

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1871. NO. 30

THE BRITISH COLONIST
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DAVID W. HIGGINS

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Six Months, do, 6 00
Three Months, do, 3 00
One Month, do, 1 00
One Week, do, 25 Cts

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
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true principle of Responsible Government. It is the vilest, the most repulsive caricature of the system that our contemporary has drawn. In the past there may in some sense be said to have been two parties—the governing and the governed; but these have been classes rather than parties. It has been the whole body of the "people" in opposition to an essentially unpopular form of government. Both there are not two distinct sets of political opinions and principles in the Colony, and it is hoped there may not be for some time to come. There are not, therefore, any political parties to meet the new Government under the new dispensation, and it is to be hoped that the policy of the new Government may meet such a case as will not give good reason for the

Meteorological Report for June, 1871.

The greatest height of the barometer on 27, June 18th, 29.8 in. Wind S.W.
The greatest height of the thermometer on 20, June 28th, 84.5 in. Wind S.W.
The lowest of the barometer on 29, June 22d, 29.6 in. Wind S.W.
The lowest of the thermometer on 24, June 24th, 69.9 in. Wind S.W.
Rain fell during the month 24.100 of an inch.
The most rain fell on the 14th, when it was 1.111 2/3 in.
The greatest amount of water during the month 39.100 of an inch.
The greatest amount of rain in one day 4.100, which was on the 14th.
The mean temperature of the month 54.800 of an inch.
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THE POSITION OF CANADA.

In addressing his constituents the Hon Mr Langevin, Minister of Works, said, in regard to the Treaty of Washington:—We have been told in certain newspapers that the Canadian Government, with its Prime Minister, had sold the fisheries of Canada and betrayed the trust the people had reposed in them. What are the facts? So soon as the Government of Canada heard that the intention was to give up the fisheries of the Province of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to the joint working of the Americans and Canadians for the small consideration mentioned in the treaty, they protested energetically and caused their protest to be sent to England by cable as well as by mail, and Sir John Macdonald the Prime Minister, did not lag behind. He declared his strong objection and determined opposition to that way of settling the question of the fisheries. Nevertheless

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Yesterday morning a deplorable accident occurred on Oros Island. An Englishman named George Richardson, collector of Bellingham Bay, had been on a visit to his uncle, Mr Richardson, of Oros Island, and started in a canoe yesterday morning for home in company with his wife and sister. Being a deer on the North end of Oros Island Richardson—who had a pistol in his belt—jumped ashore to have a shot at it. He tripped, however, on the rocks, and in falling the hammer of the pistol struck a stone and the weapon went off. The ball entered the unfortunate man's abdomen. The wife and sister placed him in the canoe and started for Sao Juan Island; but he died a short time before the canoe reached the island. The gunboat Boxer happened to be lying off the English garrison, and Captain Egerton kindly consented to bring the canoe ashore and to take care of the body.

CELEBRATION.
OF THE
H of JULY,
Townsend.

NEWS! NEWS!

The "British Colonist" is the only Newspaper published at Victoria, that receives the Latest Telegraphic Dispatches, as a comparison will prove. Late Telegrams appearing in any other paper are copied without credit 24 hours after they have appeared in the British Colonist. The circulation of the British Colonist being greater than that of any other Paper, it offers the best medium to Advertiser.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date appearing on the wrapper with the address is the date of expiration of the subscription.

Party Government.

It is now nearly a year since our local contemporary had an article upon Responsible Government, wherein that form of administration was rigidly defined as Party Government pure and essential. The representatives of the people were described as ranging themselves in two parties, the "ins" and the "outs," the one striving to retain office, the other struggling to gain office. With these extremely patriotic objects in view, every measure would be met in a party spirit, every vote cast for a purely party or selfish object. In short, a scramble for the "loaves and fishes" would constitute the real object and work of Parliament, the leader of each party urging his followers to the attack with the celebrated war-cry of the member for Victoria District—"To the victors belong the spoils!" This was our contemporary's definition of Responsible Government, and anyone who dared take exception to the correctness of that definition was coarsely denounced as an enemy to that form of administration. Since that time numerous articles have emanated from the same source, the apparent object of which has been to educate public opinion up, or rather let us say, down to the idea of the most rigid party politics. The last of these articles made its appearance on Saturday, and in it the electors are strongly urged to return none but out and out party men. Now, we are well aware that the ultimate result of the working out of Responsible Government is party—that is to say, the representatives of the people will gradually settle into two distinct political parties, the one being the party in power and the other being the Opposition. But, then, this is the result of the gradual divergence of political views as two distinct sets of political principles are evolved. It will be seen, therefore, that our contemporary confounds cause and effect, or rather substitutes the one for the other. It is proposed to divide the people and their representatives into two hostile political parties in the first instance, before any two sets of political opinions exist. Diverse political principles constitute the only true basis of party; and where these do not exist party degenerates to mere faction—an unceasing and unprincipled scramble for office, where the interests of the country are sacrificed to self. This latter condition is precisely that which our contemporary is so anxious to bring about in British Columbia. But that is not true Responsible Government. It is the abuse, the prostitution of the

the one hostile to the other. The commonality is small; material out of which to make legislators and Cabinet Ministers is none too plentiful, and it is hardly to be wished that, instead of prematurely and needlessly dividing off into hostile political factions, all good men may be found willing to unite in one patriotic object—that of devising and carrying out such good and liberal measures as will in the highest degree promote the best interests of the country at large. It will either be a creditable or beneficial thing for British Columbia in the very first session of the Legislature under the new system shall witness the people's representatives drawn off into two hostile parties with no other principle to separate them, no higher motive to actuate them, than office and emoluments. Yet such is exactly the condition our local contemporary is so desirous of seeing brought about. Under the present circumstances, the man who urges the people to elect none but strictly "party men" is a traitor to his country, a "Party man" where are the parties? There is, or at least, should be only one party—the whole body of the people, earnestly determined to construct the new Government upon such a basis as will make party a thing only of the distant future. Our contemporary urges the electors to return party men—men who will follow Mr DeGosmos in his unreasonable hostility to any and every Government of which he is not a member, who will, with him, go for the spoils of office. We, on the contrary, advise the people to elect men who are capable of forming a higher conception of the duties of a legislator, men who will not follow Mr DeGosmos or any other man unless upon some important political principle—men who will go for union and economical government, rather than for faction and the spoils of office.

Geological survey.

