

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The Gladstonian Victory in Wisbech a Surprise to both Conservatives and Liberals.

Obituary Reconstruction—Chamberlain, Lord Hartington and Gerst to Accept Portfolios.

Baptists and Congregationalists Disagree—Cannibalism in the Congo States—LeCaron's Awful Fate.

LeCaron's Awful Fate. LONDON, July 24.—Le Caron, the informer, who testified against Mr. Parnell, and the Irish patriots generally, during the sittings of the so-called Parnell commission, has been at the point of death from a tumor in the stomach. He was operated on through an operation and the physicians gave him up. The tumor finally broke of its own accord and a temporary improvement in the sufferer's condition is reported. However, the abscess will form again and prove fatal. Le Caron is at a seaside resort nursing his strength as much as possible. His worst enemies could hardly wish him a worse fate than is hanging over his head.

Copyright Correspondence. LONDON, July 24.—The official correspondent which passed between the English and American Governments on the subject of copyright has just been issued. It consists mainly of formal notes concerning the proclamation of President Harrison. Lord Salisbury's communication to Minister Lincoln, under date June 16, says the contemporary publication in a foreign country does not prevent the author from obtaining an English copyright, nor is residence in an alien Majesty's dominions necessary to an alien author in order to obtain an English copyright.

Administration of Peter's Funds. ROME, July 24.—The result of the investigation of the administration of Peter's funds will soon be made public. The Vatican has been requested to publish an official statement of the position of the funds to tranquilize Catholic opinion, which is at present much agitated over the recent revelations. Monsignor Folchi, who is reported to be shortly publishing a pamphlet, justifying his position in respect to the funds, but at the Vatican it is thought exceedingly improbable that Monsignor Folchi will commit such an error of judgment.

Russia Banquets France. ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—A grand banquet was given to-day at the French Embassy, in honor of the officers of the visiting French fleet, by the Grand Duke Alexis and Admiral Gervais, commander of the marine, interior, finance and commerce. The French Ambassador toasted the Czar of Russia, and the Grand Duke Alexis responded by toasting President Carnot and the gallant "French squadron."

Another Crown in the Family. VIENNA, July 24.—The New Free Press says that the Crown Prince of Roumania will shortly visit England, when he will be formally betrothed to a daughter of the Prince of Wales.

Behring Sea Arbitration. LONDON, July 20.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Sir James Ferguson said that the Government had reason to believe that satisfactory arrangements would shortly be made with the United States in the matter of arbitration of the Behring Sea questions.

Russia Hoarding Grain. VIENNA, July 24.—Russia has made heavy purchases of corn, and the Government is storing large quantities of grain supplies. The rise in prices in cereals in Germany is partly due to Russian buyings.

Sixteen Lives Lost. VIENNA, July 24.—The tower of a church in process of erection, at Szalatin, Hungary, fell to-day, killing 16 workmen.

THE FIRST SEIZURE.

Schooner Marvin Captured by the Rush and Handed Over to H.M.S. Nymph.

Returns to Victoria, by Order, and is Followed by the Walter L. Rich and Ainoka.

Threats Made to Seal on the Russian Side, and Defy both Nations.

Sealing is certainly stopped in the Behring Sea, and all of the Victoria fleet are now on the way home. The entrance to Behring Sea is effectually blocked, and is now patrolled by five American and two British war vessels. The latter are the Nymph and Pheasant, and the United States vessels are the revenue cutters Bear, Rush and Corwin, and the gunboats Thetis and Mohican.

Last night the Victoria sealing schooner, E. B. Marvin, arrived about 8 o'clock from the north, and is now anchored at James Bay, having been seized by the U. S. revenue cutter Rush and turned over to H.M.S. Nymph, who gave her orders to sail direct for this port, and remain here.

The Marvin was notified at Sand Point by the Rush that sealing in the Sea was prohibited, and after being furnished with a copy of the proclamation of President Harrison, was ordered not to attempt to go to Behring's Sea under penalty of seizure. No attention was paid to the warning, and Capt. McDougall sailed for the Sea determined to wait until notified by a British vessel. He was overhauled at Ouanakasa afterwards by the Rush and taken captive. The schooner was turned over by the Rush to the Nymph, which ordered Captain McDougall to proceed here and await further orders. The Marvin's officers say that nearly every schooner has received the notice, and any of them will certainly be seized if they attempt to enter the Sea after being warned.

THE RUSH COMES HOME. Three hours after the arrival of the Marvin, the schooner Walter L. Rich, Captain Martin Pike, arrived and anchored in the bay, alongside the Marvin. The Rich was about to enter Behring Sea on the 25th July, at Unimak Pass, the entrance to the sea, when she was met by the United States gunboat Thetis, and handed a copy of the proclamation. Her captain was then warned of the consequences should he ignore the warning. The Rich cruised about off the Pass, for several days, and then set sail, notified by a British vessel after being notified by the Thetis. One of the men, Albert Radford, was taken ill with cramps a few days ago, and is sick on board.

The American schooner Albert Walker, owned in Kodiak, was also warned at the same time with the Rich. Several of the schooners are said to be already in the sea, and a number of them are intending to go in and defy both the United States and British men-of-war.

ALASKA'S GREAT RESOURCES. An Exploring Party Proves That They Are Not Inaccessible. SEATTLE, July 21.—Last April Lieut. E. J. Glave and Jack Walton started from here to explore the interior of Alaska. Glave was in Africa with Stanley, and with the expedition for founding the Congo Free State, and Walton is an experienced Alaska prospector. In 1890 they were with Frank Leslie's expedition, and explored the country between the Yukon and South Coast, going north and south. This year they go east and west reaching an entirely unknown region. They discovered rich mineral deposits in 1890, and the great object of this year's expedition was to find the first trail by which packhorses might be taken to the interior of the coast. A letter from Lieut. Glave was received here yesterday, written June 9th, at Neke, Ta. He, in central Alaska, sent to sea by an Indian runner and posted at Chitkat, July 10th. The letter says: "We have been entirely successful with the venture of taking packhorses into the heart of Alaska. The attempt was considered by many quite quixotic, but I can write this from one of the most central points in inner Alaska, from a part of the land entirely different from the snow-covered heights so popularly supposed to be the only ground in these regions. From our present position an immense valley, thickly clothed with luxuriant grasses, stretches away for miles in all directions. We have had all kinds of experiences in reaching the present point, but although we have met desperately steep ascents and descents to make, swift streams to cross, bogs to flounder through and snow to pass over, still we are here safe and sound with all our horses in as good condition as when we started, and are enjoying wild timothy, blue top and bunch grass growing thickly everywhere. Alaska's accessibility has kept the country undeveloped; but now that we have improved transportation facilities, practically nothing is to prevent Alaska assuming an important position as a mineral-producing region. Alaska is encircled at all limits by rugged walls. When difficult barriers are crossed, we find a wide, fertile valley, well watered, swift streams and lakes, all well stocked with fish, and fine pasture and wild fruits are in abundance. The winter is severe, but not so dreadful as generally supposed. With the practicability of the pack-horse transport proved, nothing should hinder an important mining development in Alaska."

J. L. and Mrs. Laird, of San Francisco, are at the Revere.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Great Northern Secures a Market in London for its \$10,000,000 Bonds.

A Helena Editor Imprisoned for Contempt of Court—New Rifled Gun.

Helena Editor in Jail. HELENA, Mont., July 25.—The editor of Russell B. Harrison's paper is behind the bars of the jail of Silver Bow county to-night. The paper is the Helena Journal, and the editor is James H. McKnight, formerly of New York. Recently he printed an article to the effect that no judge or jury could be found in Silver Bow county that would give the contestants in the Davis will contest a fair trial, and that unless a change of venue was secured the jig was up with them. It also said that the Democrats and Republicans combined to elect J. J. McHatton district judge, because he held the "Butte vote of the case." The matter was in the nature of gossip talk, and the words were put into the mouth of "An Old Montanan." McKnight refused to divulge the name of the "Old Montanan" and was committed until he should answer. Habeas corpus proceedings will be begun to-morrow.

MURDERED FOR 24 CENTS. ATLANTA, July 24.—Charles M. Ozburn was hanged here, to-day, for the murder of John M. Bradley, May 5, 1890. The drop fell at 22 minutes to 1 o'clock. The execution took place in the county jail before about forty witnesses. Ozburn was a merchant of this city. He lived well and was highly respected. He had a dispute with Bradley about a barrel of potatoes which he had sold him, and on which Bradley claimed there was 54 cents overcharge. Ozburn went to Bradley's store and shot him dead. Desperate efforts were made to prevent the execution, an appeal being made to the legislature, yesterday, to interfere in his behalf, but the legislature refused to do so. This morning the governor finally refused to reprieve the prisoner a second time.

MINE EXPLOSION. A Pot-hole of Gas Causes an Explosion in the East Wellington Mine.

Three Men Dangerously Burned—No Serious Damage to the Mine.

(Special to the Colonist.) PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Campbell & Elliott's cotton and woolen mill, at Washington avenue and Twelfth street, was burned to-night, the loss being estimated at between \$60,000 and \$75,000, believed to be covered by insurance.

A Woman Raped in Her Coffin. BALTIMORE, Pa., July 24.—Robert Carruthers of Baltimore lies, to-night, in the Erie county infirmary horribly cut, and Lewis Derry lies in the same institution with a bullet wound in his groin, the result of their meeting to-day. Derry, several weeks ago, married a young woman to whom he and Carruthers were both paying attention that she must cease receiving the attention of his rival, threatening that if she did not he would cut her ears off. Carruthers, ignorant of Derry's threats, came down a few days ago from Columbus, Ohio, where he works, and while on his way to call upon the young lady he set upon and stabbed slightly by Derry. To-day the young men met again unexpectedly near the young woman's home. Carruthers drew a revolver and Derry a knife, and being at close quarters they fought with the desperation of fiends. Derry's most serious wound is that in the groin, while his rival is disfigured for life and is in a very critical condition.

Collision on the Hudson. NEW YORK, July 24.—Passengers on the steamer Derr, which collided with an excursion barge in the Hudson river, near Crown Bay, to-night, say they believe at least two persons were drowned. They claim that when the boats came together three people were thrown by the force of the shock into the water. One of these was a woman, the other, men. One man was saved by the other man's deck hand, but the other man and woman sank beneath the waves. The captain of the Derr admits that it was a peculiar accident, and that possibly some lives were lost.

Disgusted With Sluggers. ST. PAUL, July 24.—The president and secretary of the Minnesota Athletic Club have issued a statement that their club will have nothing more to do with the Half-Tonnon fight; that so pugilistic entertainments will hereafter be given by that club and no arrangements for one would be made. It is reported that the law prohibited such exhibitions. The cases of Jimmy Carroll and Smith, arrested for training Fitzsimmons, have been continued until to-morrow morning, to give Judge Carey time to decide as to the legality of the complaint, which the defence claims to be void on the ground that it contains three distinct charges.

TO COLONIZE THE JEWS. Elaborate Plans for Their Settlement Throughout the United States. PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The Jewish Alliance of America, to-day, issued the following appeal and plan of action with regard to Russian immigration: "It may be stated beyond question that if the annual influx of the many thousands of immigrants could, by some effective system, be quickly distributed through the vast interior of the Union, they would prove a valuable acquisition to the localities in which they settled, and also, possibly, better their own condition. It is, however, manifest that the assimilation of these emigrants is retarded through their concentration in the larger communities. If some outlet in the more thinly populated districts could be devised, by which the number placed throughout the country, particularly in the Southern and Western States, which are soliciting new settlers, could have their needs supplied from the overcrowded districts, a great desideratum would be accom-

CAPITAL NOTES.

New Kootenay Mining Enterprise—The Duty on Lead to be Increased—Improved Business.

Toronto's Resolution of Sympathy with Lady Macdonald—The Budget Debate still on.

Fleeing the Sub-Contractors—How and Why the McGreevy's Fall Out—An Interesting Story.

OTTAWA, June 25.—Edward Greenfield, Peter A. Peterson, Richard Smith, Fred Fairman, William Irwin, Edwin Hanson and Robert Hopper, Montrealers, are seeking incorporation as the Montreal and Kootenay Mining Company. Capital, \$200,000. Mr. Mars has interviewed Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Foster, to urge the increase of the duty on lead, in the interest of the mines of the Kootenay country. He was informed the matter would be taken up in a few days.

THE BUDGET. The exports of the Dominion last month show an increase of \$480,000, compared with June, 1890, and for the year an increase of \$1,018,000. Despite the fact that the McKinley tariff is operating severely against Canadian Agricultural produce, the imports of the year show a decrease of \$415,000, and the revenue from customs duties a decrease of \$791,000.

THE PROPERTIERS. We are glad to see that the "propiertiers" are rejoicing over the being unearthed at Ottawa the evidence of the scandals simply bonanza, by means of these days, to get a thing. The chief officer party, when direct to the way in which dealing with the offend proved to have practised better employed than not joyous jubilation of it. Commenting on the Government is pursuing tends to pursue toward.

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THE NEW CROFTER SETTLEMENT. MONTREAL, July 23.—Major Clark, formerly of the Ninetieth Winnipeg Rifles, and Col. Eggleston, of the Royal Engineers, call on the Etienne Crofter settlement as commissioners appointed by a syndicate formed in connection with the new crofter settlement on Vancouver Island, under the auspices of the Imperial and British Columbia governments. They will make reports to the provincial government to carry on a fishery and other commercial undertakings in connection with the settlements.

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THE CROFTER COLONISTS.

Three Thousand Will Settle in British Columbia—Mr. Begg Arrives in Ottawa from London.

OTTAWA, July 24.—Alex Begg, agent of the British Columbia government in Scotland, has returned from England and is in Ottawa. He states he has made arrangements with the British government for a loan of \$2,500,000 for colonization purposes. This will be advanced in sums as required and repaid by the British Columbia government, who in turn will collect it by instalments from settlers. They get three years in which to repay the loans, not having to pay anything for the first five years. The scheme provides for the settlement of about 6,000 crofters and fishermen.

From \$120 to \$150 will be expended on each family, and a syndicate is being formed in England to carry on fishing and mining operations in British Columbia, to afford employment for settlers. They will ask the Dominion government to locate them and assist in developing the fisheries of the coast. The scheme yet lacks the confirmation of both governments, but Begg is of opinion that it will be secured. He reported, to-day, to Hon. Mr. Robson, the premier of British Columbia, who is here.

MONTEAL, July 23.—The wholesale millinery and fancy dry goods firm of John McLean & Co. has assigned on demand of the Merchants' Bank in about \$300,000. The Merchants' Bank is a creditor to the extent of \$150,000. Other principal creditors are European houses.

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MINNESOTA IN DAKOTA. ST. PAUL, Minn., July 23.—A hailstorm in St. Croix and McPherson counties, South Dakota, last night, destroyed a thousand acres of grain. A destructive hailstorm also passed through Norman county, in Minnesota, covering a strip of two miles wide and thirty miles long.

IT CAN ENTER FREE. WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Treasury department has directed the collector of customs at Port Townsend to allow the free entry of merchandise from the British ship Lady Gordon, which has been for two years sunk in the waters of the United States and abandoned by her owners.

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NEW PROJECTS THROWN TO THE WIND. NEW YORK, July 24.—The first heavy ordnance 12-inch rifled gun designed for coast defense, and made in this state, was fired at Sandy Hook for the first time to-day, with a satisfactory result. With 250 pounds of powder the gun expelled a 3,000 pound shot five miles and threw a 440 pound shot twelve miles.

THE BEST AD.

It is greatly to be hoped that the gardeners, the fruiterers, and those of our industries on this Island best to help it to make Autumn Exhibitions of no more effective mode cover Island, and British, than by a has exhibit. The produce demonstrate its resources more effectively than any other way. Books and lecturers may project in such a done erroneous impressions of a country, but that which is developed and finely of the duller can fully of. It was not in grain and her fruits, minerals, her manufacturer dairy products to Great Britain that Canada is to be interested, the Dominion produce a cold and barren count and ice for seven months. Now they know seen productions from be raised where the so climate genial—and as is believing. And it is this part of the Dominion may false impressions abroad. The trouble, impressions at all with thing will dispel their leave in its place an in country, as a fall and of its productions. that all who are interested, ought to be interested, Vancouver Island, will further the work which undertaken.

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THE NEW CROFTER SETTLEMENT. MONTREAL, July 23.—Major Clark, formerly of the Ninetieth Winnipeg Rifles, and Col. Eggleston, of the Royal Engineers, call on the Etienne Crofter settlement as commissioners appointed by a syndicate formed in connection with the new crofter settlement on Vancouver Island, under the auspices of the Imperial and British Columbia governments. They will make reports to the provincial government to carry on a fishery and other commercial undertakings in connection with the settlements.

