minister of war and right supporter of the noble President Tang, whom his soaring flight over the Pacific and a little longer, might have compelled him to replace.
His entry into the great English-Chinese city was in strong contrast with his exit only a few months before. He had left to avoid the penalties of the vagrancy act; he returned in all the glory of a noble and magnificent man of his own designing, and he absolutely declined to drink. He was, it was explained by his servants, returning from Nanking, and as his private yacht, he utilized the Chinese government transport Arthur, formerly the Cass and now flying the flag of the General; contrary to his custom he had nothing to say to "them blokes"—the newspaper men.

COAL EXPORTS.

The total shipments of coal from the collieries of Vancouver Island amounted to 64,940 tons during the month of June, being an increase of 15,445 tons on those of May. The following is the statement:

Table with columns: Date, Name and Destination, Tons. Lists coal shipments for various dates and destinations including San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO.

Table with columns: Name and Destination, Tons. Lists coal shipments for various dates and destinations including Port Townsend, Los Angeles, etc.

M. NAPOLEON GARANT

CURED OF DYSPESIA.

A Severe Case Cured by Burdock Blood Bitters After Other Treatment Had Failed.
GENTLEMEN.—After being treated by three doctors for Dyspepsia I decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters. The time I had taken two bottles of the B. B. B. I was completely cured and have since been strong and well. When I was suffering from Dyspepsia I was so weak that I could hardly walk, but I now weigh over 160 pounds, and feel as well as ever I did in my life.
Merchant, Capital River, Que.
Five things are requisite to a good officer—ability, clean hands, dispatch, patience and impartiality.—Penn.



THE PROGRESS OF A PUGILIST

Billy Waters, Ex-Victorian and Coast Champion, Becomes Formosa's Minister of War.
He Leaves Shanghai to Avoid the Vagrancy Act and Returns on His Own Warship

When Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan are in need of material for a new comic opera they may with advantage turn their attention to the Island of Formosa in the year of grace 1895, and utilize facts for fiction. The latest news from this infant republic (now filling its little grave) received by the Express of China yesterday, reads like a story book, but were the incidents that make up Formosa's current history to be presented as the framework of a stage production, there can be no doubt about it—they would be laughed at as grotesque impossibilities.

Such a term exists not, however, in the vocabulary of the Formosa hero of the hour—Billy Waters, of Victoria and San Francisco, pugilist and bar-room bouncer—the Honorable William Waters, if you please, Minister of War and Vice-President of the Republic of Formosa.

True is the saying that while some are born great and others achieve greatness, there remain the lucky few who have greatness thrust upon them. The Hon. William Waters ornaments the latter division. He was until five or six years ago a torpedo instructor in the British navy, and came to this station on H.M.S. Swiftsure, on which he won distinction as a boxer of considerable ability. His sphere of usefulness widened while the flagship was in port, and when his time expired he signed off here to accept of the invitation of a local bartender and bonner of the "Bay View" saloon, a waterfront resort at that time much patronized by officers, petty and longshoremen. Waters then signed himself "professor of pugilism" and was ready to meet all-comers in the roped arena. With a reputation as a place for the natural expansion of his talents, he travelled to Helena, Tacoma and San Francisco, taking part in a series of fights, and subsequently appearing in Honolulu as the "champion of the Pacific coast." Hong Kong next knew him by the same proud title. Then came a blank in the record of his fame.

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From the lips of his honorable secretary it was learned that the Honorable William had gone up to Nanking from Tamsui to conclude important confidential and diplomatic negotiations with the Honorable Chik-ting, on behalf President Tang and the Formosa government. It was from this source that the materials of war were obtained by Tang and his associates, besides the large amount of money required to institute the carry on the republic for the three months and to offer resistance to the Japanese occupation.

"Billy is very mysterious," says a well-informed correspondent, writing from Shanghai on June 1, "and unfortunately for the enlightenment of the world, he is at present a strict teetotaler—otherwise everything would soon be made clear."
For some days after his arrival in Shanghai Minister Waters was in constant communication with the local officials, the Taotal and the Chinese customs authorities, with reference to the despatch of a steamer to Formosa, the raising of funds and the purchase of implements of war. The publication of the fact that the Formosa government was to proceed to Formosa appears to have frustrated her mission for a time, for she discharged her cargo at Shanghai and on June 1 had only the money on board. There were two high Chinese officials on board from Nanking, disguised as ordinary traders accompanying the Hon. Mr. Waters; but the latter's authority was supreme and undoubted. He had unlimited power to act on behalf of the Formosa republic, to charter ships and to raise and spend money, his latter experience being something he had never before enjoyed in his varied and eventful career.

Waters' connection with the new-born and short-lived republic dated back only a few months, when he obtained employment at the Taipei forts as instructor. It was his pugilistic prowess that brought him into prominence. One night some Chinese man-darins attempted to intimidate an unduly young Billy's prerogatives and the ex-pugilist promptly laid them out and handed their body guard in the same free and easy fashion. His value from a military point of view was immediately recognized by the Governor.

"Billy, save Formosa," he said.
"Aye, aye, sir," replied the hero, and since that date Minister Waters has been master of the situation, enjoying more of the confidence of the Chinese power behind the throne than even the nominal President Tang.
There is no concealment at Shanghai of the fact that the Republic of Formosa owed its existence to Chinese scheming and Chinese money.
When an eighteen-year-old girl says her mother won't let her accept an invitation to a party, it is certain that the wrong person has asked her.—A. Ashwin Globe.
Personal.—An ugly man without money wants to meet an ugly woman without means. Object, to discuss the financial question.—New Haven Palladium.