An Ottawa correspondent announces that the director of the geological survey would shortly leave for this colony. It will be remembered that the geological survey of British Columbia was made one of the conditions of union, and the announcement already alluded to shows with how much promptitude the Canadian Government is disposed to carry out its engagements. The Geological survey of British Columbia may be regarded as only second in importance to the railway survey. All thoughtful persons must feel that mineral development in this colony is only in its infancy, and that our knowledge of the geological formation and character of the country is extremely meagre and imperfect. A geological survey by such competent authority as is being sent from Canada will not only supply information of great practical usefulness to those in the colony, but it will carry with it confidence abroad, and it will be the means of attracting both population and capital to the country. There is a general belief in the existence of rich gold and silver quartz very much nearer than either Cariboo or Omineca, and it is most desirable that science should be brought to our aid in deciding the question. So far, science has had extremely little to do either with the discovery or the extraction of the precious metals in British Columbia, and if the presence of these metals is as widespread and abundant as most persons appear to imagine, it would, indeed, be difficult to overestimate the importance of a proper geological survey by competent men.

DRATH OF JOSEPH AUSTEN, Esq.

On Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, the earthly career of "Judge" Joseph Austen, the oldest and probably most respected citizen of Victoria, was closed, and yesterday the remains were conveyed to their last resting place at the cemetery by a number of friends. Mr Austen was a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, having been born at that flourishing city when it was little more than a fishing village, in 1792. Early in life he embarked in commercial pursuits, and during the war of 1812-14 with the United States frequently sailed as supercargo of vessels that required all the skill and vigilance of those in charge to evade the privateers that then infested the Atlantic. Mr Austen was present at Ghent in 1814 when the treaty of peace was signed by the British and American Commissioners. He rode to Ghent in the same carriage with Henry Clay, Albert Gallatin, and Mr Bayard, the American Commissioners. Subsequently, in company with those gentlemen he rode through Russia in a drosky, passing with them at Cronstadt, where the Judge rejoined his ship. While at St Petersburg the Judge attended a State Ball given by the Czar of Russia in honor of the American Commissioners, and used to relate with much apparent pleasure the scenes and incidents that came under his observation on that occasion. Soon after the discovery of gold Mr Austen came to California, and engaged in the hardware business, but his entire property was swept away in a few days by a disastrous fire that occurred in 1851. In 1856 the Judge joined a Vigilance Committee and assisted in ridding the city of a horde of ruffians who had made San Francisco their rendezvous. In the fall of the same year he was elected Justice of the Peace, whence came the title of "Judge," by which he was best known to the citizens of Victoria. In 1858 the subject of this sketch landed at Victoria with Mr Robert Austen, his nephew, and wisely invested a portion of his means in real estate. Mr Austen was universally beloved by all classes. He was hospitably and amiable, a trusty friend and a walking encyclopedia of historical events which occurred during his lifetime, and of many of which he was an eye-witness. His faith in the saving power of Christ was unbounded and the Bible was his most constant companion. He belonged, however, to a religious sect called the Sandemanians, who, while founding their belief in the Bible, do not recognize the power of the worship of God. The pathway of one dear to the grave was smoothed by the kind intentions of his devoted nephew and other friends. His end was calm and peaceful; for days the light of life flickered so dimly in the earthly tabernacle that

THE PUGET SOUND STEAMERS.

A telegram from Olympia last evening stated that the steamer Olympia had been sold, and that the Eliza Anderson will for the present take her place in the opposition. It is said the Olympia will run in the Southern California trade, and that the steamer Wilson G Hunt, to be commanded by Capt John R Fleming, will be brought up from San Francisco to run on Puget Sound. The Isabel was due last night with the mail, and the North Pacific will not come beyond Port Townsend until Thursday, when she will bring a mail.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Hon Mr Langevin, in addressing his constituents in the city of Quebec, said: "I must endeavor to remove the false impression which have been put in circulation with regard to the railway to British Columbia. Notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, the Pacific Railway Government will not build the Dominion Government will not build the companies which will construct the road. In distributing these lands it will reserve alternate lots, so that as the companies induce settlement on their properties the lots reserved by government will proportionately increase in value; and I again repeat, that it will not give any money for the construction of the road, or through it impose an extra cent in taxation."

THE SKATING RINK.

The skating rink will be opened on Wednesday evening. St Nicholas Hall is being renovated for the occasion and appears to be admirably adapted to the purposes of a rink. Yesterday we had the pleasure of seeing Mr Ames of San Francisco gratifying upon a pair of skates and the extraordinary attitudes he assumed—how skating on his heels, now on his toes, now on his knees, and now on his feet. The skating there is no more healthful recreation nor graceful accomplishment, and we have confidence that the rink will soon become a favorite place of resort for both sexes.

THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

A telegram received last week from Sir George E. Cartier by Governor Monkgrave imparts additional probability to the theory that the Hon Mr Tilley will be appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Province, that he will not come to enter upon the duties of his new office till the Fall, and that the Hon Mr Haskin will administer the Government during the interim.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

We have now entered upon that season of the year when the public health constitutes a serious question, and when the most salutary machinery of the city feels a strain. Victoria is naturally eminently healthy, and if it were not for the total absence of anything like a system of sewerage to carry off corrupt accumulations, it would be practically so—there would be no need of sanitary machinery. As it is Victoria is remarkably healthy; but in order that its reputation for healthiness may be sustained, it will be absolutely necessary for the sanitary machinery to be kept in active motion during the season of heat. We alluded in our last edition to a pestiferous smell in Johnson's ravine. On Sunday the millium from that ravine was terrible, causing ladies to bury their noses deep in their pocket handkerchiefs as they passed to and fro. But these are other cesspools in scarcely less need of attention. We know very well that the gentlemen composing the Board of Health have a thankless and disagreeable duty to perform. But at the same time they have assumed the most weighty responsibilities, and public opinion will be disposed to hold them to a strict account. Let their endeavors to have every foul spot sought out and cleaned be prompt and effective and the public will know how to appreciate their valuable services.

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THE RAILWAY SURVEY.

An Ottawa correspondent of June 12th says:—Messrs McBerley and McLeenan, civil engineers, leave at once for British Columbia to undertake the survey of the Pacific Railway route. Two routes are to be run, one through the Leatherhead Pass in the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast, and the other through the House Pass. Mr McBerley and a couple of parties will explore the former route, commencing at the height of land nearly 400 miles from the Pacific. Mr McLeenan and a couple of parties will explore the latter or northern route through the House Pass.

FOURTH OF JULY AT VICTORIA.

The Canadian Gathering on Cook street to-day will be largely attended. The sport will be commenced at 1 o'clock. A large platform has been erected and the excellent arrangements of the Committee will insure very pleasant and agreeable reunion. Among the most interesting prizes is a gold ring set with rubies and pearls. Every lady on entering the grounds will be presented with a diamond, and at 4 o'clock there will be a drawing; a second prize, which will also be drawn at the same time, is an article generally prized by the ladies.

HOW PROTECTION WORKS.

In showing how the Treaty of Washington will operate against American fishing interests General Butler says:—"Now the duties which the American fishermen have to pay upon every article, from the fish hook to the anchor, inclusive, are from thirty to forty per cent. When Canadian lumber came in free we could build our ships for about fifty-five to sixty dollars a ton, against forty to fifty dollars a ton, the cost of the Canadian vessel. Now our fishing vessels cost eighty dollars a ton against forty or fifty."