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MONTEAL, July 23.—The wholesale millinery and fancy dry goods firm of John McLean & Co. has assigned on demand of the Merchants' Bank in about \$300,000. The Merchants' Bank is a creditor to the extent of \$150,000. Other principal creditors are European houses.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The well-known local oarsman Nick Long and Jas. Sullivan, will leave this city, on Tuesday night, for Vancouver. They will take with them a large sack of American dollars, which will be placed on Henry Peterson's boat for the race which will take place August 8th.

HELENA, July 24.—Helen Higgins, eldest sister of Representative F. G. Higgins of Missoula, before retiring last night took by mistake a large dose of strychnine, and shortly after went into convulsions. Medical attendance was called, but she died in less than half an hour after the dose was taken. She had been troubled with a sore throat, and for a remedy was using chlorate of potash as a gargle. Two bottles were on the shelf together, and she took the poison for the potash. Miss Higgins was a young lady of much promise, about 15 years of age. It is but a few months since her brother, J. R. Higgins, met his death from a similar accident.

THE LAMB AND THE LION. NEW YORK, July 23.—The canal boat Mary Washington, coal laden, sprung a leak and went to the bottom, directly across the entrance to the Guion steamship dock, and thus imprisoned the Alaska, which is advertised to sail to-morrow. It is thought, however, the boat can be raised in time to let the Alaska out.

MINNESOTA IN DAKOTA. ST. PAUL, Minn., July 23.—A hailstorm in St. Croix and McPherson counties, South Dakota, last night, destroyed a thousand acres of grain. A destructive hailstorm also passed through Norman county, in Minnesota, covering a strip of two miles wide and thirty miles long.

IT CAN ENTER FREE. WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Treasury department has directed the collector of customs at Port Townsend to allow the free entry of merchandise from the British ship Lady Gordon, which has been for two years sunk in the waters of the United States and abandoned by her owners.

HEIRS AND GAMBLER ELOPE. SHAMOKIN, Pa., July 23.—Handsome Harry, the King of Pennsylvania gamblers, and Miss Lizzie Johnson, Danville heiress, have eloped. Harry was made to have Miss Johnson return to her home.

BLOWN TO PIECES. LITCHFIELD, Ky., July 23.—A disastrous explosion occurred yesterday afternoon on the farm of James Durbin in Edmonston county. The boiler of a steam thrasher exploded when surrounded by men and quickly transformed a pleasant harvest scene into one of terror and death. Three men were instantly killed by the flying debris and escaping steam, and four others appear fatally injured. The killed are John Durbin, Will Basha and John Mcasey. Those dangerously injured are Peter Pierce, J. B. Tanton, Oliver Phelps and Thomas Lindsay. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by low water in the boiler.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1891.

AN UNJUSTIFIABLE ATTACK.

The attack of the Times on Mr. McConnaughy is altogether unjustifiable. That gentleman, in the exercise of his duty as a School Trustee, said and did what he believed to be right. In the discussion, Mr. McConnaughy expressed himself in temperate language and acted in all respects like a gentleman and a man of business. But, because the course he took does not meet with the approval of the Times, that paper attacks him in a ruffianly manner. If our contemporary thinks that it can bulldoze public officials into silence, or cause them through fear of its abuse to pretend to coincide with its views, it may find itself grossly mistaken. We have formed a wrong estimate of Mr. McConnaughy's character if he will be diverted in the slightest degree from any course which he may see fit to take by the coarse and senseless ridicule of the Times or its brutal bullying. Discussion in public bodies cannot be said to be free if those composing them whenever they happen to differ from the views of certain newspapers are exposed to violent personal attacks in their columns. What makes the matter worse, the Times does not justify its abuse by a single argument. In fact, it tacitly admits that the course which Mr. McConnaughy advocates is the only one which he, in his capacity as Trustee, can take.

CANADA ADVERTISED.

We see that at an exhibition held by the Royal Agricultural Society of England in the city of Doncaster, a few weeks ago, Canada was well represented. Exhibits from all parts of the Dominion were displayed and they appear to have attracted much attention. As many as two hundred varieties of grain were shown, and specimens of the different kinds of fruit grown in this country. One feature of the exhibit, and apparently a very striking one, was the photographs of the principal buildings in our largest cities. These show that Canadians are not, as many men and women in Great Britain believe them to be, a set of semi-savages who live in rude huts in the roughest kind of way. These photographs, too, showed how farming is done in many parts of Canada. The visitors to the exhibition must have been surprised to see what were evidently large areas of rich land, in which not a single obstruction of any kind was seen, covered with a luxuriant growth of grain, which was being cut with reaping machines of the newest pattern and highest price. In one of the fields photographed no fewer than fourteen reaping machines were shown to be at work. These with the samples of grain and roots seen at the same time, must have given the intelligent visitors something like a fair idea of Canada's agricultural capabilities. At this show were specimens of the minerals found in British Columbia and the other provinces. One of them is described as a "wonderful specimen of anthracite coal from the Rocky Mountains." Game trophies in the shape of the heads of the many different kinds of deer and other large animals found wild in Canada adorned the exhibit. There was also a stuffed salmon and the picture of one of the gigantic Douglas Pine trees of this Province. The Doncaster Gazette ends its description of the Canadian exhibit with the following sentences: "The whole of the exhibit cannot but prove interesting to visitors at the show. Probably no portion of the British Islands has furnished a greater quota of settlers to the Dominion than Yorkshire and the surrounding districts. The display is a credit to the Government (of the Dominion), and speaks well of the energy of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, acting through the High Commissioner in this country."

THE BEST DEFENCE.

The London Times believes that "Britain's best bulwarks are her wooden walls"—that is her ships whether they are made of wood or steel. Sir William Jervis has been trying to show that the defence of the British Empire still depends upon her navy, and the Times backs him up with great vigor. When discussing the principles on which the defence of the Empire ought to be carried out, it says: "We should recognize that though we lined our coasts with soldiers ten deep, and planted guns on every knoll, we should not attain any kind of security in these islands without a powerful fleet. We should see, further, that with a sufficiently powerful fleet, we should be safe, though we could not put a regiment in line. As to our commerce, we should perceive that it can have no other than naval defence, and that our ports, as ports, can be defended only by ships, although as seaside towns they might be defended by fortifications. The long lines of coaling stations on which the mobility of our navy depends would, as a matter of course, be managed by the naval authorities. No other arrangement would for a moment enter the head of the wildest theorist."

Dusting on the paramount importance of the Navy, the Times goes on to say: "A port is absolutely impassible of any but naval defence. It may be swarmed with soldiers and bristled with cannon, but if an enemy commands the sea outside, it is not defended. The soil may, indeed, remain in revolt, but the port is annihilated. On the other hand, if we command the sea outside, the defence of the port is ensured."

WILMOT AGAIN. British Columbia is not the only province of the Dominion in which Mr. Samuel Wilmot, dressed in a little brief authority, has played fantastic tricks which have disgusted every man of common sense who has any knowledge of the subject about which he presumes to lay down the law. We see by the Wainwright Commercial that this heaven-born fishery regulator has undertaken to make rules for fishing in Lake Wainwright without having taken the trouble to acquire the information necessary to enable him to make those rules reasonable and fair to the men who are engaged in the fishery. This is the first paragraph of the Commercial's article: "A more stupid and unjust measure has seldom been enacted than the recent fishery regulations adopted for the government of fishing in Manitoba and the territories. The question of protecting the Manitoba fisheries has been agitated here for some time in certain limited circles. Undoubtedly some regulations are necessary to preserve the fish, but the regulations recently adopted are entirely unwarranted. It is well known that they are the work of two or three individuals who occupy official positions, and who know little or nothing about the requirements of the case. Governor Schultz, of Manitoba, has perhaps taken the most active part in the restriction of fishing in our waters. Samuel Wilmot was sent up by the Ottawa authorities, in response to requests for action on the part of the local parties referred to. His report, it is understood, is simply a cut and dried statement of the case, as impressed upon him by parties here. Indeed, it is understood that the map which accompanies his report, showing portions of the lake where fishing should and should not be carried on, was prepared some time before he arrived here. There is a difference between Mr. Wilmot's mode of procedure in the two provinces. In British Columbia he represented himself as not visiting the province officially, but that, as he was here, he would combine business with pleasure, and he consequently spent parts of two days on the Fraser River, acquiring, by that hasty glance at the way the intricate and important work of salmon fishing and salmon packing is carried on, sufficient information not only to enable him to arrive at conclusions for the guidance of the Department, but to form an estimate of the character and capacity of the men, who are engaged in the business. In Manitoba, he, according to the Commercial, came to his conclusions by even a shorter and an easier process. He listened to what some local men told him and adopted, not their views, but the map, showing where fishing should and should not be carried on, which they had drawn up. The result in both cases was, however, the same. The conclusions which he arrived at were "stupid," "unjust," "absurd" and, in the case of British Columbia, sadly wanting in what in the Maritime Provinces is termed "the essential element."

INDIGNANT AND GRIEVED. The Toronto Empire is foolish when it tries to create the impression that what it calls the "scandal cry" has been raised and is kept up by the Grits for party purposes. The "shrieking moralists," whom the Empire derides and denounces, are not to be feared from a party point of view. They would be opposed to the Government, no matter how pure its administration of the affairs of the country might be, and they would vote against it whenever they were afforded the opportunity, even if the Conservative policy were the wisest and most patriotic ever devised. They may be called the hereditary enemies of the Conservative party, with whose attitude on any question of party policy reason and common sense have very little to do. The Conservatives must always count upon their opposition. They are not opposed to corruption on principle, for if their own party were in power they would be the first to bring it into disrepute by their unscrupulous greed. These men look upon and use the McCreery scandal as an effective weapon to discredit the Conservative Government. They would just as eagerly use any wise and patriotic act of the Government or of its leading supporters for the same purpose, if they considered it likely to be unpopular. These inveterate Grits are not the men whom the Empire and the thick and thin supporters of the Government have to fear. The men who are most greatly shocked and most deeply indignant at the revelations that are every day being made before the Committee on Privileges and Elections are life-long Conservatives who believe in honest Government. They did not look upon the Administration as immaculate, but they believed that, with all its faults, it is the best one for Canada that can be formed. They have all along regarded the accusations brought against the men who compose it as the slanders of unprincipled opponents, who were ready to put the worst construction on every circumstance, in order to lower leading Conservatives in the estimation of the people. But when they find charges against men high in the civil service proved by their own confession to be true, when they see disgraceful irregularities in the departments, not only winked at, but encouraged and even participated in by men in authority, and when they are forced to believe that the party managers accepted the money of public contractors to carry on elections, their faith in the integrity of the politicians of their party is being rapidly undermined. Their party loyalty has received a rude shock, and if the men whose reputation is still unimpaired do not show by their acts that they condemn corruption in every shape, and that they will not hesitate to punish summarily every public man who has been proved to have betrayed the trust reposed in him by the people, the leaders of the Conservative party need not count upon the support of such electors as we have described. They will not support a party which either practices or countenances corruption. The Empire, therefore, need not waste its indignation on the "shrieking moralists." They will set out their nature, no matter what Conservatives may say or do. Let it rather turn its attention towards appeasing the righteous indignation of those members of the Conservative party to whom the recent revelations have been a painful surprise and a grievous disappointment. We are glad to see that it is doing something to show them that the confidence in the leaders of the Conservative party is not misplaced. In its issue of the 16th inst., after having exposed the inconsistency and the inconsistency of the "shrieking moralists," it says: "But important as it is to bear in view the source of these malicious wholesale slanders, the Conservative Government and party have no intention of taking refuge in its grossest argument; they will not whitewash any man who is guilty of wrongdoing; if, in the multitudinous task of administering the public affairs, any wrongdoing has crept in, it will be investigated and the perpetrators punished; the enquiry now proceeding at Ottawa is facilitated in every possible way by the Government, and the people of Canada may rest confident that no irregularities which may have taken place reflect in the slightest degree upon the integrity of the Administration. It is but decent, however, to give British fair play to those whose conduct is being enquired into, and to withhold a verdict till all the evidence is put in. The course here indicated is the right one to pursue, and if it is rigidly followed the painful impressions made on the minds of many of the Ottawa revelations will soon be obliterated. They will, we are long, be again proud of their party, and their confidence in its leaders will be unshaken."

INDIGNANT AND GRIEVED. (Continued) Sullivan's Heavy Feted. New York, July 23.—Charles Johnson, of Brooklyn, on behalf of John L. Sullivan, called at the Herald office to-day, and deposited \$1,000 to bind a match with Frank E. Sloan, to fight for the championship of the world. The money is to be held until September 1, for Sloan or his backers to place. Johnson insists that the fight take place in America. The news that Sullivan had posted money was called at once to England.

THE KOOTENAY AND COLUMBIA RAILWAY. To the Editor.—In the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of to-day, I read an account of an interview with Mr. D. E. Brown, of the C.P.R. In the interview Mr. Brown gives his opinion on the Kootenay and Columbia Railway, and claims to be satisfied with it in every detail. Having been over the route myself—in fact, at the same time as Mr. Brown, I beg to state that Mr. Brown's impressions (if he expressed his right ones) are wrong. The road-bed is notoriously bad, and nowhere in Europe or America have I ever travelled on so villainously bad a road. The proof of this is that, in some parts, the train does not run over four miles an hour, and (allow me to remind Mr. Brown) that the train has been known to run off the track—and that on a trestle!

THE KOOTENAY AND COLUMBIA RAILWAY. (Continued) Surely, it is sufficient for the C.P.R. to show its Government, without its officials telling the public that the worst road on the continent is all that can be desired. Possibly it is all the C.P.R. desire, but then every one knows how little they do desire. Even the C.P.R. officials know the road is bad, for I have heard them chaffing about getting over it safely. Mr. Brown also says he expected to find the Kootenay people antagonistic to the C.P.R., and failed to do so. Now, I challenge Mr. Brown to produce a letter in the paper from any person in the section interested, and other than a C.P.R. man, saying that the road is good in any way, and that they are satisfied with what the C.P.R. does. E. C. CARPENTER.

PORT CRESCENT. (Special to The Colonist.) PORT CRESCENT, July 23.—At the annual meeting, last night, of the stockholders of the Port Crescent Mill company, the following trustees were elected: John E. Lutz, S. R. Haddock, Wm. Newton, S. J. Lutz, J. C. Haswell. The organization of the trustees was effected by the selection of the following officers: President, John E. Lutz; vice-president, S. J. Lutz; secretary and manager, S. R. Haddock; treasurer, Harry E. Lutz. Mr. and Mrs. Angus Campbell, of Victoria, started, this morning, for Vancouver, B.C., after a week's visit at Port Crescent. Both are enthusiastic in their admiration for Lake Crescent and the scenery at the two bays at this place. W. J. Taylor returned from the East, by the Kingston, yesterday afternoon.

AN IMPORTANT ELECTION. Much interest is taken in this autumn's Ohio election. The reason of this, it is to be noted on federal and not on local issues. Major McKinley, of tariff notoriety, is the Republican candidate. He and his friends have made high protection the issue. The Democrats have taken up the gauntlet, and run their candidate as a tariff reformer. The state, at present, is in the hands of the Democrats, but the Republicans are confident that McKinley will bring it back to Republicanism. This is not at all certain. The Republicans are far from being a unit

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THE USES OF ADVERSITY. The Grenadier Guards, who were banished to Bermuda, about a year ago, are, much to the grief of its inhabitants, about to leave the land of their exile. These men, whose insubordination alarmed the authorities of the War Office, and gave a shock to the whole nation, have been, at Bermuda, models of good conduct and as frolicsome as a lot of school boys. They have been such good fellows, in every sense, that the Bermudians are sorry to see them go. This is how a despotism, from the town in which they were quartered, runs: "They came here in disgrace, but their exemplary behaviour during their stay, has rehabilitated officers and men in royal and official favour; their term of punishment has been cut short, and they are about to return in triumph to London society, and civilization. The rejoicing of the gallant Grenadiers in this tropical island has not been without its pleasure. Officers and members entered with enthusiasm into every form of pleasure prevalent here. The people of Bermuda thoroughly enjoyed their visit. Never before has the island seen so much society—the genuine, not the shoddy article—as during the past 18 months, and to the people here the departure of the Grenadiers is a matter of great regret. The past winter season was especially brilliant."

FREE EDUCATION IN ENGLAND. It has been said that the English Free Education Law, when it goes into operation, will be injurious to the cause of religious education. It is feared that when education becomes free, it will not be long before it is made secular. The Church of England has done a very great deal for the cause of education in England. In all its schools the pupils receive instruction in religion. There are many people there, as well as elsewhere, who look upon what they call a godless education as really worse than no education at all. As the free public schools of America are strictly secular, it is believed that in time the free public schools in England will be of the same character, and that it is why some elementary people believe that, to make the denominational schools free, is to give the denominational schools, in which religion is taught, their death blow. So general is this opinion, and so nervous have they who hold it become, that the Archbishop of Canterbury himself took advantage of the opportunity that the Lord Mayor's banquet to the Archbishops and Bishops afforded him, to reassure them. His speech was the reverse of a solemn or a dull one, as will be seen by its opening passage, which we quote below: "I cannot be denied that we have been doing lately what my sagacious predecessor said we should do. We have done it ever since he was a boy. The Church of England has been going through a crisis. (Laughter.) We have had our annual crisis in the great educational bill of the Government. But crisis after crisis has come and gone, and after 80 years, the Church of England is not weaker now than when the reign of crises began. (Cheers.) With regard to the present crisis, I do not feel concerned to say how far it has a political foundation. But I and my brethren feel most deeply concerned to consider how far it bears upon the religious work of the Church of England. (Hear, hear.) We have been in close consultation for two or three days, led by that great master of all educational subjects, the Bishop of London (cheers), and we have entirely satisfied ourselves that the Government have thoroughly done their best to stand very much in the same position as we do. (Laughter.) Yesterday I met an eminent person, who said, 'How is it that the Church of England is so triumphant over this Bill?' I said, 'I am triumphant!' A few minutes later I met another eminent person, who said, 'How is it that the Church of England is so untriumphant?' I said, 'I am untriumphant!' On one side we hear that the Bill will immensely strengthen the voluntary schools, and on the other we hear that it will undermine the voluntary schools. I have generally found that when there is such diversity of strong opinion the truth lies very nearly exactly between the extremes, and I conclude, therefore, that when the present Education bill is passed the voluntary schools will stand very much in the same position as they do now. (Hear, hear.) It is hard to believe that the voluntary schools will be destroyed, and it is harder still to believe that any true-hearted, religious body will have its hold on the people enfeebled by free education. Since, then, the Archbishop of Canterbury is not afraid that free education will be detrimental to the cause of religion in Great Britain, other friends of religious education should make themselves easy."

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Thou shalt be a great artist to visit Victoria, and will probably give a concert here in the month of August.

The U. S. cruiser Marion, having taken in her hold at Departure Bay, arrived yesterday at the Outer wharf, where she sails this morning for Behring Sea.

It is understood that the deficit in the accounts of William Whyte, the defaulting cashier of the E. & N. Railway Company, amounts to between \$35,000 and \$40,000.

The sloop "Waves" (Captain Farmer) arrived yesterday with a pleasure party, consisting of Walter F. Canning, S. H. Ostrom, J. C. Wyllie, A. Johnson and B. Baker.

Alexander Salvini recently sailed from New York for Europe on the French liner "La Gascogne".

Is it the intention of the fire department to place alarm keys on every street?

The fire department of the city of New Westminster ordered 2,000 feet of fire hose, a hose wagon and numerous other appliances.

The lightning on Friday morning struck the alarm gong in No. 1 will result in some unaccountable means knocked down one of the horses in No. 2 Fire Hall.

What may prove to be a circumstance connected with the missing middle, is reported by His Lordship Bishop Lemmens, who returned on Wednesday night from Boeche Bay.

At about half-past three, yesterday afternoon, as a little lad of seven or eight years, son of Captain Kees, was playing at the water front, between the Hudson Bay and Kingston sheds, he fell into the water, and not being observed by the men in the vicinity, he was in imminent danger of drowning.

The arrival of exiled Russian Jews in Canada recently, and the sad stories of cruelty and hardship they related, have attracted attention to this subject.

At a meeting of the Council of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association, held in Vancouver on July 21st, the following druggists of the province were registered as members of the association.

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NELSON MINING NEWS.

\$1,300,000 Refused for the Silver King. Twenty-One Men Working on the Dandy. Good Showing in Hot Springs.

The summit of Toad Mountain is beginning to show up like a mining camp, now that development work is being done on both of the ore outcrops.

The trustees of Temperance Hall acknowledge \$541 received from the Good Templars and W.C.T.U., at a joint contribution, towards the liquidation of the realty debt.

A meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society and the Scottish Pipe Association was held in the evening at the Wallace Hall.

The City Council was to have met last evening, in special session as a committee of the whole to consider railway matters, especially the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster railway subcommittee.

"To make money in real estate you want to go to South Africa," said Louis Klodt, realtor.

On the arrival of the steamer Galena at Alinworth, on Monday evening, the 13th inst., G. A. Wright, on behalf of the inhabitants of Alinworth and J. C. Rykert of the boundary line, presented Captain Hayward with a gold watch.

The saying that one half the world has no idea how the other half live, is continually receiving its illustration in cases of those who are rich and those who are poor.

The committee, appointed by the council on Monday night, to confer with the commissioners of the Provincial Exhibit, met yesterday.

The Victoria Exhibit. The committee, appointed by the council on Monday night, to confer with the commissioners of the Provincial Exhibit, met yesterday.

Another fine business block will be erected on Government street this season. It is to be located at the corner of Pandora and Government, and will be built by the firm of Messrs. J. A. & Co.

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KAMLOOPS.

Indians Spearfishing in the Thompson-Security of Labor—Encouraging Reports from the North Thompson Mines.

The attention of the Court of Appeals was, yesterday, occupied with the case of Davies vs. MacMillan.

The Supreme Grand Master of the Sovereign Grand Priory of Knights Templar of Canada, is Henry E. Robertson, of Colingwood.

The building committee invite competitive designs for the new Christ Church cathedral.

The weather during the past week has been very warm, the glass registering in the shade about 85° in the afternoon.

The amended Sabbath Observance bill, as it comes from the hands of the committee to which it was referred, has compromise written largely across its face.

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TOURNAMENT PROGRAMME.

Northwestern Firemen's Association Races all Arranged.

The directors of the Northwestern Firemen's Association at a meeting in Portland, Tuesday, formulated rules and conditions for the government and guidance of the coming tournament to be held in this city.

The team winning the championship race will also get the gold medal presented by the Toronto Rubber Co., and the trophy for the first prize.

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VERBATIM ET LITERATIM.

To the Editor:—We try to send a few lines to you, that we hope you put on the few words in the newspaper.

AT SHAUNWAIN LAKE.

Shawnwain Lake, while its own beauties are its only advertisement, continues to grow in favor as a summer resort.

IN CHAMBERS.

Baillie-Grohman vs. the Alberta and B.C. Exploration Company. Motion for time to pay set aside.

EARTH YAWNS AND SINKS.

Great Seams Followed by Settling Land in Pennsylvania.

LITTLE LOCALS.

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GREEN GOODS.

"Confidential" I would defend you. Do not Prove Treacherous and Betray Me.

NEW YORK'S TRANSIT PROBLEM.

Four Underground Tracks From Union Square to Harlem.

WILKESBARE, Pa., July 23.—

WILKESBARE, Pa., July 23.—There is much excitement in the town of Edwardsville, just across the river.

GOVERNMENT STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Another fine business block will be erected on Government street this season. It is to be located at the corner of Pandora and Government, and will be built by the firm of Messrs. J. A. & Co.

WESTMINSTER.

Colin Purvis was killed on Mission branch, near Abbotsford, on the morning of the 26th inst.

The Rev. D. MacCreary, of Victoria, accepted the call to Harwood, B.C., on the 26th inst.

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THE VICTORIAN.

The New Steamer to Reach This City Next Tuesday Afternoon.

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Importers and Dealers generally that the letters

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia. In Re the Estate of MICHAEL DAVEY, DECEASED, INTEREST.

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER. PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. Children always Enjoy It. Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.

Never try to make others believe what you do not believe yourself.

It would be nonsense for me to advertise that I have got the largest stock in B. C., or even the choicest and best selected, or that my facilities for the transaction of business are superior to those of any other grocer.

A. J. ROXBOTHAM. Cor. Yates and Broad Sts. P. O. BOX 406. TELEPHONE 108.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Importers and Dealers generally that the letters

DEBTS TO AN ORDER OF THE Hon. Mr. Justice McCreight, dated the 3rd day of July, 1891.

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WASHBURN. Superior Milling & Flours. Washburn's Superior Flour.

NEWS OF THE PR

Capt. Frank White Co. Trial at Vancouver—The of Ball.

Fatal Accident to a Rail Road at Mission—Happenings.

(Special to THE COLONIST) WESTMINSTER. July 30. Colin Purvis was killed on Mission branch, near Abbotsford, on the morning of the 26th inst.

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YANCOUVER.

YANCOUVER, July 22.—Before Judge Bole, of New Westminster, the capacity of stipendiary magistrates was discussed.

Francis Wm. Vincent, sworn assistant manager and cashier for the 29th July, 1888, and for some time that date; knew the defendant White. He was in the employ of N. Co. at that time, as captain of the boat.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Capt. Frank White Committed For Trial at Vancouver—The Question of Bail.

Fatal Accident to a Railway Conductor at Mission—Nanaimo Happenings.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

WESTMINSTER. July 23.—Conductor Colin Purvis was killed on the C.P.R. Mission branch, near Abbotsford, this morning. He was sitting on the couple of the calaboose, when he was swept off by a branch of a tree, which had been felled and lodged against the telegraph wires. His head struck on the rail and crushed the skull. The train stopped and backed up to where the accident occurred. Purvis was still alive, but died in ten minutes. The body will be interred by the Odd Fellows, of which he was a member.

J. S. Chase, Inspector of Customs for British Columbia, has returned from Kootenay, where he had been for the purpose of making bonding arrangements for the Great Northern Railway. The road is being built into Bonner's Ferry, and they wanted to ship goods through British Columbia to that point from Little Dalles. All arrangements were satisfactorily concluded.

NANAIMO.

The thermometer registered 90 degrees in the shade in this city on Wednesday—the hottest of the year.

The Rev. D. Moore, of Victoria, has accepted the call to Nanaimo.

Mr. T. D. Jones' diamond drill has been moved out to the Huxford shales, where prospecting work will be commenced at once.

The contract for the erection of St. Alban's church, South Nanaimo parish, has been awarded to Mr. H. Olmstead, his tender, \$9,840, being the lowest. The work has to be completed by October 22nd.

Miriam Lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah, No. 3, in affiliation with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was duly initiated, Wednesday evening, in Diamond lodge room, by Mr. H. Walker, Special Deputy Grand Master, assisted by the Past Grand of Black Diamond lodge.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, July 23.—Before His Honor, Judge Bole, of New Westminster, sitting in the capacity of stipendiary magistrate and justice of the peace for British Columbia, Captain White came up for preliminary hearing, this morning. Mr. E. V. Bodwell, of Victoria, acted for the C.P.N. Co., the private prosecutors, and Mr. Magee, of B.C. & N.W. Co., acted for the defendant.

The first witness called, Mr. James E. Smith, purser of the steamer Yosemite, stated that, on the 29th of July, 1888, he was purser on the steamer which was on the Vancouver route, was acquainted with the defendant; on the day referred to he handed Capt. White a letter containing a cheque; saw defendant open the letter and take out the cheque, which was for \$2,000. He and some conversation about the cheque, to the effect that the money was for the payment of the men on the steamer Premier.

Mr. Magee, for the defense, declined to cross-examine, as he said, he wished to reserve his case for the higher court.

Francis Wm. Vincent, sworn—I am an assistant manager and cashier for the C.P.N. Co.; was occupying that position on the 29th July, 1888, and for some time prior to that date; knew the defendant, Capt. White. He was in the employ of the C.P.N. Co. at that time, as captain of the steamer Premier, which was chartered by the company. In addition to his duties as captain, he acted as agent. He had the general duties of captain of the ship, and also looked after all business connected with the ship. As such agent he had to do with the receipt and payment of moneys. The men were paid by the purser, and the captain had nothing to do with paying them. The practice was to send a cheque for the wages to the captain, who would get it cashed and hand over the money to the purser. On the 29th February, 1888, I sent Capt. White a cheque for \$2,000 enclosed in a letter, a letter-press copy of which I produce. The letter was sent to Capt. White in care of J. B. Smith, purser. The cheque was not applied to the purposes of paying the men, as he had no authority to do so, and he refused to pay the money to the men. He used the proceeds of the cheque for other purposes than those for which it was intended. Mr. Magee again declined to cross-examine.

H. J. Lipsett, sworn, said:—I reside near Port Angeles; am a general merchant. In the month of February, 1888, I was purser on the Premier. It was part of my duties to pay the men's wages. Captain White gave me the money to pay the January wages. In consequence of a conversation I had with Mr. Smith, who was on the Vancouver run, I went to Captain White and asked him if he had received a cheque for the wages for the men. He said he had, and would get it cashed to-morrow (Sunday) and give me the money. I did not get the money next day. We left on Monday for the Sound, and when we got to Tacoma, Captain White left the ship and did not return again, as captain. He had not at any time since received any money from the captain.

Mr. Magee again declined to cross-examine.

On His Honor Judge Bole deciding that, on the evidence, defendant should be committed for trial, Mr. Magee asked for bail. Then the court was adjourned until 2 o'clock, when the question of bail was argued. At 2 p.m. the case was again taken up, and after argument by counsel it was decided to take Capt. White over to Westminster, and on Monday next he would elect whether to ask for a speedy trial or have bail until the fall session.

Another naval corps has been added to the Russian Black Sea fleet. The building of four vessels for this corps will be expedited.

Str. Lorne left for Nanaimo yesterday to tow the bark Glory of the Sea, laden with coal for San Francisco, to sea.

E. M. JOHNSON,

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC

MONEY to lend on Freehold Security at Current Rates. RENTS AND INTEREST punctually collected and accounted for. CONVEYANCES, Leases, Mortgages prepared and transactions of every nature in connection with Real Estate expeditiously carried out. PROPERTY SALES effected strictly on Commission.

FOR SALE:

- 116-2 Large Lot, 88x167, and garden; 8-room house; basement; hot and cold water; encaustic tile hearths; bath-room; gas, etc.; beautiful locality \$7,500
113 2 Building Lots, Spring Ridge \$1,000
112-5 Lot, Victoria West 600
110-2 House and Lot, Pembroke St 1,100
108-2 8 Houses, 3 lots, each 60x140; let to good tenants 9,500
104-3 153 Acres, good land, Quamichan Dist 650
105-1 Beautiful Garden and Grounds, one acre, house, stable, outbuildings, etc., James Bay 10,000
99-1 Farm plots near Ladner's Landing, sizes to suit, per acre 80
78 Acres Water Front on Burrard Inlet 8,500
96-1 1/2 Acre, Garden, House, etc., Russell's Station 3,600
95-2 3,440 Acres, firstclass timber and farming land, in one or more lots 100,000
95-1 1/2 Acre, South Road 900
92-3 176 Acres, Cobble Hill Station, per acre 15
58 100 Acres Farm Land, Salt Spring Island 2,100
2,000 An Island, about 20 acres, with house and improvements, 27 miles from town
8,000 Corner Lot and Buildings, Douglas Street
8,000 14 Acres, Good House, Well, Chicken Yards, 3 1/2 miles from town
111-1 27 ACRES, beautiful land, 4 miles out. Suitable for subdivision into lots or blocks. Main road. Rising locality. \$4,750 for the whole, or in lots to suit. \$250 per acre.
110-1 2 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS, facing Beacon Hill Park, 12 minutes walk from Government Street.

SPECIALS:

- 117-1 BEAUTIFUL HOMESTEAD—Orchards and Garden of Flowers, Vegetables and small fruits. 11 1/2 Acres, 4 miles from city, all fenced; river running through the property. Dwelling House, 6 rooms and pantry, shiplap and hard finish; never-failing spring close to house. Stable, chicken house and yard, hay, wood and cow sheds.
116-4 HOTEL, 51 rooms, fully furnished, with bar and all modern conveniences; ready for immediate occupation; the best business locality in Victoria.

SAWMILL AND PLANT; water power, houses, ship building sheds, steamer, all in running order; trading station; stock, etc.; capacity about 20,000 feet per diem; 8,000 acres of timber limits, and good-will of a long established business.

WANTED, an investment for \$10,000.00, on Mortgage at current rate of interest, on improved city property.

A KNOTTY QUESTION.

Chinaman Smuggled Through Canada, Claim British Protection.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—On account of the arrest of a Chinaman at Port Huron, Mich., for unlawfully entering this country interesting complications may occur. Assistant Secretary Spaulding's directions that he should be deported to China have been countermanded, and his action is held in abeyance until some agreement is reached with the minister who claims that the Chinaman is entitled to the protection of his government. Assistant Secretary Spaulding said to your correspondent today that the treasury would act directly according to Attorney-General Miller's decision, which declares that under the law all Chinese, whether subjects of China, Canada, or any other country, shall be excluded, and when orders of the law are captured they shall be returned to China unless they are "citizens or subjects of Canada, and not mere temporary residents or sojourners of Canada."

Now the question between British and American diplomats is—what constitutes a domicile? How long must he be in Canada and under what conditions is he recognized as a Canadian citizen or a subject even? When this point is settled, Sir Julian Pauncefote may decide that Canadian subjects, even though they be Chinamen, shall be excluded.