FOURTH OF JULY AT PORT TOWNSEND.

The grandest celebration in the adjoining Territory will be at Port Townsend, at which point the people from all parts will gather. There will be an oration by Governor Salmon, a poem by Taylor, a procession, music and a ball and fireworks in the evening. The people are best upon a jolly good time, and not a few of our people departed on the Isabel yesterday to take part in the festivities.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

An Ottawa correspondent of June 12th says:—Mr Selwyn, director of geological survey, arrived to-day. It is understood that he will leave in about a week for British Columbia to undertake a geological survey of that province.

SALE AT COMOX.

We direct the particular attention of our City and Coast traders to the advertisement of executor's sale at Comox of the property of the late Mr McNish. The stock and implements are in good order and the sale is presumptive.

ATRAULT.—Charley, a Hyab Indian,

striking him on the head with a bottle was yesterday fined by the Stipendiary Magistrate \$20, or in default of payment to suffer two months imprisonment.

DEATH AT THE HOSPITAL.

On Sunday Mr Augustus M Huntley, a native of Dorset, England, died at the Royal Hospital of consumption, and was buried from Christ Church yesterday afternoon.

MONEY RELEASED.

The Vancouver Island debentures will be redeemed on the 15th inst by order of the Dominion Government. A large amount of money will thus be released for investment.

SAILED.—The Rev Mr Ross, of this city,

received a telegram from San Francisco yesterday announcing that the Rev Mr Pollard and family and the Rev Mr Hall sailed on the steamer Prince Alfred.

FOR COMOX.—The steamer Sir James Douglas,

Capt Clarke, sails this morning at 7 o'clock for Nanaimo, Comox and way places, returning to Nanaimo on Thursday and to this port on Friday.

The steamship Prince Alfred sailed yesterday from San Francisco for Victoria with 100 passengers and 100 tons of freight.

BOXES.—Hayward & Jenkinson have a contract in hand to manufacture 2000 boxes for Capt Stamp.

The C. L Taylor from Nanaimo for Esquimalt, laden with seal, is outside, windbound.

W. W. TURNER AND DRESSMAKER.

See near the Catholic Church.

ANG AND FITTING DONE.

Reasonable terms. See near the Catholic Church.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

Boards of day and night. See near the Catholic Church.

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Wednesday July 5th 1871

Steam for the Pacific.

It is a fact that to the Canadian Steamship Company, the most powerful steamship company in the world, will be given the subsidy for the mail service between Victoria and San Francisco. At present the mail is carried by the Allan's Company, but the Government has decided to give the subsidy to the Canadian Steamship Company. The Government has decided to give the subsidy to the Canadian Steamship Company. The Government has decided to give the subsidy to the Canadian Steamship Company.

Cariboo News.

The following is condensed from the Sentinel of the 24th ult. Mr R Sylvester arrived with the Omiceca Express in thirteen days from Germainen Creek, including two days' stoppage at Fort George Canyon, owing to having lost his canoe. The water in the Fraser had been higher than usual but commenced to fall on the 18th. G B Wright was to start from Quesnelmouth on the 25th to take the Enterprise up to Tealah and the impression was he would succeed.

DOMINION DAY. FIREMEN'S PARADE AND PICNIC.

Yesterday at an early hour flags waved from every flagstaff and business was generally suspended in honor of the Dominion of Canada. At one o'clock the firemen assembled in uniform at their respective engine houses, and after being reviewed by Chief Engineer Duak and Assistant Engineer Richards, proceeded to the residence of Dr I W Powell who presented the Chief Engineer with a handsome Dominion flag. In presenting the flag Dr Powell congratulated the Department on the selection of the day for their annual demonstration and assured them that the country whose anniversary they were now so generously and heartily celebrating was well worthy the honor. Since his recent visit to Canada he had a more exalted opinion of that country than he had before, and he also found that the people of Canada had a high appreciation of the British Colonies.

Chief Engineer Duak, in accepting the flag from Dr Powell, made in reply a most eloquent speech, of which we can only give the following brief summary. "In the name and on behalf of the Victoria Fire Department it affords me great pleasure to accept from your hands this handsome flag—not only on account of the sincere respect and esteem in which you have always been held by the members of the Department, but because it is the first of the kind that has ever been unfurled in the Colony of British Columbia. I cannot find language to express the pride we feel at being the recipients of this distinguished mark of your favor; and I assure you we all duly appreciate the honor you have conferred upon us. This Dominion flag is now to us a stern reality. Already is the great and glorious voice of union heard throughout the length and breadth of our country, and its harmonious reverberating along our shores, and amid the snow-capped peaks which stand like giant sentinels upon our shores, ascending our hills and upward as if imploring Heaven's smile upon the great and glorious struggle. Wherever there is life there is the cry of union and the voice of freedom. We are now on the eve of confederation with the Dominion of Canada, whereby we hope to obtain a lasting freedom, establish our independence among the nations of the earth, throw wide open the door of our hospitality, and by courage, physically, morally and politically, exhibit to the world an example worthy of emulation. Again thanking you kindly, I have the honor of placing these colors at the head of our procession."

Three cheers were proposed and given with a hearty goodwill for Dr Powell and Mr Powell. Dr Powell then proposed three cheers for the Victoria Fire Department, which were justly given; after which each accepted Dr Powell's invitation to partake of refreshments. The procession then reformed and marched to the City Council Hall, where it was reviewed by the Councilors, who presented the Chief Engineer with a most handsome Dominion flag, which, for want of space we are unable to give in this report. Councilor McMillan, in the absence of the Mayor, made a very brief and appropriate reply. Three cheers were given for the City Councilors and the procession again took up its line of march and after proceeding through the principal streets, made its way to the Phipps Ground.

Medana's Grove was gaily decked with flags and banners, and a spacious pavilion had been erected. Here games and dancing commenced, and were continued until a late hour in the evening. During the afternoon His Excellency the Governor with Mrs Masgrave visited the Grove and were received with the National Anthem by the band, and cheers by the firemen. His Excellency and suite were hospitably entertained in a marquee which had been erected in the Grove. The weather was all that could be desired. The sky was clear; the sun shone brightly, and a light breeze gently wafted the branches of the trees or fanned the rosy cheeks of the belles as they glided in the merry dance. Athletic sports were also engaged in by many of the youth; but the list of winners came in too late for insertion to us.

The attendance of gentlemen and ladies was very large; the enjoyment of all appeared to be unbounded and all carried home with them pleasant recollections of Dominion Day—1871.

POLITICAL.—In another column will be found the address of Mr James Robinson to the electors of Yale-Lytton District. Mr Robinson has resided in Yale for many years and is well and favorably known. He is possessed of much intelligence, energy and ability, and we feel assured that if elected he will make an excellent member. It is encouraging to see men possessing those sterling qualities which Mr Robinson possesses willing to come to the front at a time when the country stands so much in need of their services. We are inclined to think that he will not meet with any opposition.