SHARK AND SWORDFISH ATTACK A WHALE.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Passengers on the steamer San Rafael on Wednesday afternoon, on the 23rd trip to this city from Sausalito, were treated to a novel sight. When near Alcatraz a large female whale was seen spouting and acting in a strange manner. The whale has been in the bay for over a week. Interest on the steamer became so general that Captain McKenzie changed his course slightly to allow of a good view. The whale was splashing the water with its tail, and the water was lashed into a foam all around. The cause of the trouble was soon apparent—a marine battle was in progress. A thrasher and a swordfish, the combined enemies of the leviathans of the ocean, were fighting the whale. The swordfish took up a position and thrust his natural weapon into the under parts of the whale, while the thrasher would from time to time leap into the air to a height of several feet and come down on the whale's head over the breathing organs, at the same time thrashing the whale on the back with his tail. 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The Colonist. FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1891.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Berated at Full Speed. CARLEISLE, Pa., July 21.—A passenger train on the Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh Railroad, bound from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, jumped the track near this morning, while running at full speed.

War on the Turf. CHICAGO, July 21.—A war of extermination between Ed. Corrigan and George Hawkins, proprietors of rival race tracks on the West side, began yesterday.

A New York Defender Captured. NEW YORK, July 21.—Inspector Byrnes received advice, to-night, from Buffalo, that J. G. Bryan had been arrested there.

A Brave Miner's Death. MARQUETTE, Mich., July 21.—Peter Pascoe, son of Superintendent Pascoe, and James Dower were suffocated by smoke in the Republic iron mine, to-day.

Prohibition Revival in Kansas. TORREKA, Kan., July 21.—The prohibition ministers have declared war against drug stores and probate judges who issue them licenses to sell liquors.

W. C. T. U. Conference Adjourns. MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, Md., July 21.—The conference of the Women's Christian Temperance Union has adjourned.

Fed Their Babies on Carbolio Acid. PITTSBURGH, July 21.—Last night Mrs. Mary McCaffrey and Mrs. Paris gave their infants carbolio acid in mistake for cough medicine.

Danger to the Erie Canal. BUFFALO, July 23.—A despatch to the Merchants' Exchange here, says that the danger to the Erie canal near Schoenewald consists of the carrying away of the two centre pieces and stone arch over the aqueduct.

Railroad Rumors. ST. PAUL, Minn., July 23.—It is learned on the very best authority that J. W. Abbott, assistant to President Hall, of the Great Northern, decided to tender his resignation, some weeks ago, and though no official announcement has been made, the matter is generally believed.

Fitzsimmons and Hall. ST. PAUL, Minn., July 23.—On behalf of the Southern Athletic Club, G. Frank, to-day, noon, made a full proposition to "Fitz" and Hall together in Crescent City, within ten days, for a purse of \$50,000 and all expenses, or a purse of \$10,000 and expenses for a fight in October.

Methodist Minister Murdered. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 23.—News of the assassination of the Rev. N. Williams, a Methodist clergyman, near Hober, Arkansas, has been received.

Marriage and Suicide. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—This afternoon George Anderson, a saloon keeper on St. Claire avenue, East St. Louis, walked across the street to where Dennis Ryan, a rival saloon keeper, was standing, and drawing a revolver shot Ryan through the heart, killing him instantly.

The Puget Sound Dry Dock. WASHINGTON, July 23.—The deeds for all the property included in the Puget Sound dry dock site, at Point Turner, Wash., have been signed, and the department is now making preparations to begin the active work of locating the exact site of the dock.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Fire at Lebanon, Oregon. LEBANON, Or., July 21.—About 11.30, last night, fire was discovered issuing from the back end of the grocery store of T. C. Peesler, and rapidly spread both ways.

Business in Portland. PORTLAND, July 21.—Business in Portland is improving, even if summer, with its supposed heat, is here. Very little complaint is heard from merchants.

Mexico Wants Guatemala. SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—"Mexico has designs on Guatemala and would like to annex that country and put it under Mexican rule," said a wealthy Central American passenger, who came up on the steamer Olympia, last evening.

Must Find a Market. SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—A meeting of commission merchants to consider the condition of the local potato market was held this afternoon. About 25,000 sacks of spuds are now in this market, and cannot be sold.

Blucher's Lost Bride. CHICAGO, July 22.—The bride of Count H. F. Von Blucher, who was married at Milwaukee, Sunday night, has been stolen from him and the Count is disconsolate.

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THE JAPANESE PRESS.

Opinions Expressed in the Columns of Some of the Papers in the Land of the Mikado. The Kokumin Shinbun observes with surprise an increasing rise in the standard of living among politicians of the opposition who have hitherto been proud of their plain and simple mode of life.

The Bride's Sister Killed, the Bride Wounded and the Officer a Suicide. ROMA, July 21.—A remarkable tragedy, growing out of disappoinment in love, has just occurred at Capriano, in Calabria.

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BULLETINS FOR A BRIDE.

A Spanish Officer's Revenge for His Loss—Love, Lunacy and Lead. The bride's sister killed, the bride wounded and the officer a suicide.

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THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Its Platform Outlined in the Address of the National Executive Committee. MILWAUKEE, July 22.—The address of the National Executive Committee of the People's Party has been sent out by Secretary Schilling.

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BALMACEIDA'S MILLIONS.

Issues of Paper Money Aim at Worthless—Scant Wheat Supply. QUIMBO, July 20.—Pursuant to the advice of certain political advisers of foreign blood, with an ambition to reveal in the richest strata in the vaults at Santiago, President Balmaceda recently issued \$3,000,000 in paper currency, based upon silver deposits in the government treasury.

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THE RIOT AT WUSICK.

Chinese Have a Murdersous Hatred of the Christian Religion. SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Commodore Marthen, of the United States steamship Palos, writes of the recent Chinese riot at Wusick, in which two Americans were killed.

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SEALING PROBATION.

Entrance to Behring Gubatois of B. The Modus Vivendi in All Schooners in Leave.

Serious Mistake in British Signature—Latest the Seal.

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SEALING PROHIBITED.

Entrance to Behring Sea Blocked by Gunboats of Both Nations.

The Modus Vivendi in Operation and All Schooners Warned to Leave.

Serious Mistake in British Minister's Signature—Latest News from the Sea.

The entrance to Behring Sea is practically blocked, and nearly every vessel of the fleet, both Canadian and American, have been notified of the agreement between England and America, and of the modus vivendi. The result is that most of them are now on their way home and five Canadian schooners have already reached their home ports. The E. B. Marvin, Walter L. Rich and Ainoko, arrived in Victoria Saturday night, as first chronicled in Sunday's COLONIST, and the Annie E. Paint came in yesterday afternoon. The Vancouver Belle, of Vancouver, reached the Terminal City Saturday night. All had been boarded by American war vessels, notified of the agreement, handed a copy of the same, and of the President's proclamation, and warned of the penalty for entering the sea after receiving notice. The copy of the agreement bore a serious discrepancy from the original, and its signatures. The last clause preceding the official signatures read as follows: "Signed and sealed, in duplicate, at Washington, this fifteenth day of June, 1891, on behalf of the respective Governments by William F. Wharton, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., H.B.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary."

(Signed) WILLIAM F. WHARTON, (Signed) WILLIAM PAUNCEFOTE.

When the document was handed to Capt. McDougall, of the E. B. Marvin, by Lieut. F. H. Newcomb, boarding officer from the Thetis, in Popoff Passage, the former called the attention of the latter to the discrepancy, and informed him that he would go on into the sea in search of a British war vessel from which to get instructions, as he could not recognize the document as genuine or authoritative. He was informed by Lieut. Newcomb, who treated the Marvin with every courtesy, that it would be at his peril. This was on July 1st. The Marvin then sailed for the Sea, and entered it on July 3rd, and lay to about 35 miles off Unalaska to await the appearance of a British war vessel. No attempt was made to go on into the sea in the event of the Thetis. Captain McDougall, however, saw, although slightly awestruck about the water, and not a boat was lowered. On July 10th, the U.S. revenue cutter Rush came up and took the Marvin captive. She was searched, and two sealers were found. These, Captain McDougall informed the Rush, were taken five days before while outside the Sea. The boarding officer of the Rush took the guns and ammunition from the schooner and then bowed her back to the Thetis. On July 11th, the Thetis, with the schooner Al-Ki, used by the United States Government as a prison ship. The captain, first officer and cook, were the only crew members remaining on board. The Al-Ki was a guard of 40 U.S. marines. Aside from the forced detention, and the usual prison fare of hard-labour, etc., the prisoners were courteously treated. Two days after arriving at Ounahka, H.M.S. Nympha arrived, and the schooner and men and all effects were turned over to Commander Turner, of that vessel. He had the men on the Al-Ki released and returned to the Marvin, and sent from the Nympha two sealers aboard the schooner. These, Captain McDougall reported to the Customs Collector Milne, and, in the afternoon, went to Porter's wharf to unload her stores. She will dismantle her sails and lay up.

H.M.S. NYMPHA, at Ounahka, 11th July 1891.

I shall retain your rifles and ammunition in custody of the Thetis, to-morrow, for the purpose of the Thetis, and you will be able to take them back with you. I am not to be taken for receiving my mail. CHAS. T. B. COMMANDER.

The Master, Schooner E. B. Marvin.

The next day, two bags of mail were sent aboard the Marvin from the Nympha, and the schooner sailed for the American coast on Saturday morning. Captain McDougall reported to the Customs Collector Milne, and, in the afternoon, went to Porter's wharf to unload her stores. She will dismantle her sails and lay up.

Capt. McDougall reports that the Rush came across two schooners in Behring Sea, between St. Paul's and St. George's islands, and signalled them to come aboard. Not obeying the command, they were both fired at by the Thetis. One of the American schooners La Nympha, of San Francisco, however, and was ordered out of the Sea. The other, name unknown, but flying the British flag, had a good hard wind and ran away to the northward. The Thetis, however, McDougall reports that, aside from the detention on the Al-Ki of 21 of his crew, he was well treated, and that the only insult he received in the northern waters was from the first lieutenant of the Nympha, to whom he remarked that it was his capture for a Canadian vessel to be seized for no offence whatever. The lieutenant said, in reply: "You don't suppose Her Majesty's Government is going to go to war for a lot of food 'Canada' for you?"

Capt. Cox said that complaint against the lieutenant's language will be made in the formal protest, to the seizure, that is now being prepared by the owners of the Marvin.

Capt. J. G. Cox, president of the Sealers' Association, and interested in the Marvin, is having prepared a protest, which will be signed and forwarded to the Minister of Fisheries and Marine at Ottawa. The grounds taken in the protest are, that the capture of the Marvin had done nothing illegal, but had merely gone into the Sea for the purpose of meeting one of the English gunboats, and directing attention to the signature of "William" Pauncefote, instead of "Sir Julian," in the agreement.

The schooner Walter L. Rich was notified of the Shumagin Islands. After receiving warning she proceeded west, and was again notified by the Thetis off the mouth of the Sanak Pass. The Rich at once hoisted, and was thanked for so doing by the boarding officer, who accepted their explanation that they would sail for Victoria at once. The officers of the Rich say that seals are very plentiful, and the schooner took 21 in one day off the pass.

The fourth schooner to reach Victoria, the Annie E. Paint, Captain Bisset, got in about 11:30 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, 13 days from Behring Sea. She was spoken by the Thetis at Sand Point on June 29th, and, after being furnished with copy of agreement and proclamation, and warned, started for home. Captain Bisset says that he concluded that everything was up with the Thetis, and the British Minister at Washington had assented to the agreement. The copy furnished him was signed William, instead of Julian Pauncefote, but he did not attempt to reconcile the discrepancy. Off Cape Pass a strong southerly gale was encountered, while he was carried into Behring Sea. He cruised about for several days and getting the wind favorable set sail for Victoria.

The Paint had on board 160 skins, the total of the season's catch, she not having sent down any on the Danube. The Thetis has been the most industrious of all of the war vessels of the United States, and up to the date of the schooners' leaving there, had boarded and notified 96 of them. The Rush, Corwin, and H.M.S. Nympha had also warned a great many, and up to July 12th, 53 American and Canadian sealers had been warned. Many of them have started for home, but a few have been circumspectly, while others have gone into the Sea. Some of them intend to hunt on the Russian side, and defy both nations, but there are four Russian gunboats patrolling the territory of that country, and the Thetis has been reported to be trespassing in Russian waters. Among the schooners that are said to have already entered the Sea, many of them having been warned and notified, are the Sapphire, the Penelope, the Boston, the Gustave, the Theresa, Black Diamond, Silver Andy, Pioneer, May Belle, W. C. Cox, Carmalite, Canadian, and Henry Dennis and Sophie Sutherland, American.

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Largely through the instrumentality of Mr. Macrae, the Sabbath Observance bill received its quietus, for this session, to-night. He pointed out the absurdity of the claims relative to work on newspapers. It is in its present shape, it would deprive the staffs of the Colonist and the Evening News of the Sunday rest they now enjoy. The committee rose without reporting progress, and the measure was killed for another year.

All but One Drowned. QUEBEC, July 28.—Details of the drowning of eight people by the upsetting of a boat, on Friday last, at Seven Islands, are being received here. It appears nine people had gone in the boat to the islands to pick strawberries, and when on its return it capsized, seven being immediately drowned, while Miss W. and her two children were drawn out of the water by Benj. Regold, a boy of seventeen, and the only survivor, died next morning.

Provisionally Sent With. TORONTO, July 28.—Four men, arrested in the Queen's Park mob, yesterday, for opposing policemen enforcing the by-law prohibiting speaking by individuals, anti-Catholic, etc., were fined from \$10 to \$20 each in the police court, to-day.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP. THE GLADSTONIAN VICTORY. LONDON, July 28.—The election of Arthur Bland (Liberal), for the Wakefield division of Cambridgeshire, is still the absorbing topic of discussion in political circles, and it is difficult to say which of the opposing parties is the more surprised at the result. The Conservatives are the outcome of the contest is a complete rout, while the Gladstonians are amazed at securing the seat against the great odds which the figures of the last election placed to the credit of their opponents. A general feeling is that the election is a straw which shows unmistakably that the political wind has set strongly in the direction of Liberalism, and the Tory election managers are probably at least a little discouraged. It is finally Lord Salisbury's urgent appeal to them, the other night, to leave nothing undone in their preparations for a general election in the immediate future was some too strongly worded. The Conservatives affect not to be downcast, but they are reading the handwriting on the wall with a look of deep dismay, as a sweeping Liberal victory in a general election means the end of their party's existence.

COURT GOSSIP. The story telegraphed from Vienna on the subject of the conviction of Prince de Crova Prince Ferdinand of Roumania is coming to England, shortly, to be betrayed to one of the Princes of Wales, is generally received here as a rumor, without the support of possibility. Doubtless the lovers were not allowed to marry, but the honor were only a few days ago filled by the firmness of his uncle's ministers, would gladly enter into the arrangements suggested by the Queen, who has graciously consented to the marriage, and his heart sustained by their ruthless tearing away of the lady of his love, but Englishmen feel that in aspiring to an alliance with the British crown, he is trying too high. It must be borne in mind, however, that Prince Ferdinand is a Hohenzollern, the peer, in respect of birth, of any of the sons-in-law of Queen Victoria, and the superior of the Marquis of Lorne and the German Emperor, while the Prince of Wales, who has already given his eldest daughter to one of his mother's subjects, could not be expected to object to one of the younger ones forming an alliance much more desirable in respect of station. Upon the assumption that the report is true, speculation is rife as to which of the two daughters of the Prince of Wales, both being of marriageable age, will be chosen as the future queen of Roumania, the preference of course, being given to Princess Victoria, who was 23 years of age on July 6th; her sister, Princess Marie, being a little more than 18 years younger. Such a marriage would give the Radicals a welcome opportunity for their fulminations on the question of a parliamentary grant to the bride, which would undoubtedly be raised.

CAPITAL NOTES.

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The Veterans of 1837—The Sabbath Observance Bill Killed in Committee of the House.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Capt. Frank White Kicks to be Tried by Jury at the Next Assizes.

Heavy Bush Fires on the Northern Coast of the Island—The Salmon Pack.

Special to the Colonist. WESTMINSTER, B.C., July 27.—The salmon run last night was fairly good, some boats getting over 900 fish. It is not expected, however, that this average will continue. A poor year is prophesied by all.

A team of fifteen leave for Victoria to-morrow to take part in the annual meeting of the B.C. R. C. at Vancouver. The oldest of the team is a pair of horses, owned by H.M.S. Pheasant or H.M.S. Porpoise, which were daily expected to arrive in the Sea.

A PROPOSITION.

Terms Submitted by the Coal Miners to Governor Buchanan. No Answer Received Yet.

It is not expected that the Governor will compromise the State.

KNOXVILLE, July 24.—The following is a copy of the agreement which the miners have come to, and which is considered a settlement of the mine trouble: We, the undersigned committee, acting in behalf of the miners and their friends of Bryeville and Coal Creek, and in the interest of peace and harmony, do submit the following to the governor, trusting it will meet with his favorable consideration:

First—Status quo to be restored, and the guards and convicts not to be molested on their return to the mines, and we will use every ordinary caution and honorable means to prevent interference with the work of the mines.