AWFUL STINK.—Talk about Chinese stink-pots! The effluvia arising from the raving below the brewery would destroy a regiment of soldiers in double quick time. Parties living in the vicinity declare that they will have to remove to some more favored locality if a remedy is not provided, and one case of typhus fever in the neighborhood is already reported. The Board of Health should certainly be urged to do its duty, because the nuisance is intolerable and may breed a pestilence.

From Big Bend.

The snow is disappearing fast on the Divide, and not more than eight feet in depth remains on the summit. The steamer Forty Nine was up to La Porte last month. She brought up pack horses for Mrs. a quantity of flour and bacon—which Mr. Mara purchased—and six Chinamen. They intend making two more trips with her this year, one about July 10th, to bring up a lot of Chinamen, (when they will only be able to come as far as the canyon, about thirty miles below La Porte, in consequence of high water) and once in the fall. On the fourth of July she will make an excursion to the Arrow Lake for the benefit of the Oolivilites.

A company of four Chinamen have brought water on to a bench of the Columbia a little below La Porte and on the opposite side, but I don't know the result as they only just began to dig. Up to the 10th June the weather on French creek had been cold and the miners never saw the water so low at that time of the year. The 10th was a very hot day, the thermometer 85° in the shade. During that night the water was heard rolling and grinding down the creek, and next day the only damage done was the cutting away of Walrus's dam, just finished, and by which he lost the results of 8 months hard work at one fell swoop.

There is only one company doing anything on the French creek. They are making a dam, one French per day to the hand. There are altogether about twenty four miners in the district. Most of them are on McCulloch's creek. Gold stream is very high, overflowing its banks, while the Columbia was never before known to be so high. Messrs McDonald and Forster's raft was passed at the foot of the lake. The high water on the Thompson has driven several of the settlers from their homes, and many of the stables are better adapted for seats than for horses. Mr Pemberton has lost about thirty acres of grain and considerable fencing. Mr Clapperton's crops are totally inundated. Mr Fortune, of Traquille, had two feet of water in his mill and the water carried off a fine lot of saw logs. The crops throughout the district look well—never better; plenty of rain and no irrigation required.

At Savona Ferry there is a peculiar visitation of yellowish brown flies with long wings. They swarm in myriads; every building and bush is literally covered with them, and there is no such thing as having a light at night. LOWER FRASER ITEMS.—We glean the following items from the Mainland Guardian:—The party engaged in making the road between Sumas and Yale have completed their work in a most creditable manner. The water had reached a point three feet higher at Chilliwack and Sumas than ever known. At the former place no very great damage has been done by the water, but it is feared that Chilliwack will be opened immediately. Dr. Thompson, the New Westminster Physician, has been attending a case Semlano (W. T.) at the residence of a road contractor. The importance of a road communication to bridge the southern boundary. The steamer Lillooet brought down from Yale on Monday 2800 sheep for Mr Woods, a farmer on the North Arm. It is thought probable that Mr Robinson of Yale will be a candidate for the local Legislature. The time of the New Westminster Police Court was occupied on Monday with two cases, one in which John Smith was defendant, for selling whiskey to Indians. The former was dismissed, and in the latter, Hall was convicted and fined \$20. Preparations are being made for celebrating the 4th of July. There will be boat races at Burrard Inlet on that day. The Harrison River sawmill is kept running night and day and cannot supply the demand for lumber, chiefly needed for farm buildings and other agricultural purposes. The run of sockeye salmon (the staple commercial fish of the Fraser) has commenced, and extensive preparations for catching and curing the same have been made.

THE NAVIGATION QUESTION.—The Treaty of Washington provides for the free navigation of the great rivers of this coast. Under it we would have the right to navigate the Columbia river. On the other hand, the Americans would have free access to Fraser river and, we presume, to our magnificent water system northwest of where the boundary line intersects the Gulf of Georgia. Here again the Alliance, the balance of advantage, as a whole seem to be on the side of the United States.

A STRANGER.—Capt Jolly, of the light ship on the Fraser River sandheads, showed us the preserved jaws of an immense shark which he caught with a hook whilst fishing for salmon last month. The monster was 11 feet long and weighed 700 pounds. The jaws are armed with five rows of teeth and may be seen at the Lands and Works Office, where they have been deposited by Capt Jolly as a record of the first fish of the species caught in these waters.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a buggy ran away on Government street and dashed down Yates' street overturning in the flight Chis's express wagon and horse. The wagon was broken and the horse somewhat out. At the foot of Yates' street the buggy went to smash and the brute stopped to survey the wreck he had caused.

SILVER SALMON.—Mr Allen Francis has presented us with a specimen of silver salmon from his fishery at Carter's Bay, Alaska. These fish are very delicate and in much request in foreign markets as being better than the salmon caught further south. THE TRAVELERS.—We would direct the attention of citizens generally to the Corporation notice respecting thistles which appears this morning. Think over it dream over it until to-morrow and then go and extirpate every thistle growing on your premises and save the penalty. The Isabel will sail for Port Townsend on Monday morning and return in the evening with the mail.

Omiceca News.

The following is condensed from the Sentinel of the 24th ult. Mr R Sylvester arrived with the Omiceca Express in thirteen days from Germainen Creek, including two days' stoppage at Fort George Canyon, owing to having lost his canoe. The water in the Fraser had been higher than usual but commenced to fall on the 18th. G B Wright was to start from Quesnelmouth on the 25th to take the Enterprise up to Tealah and the impression was he would succeed.

The first Skeena party reached Tealah Landing on 2nd May. The first from Quesnelmouth was Salmon and Omiceca, which arrived on May 16th and the first Skeena party's first coming in on the 17th. The last mentioned were compelled to store their provisions for want of ledgers to cache them to Hogen, as high as \$25 per mule being demanded. The party by Gischoe Portage got in on June 8th and reported a hard trip. Hon P O'Reilly, Gold Commissioner, arrived at Germainen on June 4th via Gischoe Portage. He was to leave in a few days to inspect the Skeena route and was thought would be preferable to the Gischoe route. It was the opinion that he would be better employed in making a trail from Quesnelmouth to Germainen Creek.

Active mining operations on Germainen Creek were temporarily interrupted by high water. The New Discovery Co about eight miles above the canyon took out 380 lbs in thirteen days. The Ralph Co struck ground averaging \$10 a day to the hand, rock, Dupon Martin & Co were averaging \$40 a day to the hand. The Payne Co was 10 days averaging \$100 a day to the hand. There was considerable prospecting in the hills and good pay had been struck. Harry Elliott & Co had struck a good prospect in the hill and were bringing in a ditch in order to work it. Charley Morrison & Co had also struck a good hill prospect and many others had located bill claims and were obtaining good prospects. A large amount of fluming ditch-making, wing-damming, and staking and drifting into the hillsides and the most encouraging indications were everywhere met with. There were about 500 miners at work and every day made additions to the number. A few details of the means to be provided, had been a hasty retreat, the fresh supplies not having got in and prices were high. A respectable town—Omiceca Town—was springing up on Germainen Creek, about 30 good buildings were in course of construction.

Following are retail market prices ruling at latest dates on Germainen Creek: Flour 80c per lb. Beans 80c. Bacon \$1.50 (some in market). Sugar \$1.25 and \$1.40. Coffee \$1.25. Tea \$2. Yeast Powder \$1. per box. Tobacco \$4 per lb. and none in market. Candles \$1.50. Nails, only tennepny in market and got in demand. Oil, about and eightpenny in demand. Clothing, about 40 per cent. below the market prices. RACCOONS.—Both the stolen American flags have been recovered in this city and returned to Mr Wolf, private Secretary of Gov. Salmon. At Medana's Grove yesterday, James Orr supplied the bar and Levy, of the Arcade, the more solid refreshments for the inner man.

The Political Meeting at Cowichan.

MAPLE BAY, June 29th, 1871. Editor British Colonist.—Since you have published "Old Sather's" report of my address at the Cowichan Meeting of the 19th inst in the Weekly Colonist of June 28th, will you do me the favor to publish it in my language; that, your readers and my friends may be able to judge the difference.

The opening remark, about understanding in peculiar reference to me, as I have neither gone a out myself, nor had friends trying to put me forward, as has been some other candidates, was very much to my credit. I am, Sir, Your Obedt. Servant, T SKINNER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF COWICHAN.

It is not you to-day as a candidate for your suffrages at the coming election. At the same time I feel some little claim to your attention from being a very old resident in the colony, and having made this place my permanent home; therefore your welfare and my own are identically the same.

I am attached to the fundamental principles of the British Constitution as presenting on a whole the best attempted combination of liberty hitherto realized in the history of nations. I am in favor of free trade by ballot. I assume the agricultural interest to be the most important to this or any country. I therefore advocate a just protection to that, and all other industries of the colony. I contend that the public roads and bridges should be made by public contract, under judicious applications and superintendence. We may then hope to see a far different result from the expenditure of the road tax than the past two years has presented. I am in favor of a national education supported entirely from the national revenue, free from all local tax or sectarian influence. A few words upon the Civil List as voted by the last Council. I took upon it as most unconstitutional, and should you give me a seat in the Legislative Assembly, my voice shall be raised against it, and all legitimate means be used to cause its repeal. I cannot consent to see this country hampered with an number of able bodied gentlemen most of these officials gentlemen come to this country as adventurers like ourselves and all into self places with good salaries; if their services are not required after our Confederation with the Dominion let them seek other honorable employment, and not let themselves on the hardworking and industrious class of the colony. I wish to see the Government basied out in the most economical way consistent

with the safety and prosperity of the country. No doubt many alterations will be made to our public offices, but it is useless for me to make professions of what I will do under circumstances that may never arise; for until the Assembly shall meet, and the Governor's speech be made, it is almost impossible to judge what business may be laid before it under the new state of affairs. Gentlemen, should you do me the honor to make me your representative let me, in conclusion, assure you I shall give my best attention to all measures likely to be beneficial to our interests as farmers and of the community at large and to the honor of my Queen and country. T SKINNER.

HO! FOR CARIBOO!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

Make the Best Time! Drive the Best Stock! Use the Best Coaches! Have Most Competent Drivers! Carry Most Passengers!!! Do the Largest Business!!! AND GUARANTEE TO CONNECT WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME WITH THE STEAM-BOATS AT EACH END.

Barnard's STAGES

Leave Victoria - - Fridays - - 10 a.m. Yale - - - Mondays - - 6 a.m. Arrive at Barkerville on Friday following at - - - - - 6 p.m. Leave Barkerville, Mondays - - 6 a.m. Arrive at Yale, Thursdays - - 6 p.m. Arrive at Victoria, Saturdays - - 4 p.m. Four Days Ahead OF H. M. MAILS. REMEMBER THIS Travelers by the Fast Line save from \$10 to \$20 Expenses by not lingering on the road as the others do. ELECTORAL. YALE-LYTON DISTRICT. To the Electors of Yale-Lytton District, GENTLEMEN.—Having been solicited by a number of the electors of this district to allow myself to be placed in nomination as a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Assembly of this Province in the coming election, I take the early opportunity to thank you for your kind and generous offer, and to say that, in view of the many important changes which we are daily undergoing, and the necessity of which is so plainly marked by past experience, it becomes the duty of each and every one to be awake in the morning, give every attention to our country, and to do every legitimate effort while staying our newness to secure good and economical Government. Therefore I have determined to do my utmost to do this, and to have the advancement and welfare of the whole Province at heart. I will advocate every thing that will improve the condition of the country, the improvement of our school system, the opening up of the Kootenay and Okanagan country by wagon roads, increased facilities, and the organization of a land system as would meet the requirements of the country. I have the honor to be, your servant, JAMES ROBINSON.

C. FRANCIS BARNARD, M. D. SURGEON DENTIST.

DR. BARNARD WILLIAMS has pursued his vocation of Dentistry in the Province of Ontario for five years, and has acquired a portion of the public patronage for the ensuing season. He was recently added Dr. B's Card to our columns, and we are glad to see that his good taste and judgment, united with natural skill and industry, increased by an extensive practical experience of upwards of thirty years, render his services more valuable and reliable than those of any other Dentist on the Coast. He is a large and expressive man, and his life-like insertion of the full set of the partial dentures of Patients and gentleness are the governing principles of the Doctor's office. See his card of Specimen Work in Mr. Roberts' window first store north of London House. Office and Residence—Douglas Street, between Powell's premises and Wilson's Tea Store, Barkerville from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m. July 1st, 1871.

BOYS!!

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA OR NEW BRUNSWICK who desire to make money in small moments can do so easily and with certainty. Send your address with a postage stamp for reply and get the full particulars. Address: AMERICAN STAMP CO. 228 New York, Meriden, Conn. U.S.A.

The Civil List Bill.