Second—Restoring confidence in our governor, and believing in the general assembly, when it meets in extra session, will give us relief from the depression that has overtaken us, we will endeavor to conduct ourselves as law-abiding people so as to retain the sympathy of the public.

Third—We do hereby express our thanks to Governor Buchanan for his kind consideration in holding the militia in this city, and thereby preventing a conflict that might have resulted in bloodshed.

Fourth—To the committee of citizens we also express thanks for the interest they have shown by their counsel and advice in the efforts to adjust the existing difficulties.

J. F. THOMAS, J. W. HARDING, S. R. POBERN, J. W. SMITH, W. F. SMITH.

We, the citizens' committee, hereby approve the above.

DENNIS LEAHY, WILLIAM RULE, J. C. WILLIAMS.

Governor Buchanan, it is known, will not, under any circumstances, consent to anything which has the appearance of compromising the state. The opinion of the attorney-general, Pickett, with regard to the right of the governor under law to call out the state militia, is to the effect that the governor cannot call out the militia, but that they may be used as a posse.

This complicates the situation, as the militia feel they are under no more obligation to obey any other citizen's direction of the state, it is lowering to the dignity of the military branch of the state service.

It is believed certain that the above proposition will be agreed to, and the troops withdrawn without delay.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Improvement in Trade. OTTAWA, July 28.—The statement of exports and imports for the month of June shows a gratifying state of trade for that period, the exports being over half a million dollars in excess of those of June last year.

Serious Fire. COLONBY, Ont., July 26.—A fire broke out shortly before midnight, last night, in the hotel sheds in the village of Castleton, about seven miles north of here. It spread rapidly, and before it could be stopped, destroyed most of the business portion of the village. Loss about \$25,000.

Canadian Football Team. TORONTO, July 28.—The association football team to go to Great Britain, this year, has been chosen, and men composing it will sail from New York for Glasgow on August 6th.

A Factory Blows Up. PETROLIA, Ont., July 28.—A factory's boiler works exploded this morning, the buildings being demolished. No one was injured.

The Auditor-General to be Investigated. OTTAWA, July 28.—J. Lorne Macdougall, Auditor-General, has been summoned to appear before the Public Accounts committee, to explain the meaning of certain extra payments, credited to himself, in the Auditor-General's report.

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The anti-combines bill passed its third reading in the Commons, to-day. The Government announces that it is not proposed to do anything this session relative to the bridge at Quebec.

The House was discussing the question of granting of Dominion aid to the veterans of the late war, when a vote was taken, and the result was 1837, but no decision was reached as a vote was not taken under the rules of the House.

Largely through the instrumentality of Mr. Macrae, the Sabbath Observance bill received its quietus, for this session, to-night. He pointed out the absurdity of the claims relative to work on newspapers. It is in its present shape, it would deprive the staffs of the Colonist and the Evening News of the Sunday rest they now enjoy. The committee rose without reporting progress, and the measure was killed for another year.

All but One Drowned. QUEBEC, July 28.—Details of the drowning of eight people by the upsetting of a boat, on Friday last, at Seven Islands, are being received here. It appears nine people had gone in the boat to the islands to pick strawberries, and when on its return it capsized, seven being immediately drowned, while Miss W. and her two children were drawn out of the water by Benj. Regold, a boy of seventeen, and the only survivor, died next morning.

Provisionally Sent With. TORONTO, July 28.—Four men, arrested in the Queen's Park mob, yesterday, for opposing policemen enforcing the by-law prohibiting speaking by individuals, anti-Catholic, etc., were fined from \$10 to \$20 each in the police court, to-day.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S PREMIER TELLS OF THE ISLAND'S GRIEVANCES IN THE LONDON PRESS.

Opening of the Goodwood Meeting—Chill Chooses Vienna as President.

Return of the Guards from Exile—Boxing Contests Held to be Illegal.

Farming Prospects in India.

The Goodwood Races.

President of Chile.

World's Fair Committee Entertained.

Honors for Sir Daniel Wilson.

Fire at Ottawa.

Drowning Accidents.

Newfoundland's Premier.

Perished on the Alps.

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Indians in England.

Drowning Accident at Lulu Island—The Empress of India Sails To-day—Consul Sigmund Banquetted.

WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, July 28.—The four-year-old son of H. Haggman, of Lulu Island, fell into the river, while playing, last night, and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, July 28.—The Empress of India sails to-morrow at 1:30 p.m. for China and Japan, with nearly 70 first-class passengers, among whom are Japanese Consul Sir Sigmund, by H. E. Loch and family, G. A. Keefe and T. Bodwell.

Mayor Oppenheimer gave a dinner, to-night, in honor of the Japanese Consul, the Hon. F. Sugimura.

NANAIMO, July 28.—Bart Richard Third sailed last night for San Francisco.

James Bradley, aged 49 years, one of the men who was burned in the East Wellington explosion, died this morning at the hospital. He makes the second victim of this disaster. He will be buried here to-morrow, under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias and the Miners' Association.

The Mitchell-Slavin incident at Liverpool remained until half an hour preceding his death. An inquest will be held to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. John McKinnon, contractor, has gone to Oyster Bay to commence the new school-house.

A foot race has been arranged between J. Suggat and Fred Beck for \$100 a side, to be run on August 12th.

Mr. C. York's sons discovered on the banks of Nanaimo River, on Sunday last, the skull and bones of a human being, on the city side of Mr. Pearson's farm. Mr. Bray, government agent, was at once notified, and proceeded to the spot to investigate. Some hot indignation followed, as it was believed that the bones must have been there for 25 or 30 years.

Jessie Laird, daughter of Mr. Laird, of Wellington, was buried this afternoon. A foot race between Frank Day and J. Suggat was run at Northfield, yesterday for \$200 a side, Day being the winner by about three yards. Time, a fraction under 11 seconds. About \$1,700 changed hands.

Drowned in the Lake. PORT ELGIN, Ont., July 28.—A boat containing four persons was swamped here this morning, and Joe Miller and Bertha Chapman were drowned.

Health, Happiness and Prosperity. ALL those depend on pure blood, for without health it is impossible to attain to happiness, and without happiness there is no prospect of success in any of the pursuits of life. The city of Paris has adopted the underground railway in preference to the elevated.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Arnoldi, of the Public Works Department, Retired from the Position of Chief Engineer.

Howard Vincent Banquetted by Members of the Commons—Outspoken Addresses.

The Tarte-McGreedy Investigation—No Direct Payments to Sir Hector Langevin.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 28.—J. R. Arnoldi, chief engineer of the Public Works Department, occupies that position no longer. As a result of the evidence elicited by the Public Accounts committee, to-day, his official head was lopped off. Arnoldi frankly admitted that the steamer Joe was his property, and he had been receiving government pay in another man's name. He also acknowledged having received a pair of bronze dogs, value \$500, from Mr. Benton, of the Edison Light Co., which supplies the light for the House of Commons. He also had accepted other presents from different parties. A funny outcome of the investigation is that Arnoldi entered the bronze dogs at the customs this afternoon.

One hundred members of the Commons tendered a banquet to Howard Vincent to-night, in recognition of his services in the promotion of closer trade relations between the Mother Country and the colonies. Sir John Thompson, Mr. Forster, Messrs. Forster and Bowell were present. All the addresses, including those of the Ministers, were remarkably outspoken as to the importance of Canada cultivating better trade relations with Great Britain.

Before the Tarte-McGreedy investigation, the report of the accountants show that the amount of Larkin, Connolly & Co's contract from 1878 to 1889 was \$3,138,000; profits thereon, \$102,000. The books showed no direct payments to Langevin or McCreedy. Leflore Langevin, son of Sir Hector, was on the stand this afternoon, and acknowledged that he hinted to Nicholas Connolly that \$5,000 for the Three Rivers election would be accepted, but he had not received a cent. A friend of his, named Thibault, however, swore that Leflore had told him in 1887 that the Connollys gave him \$5,000 for Sir Hector's election.

G. E. Beilmer, of Victoria, is here, en route for England.

VIENNA, July 27.—The government secret service officials in the Duchy of Bukovina, which borders on Russia and Rumania, have discovered a series of wholesale customs frauds. Some of the highest functionaries and many of the residents of the Duchy are involved. A great many arrests have already been made, and others are contemplated. Director Bosczak, of the Bukovina customs bureau, has committed suicide as a result of the discovery. The frauds amount to \$1,000,000, and are chiefly connected with the smuggling of brandy, flour and corn across the Austrian frontier.

VIENNA, July 28.—Albert Fessler, an oper singer, and Anton Mohr, a lace merchant, who ascended the lofty Scalet tower, in the Tyrolean Alps, refusing the services of guides, perished of cold and starvation, having lost their way.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON. LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Lord George Hamilton said that the admiralty was making arrangements to a commensurate scale, the exchange of civilities with the French squadron at Portsmouth.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND. LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Michael Hicks Beach said that no special measures were at present necessary to restrain immigration of England of

The Kaiser's Presents England Not Remar Beauty or Val

Harrowing Details of Wreck at St. Mau Firemen Conde

Young English Women the Harems of Asia Cattle Regulat

France-Russia Frie St. Petersburg, July Alexia banqueted the offic French squadron, yesterda cordially flagged. The a

The French visitors felt d absence, in the speeches ma siana, of all reference to This is explained to them by that the Czar cannot drink democratic institutions so was frequently heard from a not "Vive la Republique" The Novre Vremya decla for the dread and for I but for Russia and France to will to Europe.

Admiral Gervais, of the F gave a luncheon to Grand mayor of Constantin, and the Russian squadron, on boe flag ship Margate to-day, ors were entertained at dinn stad exchange.

Italy's Financial R Rome, July 27.—It is an Italian deficit for the year 78,000,000 lire, notwitha reforms introduced to furth

A sweeping reducti in the salaries of the diplo sular officers. The number wera, for economy's sake, reduced. Thirteen thou were, for economy's sake, reduced at this time unless for sundry reasons not give the army for the preser heavy losses at the Vatica series of economical measu

Smuggling Conspirac VIENNA, July 27.—Se custom frauds have been di Duchy of Bukovina, which sia and Roumania. The c cates some of the highest of the principal merchants One member has already b further arrests are contemp Bonanzas, of the customs wina, committed suicide an discoveries. It is under stands are chiefly connected corn, flour and leardy acro frontier.

English Cotton Tr LONDON, July 27.—At a Manchester Chamber of president said that the Man especially that of the Man is very bad. He added the condition of the South Ame and the cheapness of cotton ferred with trade.

Member of Parliamen LONDON, July 27.—In the day, Henry John Atkins, Boston, was expelled for a ing the Speaker with abus placing on the records that frivolously challenged the divisions when the Prisons discussion.

Empress William a B CRESSTANIA, July 27.— Germany, yesterday, preser religious services on board Imperial yacht arrived at to-day, and proceeded sou

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An Alchemist in LONDON, July 27.—At sions of the criminal cour, Bailey, to-day, Edward "Sheeney Al," the Ameri who is charged with havin obtained \$4,000 from Edw Boston Street Jewelry Com ples of gold, and was sen years imprisonment. Piv frivolously challenged the divisions when the Prisons discussion.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1891.

A GLIMPSE AT THE PAST.

Have been shown, by Mr. James Colton, two most interesting historical relics. They are two American newspapers, one 121 years old and the other nearly 100. The Boston Gazette bears date March 12, 1770, and the New York Morning Post was published on November 7th, 1783. The Boston Gazette appeared before the Revolutionary War commenced and the New York Morning Post just after it had ended. The Boston Gazette was a weekly and that of New York a semi-weekly.

Both these periodicals show what a faithful record of the time newspapers are. These papers, printed in the two principal cities of North America, are small sheets, and would be regarded in these days as insignificant. They are both four-page papers, and their size is 17 1/2 inches by 12, and even then a considerable part of the sheet is margin. The type is, of course, old-fashioned, the long s being liberally used. Our young readers would find it a little hard to make out what such words as "feanably," "fophrifry," "fafety," and "profufion" meant, but they would soon get used to the long s, and they would see very little of it, except the spelling of such words as public, that would strike them as strange. The English that our great grandfathers wrote and spoke differed very little indeed from the English that we hear and read now. There is ample evidence in the papers before us that in spirit the old colonists were very much like the men of this nineteenth century. The first sentence of a letter on the first column of the Boston Gazette will sound strangely familiar to some of our readers. This is it: "A writer in the Boston Chronicle has not only been charged in direct terms, but proved by irrefragable demonstration, guilty of impertinence, absurdity, sophistry and falsehood."

And again: "Such profound ignorance of the laws and constitutions of our government is displayed in the last publication signed BOSTONIAN, that it is very difficult to refrain from expressions of contempt! Such trifling evasion and despicable arguments are below serious confutation."

It is very evident from these and other passages in the letter of "An Independent" that the art of pitching in was sedulously cultivated by the colonists on the eve of the Great Rebellion.

This little newspaper shows very clearly that in March, 1770, the citizens of Boston and of the towns and villages in its neighborhood were greatly agitated, and that the country was ripe for rebellion. Every one has heard of the resolution of the patriotic Bostonians, and other inhabitants of what were then the British colonies, not to drink tea that had been taxed by the British Parliament. In this paper we find the reports of three public meetings in three different towns—Roxbury, Littleton and Acton—in which resolutions were passed not to use British goods and "superfluities." Here is the first resolution with its preamble passed by the meeting of Roxbury freemen:

"Whereas the residents and traders of the town of Boston and almost all the maritime towns of the Continent, from principle truly noble and generous, and to the sacrificing of their own private interests, have entered into an agreement not to import British goods (a few necessary articles excepted) until the Act of Parliament imposing certain duties on Tea, Glass, Paper, Painters' Colors, Oyl, &c., for the express purpose of raising a Revenue in America, be repealed; which agreement, if strictly adhered to, will not fail to produce the most salutary effects. Therefore

VOTED—that the inhabitants of this town do highly applaud the Conduct and Resolution to said Merchants and Traders. And we do take this opportunity to express our warmest Gratitude to said Merchants for the spirited measures which they have taken. And we do hereby declare that we will, to the utmost of our power, aid and assist said Merchants in every constitutional way, to render said agreement effectual.

VOTED—that we will not make use of any Foreign Goods in our several families until the Revenue Acts are repealed. (Case of sickness excepted.)

The resolutions of the other two towns are to the same effect, and the editor in a note says that he has not for want of space been able to publish the reports of meetings that had been held in several other towns. We see in this paper another proof of the saying of the Wise Man that there is nothing new under the sun. People in these days have spoken of boycotting as if it were something unprecedented. They declared that it was an Irish invention, and they consequently gave it an Irish name. But the Boston Gazette proves clearly that the Irish are not entitled to the honor, or do not deserve the infamy, of having invented, what for want of a name has been called the boycott. We give below the true original boycott proclamation issued by the freemen of the Town of Roxbury, in the Colony of Massachusetts:

VOTED—that we do with the utmost abhorrence and Detestation view the little, mean and sordid Conduct of a few Traders in the Province who have and still do import British Goods, contrary to said Agreement, and have thereby discovered that they are governed by a selfish Spirit, and are regardless of and deaf to the Miseries and Calamities which threaten the people.

VOTED—that whereas John Bernard, James McMaster, John Mein, Nathaniel Rogers, William Jackson, Theophilus Lullie, John Bayler, Amos and Elizabeth Cummings, all of Boston, and Henry Barnes of Marlboro, are of this Number, and do import contrary to said agreement: We do hereby declare that we will not buy of them any of said persons ourselves or suffer any acting for or under us to buy of them; neither will we buy of those that shall buy or exchange any articles of Goods with them.

VOTED—that to the end the Generations which are yet unborn, may know who

they were that laughed at the Distresses and Calamities of the people; and instead of striving to save their Country when in imminent danger, did strive to render it almost a virtuous and commendable Plan, the names of these Importers shall be annually read at the March meeting."

The greater part of the inside pages of the paper is taken up with an account of an affray that took place between the soldiers who were quartered on the city and some of the citizens, in which four of the citizens were killed. Modern reporters, smart as they consider themselves, might get a few pointers from this highly sensational report. The account is illustrated in a gruesome way by four coffins, on the lids of which are the initials of the men who were killed, and a death's head and cross bones. Added to these, on one of them, is a scythe and scindglass, with the inscription, A. E. 17. From an artistic point of view, not much can be said about these illustrations, but we have no doubt they were, at the time, terribly effective. The editor says, in a note attached to the report, "It is supposed that there must have been a greater number of people from Town and Country at the funeral of those who were massacred by the soldiers than were ever together on this Continent on any Occasion." We have left ourselves very little space in which to notice the New York Morning Post. It is exceedingly interesting. It was published a few days before New York was formally evacuated by the British troops, and many of the advertisements and paragraphs show what was going on. The unfortunate "Tories" catch it right and left. They were down, and some among the "victorious" party saw nothing mean in kicking a fallen opponent. There is a mocking parody of Hamlet's soliloquy, supposed to be spoken by a Tory, who is in doubt whether to fly to the inhospitable shores of Nova Scotia or remain at home among his triumphant enemies. This is how it begins:

"To go—or not to go—is that the question? Whether 'tis best to creep the indimentary, That never's judgment of the dreary Day, Of Furdy and Cape Sable's rocks and shoals, And seek out new dominions in Scotia's wilds, Barren and bare—or stay among the rebels?"