How ridiculous the promoters of the agitation against the Civil List must appear in their own eyes, since it has been decided by the law officer of the Crown in England that there is nothing contained in the measure to involve the granting of pensions or to prevent its repeal. The opponents threatened to hold meetings in every part of the Colony and send a monstrous petition to the Queen praying her Majesty to withhold the Royal assent. How unsuccessful that agitation proved will be found in the fact that the resolutions passed at the Victoria meeting were the only ones transmitted to the Queen and they were only signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, neither of whom favored the object of the gathering. At New Westminster, Yale and Lytton the meetings were failures; at Clinton no meeting was called; and the only town in the mines at which a gathering was attempted was a place called Stanley on Lightning Creek, where about one-third of the inhabitants met and passed a resolution denouncing the bill; yet so fearful were the promoters of being voted down that the local newspaper was not notified of the gathering until after it had taken place. The affair was a hole in the corner, dark lantern gathering upon the proceedings of which the report of the secretary failed to shed a ray of light. That the Civil List Bill was an unwise piece of legislation we have contended for in the first, because it secured the officials nothing they did not enjoy before its passage, and because it creates a feeling of prejudice against them in the public mind that they really do not deserve and for the existence of which they are not responsible. But the absurdity and inconsistency of the agitation for the repeal of the Bill lies here. Its opponents claimed that it could not be repealed without involving the pensioning of the present holders of the office. Very well; grant that such is its effect, and what follows? Why, those who clamor for the repeal seek to impose upon the country the necessity of pensioning the present officers to do nothing and of paying another set of officials to do the work! Such is the absurd ground the opponents of the measure stand upon. As, however, the Bill is really open to amendment or repeal at any time, without fastening for life a set of officials upon the country that the country don't want, it follows, as a matter of course, that the position taken by the speakers at the Victoria meeting was either absurd or dishonest. While upon this subject we may as well state that with this view the member for Victoria District agrees, since he states in his paper of yesterday morning that there is nothing in the Bill to prevent its repeal. This was precisely the position taken by Dr. Helmcken at the public meeting, and by this journal both before and after the meeting, which position the member for Victoria District took every opportunity to denounce at the time. What has occurred to produce this sudden conversion from folly to common sense, we are unfortified; but the fact remains that Mr DeCosmos leaves all his followers flundering in the mud into which he dragged them, while he gains the dry land by hanging on to the coat-tails of Dr. Helmcken.

From San Francisco.

The American brig North Star, Capt Morehouse, of the Merchant's Line, arrived yesterday, 16 days from San Francisco. She comes consigned to R F Pickett & Co with an assorted cargo of merchandise. Capt Morehouse reports having spoken the bark Zephyr, of the Dispatch Line, on the 22nd, ten days out from San Francisco. The North Star is now discharging at the Hudson Bay Company's wharf.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday July 5th 1871

Dominton Day

To-day, throughout the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the Fourth Anniversary of the Dominion of Canada will be celebrated in a manner worthy of an event of so much importance, not only to the people of the young Dominion but to the whole world.

Dominion Mail Summary

We have Canadian papers to the 14th June, which contain many paragraphs of interest to British Columbia. The Ottawa correspondent of a Montreal contemporary states that it is understood that the Governor General will not proceed to England until the expiration of his term of office.

will show whether they will suit here as well as they do in Britain. A dispatch from Montreal of June 6th says of stocks; Bank of Montreal, buyers 265 1/2, sellers 268; Ontario Bank, buyers 118 1/2, Bank of British North America, buyers 145; Molson Bank, buyers 126, sellers 130; Merchants' Bank, buyers 147 1/2, sellers 125.

Canadian Pacific Railway

Printed instructions have been issued to the Engineers in charge of parties employed to survey the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Each party is placed under the control of an Engineer, whose duty it will be to maintain proper discipline.

Police Court

EMBEZZLEMENT.—San-Kuan, a Chinese woman and Chang-Foo, Chinaman, who were charged with the embezzlement of money on separate charges of conspiracy, were remanded for eight days.

New Stock

Mr A H Francis has removed to the new brick erected on the site of his old store on Fort Street.

Public Auction

At Comox, Executrix's Sale. Estate of James McNeil, deceased. Will be sold by Public Auction on the premises, THURSDAY, July 6th all the Personal Effects of the late deceased, comprising—

DRINK

Whiskey, Fruit Seltzer, Soda Water, and other beverages. These are the most refreshing and healthful drinks that can be had.

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Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

London, June 29—The trial of Rochefort will commence on Monday.

The Assembly has adopted the law for the decentralization of the Government.

The court martial has sentenced Kermec, Gromoux and Pelissier to death.

On June 29—The Emperor has just granted an amnesty to all patriots of Alsace and Lorraine under sentence for political or military offences.

Paris, June 29—The Republican Committee has published the electoral list of the Parisian districts.

The elections of Briley, Corbon, Prechab, Heralbin, Tani, Nodard, Schover, Tenot, Koutria and Frey are considered as certain.

On June 29—Napoleon visited London and was received as a member of the Army and Navy.

The Countess de Bismarck will soon go to England. The Countess de Joinville will join them on arrival.

M. de Bismarck declares the Paris candidature to be impossible.

The Orleans Committee were present at the review, inasmuch as they were apprehensive of a red demonstration, and steps were taken to prevent one.

In the House of Lords to-night Lord Cromer moved a resolution expressing regret that the Queen had been advised to sign the Treaty of Washington.

The House of Commons has adopted the resolution that the conditions were in conflict with the instructions given and were unjust and humiliating, and insulting to Canada without consulting America.

Earl of Carlisle defended and praised the treaty.

Earl Lauderdale said it gives everything to the United States without securing an equivalent to England.

Lord Broughton was seized with the compact because it would prevent further questions.

Granville closed the debate with a vigorous defence of the action of the Government.

The motion of Lord Cromer was defeated.

In the House of Commons Gladstone hoped that an early day would be fixed for the discussion of the Treaty of Washington.

Sir Obae Dilke opened the question of voting by ballot and denied that it had proved a failure in the United States.

The debate was continued by Sir St. John Northcote, Foster, Gladstone and Disraeli until adjournment.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived in London to-day.

Paris, June 30—Gambetta arrived yesterday and received many visitors.

The sentence of death of Cremieux will probably be commuted.

Sixty thousand masons are repairing Paris, which is being thoroughly disinfected.

The circular of Mayor to the electors affirms that he is a defender of free trade.

In regard to the form of government for France, he says the nation must decide.

Afterwards his opponents would be nothing more than mere lions.

Gambetta's Bordeaux speech on the development of education, is eliciting hearty approval.

The official journal, speaking of the late review of troops, says: We show Europe as if they and other members of the Government.

The Assembly is largely republican.

McMahon is in command of the military.

Medals were conferred on General Vinoy and Admiral Paul and a large number of promotions were made.

The Paris denies the truth of rumors of a triple alliance between Russia, Prussia and Austria.

Gambetta in a speech at Bordeaux alluded to his loyalty to the present Government.

Rhetorical meetings are permitted until next Saturday.

The House of Rochefort has become quite serious.

There announced yesterday that in less than 48 hours 45 millions in Paris alone would be subscribed.

The final result in the provinces is undetermined, but the state of things enables him to fulfil the engagements to hasten the deliverance of the country.

We shall not wait for the date fixed for paying the indemnity instalments.

Berlin, June 29—Terrible riots have occurred at Koenigsberg at Sillesia.

The Superintendent of Mines and the prison were destroyed by the rioters, who commenced plundering the Jewish residents.

The Ukrain cleared the streets killing nine miners and wounding 30 and arresting 60.