There is not much merit in the skill, but it is valuable now, as it shows how the Loyalists were regarded by the victorious revolutionists, and what treatment they might expect if they remained. The gem of the number, however, is General Washington's farewell orders to the armies of the United States. It is introduced to the readers of the paper by the following paragraphs, which show how difficult it was for the publishers of newspapers, in those days, to get authentic documents.

"The following piece was handed to us by a gentleman from Newbury, who secured us of its genuineness. "The urbanity and noble sentiments contained in it bear evident marks of the feeling heart of the amiable author, the worthy and much esteemed American Fabian."

We leave these extremely interesting records of a most important epoch in the history of this continent, with reluctance. There is something in almost every paragraph of them that throws a bright light on the past.

COUNT MERCIER.

Mr. Mercier, the Premier of Quebec, has returned from a long visit to Europe with a bundle to his name and four million dollars to be added to the debt of his province. We do not know that any one, even Mr. Mercier himself, will be greatly benefitted by the barren title which he received from his Holiness the Pope, but it is quite certain that the people of Quebec will find that an increase to the public debt of four millions requiring additional taxation to the extent of \$100,000 annually, will be only another embarrassment. Before this new debt was incurred the province of Quebec owed the public creditor twenty millions of dollars, and the government spent every year about a million, and a half more than its income. In the three years and a half of Mr. Mercier's administration he has spent five and a half millions more than he received. Of course, for very ingenious gentlemen can show that he is not to blame for this recklessness and extravagance. He is prepared to prove to a demonstration that it is all the fault of his Conservative predecessors. But it must appear strange to those of his followers who think that the man who attained power pledged to put a stop to extravagance and over-expenditure is quite as extravagant as any of his Tory predecessors and his deficits are quite as large. Now that he considers himself securely seated in the Premier's place Mr. Mercier says nothing about economy and sees nothing wrong in plunging his province still further into debt. This four millions that he has brought home with him is only an instalment of a loan of ten millions which he went to Europe to raise. He tells the people of Quebec that after he has put things in order at home he will pay a second visit to Europe in order to float his loan. The ten millions loan will place an additional burden of \$400,000 a year on the Quebec taxpayers. How a government which cannot make both ends meet with its present debt can get along when there is \$400,000 a year more to raise as interest it is difficult to foresee. It may be that Mr. Mercier expects to come across a windfall one of these days.

If his friend, Mr. Laurier, becomes Premier of the Dominion, Quebec may get better terms, and the additional \$400,000 will be paid by the taxpayers of the whole Dominion and not by the people of Quebec alone. A readjustment of the provincial allowances is part of Mr. Mercier's platform, and he, no doubt, believes that if there is a change of Government he and his friends will be in a position to dictate their own terms to the Liberal Party. Mr. Mercier is long-headed, and he is not by any means too scrupulous.

INTERNAL DEPARTMENT RECALIBRATED.

OTTAWA, July 29.—The Interior Department irregularities were under consideration before the Public Accounts committee, this morning. E. B. Humphreys, corresponding clerk to Burgess, at \$190 a month salary, admitted that he received \$50 extra pay in 1887, through a clerk named Hastings. He made out the account at the request of his friend. He certified to the accounts himself. Humphreys, further on, admitted he had been authorized to do so by Burgess.

VICTORIA'S POPULATION.

We must confess that we are surprised to find the population of Victoria to be less than 17,000. We considered that at the very lowest calculation the enumerators would find that it has twenty thousand inhabitants. We cannot help thinking that there must be a mistake. We have heard that the census was carelessly taken, and that a great many were passed over by the enumerators. Would it not be well for the Board of Trade to take the matter up? Any number of volunteers could, we are sure, be found to aid in taking an accurate census of the city. With an energetic committee to arrange the work and to count up the totals, we are quite certain that it could be speedily and satisfactorily done.

ABOUT GAMBLING.

Sir James F. Stephen, in the July number of the Nineteenth Century, discusses the morality of gambling. His views will be regarded by many as being exceedingly lax. He does not look upon gambling as wicked per se. He says: "The principle appears to me to be perfectly simple, and very difficult to apply. It is that gambling, like any other thing, is a question of degree. A loss for one man is a gain for another. It is a matter of shillings, for another man it may be of no harm if it is a matter of pounds, but questions of degree of this sort must, by the very nature of things, be decided by the people whom they actually affect. A man may decide for himself how much he can afford to lose, and if he is wise he will not exceed his limit; but though this may be a guide to the amount of his bet, it can hardly determine its legal quantity."

So this learned judge sets down gambling as a sort of luxury; for his reasoning he applies to betting will apply equally well to the purchase of delicate food and drink, fine clothes, fine furniture, horses, dogs, and even flowers. It would be quite right for Smith, who is in easy circumstances and has a snug balance to his credit in the bank, to buy his wife a ball-dress, costing, say, two hundred dollars, but it would be little less than criminal in Brown, who is in debt and whose income barely meets his necessary expenditure, to spend half that sum on a dress, to please even the best of wives. Here we have right and wrong, as Sir James Stephen says, only a question of degree. Is it the general belief that it would be as harmless for Smith to bet two hundred dollars on a favorite horse as it would be to treat his wife to a new dress or to spend the same amount on an ornamental clock? We think not. If gambling is not morally wrong—if every man is at liberty to judge for himself how far he can afford to indulge in it—why is it placed under the ban of the law? The dealer in luxuries can recover the amount of his bill provided the debt is incurred by a responsible person, no matter what its amount may be. The law regards the traffic in amusements as not injurious to the well-being of society. But it is different with liabilities incurred by gambling. A gambling debt cannot be recovered in the courts. Sir James Stephen tells us that the Act of 1845 made "all contracts or agreements, whether by parole or in writing, by way of gaming or wagering, null and void."

And what is very singular, considering the law in which he looks at gambling, he declares that "the wisdom of the enactments of 1845 cannot be questioned on a great variety of grounds." How can he call the law wise which allows a man to evade the payment of a debt which it is right for him to contract if he can afford to lose the amount? Surely if there is nothing wrong in betting or in gambling in other ways, the law which will not permit the winner to sue the loser is unjust or tyrannical. There must be some reason for making a gambling debt unlawful other than the caprice of legislators. They must have considered gambling in itself immoral and injurious, to society or they would never have made it impossible for the gambler to recover the money which he had fairly won. But the eminent judge's inconsistency does not end here. One would think that as, in his judgment, there is nothing wrong in a man gambling if he can afford to lose the money, he would think very hard at any device which made the law of 1845 virtually inoperative. In England, although a man cannot be compelled to pay a bet which he makes himself and loses, the law forces him to pay the bet which an agent makes for him. He must pay the losses he incurs through an agent. This Sir James Stephen very properly says "It is a very great abridgment of the Act of 1845, for it regulates and gives a legal footing to bets in the commonest of all ways." Does the great jurist rejoice because Englishmen are thus enabled to evade what he thought, if he is consistent, to regard as a meddlesome and tyrannical law? Not a bit of it. He would not have the law of 1845 abridged in any way. He would have it as wide in its scope as the most rigid moralist could wish. He would have the law so amended that bets made by agents could not be recoverable by law. In this he is right, but is he consistent? If, as he is, gambling is only a question of degree, that it is a mere matter of shillings or pounds, in fact, how much a man can afford, is he logical or consistent when he approves of the law which makes it impossible to recover a gambling debt, or when he would amend a law that Act which enables a great number of winners to recover the gambling debts due them, by law. It is quite evident that if Sir James Stephen's conclusions are right, his premises are wrong. His conclusions are indisputably right. Then gambling is not "a question of degree." It is not "unobjectionable" in any man's case, whether he is rich or whether he is poor.

THE PLEA TRUTH.

It is greatly to be regretted that the organ of the Opposition considers it its duty to treat every public official, whose conduct it criticizes, disrespectfully and unfairly. We do not think that it would lower itself in the esteem of the public, or lose any of its influence, if, when it discusses the public acts of public men, it did not violate every rule of justice and fair play, as well as every canon of good manners. Its article on the course, which the Superintendent sees fit to pursue with respect to the late High School examination, though milder in form than its ordinary criticisms, is very far, indeed, from being either fair or courteous. It begins by saying that "Superintendent Pope declines to discuss the trustee matters, which, under the statute, are not included in their duties." The very statement of the case, which the Times accepts and adopts, must, in the eyes of all unprejudiced persons, justify Mr. Pope. What earthly good can come of a discussion between the Superintendent of Education and the Trustees about matters which, under the statute, are not included in the duties of the Trustees. Such a discussion must, of necessity, be fruitless. The Trustees have no power to settle any dispute between the Principal of the High School and the Superintendent of Education. They might talk for hours, and when the interview was over, all the parties concerned would be exactly where they were when it commenced. The Trustees can only set to work to exercise their authority over the waters of that sea, which they do not possess. Their duties are clearly defined in the Act respecting Public Schools, as are those of the Superintendent. Mr. Pope, therefore, did not decline to come down from any pedestal when he penned his courteous note to the secretary of the Board of Trustees. He merely did what common sense dictated. He declined to enter into a controversy which might be unpleasant, and which could not possibly be productive of any good result. The Times sees now that the Trustees have no authority to settle the High School difficulty, but for want of something reasonable to say, it calls in question the Superintendent's consistency. This is the very master in disguise, and the one which the Times, if it can help it, will not allow to be engaged into and dealt with by the only competent authority. It is perfectly nonsense to maintain that the Superintendent is not responsible to any one. He is responsible for the way in which he performs his duties to the Council of Public Instruction. That body can call him to account at any time. It was to the Council of Instructions and not to the Board of Trustees that Mr. McLeod should have taken his complaint. The reason of this is very simple indeed. It is because the Council has authority to judge between the Superintendent and the Principal of the High School and also the power to redress any grievance which the latter may prove; but the Trustees have neither the one nor the other. Why the Times should up-

A FOOLISH STORY.

The Times, on Monday, devoted half a column to the discussion of an egg story, taken from the Montreal Herald, which it naively admits, the Herald does not touch for. This is as much as to say that the story is, from beginning to end, a falsification. But this does not trouble our contemporary; true or false, the yarn is too good one to be lost, and it proceeds to use it as if it were true. This is a specimen of our contemporary's method. It seizes upon any statement which it considers calculated to injure a political opponent, and, without enquiring into its truth or falsehood, repeats it as if it had been proved to be beyond question. After a while it finds out that what it had stated for fact was no fact at all, or a stupid and malicious perversion of facts. This the public in time discovers, and the consequence is that our contemporary finds, to its very great annoyance, its most sensational stories and the most terrible of its manufactured grievances are received with coldness and incredulity by the public, which it has so frequently and so grossly deceived.

MR. HOWARD VINCENT'S SCHEME.

Mr. Howard Vincent is receiving quite a warm welcome in the Dominion. But it is to be feared that it will be found that the scheme which he advocates will not be accepted either by the Mother Country or the Colonies. He expects to prevail upon the Imperial Parliament to discriminate in favor of colonial productions, and to induce the colonies to discriminate in favor of British goods. We think that Mr. Vincent and his friends will find that free trade principles are so deeply rooted in Great Britain that to admit of their being disregarded even for the sake of conciliating the colonies in a commercial sense. The kind of protection which Mr. Vincent favors is precisely that against which the people of Great Britain are most deeply prejudiced. The repeal of the corn laws was the first step which Great Britain made towards free trade. The tax on "the poor man's loaf" was the first tax taken off after a long and bitter fight. It seems to us that the men who ask leave of the British people to re-impose this tax—let the tax be ever so light and for ever so good a purpose—will find that they are putting their heads against the thickest kind of wall made of the hardest and roughest stones. The products of the colonies which are sent to Great Britain are chiefly food stuffs of one kind and another, and it will, we fear, take greater persuasive powers than any party either in or out of Great Britain possesses to coax John Bull into taxing the people's food. Then, as Mr. Vincent well knows, the doctrines of protection have taken a firm hold of the colonial mind. And what do colonists want to protect, are almost altogether manufactures. They believe that they will never become self-sustaining communities until they can manufacture the greater part of what they use themselves; and to accomplish this object it is their policy to foster native industry. But manufactured goods in what Great Britain has to sell, and what she wants to find a market for. She manufactures so cheaply that it is hopeless for any colony to compete with her on anything like equal terms. Even with a high tariff against her manufactured products, the colonists have great difficulty in holding their own against her in their own markets. How would their infant manufactures fare if the duties, as far as Great Britain is concerned, were considerably lowered? Many of them would be completely swamped. Colonists see this, and consequently any proposal to discriminate in favor of Great Britain would meet with strong and violent opposition. The preferential duties scheme would therefore be opposed in Great Britain by the legion of free traders, and in the Colonies by the phalanx of protectionists. This being the case, we are driven to the conclusion that those who expect to see it adopted by either the Mother Country or the Colonies must be exceedingly hopeful.

OUR SEALERS.

It is seen now, how great an injustice has been done the sealers of British Columbia, by not giving them notice in good time that Behring's Sea would be closed to them this season. Knowing that it was the intention of Great Britain that the United States has no right to exercise exclusive sovereignty over the waters of that sea, they fitted out their vessels, fully believing that in carrying on a business, which the British Government held to be legitimate, they would have the protection of that Government. They did not dream that the Government, under whose flag they sailed, would join the Government of the United States in driving them out of Behring's Sea. They had not the faintest intimation while making their preparations for the summer's work that this would be the case. Up to the day of sailing they had no suspicion that the Government, to which they gave cheerful allegiance, intended to make these expensive preparations vain, deprive them of employment, and cause them to suffer serious loss. We do not wonder that when the sealers found that their own government, on whose protection they depended, had turned against them, they felt sore. Even a month's notice would have prevented their incurring expense, and would have given the men time to look about them for employment. But the first that they heard of the agreement between the two governments to drive them out of Behring's Sea was when they were entering that sea for the purpose of hunting the seal. It is no wonder that some of them were incredulous and, before they returned home, wanted stronger proof than the word of an American officer and a document, whose genuineness was open to doubt, that Great Britain had entered into an agreement with the United States to close the sea to British subjects. We can readily understand how

hold the Principal in going with his complaint to a tribunal which has no authority in the premises and does his best to dissuade him from appearing before the only body which has authority, it can perhaps give a reason. Mr. Pope does not insult the Trustees by, as the Times puts it, "telling the Trustees that the matter is no concern of theirs." He simply in the gentlest and most polite manner possible, states what the Times knows and is forced to admit is an undeniable fact. In this matter our contemporary is acting the part of a malicious mischief-maker. It is trying to stir up strife where it knows that it is in the wrong and this, too, at the expense of the cause of education in this city. It ought to see that if there are continual disagreements and misunderstandings between the Board of Trustees and the Department of Education, the schools must necessarily suffer. It will require all the time and attention which the Trustees can spare to keep the schools in good working order. Why then should the Times address itself to the mischievous work of sowing discord between the Board of City Trustees and the Department of Education? It has long been engaged in this bad work, and we do not think that any good has come of it, either to the Times or to the citizens of Victoria. With regard to this High School matter, the right course to take is exceedingly direct and simple. Let the Principal of the High School, as he believes that the Superintendent has done him an injustice, complain to the Superintendent's official superiors. Let him give the Council of Instruction an opportunity to enquire into his case and judge it on its merits.

A FORGETFUL WITNESS.

The evidence of Mr. Martin P. Connolly, the bookkeeper of the now notorious firm of contractors, before the Committee on Privileges and Elections was peculiar as well as exceedingly damaging. The young man has a very bad memory. He had, according to his own story, been busy going over the books of the firm to make assurances where he considered assurances were necessary. These assurances were chiefly the names of persons who had received money from the Connollys, but, although he had done the work so lately, he could not remember the names that he had rubbed out. "I don't know,"—"I do not remember," were almost invariably his answers when asked whose names they were that he had scratched out. He said, moreover, that he had done the work of erasure of his own motion. No one had ordered him to do it, but that he had done it, in some instances, to screen persons who had improper dealings with the firm, and, in others, to prevent the firm itself getting into trouble. However, enough was worked out of him to make it clear that inspectors and others, whom the Government had trusted, had

been paid for certifying to work that had never been done. Many entries were marked by calligraphic signs that looked like short-hand or the characters used in telegraphing. The entries for "donations" were numerous, and large, showing that these contractors were most benevolent. Here is a passage from the evidence of this young man, relating to receipts which he confessed to having destroyed: "Did you hunt round the office for the purpose of finding and destroying these receipts?" Yes. Without the knowledge or consent of your master you destroyed these vouchers?" Yes. Why? Because I thought they would hurt these men, those inspectors. Why? Because I— Because you had bribed them? Because they were making returns which there was no value. In other words, they were making false returns, for which you had been paying them, and you wanted to save them?" Yes. Why did you put down telegraphic marks as well as letters? Was it not to hide them? To a certain extent."

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It appears that Mr. Wilmot's Manitoba Fishery Regulations condemn a number of poor Icelanders, who have settled near Lake Winnipeg, to starvation. This is what their origin, the Logberg, says about those regulations: "If Mr. Wilmot's plan is carried out these people will be deprived of the greater part of their means of living, which is a glaring injustice, and we might say, a breach of faith." Again: "After studying Mr. Wilmot's report very closely we have come to the conclusion that unless he was instructed to make such recommendations as he did, a lunatic asylum would be a fitter place for him than the office of superintendent of fish culture for the Dominion." The Winnipeg Tribune, in which we find the quotation, characterizes Mr. Wilmot's plans for preserving the Lake Winnipeg fishery as "amateur, ill-considered, haphazard makeshifts." The announcement that Prof. Koch has resigned all public office held by him has caused considerable discussion and speculation. His friends make the assertion that he is upon the point of accepting a new office, that of director of the Institute of Infectious Diseases, which has been organized by the German Government.

BIRTHS.

BOOS—At "Jaronahs," Victoria, on the 28th inst., the wife of Mr. Beaumont Boos of a son, named...

MARRIED.

FOUR—On the 28th inst., by the Right Rev. Bishop O'Leary, Edward Manhouse, second son of George Manhouse, Esq., of Alderbury House, Salisbury, Eng., to Miss...

DEED.

REDMOND—In this city, on the 28th instant, Lunema, the beloved wife of W. H. Redmond, native of Montreal, aged 22 years.

ROPER—In this city, on the 28th inst., of consumption, Charles M. Roper, son of J. R. Roper, aged 31 years, a native of Pictou, N.S.

JAMIESON—In this city, on the 28th instant, Michael Jamieson, a native of Scotland, aged 72 years.

LECTURE.

PROF. J. W. ROBERTSON, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Will give a lecture on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, AT "THE VICTORIA," Under the auspices of the B. C. AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

SUBJECT.

AGRICULTURE IN CANADA. ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

Proceeds to be devoted to the Building Fund of the Association. 13-30-d-w-t-d

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

SAVE YOUR TIME!

SAVE YOUR TEMPER!

HOW?

Advertisement for 'The Agency, Ltd.' featuring 'Oxford Shoes' and 'Kamloops' products. The ad includes the company name, address (London, England), and various product descriptions.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, July 28. LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL. The Roche Harbor Lime Kilns. At present the Roche Harbor lime kilns, on San Juan Island, are burning 1,000 tons per day of the best lime manufactured on the Pacific coast. They employ 400 men and consume 350 cords of wood daily.

The Victorian on this occasion, and is likely to continue in command for a few days. For the present the Olympian will make her trips as usual to the Sound. Died From His Injuries. William Griffith, one of the men injured in the accident at East Wellington, on Saturday morning, died from the wounds received, on Sunday morning. Barclay, another of those hurt, is also reported to be dying.

SCHOOL BOARD TRUSTEES. McLeod-Pope Controversy Renewed and High School Principal Makes Additional Charges. The Superintendent of Education, in a dignified letter, ignores the matter. An interesting question arose at the meeting of the Board of School Trustees, last evening, regarding what under the new act constituted a legal quorum. There were present at the calling to order of the board, Chairman Hayward, Trustees Morrow, McConnan, Richards, Jessop, McLaughlin, and Secretary, pro tem, Erskine. Trustees Saunders was not on hand when the board was called to order. The question was raised as to what a quorum was, and Trustee Jessop was of opinion that, in the absence of any law to the contrary, a majority constituted a quorum, and was qualified to transact business.

IN CHAMBERS. (Before Mr. Justice Drake.) Solley vs. Devereux.—Motion to add G. A. Carleton as a defendant.—Granted. Walker, Pemberton & Dumbleton for plaintiff; Yates & Jay for defendant. Harper vs. Cameron.—Application for the examination of the defendant.—Granted. Mr. L. O. Cass for plaintiff; Willson & Woodcock for defendant. Rowling vs. Nelson et al.—Judgment against all but Clarke.—Eberts & Taylor for plaintiff; Yates & Jay for defendant. Rowling vs. Richardson, Heathorn et al.—Judgment against all but Clarke.—Eberts & Taylor for plaintiff; Yates & Jay for defendant. Shintler vs. the West Bay Saw Mill Co. (Peter Frank Richardson, Arthur Heaton, M. C. Heathorn and Charles McLeod, defendants.)—Final judgment against Richardson and Heathorn.

A WOMAN SCORNED. Places Chin Ha Mot Behind the Bars The Story of an Old Crime. Was Isaac Cloak Robbed and Murdered, and Fire Used to Conceal the Crime? Occupying two seats in the smoker attached to yesterday's down train on the E. & N., was a little party of three that attracted attention, and the members of which seemed happy in the contemplation of the scenery through the car windows. Officer James Hunter, of the Provincial Police, was one of the trio; his companion was Indian Officer Thomas James; and the third man was a Cowichan, known to the whites as "Seymour," who today is a prisoner at the Provincial jail, awaiting his trial upon a charge of wilful murder. Chin-Ha-Mot is the name by which Seymour is known to his tribe. He is a powerfully built Cowichan Indian, with coal black eyes, moustache, and chin whiskers, and dressed in the usual white tunic, with whom he has spent the greater part of the last quarter of a century. The crime of which he is accused is the killing of one Isaac Cloak, at North Saanich, in September, 1876. Cloak's death will no doubt, be remembered by many old Victorians, whose memories will supply additional details to those given in THE COLONIST at the time. In the issue of this paper of Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1876, the following was published: BURNED TO DEATH. On Sunday night last, neighbors of Mr. Cloak, who resided at North Saanich, observed an unusual light in the vicinity of his house, and on visiting the place on Monday morning, it was found that the building had been burned, and the body of Mr. Cloak, who was a well-known settler, was found in the ruins. The body was found in the ruins, and was found to be that of Isaac Cloak, who was a well-known settler. The body was found in the ruins, and was found to be that of Isaac Cloak, who was a well-known settler. The body was found in the ruins, and was found to be that of Isaac Cloak, who was a well-known settler.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS. Highly Successful Results of the Examinations of Candidates for Certificates as School Teachers. List of Additions to the Staff and of Those who Have Obtained Renewals. The Board of Examiners of candidates for certificates of qualification as school teachers have completed their arduous labors, the following being the results: FIRST CLASS GRADE A. Chambers, James M. B.A., University of Queen's College, Kingston, 1891. Kerr, John H. B.A., University of Toronto, 1891. McMillan, James B.A., University of New Brunswick, 1891. Russell, Ernest H. B.A., University of Queen's College, Kingston, 1891. Second John H. B.A., University of Acadia College, 1891. Young, Frederick M.B. B.A., University of Queen's College, Kingston, 1891. Gordon, Robert G., renewal, 1891.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES. BASEBALL. THE JAMES BAYS HEARD FROM. TO THE EDITOR.—The gentleman who furnished you with the account of the V.A.C. defeat at baseball by the James Bays on Saturday last was just about correct when he said it was a good game; but after that he lost his grip. According to the report the James Bays only allowed four hits which they made six, and have a reliable score to prove it. Leaving that and another little side shot out of the question, an effort is made to lead people into the belief that the V.A.C. lost the game on an alleged faulty decision of the umpire in the 12th inning with James Bay at the bat, which very few of their players understood, as will be seen by the fact that Manager Baker, who had nothing whatever to do with the game, walked into the diamond to speak to the umpire, and the result was approved, and two men went out when the man at bat for James Bay missed the third strike, when first base was full, he was not out as the catcher failed to hold the ball nor did he know it to be a strike. If there was only one out he should have been declared out, (which would only make two) but the base runner coming in from third base scores his run nevertheless. The game was no doubt stubbornly contested and won by James Bay fairly and squarely and not by any fluke. Take my advice, V.A.C., try to get a little good feeling between the two clubs and acknowledge a defeat instead of laying the result to an umpire's misjudgment without any reason. W. JACKSON, James Bay.

PRESBYTERY OF COLUMBIA. Special Meeting to Induct Rev. J. M. McLeod to the Charge of Zion Church, Vancouver. A special meeting of the Presbytery of Columbia was held on Tuesday evening last, for the induction of the Rev. J. M. McLeod to the pastorate in charge of Zion Church, Vancouver, and other business. Revs. J. A. Jaffray, E. D. McLaren, Thomas Scouler, W. G. Mills, J. M. McLeod, Alexander Tait, P. F. Longliff, D. A. MacRae (Nanaimo), T. Glandford, W. E. Ross, G. R. Maxwell, and Alexander Shoor, elder, were present. Rev. Mr. Jaffray presided, Rev. Mr. Maxwell preached the sermon, Rev. W. G. Mills addressed the congregation, and Rev. Mr. Ross the ministers, on the respective duties of the call from St. Andrew's Church, Nanaimo, addressed to the Rev. D. A. MacRae, was then considered. It was found to be signed by 66 members and 45 churches, and was approved by the Presbytery and unanimous, and was accompanied by a guaranteed stipend of \$2,000 a year, with free manse and six weeks holidays. Mr. MacRae was then formally received as a member of the Presbytery, and was accepted of the congregation. The following arrangements were made for Mr. MacRae's induction on Tuesday evening, 4th August, Rev. J. A. Jaffray to preside, Rev. J. M. McLeod to preach the sermon, Rev. E. D. McLaren to address the people, and Rev. P. McR. McLeod to address the minister. Revs. P. McR. McLeod, D. MacRae and E. D. McLaren were appointed to prepare a suitable minute in reference to the death of the Rev. D. Fraser, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Victoria, and Rev. D. MacRae, Victoria, was appointed to declare the pulpit vacant, on Sabbath, 19th inst., and at the request of the Session, to be Moderator of Session during the vacancy, and to be Moderator of Session and Rev. P. McR. McLeod, were appointed a committee to secure a supply for the pulpit of the church while vacant. An application to the church and manse building fund, for a loan towards church extension at Vernon, was approved, and D. MacRae, Victoria, was appointed to take charge of Home Mission business until next meeting.

Advertisement for 'WILLIAM SUTTON' featuring 'FLUID BEER' and 'vital principles of the Beef'.

BUT UNCLE TOM.

Odorous Created by Successors in Western Mining Section. A man in this city, says the Telegram, whose peculiar "been in harmony with his character. He was born in the had some education, though he considered an educated as lived in many parts of the is one of those men whose will power makes success a foreign conquest. He is forty-five years of age, the possessor of a fortune, has made by speculating in mines since 1875, when he lost a very small fortune which he lost. This calamity, instead of bringing him as it would many of his nature. He went west with his large family, lived greater economy and was a confidence man to him. His success came to him in time. He found himself, however, an admirable judge of value of mines, and showed a fine skill of driving a hard bargain. As one of his friends of him: "He has made his queezing it out of others, by taking advantage of a grassed financial situation, a property out of him, and a fine magnanimity, present fifth dollars as a gift. He is after his advent in the and himself a millionaire. As a discovery was made it in him that the west was too for him. So he came to expecting to take the town But, strange as it may seem, succeeded in this ambition. rary, there are few people hat he lives in this big city, assessor of two millions, is the shade of some of the ns, each of whom possesses ns more. But he is well his experience in New York him to affect a contempt for gh he still continues to ac- "Money," he says, with a which is very amusing to know him, "money is not for. There are other of world of greater impor- ness." He is a man of making this remark to ns with whom he has ations. He certainly con- that there is no use in money with him, for in the it he is sure to win. This, only one of his many ap- proves to pose as a philoso- scatter bits of wisdom, some of which have a similar sound, as though he said before, by some of also very religious, and he prows the cloak of his re- little prevarications and dealings. His life in the ems to have inspired him sense desire to be a gentle- surround himself with gen- his efforts thus far have re- more curious episodes. His es to his guests at table are those who have met him. far manners have already novel writer to put him in has an intense admiration n, whom he takes for his imitates in a manner which to those who can appre- gather, he is a most curious a civilization which is rap- out of the type which is nor gentleman, but a cross- two, the result of a state ation which produces in- of natural vigour only concealed by a veneer of nement.

OF THE BARINGS.

A Great Commercial Family through Centuries. The Baring family lived at Brimley, a pastor of the Lutheran named Franz Baring, in those days, says Spare the ministers of his order men of great learning, but instances were at the best. His son, John Baring, went and established himself as a near Exeter, in Devonshire, nique of the cloth drapers and rpers, quite as often as from goldsmiths, the merchants were then recruited. John Francis, born in 1740, was arly age to learn the "art, nystery" of a merchant, and ed he made himself, by con- s merchant in the world. a director in the Honorable Company, then one of the rards to which a merchant to attain; for a time he was company's chairman; for years he sat in parliament, more exclusive body than it under the extended suf- 788 he was made a baronet; died. But his first title to at he founded the house of s sons were the first Baring Crockett's Monument. ent is to be erected over the Davy Crockett, the famous nter, who killed 108 bears and various other deeds of now more than sixty years the old character was a shaft will be of Tennessee and over twenty-seven feet front base of the column atic bear keeps faithful out of the bronze medallion sun; on the right part of bronze medallion with the badge (the rifle and knif) the pioneer settlers. is a representation of a g medalion on the hows the agricultural im- arly symbols of Tennessee. One other medallion re- grand seal of Tennessee, front of the shaft a bust of ved to hunt so well. The as true to life as it can be