Marital law was proclaimed.

London, June 30—The statement is officially confirmed that the Treaty of Washington has been ratified, and Canadian ports will soon come to be honored by the British North American Fleet, and the Fleet in Canadian waters will be reduced to convoy ships.

Berlin, June 30—The Emperor has presented the estate of Schwarzenberg to Prince Bismarck.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to-day resolutions were unanimously adopted to the following effect:—Whereas the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has learned with surprise that high cable rates are being maintained when all Atlantic cables are working.

Therefore, resolved, that the officers of this body be authorized and directed to make representations in the matter to the Government and ask aid from the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

St. John, N. B., June 28—The triumphal entry of the Warrentburg troops was made yesterday.

The city was decorated and crowded with people. There were illuminations at night.

Naples, June 30—Victor Emanuel has arrived here and had an enthusiastic and brilliant reception.

London, June 30—The Russian Prince Vladimir has left London.

The correspondents agree that the review was a success. They say that with the Parisian review is approaching, and they still hope for an opportunity to re-visit the frontier.

New York, June 30—Cable dispatches from St. Petersburg state that a notice appeared yesterday in the official journal of St. Petersburg stating that when the Grand Duke Alexis has returned from Rome, where he remains at present with the Emperor, he will at once proceed to Cronstadt to attend to preparations being made at the Imperial Navy Yard for his voyage to America.

The Grand Duke has stated that he intends to take to America one of the most perfect naval squadrons that ever left the European waters.

At St. Petersburg the Grand Duke's voyage is the principal topic. Those who have influence at Court are exerting themselves to the utmost to secure an assignment to his Highness's suite. Prince Gortschakoff states that the Grand Duke will certainly embark at Cronstadt for America in the last week of August.

Rome, July 1st—All the Italian Ministers have arrived in Rome and have been installed in their Ministry.

The representatives of Portugal, Greece, Brazil, Switzerland and Bavaria have arrived in the city; the other Ambassadors are expected to arrive to-morrow.

Verailles, July 1—In the Assembly to-day, Favre denied that the property of Algerian insurgents had been confiscated.

He admitted that several of the districts were still in the hands of the insurgents, he said that reinforcements are still coming forward and that the insurgents would very soon be suppressed.

Vienna, July 1—The Austrian Chambers have passed the Budget Bill.

Count Von Bueck made a speech in the Reichstag to the effect that the relations of the empire with foreign powers are friendly.

Hanover, July 1—The troops made a brilliant triumphal entry into this city to-day.

A dispatch was from Emperor William received regretting his absence.

Washington

Washington, June 30—Hon. Nathan Sargent, Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to visit the principal Customs Ports of the country and consult with the most experienced Customs Officers in regard to the amended and more homogeneous revenue code which is in course of preparation in the Treasury Department to be submitted to Congress for adoption.

New York, July 1—The bronze bust of Washington Irving, was unveiled in the presence of over 15,000 persons; an oration was delivered by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Washington, June 30—It is said in official circles that the Minister Low is with Admiral Rogers at Corea. This is in accordance with instructions as the result of the expedition was to open a way for a treaty with the Government of that country.

Shipwrecked Americans on that coast are being subjected to extreme cruelties and treatment. Although it is not known whether this government anticipated hostilities, yet it seems certain that the conduct of Admiral Rogers under the circumstances is approved.

The Civil Service Commission met at noon, and an inquiry into the examination of Departments at Washington ordered many changes in various Bureaus.

The Interior Department have been made a good many more will be made in the course of the next few days, especially in pension and land offices. Some fifty removals have been made in Land Office since the change in the Commissioners.

The Customs receipts for the fiscal year were \$204,459,991 against \$191,305,832 in previous fiscal year. During the six months of the present year from January 1st to June 30th, 1890, which date the reduced tariff law has been in operation the receipts were \$109,833,385 against \$98,555,751 during the corresponding six months of previous fiscal year, showing an increase of Customs receipts under the reduced tariff of \$5,308,135.

Oregon

Portland, June 30—Arrived—Steamer Geo. Wright from Sitka and way ports; is advertised to leave for Sitka on Monday, 3d July. The Oregian left San Francisco to-day for this port.

Portland, June 30—The O. S. N. Co's boats are again declining to take freight for the Upper Columbia on account of the gain of the freights at the Cascades Portage. The suspension will probably continue for 2 or 3 days.

Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, of the Woman Suffrage, are to pay a visit to Oregon this summer.

Weather—Very warm, and the water is still falling.

Portland, June 30—Sailed—Str. California for Victoria and Puget Sound with the following list of passengers: T. W. Bush, Miss E. Wall, J. Wald, Mrs. Dickinson, S. Douglas, M. French, B. Holmes, Miss Hoy, Mrs. Hoy, Miss Kipperton, J. Drummond and 5 in the steerage.

India

Pombay, June 30—The Corsea loss was 240 killed and many wounded on the occasion of the capture of Longbich fort by the American troops.

The French loan has been introduced in Bombay with great success.

Washington Territory

Olympia, June 30—L. F. Beatty, Actor, very well known on the Pacific Coast, died this morning.

A Novel Way of Making Love

In Seattle which is popularly supposed to be a city of sin, there is in use a most felicitous invention in the way of making love—gladly desired.

After dark young couples stroll softly beneath the lady's lattice and softly uncover the handle of their walking sticks, prettily to extract from the same, which are hollow, length after length of hollow tubing, screwing them together after the fashion of a Japanese fishing pole or the old apparatus whereby a washing clean chimney.

A month-piece is fitted into each and one raised to the window above. Soon, by the aid of this contrived speaking-tube, the couple with a certain unanimity of thought and hearts, with a possible union of pulsation, are softly communicating.

Now this is all very nice, seductively romantic and all that sort of thing, but mark what the knowledge of it brought to a certain youth of Baltimore. He had read of it and heard of it and happening to have a surreptitious affection for a young and wealthy lady, which she as surreptitiously reciprocated, he determined with her concurrence to avail himself.

He got a tin pipe of the desired length, made by the tinner, and for each end of it placed a rubber of a better month-piece, funnel. Delicately conversation went on, he sitting on the top of water-barrel, and she leaning from a window above. They would converse for hours, and exchange all the soft nonsense in the world, and then he would unship the apparatus, put the funnel in his pocket, wrap up the pieces in a newspaper, and go home in a condition of heavenly bliss.

The course of true love never did run smooth, and one evening the old gentleman, smoking in the back garden at an unusual hour, saw the young gentleman arrive, fix up his apparatus and commence his soul-consuming operations. He made up his mind in a minute. He went into the kitchen and called for a pitcher of boiling water; it was handed to him, and off he posted upstairs. Just as he reached his daughter's door, he commenced calling to her. So telling her lover to wait a moment she came to the door.

"Nelly, my dear, run up to my room and get my specialties. I'll wait here until you come down."

She disappeared up stairs and he stole cautiously to the window. The minute he touched the funnel, the answer and an unexpected oath clanked his mouth to it to resume where he had broken off—"my darling, you cannot imagine how—" Just then the old gentleman commenced assiduously filling that funnel with hot water, and the rest of that miserable youth's sentence was never heard. He wore honor on his face for a fortnight after and declines to go into society just at present.

Eastern States

Washington, June 30—Hon. Nathan Sargent, Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to visit the principal Customs Ports of the country and consult with the most experienced Customs Officers in regard to the amended and more homogeneous revenue code which is in course of preparation in the Treasury Department to be submitted to Congress for adoption.

New York, July 1—The bronze bust of Washington Irving, was unveiled in the presence of over 15,000 persons; an oration was delivered by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Washington, June 30—It is said in official circles that the Minister Low is with Admiral Rogers at Corea. This is in accordance with instructions as the result of the expedition was to open a way for a treaty with the Government of that country.

Shipwrecked Americans on that coast are being subjected to extreme cruelties and treatment. Although it is not known whether this government anticipated hostilities, yet it seems certain that the conduct of Admiral Rogers under the circumstances is approved.

The Civil Service Commission met at noon, and an inquiry into the examination of Departments at Washington ordered many changes in various Bureaus.

The Interior Department have been made a good many more will be made in the course of the next few days, especially in pension and land offices. Some fifty removals have been made in Land Office since the change in the Commissioners.

The Customs receipts for the fiscal year were \$204,459,991 against \$191,305,832 in previous fiscal year. During the six months of the present year from January 1st to June 30th, 1890, which date the reduced tariff law has been in operation the receipts were \$109,833,385 against \$98,555,751 during the corresponding six months of previous fiscal year, showing an increase of Customs receipts under the reduced tariff of \$5,308,135.

Oregon

Portland, June 30—Arrived—Steamer Geo. Wright from Sitka and way ports; is advertised to leave for Sitka on Monday, 3d July. The Oregian left San Francisco to-day for this port.

Portland, June 30—The O. S. N. Co's boats are again declining to take freight for the Upper Columbia on account of the gain of the freights at the Cascades Portage. The suspension will probably continue for 2 or 3 days.

Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, of the Woman Suffrage, are to pay a visit to Oregon this summer.

Weather—Very warm, and the water is still falling.

Portland, June 30—Sailed—Str. California for Victoria and Puget Sound with the following list of passengers: T. W. Bush, Miss E. Wall, J. Wald, Mrs. Dickinson, S. Douglas, M. French, B. Holmes, Miss Hoy, Mrs. Hoy, Miss Kipperton, J. Drummond and 5 in the steerage.

India

Pombay, June 30—The Corsea loss was 240 killed and many wounded on the occasion of the capture of Longbich fort by the American troops.

The French loan has been introduced in Bombay with great success.

Washington Territory

Olympia, June 30—L. F. Beatty, Actor, very well known on the Pacific Coast, died this morning.

A Novel Way of Making Love

In Seattle which is popularly supposed to be a city of sin, there is in use a most felicitous invention in the way of making love—gladly desired.

After dark young couples stroll softly beneath the lady's lattice and softly uncover the handle of their walking sticks, prettily to extract from the same, which are hollow, length after length of hollow tubing, screwing them together after the fashion of a Japanese fishing pole or the old apparatus whereby a washing clean chimney.

A month-piece is fitted into each and one raised to the window above. Soon, by the aid of this contrived speaking-tube, the couple with a certain unanimity of thought and hearts, with a possible union of pulsation, are softly communicating.

Now this is all very nice, seductively romantic and all that sort of thing, but mark what the knowledge of it brought to a certain youth of Baltimore. He had read of it and heard of it and happening to have a surreptitious affection for a young and wealthy lady, which she as surreptitiously reciprocated, he determined with her concurrence to avail himself.

He got a tin pipe of the desired length, made by the tinner, and for each end of it placed a rubber of a better month-piece, funnel. Delicately conversation went on, he sitting on the top of water-barrel, and she leaning from a window above. They would converse for hours, and exchange all the soft nonsense in the world, and then he would unship the apparatus, put the funnel in his pocket, wrap up the pieces in a newspaper, and go home in a condition of heavenly bliss.

The course of true love never did run smooth, and one evening the old gentleman, smoking in the back garden at an unusual hour, saw the young gentleman arrive, fix up his apparatus and commence his soul-consuming operations. He made up his mind in a minute. He went into the kitchen and called for a pitcher of boiling water; it was handed to him, and off he posted upstairs. Just as he reached his daughter's door, he commenced calling to her. So telling her lover to wait a moment she came to the door.

"Nelly, my dear, run up to my room and get my specialties. I'll wait here until you come down."

She disappeared up stairs and he stole cautiously to the window. The minute he touched the funnel, the answer and an unexpected oath clanked his mouth to it to resume where he had broken off—"my darling, you cannot imagine how—" Just then the old gentleman commenced assiduously filling that funnel with hot water, and the rest of that miserable youth's sentence was never heard. He wore honor on his face for a fortnight after and declines to go into society just at present.

A Medical Miscellany

Veilpau, the eminent French surgeon, who died at Nancy, distinguished himself, and died a few years ago. He had an unusually long life for a child five years old a most peculiar operation. The mother came to him and said: "Monsieur, my son is saved, and I really know not how to express my gratitude. Allow me, however, to present you with this pocket-book, which was embroidered by my own hands."

"Oh, Madame," replied Veilpau, sharply. "My art is not a mere question of feeling. My life has its requirements, like yours. Dress, even, which is a luxury for you, is necessary for me. Allow me, therefore, to refuse your charming little present, in exchange for a more substantial remuneration."

"But, Monsieur, what remuneration do you desire? Fix the fee, yourself!"

"Five thousand francs, Madame!"

The lady very quietly opened the pocket-book, which contained ten thousand franc notes, counted, out five, and after politely handing them over to Veilpau, retired. Imagine his feelings!

A Part Young Nobleman

The disclosures elicited at the last sitting held in the bankruptcy of Lord Courtenay have elicited a very vivid sensation in London. Admired as we have been of late to the magnitude of the operations which have found their final development in that Court; it has really surpassed all expectation to find that a young nobleman could, in the course of some four or five years, manage to incur a liability of a little short of a million, and that he should have done so in the most prudent manner, perhaps, account somewhat for the extent of the sum total, and it would be a curious problem in 'financing' to analyse in some of these instances how small originally was the snowball which has gradually extended into so ruinous an avalanche.

Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

June 27—Str. Emma, Holm's, San Juan, 2000 tons, 10 p.m.

June 27—Str. Olympia, Finch, Port Townsend, 1000 tons, 10 p.m.

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ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

PULVERMACHER'S

Pocket Batteries.

CHAIN BANDS, BELTS

AND PATENT GALVANIC

THE