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Requested to Attend. The ladies of the A.L.O. Society of St. Andrew's R.C. church are requested to attend a social gathering at their late member, Mrs. W. H. Redmond. For Victoria. Following are the passengers who left San Francisco yesterday morning, on the steamer City of Puebla, for this port: Capt. G. M. Hunt, Mrs. Nicholson, F. Penahaw, Mrs. Minges and two children, H. Galant, A. Williams, Miss Patterson, Miss Fox. Safety on the Water. Sergeant Langley of the Provincial police is looking for his little pointer pet "Sport," which disappeared from the police station several days ago, and is believed to have been stolen. "Sport" is a pretty little four months old puppy, thoroughbred in every line. In the Admiralty Court. Would the British Government decide to purchase the schooner "Harriet" for entering Behring's Sea after being warned off, the case will be adjudicated in the Admiralty Court. The defence is already partially prepared. Bridge Will Again. Another chapter in the famous will case of Turner vs. Prevost et al. was opened yesterday, when the motion of the defendants for a new trial was argued in the Divisional Court. Sir Mackenzie, Justice C. J., Justice Crease, Justice McCreight and Justice Walkem occupied the bench. Mr. Charles Wilson (Wilson & Wootton) argued the motion. An Old Victoria Boy. Police Officer Francis Murray from San Francisco is in the city visiting relatives and friends. Mr. Murray was "raised" in Victoria, and left here for California in 1884. He is one of the best officers on the San Francisco force and is held in high esteem by his superiors. He patrols one of the most important beats in that city, known as "Barbary Coast," and keeps the tough element of that locality in subjection. He will leave on the next steamer for home. Sophisticated Indian School. The scholars of the above school, together with their parents, paid a visit to Esquimaux yesterday afternoon. By the special permission of the officers of H.M.S. Warspite every detail on board was most courteously explained, and then an invitation to tea in the gun room came as a most pleasant surprise to all. After tea the naval yard was visited and the remainder of the afternoon was spent there. The Indians desire to thank all the naval officers and others for providing them with such an enjoyable afternoon. Within the Law. Rumor had it yesterday, that the steamer Victoria had rendered herself liable to seizure, by selling tickets from Victoria to Vancouver, both Canadian ports, being herself an American bottom. This blunder in reality did come within the scope of being committed, but prevented by the Collector of Customs warning the steamer's officers on Tuesday night. At that time many tickets had been sold, and to get out of the difficulty, it was kind permission of the collector, that the steamer should be taken to the Terminal, and then proceeding to the Terminal City. Can This Be Done? While no one doubts that the census enumerators performed their work in this city as faithfully and energetically as possible, it is current belief that very many residents have been "skipped." As an instance of this, the keeper of a large boarding house here is credited with entering his family as three, making no mention of his 28 permanent boarders. Another case is that of Chinatown, where, it is said, the enumerators found their work particularly hard. One who should know says that the Chinese population was taken at not more than 1,000, while everyone knows it is double that number. Concert at Cadboro Bay. The Cadboro Bay concert was largely attended, last Tuesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Pauline, with Mr. George Pauline, Mrs. Branch and the other ladies and gentlemen are to be congratulated on the arrangements. The room was beautifully decorated with flags, masses of flowers and Chinese lanterns, and a table loaded with delicacies, was in a shed overlooking the school-room. Messrs. Haines, Goodwin, Rev. A. Beauland and the Misses Pauline and Goodwin were among the performers. A dance closed the enjoyable entertainment. The Colanet was Correct. A special dispatch from Ottawa to the Vancouver World says: "Careful inquiry in the most reliable quarters shows that the figures for the population of the population of Vancouver and Victoria are approximately correct. Vancouver's population is 11,800; Victoria's 16,800. George Johnson, the Dominion Statistician, says the figures are correct to the extent of the totals. It is obvious that the figures are given solely as approximate. From the highest source it is learned that when the official bulletin is issued neither total as now published will vary by 100." Death of Mr. Michael Jamieson. Yesterday evening, Mr. Michael Jamieson, who has been ill for several months, passed away, mourned by a loving wife and daughter and two sons. Death came rather suddenly for Mr. Jamieson was much better yesterday morning, but he took a sudden turn for the worse and sank rapidly. He was a native of Scotland and was aged 72 years. He was an old resident of Victoria, and for several years past was employed as city carpenter by the corporation of Victoria. The funeral takes place to-morrow morning, at 9.30 o'clock, from the residence, Pandora street, and at 10 o'clock from the R. C. pro-cathedral, View street. Neah Bay Indians Capture a Whale. David H. Hume, president of the Tacoma Fishing Company, returned to Tacoma, where he captured a Neah Bay. He reports that the Neah Bay Indians used with 135 seal skins, having been warned away from Behring's Sea by a revenue cutter. The Neah Bay did not go further north than Sand Point, and the crew report not seeing any other sealing schooners in the sealing grounds. Hume also reports that twenty-one Neah Bay Indians, in three canoes, harpooned and killed, within ten miles of Neah Bay, a monster whale, which he and his crew captured yesterday. Later, he would, the only persons he would advise to migrate were those with a little money.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Opening of the Eighteenth Annual Prize Meeting of the R. C. Rifle Association. McLean, the Challenger of Hanlan and O'Connor, Looking for Payne. THE RIFLE. In the attendance of spectators and competitors, the eighteenth prize meeting of the R. C. Rifle Association, which opened at Goldstream yesterday, is a decided improvement upon the meeting of last year. Yesterday's weather was all that the riflemen could desire, although the wind was a little too puffy for first-class scores. Before the formal opening of the meeting, extra targets C and D were taken up, the firing at 500 yards continuing until the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor, with Mrs. Nelson and party, at the range. In the extra, one man put on 24 out of a possible 30 points. At 11 o'clock, Mrs. Nelson fired the opening shot, Lieut. Col. Holmes, D.A.C., acting as her arm bearer. Then Lieut. Col. Wolfenden extended the formal welcome of the Association to the Governor and his consort, and the former replied but thoroughly suitable speech. Col. Holmes also spoke briefly, and the real work of the meeting commenced. Capt. Peel, the range officer, has everything in good condition, though the range is just a little too dusty to be pleasant. The two competitions decided during the day resulted as below: NO. 1—OPENING MATCH. Open to members of the Association. Range, 200 yards. Seven shots. Any position, head to target. Points. Am't. Capt. Thompson, R.L. 41 5.00 A. R. Langley 40 4.00 A. J. Shearer 39 3.00 G. J. Conroy 38 2.00 Gr. Turnbull, B.C.B.G.A. 37 1.00 Gr. C. Campbell 36 1.00 Dr. Bell, Irving 35 1.00 Sgt. J. C. Newbury 34 1.00 Gr. A. E. Pittendrig 33 1.00 Five 25s counted out. NO. 2—RIFLE CORPORATION PRIZE. Open as in No. 1. Range, 200 and 400 yards. Five shots at each range. Points. Am't. Sergeant J. C. Newbury 45 10.00 Capt. Thompson, R.L. 44 8.00 Lieut. Col. Wolfenden 43 6.00 Lieut. Col. Langley 42 4.00 Gr. Turnbull 41 2.00 Gr. C. Campbell 40 2.00 Gr. J. Conroy 39 1.00 Gr. Fletcher 38 1.00 Gr. R. Butler 37 1.00 Gr. E. Pittendrig 36 1.00 Gr. J. Mordimer 35 1.00 THE FIRING OF THE Lt. GOVERNOR'S CUP, the third competition, was not concluded when the train left for the city in the evening. Firing in the morning begins tomorrow at 9 a.m. to-day. CRICKET. As far as can be ascertained, the engagements of the California cricketers in British Columbia will be limited to a match with the Victoria club, on August 6th and 7th, a match with Vancouver on the 8th, and a match with Westminster on the 9th. The Victoria club will also be engaged in a match with the Victoria club, on August 6th and 7th, a match with Vancouver on the 8th, and a match with Westminster on the 9th. The Victoria club will also be engaged in a match with the Victoria club, on August 6th and 7th, a match with Vancouver on the 8th, and a match with Westminster on the 9th. THE GUN. The first shoot for classification, in the contest between the Victoria and Union Gun Clubs, for the Curtis and Harvey prizes, took place at the Driving Park, yesterday afternoon, with the appended results. The scores were obtained on a possible 25 birds: UNION. H. N. Short 20 C. W. Minor 19 W. H. Haines 18 B. H. Johns 17 E. H. Higgins 16 J. C. Madure 15 H. Short 14 F. G. White 13 F. Madure 12 W. Henley 11 J. Shields 10 H. Haines 9 W. R. Allan 8 F. Smith 7 It is now stated that the Victoria club decline to continue the contest, owing to a misunderstanding in regard to who should frame the rules and regulations governing the matches. They say the Union have assumed the right to arrange everything. YACHTING. TORONTO, July 29.—It is reported that T. G. Blacklock, the English on the English on the Dragon, and that she will be delivered in Canada this fall. Last year the Dragon sailed in 40 races, winning 21 firsts and seven seconds. THE SEA. NEW WESTMINSTER, July 29.—The opening of the following challenge this evening: "I hereby challenge William Payne, of Victoria, to row a three mile race, with turn, on Fraser river, in best and best boats, for \$500 a side, race to take place on Saturday, August 29th, or any other date which may be arranged. Forfeits of \$250 to be deposited with the Columbia not later than Thursday, August 6th." JOHN McHREID returned from the mainland, last night. WRESTLING. A wrestling match took place, at Nanaimo, yesterday, between Pearson and Rickson, for \$200 a side. Pearson won in two straight falls. POLO. An enjoyable game of polo was played at Beacon Hill, yesterday afternoon, between the Victoria polo team and one from H. M. S. Vancouver. For Victoria there were Mr. Cecil Ward, Mr. H. E. Newton, Mr. H. A. Burton and Mr. B. Powell. The navy was represented by Lieut. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, Lieut. A. P. Eibeholm, Dr. Pearson and Mr. C. S. A. Pearce. The opening of the game was so long deferred, that Eibeholm did not play, he being called away by an engagement. The game was played with one man short on the naval side. The Warpage team won, scoring 7 goals to the Victoria's 5. A large number of spectators witnessed the game. Unfortunately many left before the last quarter, which was played with much spirit, Victoria making strenuous efforts to snatch a victory. For the Warpage Dr. Pearson showed excellent play throughout the game, ably assisted by Sir Robert Arbuthnot; while for the home team Mr. Newton played with his usual judgment, which, however, could not stem

IS THIS FINAL?

Mr. A. L. Belyea Secures the City Police Magistracy by 7 to 2. Mount Tolmie Park Cannot Be Accepted Owing to Lack of Funds. At the last meeting of the municipal council, the split over the appointment of a police magistrate produced a deadlock, which looked as though it would have to break, several ballots being spread with the same result, the council divided evenly for Hon. A. N. Richards and Mr. A. L. Belyea. The balloting was accordingly laid on the table, to be the most interesting business of last night's session. When the deferred matters were reached, a disposition was shown to keep the matter pending still longer, but the majority of the board forced the question to the issue, and it was found that during the week Mr. Belyea had gained and Mr. Richards lost three votes, thus settling the contest in the former's favor. Whether the two champions of the latter will now bow to the will of the majority, remains to be seen. The full board was present, last evening, and business was entered on sharp at eight, the first order being: COMMUNICATIONS. H. Carmichael—reporting the result of his test of sewer-pipes. Sewerage committee. Drake, Jackson & Holmcken—in regard to the objectionable fence near Finlayson bridge. Streets committee. H. J. Patterson—applying for an extension of sidewalk at Ribbet street. Streets committee. E. C. Johnson—asking for the position of caretaker of the public market, and urging that, as an old pioneer, he was entitled to more consideration than any new man. Tabled. A. B. Mills—also requesting appointment as market clerk or caretaker. Walker, Pemberton & Dumbarton—re the claim of Tai Fook, who offered to accept \$75 in full of the damage done his stock by the firemen. The account was ordered returned. R. Erskine, secretary of the school board—enclosing copy of resolution of the board and letter of Supt. Pope, in re. funds for school maintenance. Ordered to be taken up at a special meeting. J. R. Robins—Submitting a claim for \$50 damages, said to be occasioned by the bad condition of the public landing at the foot of Yates street. Streets committee. B. Vyllie—Asking for a position on the police force. Police committee and superintendent. Peter Summerfield—Tendering his resignation of the office of water commissioner. A. L. HOLLAND and ROBERTSON moved the acceptance of the resignation; A. D. COVHOLAN wished that the matter be referred to the Water committee; and A. D. ROBERTSON and MURPHY thought it advisable to table the matter for one week, to allow A. L. McMillan a chance to express an opinion. Their amendment prevailed. H. M. Yates, secretary of the Jubilee hospital, concerning the fact that the hospital water main had been tapped without permission. Water committee. A. L. HOLLAND moved, seconded by A. D. ROBERTSON, that the fire hydrants be placed at the service of the sanitary officer for the purpose of flushing the streets, and that the sanitary officer and water commissioner deem such action necessary. A. L. HUNTER thought this was another step backward. The control of the water works had already been taken from the commissioner and placed in the hands of the chief of the fire brigade; now it was proposed to give the reins of power to the sanitary officer, and drag in the water commissioner in some unexplainable fashion. The action was the substance in regard to the waterworks would produce nothing but confusion and confusion. He could find no fault with the water commissioner for handing in his resignation; it was the only step open to him after the control of the water department had been taken from him. A. L. COVHOLAN was of the opinion that A. L. HOLLAND's resolution was contrary to the water works act. A. L. HOLLAND said that all the trouble in regard to the water works arose not through the fire department, but through the water commissioner. It was absolutely essential that the head of the fire department should know the condition of every hydrant in the city. A. L. HOLLAND said that his reason for introducing the resolution was because the water commissioner had notified the sanitary officer of the city, that he could flush the streets only during certain hours of the day, and that the only way to get the water commissioner out of the way was to have the water commissioner removed. At the last meeting of the council, the fire hydrants were put in the control of the fire department, and he considered that the sanitary condition of the city was of paramount importance, and that the sanitary officer should have the control of the hydrants. The various departments should know the condition of every hydrant in the city. A. L. 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ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a constant character...

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS: Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, first insertion, 10 cents...

THE WHEAT TRUST COMBINE.

There is No Such Thing, But the Farmers Have Been Advised to Hold Their Grain. A late New York despatch says that a reporter interviewed W. C. Crum...

FIVE UNION MINERS JAILED.

Assault With Intent to Kill is the Charge. As indicated in an article published exclusively in yesterday's Telegraph...

It is said, will be made to-day by the labor organizations to secure their release on bail. Sheriff Woolery stated yesterday that there had been no trouble...

A VICIOUS HORSE.

Bill a Little Boy Was Able to Control Him. J. W. Brown, an importer and breeder of fine horses in the vicinity of St. Louis...

Mr. Brown was contemplating the possibility of being forced to kill one of the finest horses he had ever imported. The matter was delayed, however, for several days...

And he slid down from the creature's back, and he held his head down while he slipped the bridle off and then walked away, perfectly unconcerned...

THE FRENCH RAILWAY WRECK.

Forty-three Persons Killed and One Hundred Injured—Bleeding Scenes—The Official Report. PARIS, July 27.—Forty-three persons were killed and 104 injured in the St. Maude collision yesterday...

PINENUT GOLD DISCOVERIES.

A Rich Region Full of Fine Surface Indications. CARSON, Nev., July 28.—The excitement over the Pinenut gold discoveries is growing daily. Between twelve and fifteen prospectors arrive at once...

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Opening of the Eleventh Meeting of the B. C. R. A. at Goldstream.

The Approaching Lawn Tennis Tournament—Something About California's Cricketers.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Victoria Lawn Tennis club have altered the date of their tournament to the 17th August. This has been done in order to give New Westminster and Vancouver players a better chance of entering...

THE RIFLE.

The eleventh annual rifle meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association will be inaugurated at the Goldstream range, this morning by His Honor the Lieut-Governor...

HIGHEST IN THE WORLD.

Mining Camps in the Andes that Touch the Clouds. WASHINGTON, July 26.—It has been supposed that Galera village, in Peru, 15,635 feet above the sea...

MOB AT THE PARIS GUILLOTINE.

Woodruff's Rifles Carry Away Red Sweat as a Memento. PARIS, July 27.—The execution of young Berland and Dore, the two accomplices of More Berland in the Couthevers murder...

MRS. LESLIE TO MARRY.

Engaged to Oscar Wilde's Brother, a Poet Young Man. BOUTIQUE, N.Y., July 27.—Mrs. Frank Leslie fully engaged herself to enter another matrimonial alliance...

THE OAR.

A special of yesterday to the Colonist from New Westminster, says that the final deposit in the McLellan-Peterson race has been made...

ON THE FRASER.

The editor of this paper, having some time ago expressed a wish to see himself how the salmon fishing on the Fraser River was conducted...

SEA ISLAND CANNERY.

Bright and early on Wednesday morning we were on board the Bon Accord, bound for Sea Island. We steamed down the North Branch of the Fraser...

THE FISH ARE CAUGHT.

in nets which are allowed to drift with the current. A boat with two men in it accompanies the net. Its position is indicated by a line of floats. At some parts of the nets there are floats extended in a tolerably straight line...

RESULTS OF THE RIFLE MEETING.

Table with columns: Name, Total, Points lost, Final Total, Overtime, Final Total. Includes entries for Gr. Collins, Gr. Stannard, Gr. Sutherland, etc.

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Lawrence and Ben. Clark, both good all round men, and good bowlers; Hogue, an excellent bat; Bloman, a fine bat and fair bowler...

The following are the corrected results in the Victoria big gun contest, the head-quarter batteries, B.C.G.A., won by No. 2 on one point:

NO. 2 BATTERY.

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NO. 3 BATTERY.

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NO. 4 BATTERY.

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It was surprising how few boats and nets we saw. At the landing we met Mr. Wadhwa, who has two canning establishments at this place. The country, here, is very different from that of any other part of British Columbia that we had seen.

SEA ISLAND CANNERY. Bright and early on Wednesday morning we were on board the Bon Accord, bound for Sea Island. We steamed down the North Branch of the Fraser...

THE FISH ARE CAUGHT.

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quarries in use to cut the fish into slices, each slice falling a tin. The machine consists of twelve semi-circular blades 11 inches apart set on a shaft, each blade being set a little further back than the preceding one...

GREAT NORTHERN PASS. The Line Will Probably Follow the Skeena River. FAIRHAVEN, July 25.—A large engineering party connected with the Great Northern is said to be at work in the mountains near the international boundary...

BELGIUM JOINS THE ALLIES.

The Little Kingdom's Only Salvation in the Event of War. BRUSSELS, July 26.—It can now be stated authoritatively that Belgium has joined the triple alliance, the Kaiser having been more successful with King Leopold than with Lord Salisbury...

PROSPECTS OF A BATTLE.

Balmaceda's Army and the Insurgents Likely to Meet this Week. GOBIQUE, Chile, July 27.—Once more the prospect, within a short time, of a battle between the forces of Balmaceda and the insurgents, has caused great excitement in this town...

THE WORLD'S FAIR COMING.

PARIS, July 30.—The Commissioners of the Columbian Exposition have had a long interview with M. Roche, the Minister of Commerce...

THE APHRODITE.

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Young Hyson... H. J. A... 33 FORT... THIRTY-T... BY ATLANTIC

A Siberian Exile Escapes Harrowing Story of Sufferings. The Champion Bicycle Murdered with a Crank Train Worked Dilon and O'Brien Brought to Jail and Accused of Reception

DRUNKEN REVELS.

LONDON, July 29.—A St. Paul's church has been the scene of a riotous party, the police were obliged to intervene, and several persons were injured...

DEATH OF CAPT. SAUNDERS.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—It is the consensus of the Admiralty and the Admiralty, that the late Captain Saunders, who was killed in the battle of the Falkland Islands...

DILON AND O'BRIEN.

DUBLIN, July 30.—Dillon was released from Galway jail past 9 o'clock this morning. He had been more than a week in the prison, and had suffered from the rigors of the Irish national party...

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